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**July 2008**

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**Ordnance Survey Collection**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland:**

**Letters: Tipperary, Volume 1**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861), et al.**

**1839-1840**

**Volume 1 of 3**

Ordnance survey letters

Tipperary (Vol. 1)

14 F 18/1 - 14 F 18/34

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Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)

Title page and index to the Ordnance Survey letters, relating to Co. Tipperary.

O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)

1840

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Letters

containing information relative

to the

Antiquities

of the

County of Tipperary

collected during the

progress of the

Ordnance Survey

in

1840

Vol I

14/E/18/100

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**END**

**14 F 18/2**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Buis, Clonpet and Clonbeg, Co.**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**[1840]**

**6 p.**

**24 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 1-6.**

RIA

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14/E/18/20

The parish of Clonbeg.

Situation, This parish is situated in the south-west of the Bar. of Glanwilliam, and is bounded, on the north by the parishes of Enly, Brins, Clonpet and Cordangan, on the east by Templemore, (all in the barony of Glanwilliam and County of Tipperary), on the south by Templemore and Shanrahan in the bar. of Offa and Offa west, and on the west by the parishes of Kilbenny & Galbally in the County of Limerick. This parish comprises the greater part of the beautiful Glen of Charlagh.

Name The name of this parish is in Irish cluan bíg, which seems a corruption of cluan beig, i.e. the small Cluan or insulated meadow (*secessus <sup>see</sup> pratium*)

The old church of this parish, situated near the north bank of the River. Charlagh, is described in the Field Name book (N<sup>o</sup> 2, p. 5) as "nearly perfect and in middling good repair except a part of the west end which is in ruin at present." It has, however, been all torn down since (to make room for a new modern little church now in the progress of erection) except the west gable from which it can be ascertained, that the building about 25 ft. in breadth and not of any considerable antiquity. This west gable is 3 feet thick and contains a small rude window not worth description.

I have been conjecturing that this Clonbeg is the church called by Colgan Cluan and Chalecog, which is described as situated at the foot of a mountain called

(2) 2  
called Sliabh Croit; but I have not as yet a sufficient acquaintance with the ancient topography of Clunster to make this conjecture appear probable or otherwise. St. Molecog is not now venerated at this church and if he ever was he has been a long time rejected, for St. John is the present patron to whom a holy well in the vicinity of the church is dedicated.

||| The old Abbey situated near the village of Galbally and which I have already described in connection with that village, properly belongs to this parish. See letter on the parish of Galbally in the Bar of Cashel and Co. Limerick. It is now called Moore Abbey - a name for which I can find no ancient authority. In this parish at the foot of the Gallymore mountain and about one mile southwards of Massy (Dawson's house) is shown the site of a castle called by the natives Cuipleáinín Dún Spoo, i.e. the little castle of Dun-grot. We are told by Keating that the fort of Dun-grot was erected by Brian Boru Emperor of the Scots, and tradition avers that the castle of Dun-grot was built by O'Brian Aharlagh. The site of this castle should be marked on the ordnance map as preserving the name of a very ancient fort. There is an old mill near it. Considerable parts of this castle was up about 40 years since but now its site only is observable. There is a lough in this parish called Lough Moosery which preserves the <sup>ancient</sup> name of the territory in which it is situated. The name of this lough is not set down

down in the field name book, but it would be a pity not to preserve it on the Ordnance map. Every old man in the glen of Aharlagh will point out the situation of Lough Mossbeg.

The low mountain <sup>called</sup> Slieve na Mice is partly in this parish and forms the northern boundary of the famous and beautiful glen of Aharlagh. It extends from Bansa to Boderrey within one mile of the village of Galbally. This mountain is mentioned in the annals of the 4 masters at the year 1600.

" O'Neill advanced to the gates of Cashel where he was met by the Earl of Desmond and they marched together westwards across the Quire ~~by~~ and passed by Enamh-Chaill, Slabh-na Mice, by the east of Slabh Gláire, through the gap of Bearna Sheary, and then through the territory of the Clann Gibbon, the Country of the Roches and of Barry More, &c.

This passage throws great light on the ancient topography of Munster. The place called here Enamh-Chaill is now the town-land of Gle-Chaill (a into l by a very usual corruption) and the situation of Slabh Gláire, which Colgan thought was in the County of Clare, is put beyond dispute

14/F/18/2(3) by

(4) <sup>4</sup> by it, for it shews that it lies between Shabh  
na Muice (which terminates near Galbally) and  
the gap of Bearna-Dhearg in the parish of  
Kilglin, in the Barony of Boshlea and Co  
Limerick, but on the boundary of the County  
of Cork.

The fountain of Moneynaboolia, <sup>situated</sup> in the south of  
this parish, is mentioned in the pedigree of the  
O'Briens - MS. Trin. Col. Fb 1.7, where it is spelled  
musne na tuiste, - the hill of the Boole or Davy  
place - exactly as the natives pronounce it at  
this day.



The parish of Breis.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Clanwilliam and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Latten and Ironill, on the east by the parish of Blonpat, and on the south and west by that of Blonbeg.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced as if written *brisp*, but its meaning is not evident. It is probably formed from the root *briz*, a fort, and was first the name of the moat situated a short distance to the north of the site of the old church.

There are no antiquities in this parish but the grave yard in which the old parish church stood and the moat already referred to, on which *ell<sup>r</sup> Damar*, in his time the *Coetus* of Ireland, - erected a small turret. In the grave yard is shown the grave stone of *Shane Magrath* of *Br. Dunmullen* who is remembered by tradition as a great man, and a descendant of the great *Meyler*, archbishop of *Cashel*. I attempted to read the inscription but could not.

The river *gra*, which preserves the ancient name of the territory through which it flows, forms part of the northern boundary of this parish.

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(6) 6

~~S. J. Jones~~

## The parish of Clonpet.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Bar: of Clonwilliam, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Tipperary, on the east by the parish of Cordangan, on the south by the parish of Clonbeg and on the west by that of Breis.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *Duinn Peata*, signifying the clon lawn or insulated meadow of Peata, a man's name.

There are no remains of antiquity in this parish but parts of the walls of a church in the townland of Beansha more, and the ruins of an old house <sup>locally</sup> called Ard-loman Court in a townland of the same name.

**END**

**14 F 18/3**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, compiled by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Lattin, Solloghobeg,**

**Solloghobmore and Cullen, Co. Tipperary, with**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**[1840]**

**22 p.**

**24 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 7-28.**

**Included are related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters' and a transcription of an account of the 'death of Curai the son of Dary'.**

RIA

The parish of Lallin.

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Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Clauwillem and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Killinaboy and Stronill, on the east and south by those of Stronill, Bruis and Clonbeg and on the west by the parish of Emly.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced by the natives in Irish as if written Laitéan but its meaning is not understood though many be found who could bring themselves to believe that there was a saint here formerly who kept a celebrated Latin School from which the parish took its name. His own name was Laitéan and he professed the Latin language! We could derive it in various ways if we were allowed to decompose the word at our pleasure, but we are afraid of being laughed at. We could make it signify thick, swill, with which the parish abounds, or even stir about, but we don't believe that it signifies either, and therefore we deem it more prudent to let it alone till we discover some authority for its ancient orthography.

The old church of this parish is destroyed down to the very foundations except a very small portion of the west gable which shows that it was a modern building. Its grave yard, which is very extensive remains and is still much in use.

About 100 yards to the S.W. of the site of this church there is a holy well called Tobar Mhuire or Lady's well at which patterns were formerly held, but they have been latterly discontinued. From this well we may conclude that the church of Lallin belonged to the Latin church, and was dedicated to the B.V. Mary, mother of God.

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(8) 8  
About a furlong to the west of the site of Lullin  
church is a high moat <sup>now planted with fir trees</sup> on a hillock called Cnocán  
buíge. It is 113 paces in circumference at the base,  
12 paces in diameter at top and about 16 feet  
in perpendicular height.

There are no other antiquities in this parish but  
some earthen forts, which are not worth descrip-  
tion as bearing no ancient names and as of  
historical interest.

*Sallyhead*

The parish of Salloghodemore.

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Situation. This parish is situated in the north part of the barony of Glunmilliam, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Loam and Duns Hill, on the east by the parish of Salloghadebeg, on the south by those of Tipperary, Donnell and Cullen, and on the west by the parish of Oola in the County of Limerick.

Name. The name of this parish is now pronounced in Irish *Salócóir* (the last syllable long and accented) and in the Anglicised form *Sallyhead*, or *Sallahid*. *Archdall* and *Seward* (?) *Crofton Croker* have made great efforts to shew where *Salócóir* is situated but from want of local information they have not been able to inform us where it <sup>exactly</sup> lies. It is mentioned in the *Tour of the French Traveller* in 1641. published by *Crofton Croker*, who, in a note to *Sallahid* remarks that it is a place <sup>celebrated in Irish history as</sup> situated between hills!! within a day's march of Limerick &c.

For the original spelling and signification of the name <sup>of this place</sup> we have the very high authority of *Cornac Mac Quillemann*, who was a native of this district and, no doubt, intimately acquainted with this place. He observes in his glossary that *Salócóir* signifies a Sallow wood, <sup>wood</sup> *Salóc* being <sup>a word</sup> borrowed by the Irish from the Cambrian language in which it has the same meaning as *corll* has in the Irish; and he adds that there was a large wood of Sallows here formerly. *Salócóir*, *sin* *corll* *mór* *do* *parth* *bi* *and* *pprimur*. i.e. *Salóir* i.e. *Salicum sylvae*, ~~nam~~ *ibi magna Salicum sylvae* <sup>is primitiva</sup>

This place is interesting to the historian as the site of battles and encampments from a very remote period; Keating has preserved the following story about Curai of Caherconry and the famous Cuchullin of Dunsink in connection with this locality.

The death of Curai Mac. Dary.

"The death of Curai the son of Dary happened in this manner:  
 "The heroes of the Red Branch set out on one occasion  
 "to plunder <sup>Masuinon</sup> an island in the sea near Scotland (i.e. the Isle  
 "of Mann) where there <sup>were</sup> much gold, various wealth &  
 "noble jewels; and the lord of the island had a beau-  
 "tiful marriageable daughter who excelled all the  
 "women of her time for <sup>personal</sup> form and beauty. Her name  
 "was Blannid (Florida). When Curai  
 "heard that the heroes of the Red Branch were  
 "going on this expedition, he disguised his person  
 "by magic arts and joined the party. When they  
 "landed on the island and were about to plunder  
 "it, they saw that it would be exceedingly difficult  
 "to take the dun or fortress of the island in which  
 "Blannid and the <sup>other</sup> noble jewels of the island were;  
 "in consequence of <sup>its</sup> great strength and of the  
 "various magical powers of those who were defend-  
 "ing it. Curai, who had ~~put~~ assumed the form of  
 "Fear an bhruith Luchtua, the necromancer of the saffron  
 "garment, observing this, said to the <sup>warriors</sup> heroes that if  
 "he would get his choice of the jewels treasured  
 "up in the fortress, that he would take it for  
 "them. Cuchullin promised him this; upon which  
 "they faced the fortress with the necromancer of  
 "the saffron garment at their head, <sup>in the van</sup> who having  
 "stopped the motion of a magical wheel which  
 "played



turned  
" played in the door of the fortress, let in (11)  
" all the rest. They plundered the fortress  
" and carried away Blannid and all the noble  
" jewels which were treasured up in it. They  
" returned to Ireland, and ~~on arriving at~~ <sup>proceeded at once to</sup>  
" Emania, <sup>where, when</sup> they proceeded to divide the jewels  
" among them, the necromancer with the saffron  
" vesture demanded his choice of the jewels  
" as had been promised him. Thus thou  
" shalt obtain, said Buchullin; then, said  
" the other, Blannid is my choice of the  
" jewel. Thou shalt obtain thy choice of all  
" the jewels said Buchullin, excepting Blannid  
" alone. I shall not accept of any other  
" replied the man with the saffron vest, and  
" with this he made an effort to carry off  
" Blannid by ~~force~~, and watching an oppor-  
" tunity he seized upon her and carried off  
" in ~~his~~ magical disguise. When Buchullin perceived  
" that the damsel disappeared, he was convinced that  
" she was carried off by Curai, the man with  
" the saffron garments, and he pursued them di-  
" rectly into Munster, where he overtook them at  
" Dolochoid. Here the two mighty men attacked  
" each other and  <sup>fought</sup>  bravely and manfully, until Bu-  
" chullin was defeated by Curai. The conqueror  
" fettered Buchullin by tying his five smalls (i.e. the  
" smalls of his legs, ~~and~~ his wrists and his neck), and

(12) <sup>12</sup>  
" left him at Sulchoid, a fettered prisoner, having  
" cut off his hair with his sword, and then carried  
" off Blamuid into Munster. Laogh, buchullin's  
" charioteer, who followed his master arrived soon  
" after and set him at liberty. After this the  
" disgraced hero proceeded to the north of  
" Ulster with his servant, where they dwelt for  
" a whole year near the mountains of Beanna  
" Boirche <sup>not wishing to appear at</sup> ~~during which time he came not into~~  
" the assemblies of the men of Ulster un-  
" til his hair should grow to its former length.  
" At the expiration of a year however bu-  
" chullin, as he was one day on one of the  
" peaks of Boirche, perceived a large flock  
" of black birds ~~coming~~ flying off the sur-  
" face of the sea; <sup>and</sup> when they reached the  
" land he pursued them <sup>with his</sup> sling through the country  
" in the direction of Munster, killing as he  
" passed along one of them in each territory  
" by that <sup>class</sup> ~~name~~ of the sling called laibheim.  
" ~~So~~ He killed the last of the flock at Drubh-  
" Brain in the west of Munster, and on his  
" return he found Blamuid alone near the  
" Stream of Finglass in Kerry, where Curai  
" had his fortress at that time. Here a con-  
" versation ensued between them during which she  
" disclosed that there was not a man on the  
" surface

13 (13)

" surface of the earth she loved more than  
" himself, and she requested him to come with  
" ~~an~~ armed force to carry her off on the ensuing  
" festival of Saman; and to induce him to do  
" so, she said that she would procure that  
" Curai should have no forces about him at  
" the time. Cuchullin promised to come for  
" her at the time appointed, and taking  
" his leave of her proceeded into Ulster,  
" where he gave King Conquor an account  
" of his adventure.

" With respect to Blaniid she told  
" Curai that it behoved him to erect for  
" himself a Caher which should exceed in  
" strength and magnificence all the royal  
" fortresses of Ireland, and that, to erect it,  
" he should send forth <sup>part</sup> the Clanna Deagha  
" to collect all the liagans or standing stones  
" throughout Ireland. Blaniid's reason  
" for this was that the Clann of Deagha  
" should be scattered throughout Ire-  
" land far away from Curai in order  
" that Cuchullin might carry her self away  
" without opposition.

" When Cuchullin had heard that the Clanna Deagha  
" were <sup>thus</sup> scattered throughout the remote territories of  
" of Ireland, he set out privately from Ulster  
" with an armed band, and none of his adventures

(14) 14

are recorded till he arrived at a wood near the  
 " fortress of Curai (Baherconry) whence he  
 " sent a <sup>private</sup> message to Blannid to state that  
 " he himself had arrived with an armed band;  
 " She sent him word by the messenger, that when  
 " she should succeed in stealing Curai's sword, that  
 " she would spill a tub of milk which was in  
 " the fort, into the stream which flowed from the  
 " fort through the wood in which he was sta-  
 " tioned. ~~but~~ It was not long after receiving  
 " this message <sup>until</sup> ~~when~~ he perceived the stream  
 " whitened with the milk; upon which he rushed  
 " with his party into the fort, seized upon the  
 " unarmed <sup>and unprotected</sup> Curai, and killed him, after which  
 " they carried off Blannid into Ulster. The stream  
 " which conveyed the <sup>taken</sup> sign to Cuchullin on this  
 " occasion has been ever since called Fionn-glaise  
 " from its having been whitened by the milk poured  
 " into it by Blannid.

" After the murder of Curai in this manner his poet  
 " Fer Kertne, knowing that it had been effected thro' the  
 " treachery of Blannid, <sup>followed</sup> pursued her into Ulster, with  
 " a view of finding an opportunity of wreaking his ven-  
 " geance upon her; on his arrival in Ulster he met  
 " King Congovar, Cuchullin and Blannid with a multitude  
 " before them at Bearn mara head. He watched  
 " his opportunity till he observed Blannid standing  
 " on the edge of a cliff; he went over towards  
 " her, folded his arms around her, and flung  
 " himself with her down the precipice, and  
 " thus both were <sup>instantly</sup> killed. -

Reating in the reign of  
 Eochy Feidhleach

① [Technicals 4 Masters] <sup>15</sup> (15) 725  
Sulchoid (Lollohead). [Comp'd  
P.H.]

\* \* \* \* \*

1602. On Christmas day Sullivan himself  
was obliged to go away without  
the knowledge of and unperceived by  
the Earl [of Thomond]. By the first days  
march he went from Gleann Garbh to  
Baile-Muirne; on the second night he arrived  
on the borders of the Countries of O'Keefe  
and Mac Auliffe; on the third night he  
arrived at Ardpatrick; and the fourth  
night he reached Sulchoid; on the fifth  
and

① Sulchoid is noted in Irish History for battles fought  
there - The word is thus derived in Cormac's Glossary  
"Salcoire"

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~~726~~  
(16) 16

and sixth nights he remained at Baile-  
na-Colladh; on the Seventh night at  
Leatharach, and on the Eighth night  
at Baile-Achaidh-Croim. He was not  
a day or night during this period  
without receiving fierce assaults and battles,  
all which he sustained and responded  
to with manliness and vigour, &c. &c.

"Salchoir: coir i. coill gfm combrec: palchoir dyn i. coill mór do rhyg b'ó  
"and p'ymur i. an sup."

"Salchoit: Coit signifies a wood in the Cambrian  
language: Salchoit then received its name from a large wood  
of Gallows that grew there previous.

<sup>modern</sup>  
The name or exact situation of this place was never  
pointed out by any Topographical writers. It has been generally  
supposed that it lay somewhere in the C. of Limerick, but this  
Route of O'Sullivan puts its situation beyond dispute.

It retains its ancient name to this day and is situated in  
the Bar. of Clan William & C. of Liffey. On Beaufort's Map it  
is anglicised Colloghod. I.O.D. notes to Annals  
of Masters

A.D.

[Ann: Innisfallen]

968. The Battle of Salchoid <sup>(now Sallaid)</sup> was fought

this year by Mahon son of Kennedy  
 King of Cashell against the Danes;  
 the latter were routed & 3000 of them  
 slain: they were also pursued to Limerick  
 where numbers were put to the  
 sword, their mansions burned and  
 much gold, silver and other riches  
 taken from them. N. B. Brian, son of  
 Kennedy was commander in this  
 battle.

Comp'd  
 P.B.

There are no remains of the old church of Sollohid now visible, its site being occupied by a Roman Catholic chapel. The grave yard still remains in use and has several ash and other trees of considerable age growing in it.

It is in the glen of Bohreen.

There are no remains of the Sallow-wood mentioned by Cormac Mac Quillinan now visible at Sollohid, <sup>even the dimmest</sup> nor any tradition among <sup>the natives</sup> about Curai Mac Dary or any other historical personage. Every reminiscence of the events which took place here in ancient times has been long blotted from the memory of tradition.



19  
19

The parish of Dollophodbeg.

Situation This parish is situated in the barony of Glanwilliam, and is bounded on the north<sup>E.</sup> by the parish of Dunsill, on the east by Kilmucklin, on the south by Tipperary and on the west by the parish of Dollophodmore.

Name: This is a smaller division of an original parish which comprised Dollophodmore also. This original parish was divided into two unequal parts, of which the larger got the name of Dollophodmore i.e. Dollophod major, and the smaller Dollophodbeg i.e. Dollophod minor. The word Dallophod is <sup>and synonymous</sup> cognate with the Latin word Dalictum and so explained by Cormac Mac Quillinan Archbishop and King of the Hibernians.

There are no remains of antiquity in this parish but the foundations of the walls of an old church in the townland of Hill. The building was 48 feet long and 23 ft broad but nothing remains to point out its age. Its grave yard remains, which is but a small <sup>one</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>still</sup> <sup>born</sup> now used for the interment of children only. There are elder and whitethorn trees

growing in it, but they are of no interest.

The parish of Bullen.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Blauwilliam and is bounded on the north <sup>N. M.</sup> and North-east by the County of Limerick, on the east by the parish of Solla-  
-hid, and on the south by the parishes of Gronill and Killimahy.

Name. The bardic or Dinnsenchus explanation of the name of this parish is preserved in the Book of Lismore fol. 230, a. a, where an account is given of a journey performed by St. Patrick from Rath-mor Moy-See in the plain of Leinster to Ardpatrick near Kilmallock in Munster. In this account it is stated that CurUeanm ud Cuanach (which is still known as the Irish name of the village of Bullen in most parts of Ireland) took its name from the hero Cuilleann the son of Morna who was there slain in battle by the great Finn Mac Cumhail. at  
this

21)

this time the enemy of the tribe of  
Morna and their adherents. But as  
we suspect that posterity will scarcely  
believe this to be a historical fact  
we shall venture on a conjecture  
on its true meaning which will be  
easily believed. It is a well  
established fact that many places  
in Ireland bearing the names of  
Cuilleann, Cuilleamach and Cuillean  
-trach have derived those names  
from their having produced abun-  
dance of the Cuilleann or holly  
tree in ancient times, and in  
many of them still retain holly scrubs  
in abundance. See my remarks on the  
name of Ferris in the County of Wex-  
ford.

No part of the original church of <sup>Cullen</sup> ~~church~~  
now remains, its site being occupied by a  
modern protestant church, which stands  
14/E/18/3(13) in

<sup>23</sup>  
in the north side of the original grave yard. There are several lime trees growing in this grave yard, and one which measures  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet in girth, but it contains no monument of antiquarian interest.

About a furlong to the N. E. of this church on Milltown townland there was an old castle which went by the name of the castle of Bullen, but not a stone of it now remains one above another and even its foundations have been removed by the progress of cultivation. This castle is mentioned in the annals of the Four Masters at the year 1549.

On the townland of Kileormann in this parish there was an old church which gave name to the townland, but its walls are now destroyed and grass and weeds are growing over their foundations which are so effaced that the extent of the building could not be determined. The grave yard is no longer used as a cemetery. This is probably

probably the Gill Churnain mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Briens (Ms. Trin. Col. H. 1. 7) as the seat of <sup>the race of</sup> Jarlogh O'Brien Erenach of Emly.

In the townland of <sup>South</sup> Longstone in this parish there is a liagán or standing stone on the top of a small flat moat or raised rath which is on the top of a green hill. This stone measures <sup>8" 6</sup> in height 3 ft wide and 2 ft thick. This is limestone. The rath on which it stands is 18 paces in diameter and <sup>raised</sup> about 5 feet above 5 feet over the top of the hill. This is the stone from which the townland took its name.

In the same townland is to be seen the site of an old castle called by the people Cairleán Lácnám, <sup>locnd</sup> Castleloughnan, but there remains of it at present <sup>but</sup> only a heap of small stones and mortar, all the large stones having been carried away for building houses. 14/E/18/3(17)

(24) <sup>24</sup>

In the townland of Rathduff there is a large raised rath which gave name to the townland. It is 26 paces in diameter at top and about 10 feet in height over the surface of the fields. It has no external rampart at present and the ground is tilled to its very base. For holy wells &c. see field name books. There is nothing else of antiquarian interest in this parish.

[Annals of Munster]

Cuillean O'g Cuamach\*

[Comp'd  
14/F/18/3 (A)]

6  
187

A.D. 1579. James, the son of Maurice Puff, who was son of John, who was son of Thomas, who was son of The Earl, returned from France; and it was reported that he had brought with him a greater number of ships than was really the case. He landed at Cilen an air contiguous to Daingean na Chais in Kerry.

At this time the Earl of Desmond was encamped at Cuillean O'g Cuamach where he had commenced to erect a Castle

\* Cuillean O'g Cuamach, so called from its situation in the territory of O'g Cuamach, it is now called Cullen, a village situated in the Bar. of Limerick, which still retains the name of the territory.

Castle, and having heard of the arrival  
of this fleet in Kerry he went to see it.

The Chief Mareschal of the two provinces  
of Munster, Arthur Custer by name, Master  
David, and all the Queen's people in  
Munster set out to meet the same fleet,  
as did also the Kinsmen of the Earl  
of Desmond, viz: the young sons of James,  
the son of John, who was son of Thomas,  
viz: John and James etc. These had formed  
a confederacy with James the son of Maurice,  
and they had made an attack by night  
upon the Mareschal and Master David  
at Lales and had beheld them  
while a sleep on their beds.



They had then brought James ashore,  
and both repaired to the woods of Blon-  
ghais and Coill-mor. James soon after  
landing set out from these Woods upon  
his first expedition accompanied by all  
his Cavalry and infantry through the middle  
of O'Conaill-galbra and Clay-Miriam  
and his army proceeded to plunder the  
Country as they passed along. The inhabitants  
of the Country began to assemble to oppose  
them, and first of all the sons of William  
Burke the Son of Edmund, viz. Theobald  
and Mlick, the former of whom dispatched  
messengers to Luath-ara-y-dine commanding  
the

28 (28)  
352

Mac-I'Brien Ara

~~the son of O'Brien of the~~ to come &  
expel the traitor from the country, upon  
Mac-I'Brien  
which ~~the son of O'Brien~~ sent him a loony  
of yellow glasses and Giomanachs.

These pursued the heroic bands (of James)  
and overtook James (himself) who had  
halted in a retired and solitary wood  
awaiting them. A battle ensued between  
both armies in which James was shot  
by a musquet ball in the hollow part of  
the chest, which (subsequently) caused his  
death. Notwithstanding this however,  
he defeated his cowardly pursuers.

[The battle was at the year 1798  
for the restoration of the article.]

**END**

**14 F 18/4**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, compiled by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Sronill (Shronell),**

**Templebredon, Cordangan, Templeineiry and**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**28 August 1840**

**8 p.**

**24 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 29-36.**

**Included are related extracts from the topographical poetry of O'Heerin.**

RIA

*M. Jones*

The parish of Ironill.

Situation: This parish is in the Bar. of Clunwilliam and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Cullen and Sullodimore, on the east by the parish of Tipperary, on the south by that of Brins and on the west by those of Latten and Killinakey.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish *ppónaill*, which (*si vocis etymon spectes*) would signify a hill like a nose, the word *ppón*, a nose (Greek *πρ*..) being often applied to points of hills, mountains, promontories &c.

There are no remains of antiquity at present to be seen in this parish. The site of the ancient church being occupied by a modern protestant one situated at the foot of Ironaill hills to the south. The graveyard is ancient and some ornamented stones which belonged to the ancient church at the heads of graves, but it contains no ancient monument worthy of notice.

In the lowlands of Deerpark in this parish are to be seen some of the ruins of the <sup>mansion of the</sup> celebrated Damer, who was believed to have been the richest man in Ireland in his time. "*dá mbeidín com parróip le déamur.*" Nomen ejus in proverbium abiit. He lived about 70 years since and lies interred in the church yard of Ironill.

14/F/18/4(1)

The parish of Killinaboy.

Situation. This <sup>small</sup> parish is situated in the Bar of Clonwilliam and bounded on the north by the parish of Gullong on the east by that of Ironill, on the south by Lattin and on the west by Emly.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced as if written Cill t-Sinche which is probably a corruption of Cill t-Sinche, i.e. the church of St. Sinach, a virgin of great celebrity and the patroness of several churches in Ireland as Killysim in the ath. Co. where her name is now, as I have stated in my letter on that parish, usually Anglicised Jenny. There is however no tomb well dedicated to her nor any other monument of her in this parish but its name.

The ancient church of this parish is now destroyed down to the foundations which are overgrown with grass and weeds and so effaced that the extent of the building could not be ascertained. No graveyard, which is a small one remains, and only two or three families bury in it. It is situated <sup>on rising ground</sup> in the townland of Jeann Binn.

*Dr Jones*  
The parish of Templebredon. (31)

Situation. The greater part of this parish is situated in the barony of Coonagh in the County of Limerick, q. v.

Name. See Templebredon in the Barony of Coonagh and Co. Limerick.

There are no remains of antiquity in the portion of this parish belonging to the County of Tipperary, but the sites of an abbey, or perhaps rather church in the townland of Killeennagallive. The people however call the site *maimtyr oibin na n-geata*, i. e. the abbey of Killeennagallive. Only a small fragment of one wall remains, which is 3 feet thick. There is no grave yard.

Notes

The parish of Templemore;

Situation.

This parish is situated in the southern part of the Barony of Glanwilliam, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Nilsbane, and an insulated portion of the parish of Killyandry, on the east by the parish of Clonsilla, on the south by the Barony of Siffa and Siffa-west, and on the west by the parish of Clonsbeg and Cordangan.

Name.

The name of this parish is in Irish *Todmull-an-Éiríe*, which is understood to mean the church of the heirs - *ecclesia hereditaria* - but no historical document has yet turned up to show why it was originally so called.

No part of the original church of this parish now remaining, its site being occupied by a protestant church of considerable age. It is situated on a rising ground to the left of the road as you go from Tipperary to Clonsilla and now goes generally by the name of Banaha church from its situation in the village of that name. At the east end of this church there is an ornamented stone exhibiting the following inscription <sup>in raised letters</sup> round its edge.

Here lyeth Theob. Butler grandson to S<sup>r</sup>. Richard Butler of Knocktoher who disced the 20<sup>th</sup> of March 1672. Pray for his soule.



In the demesne of Edmund O'Ryan Esq, near the village of Bansha ~~xxxx~~ to the west of the Glannel road are the ruins of the Castle of Bansha, but they are now very inconsiderable. It appears from what remains that this castle was a round one measuring on the inside 16 feet in diameter with walls <sup>5 ft</sup> 5.6 thick; but this may be only one tower of a large fortress. Only two fragments of the walls remain at present measuring 10 ft in height and <sup>5 ft</sup> 5.6 in thickness. The spot ~~is~~ which <sup>is</sup> occupied by this castle is now nearly insulated by a fishpond. It is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  furlong to the north of the church.

On the south boundary of this parish on the Gally mountain and over Lough Moosery there is a <sup>cairn or</sup> heap of large loose stones called Caisleán Uí Lachtain i.e. O'Laughnan's castle. It would appear to have been placed here originally to mark the boundary between two territories. The following quatrain from O'Heerin is copied for future consideration

Do fáil sír im CROTUIÓ cluch  
 maḡ langachas, laoch finn-lach  
 tigeapna clap pluzáí roḡ  
 Uí Chuanach sí bun bog roḡ.

14/5/18/4(5)

34  
(34.)  
D. W. M. S.

## The parish of Cordangan.

Situation. This parish is in the Barony of Clanwilliam and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Tipperary and Corroge, on the east by those of Kilshane and Templeciry, on the Southwest by the parish of Glonbeg, and on the west by that of Glonbet.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin but derived from that of the townland, in which the original church was built. It is pronounced in Irish Copp-darngean, which signifies a fortified round hill. See remarks on Coppogarbínín-éille in the parish of Kilshane. Darngean is used by the Irish annalists to signify a fortress whether artificial or natural, but most generally an artificial fortress.

The old church of this parish is situated on level ground in a townland of the same name at the foot of Slieve na muce. The east gable and north wall are destroyed down to the very foundations but

35 35  
but the south wall and <sup>a part of</sup> the west gable  
to the same height with it, remain. This build-  
-ing was <sup>ft in</sup> 67.3 in length & <sup>ft in</sup> 21.6 in breadth, and  
its side walls were about 11 feet high and  
3 feet thick.

The south wall contains a quadrangular win-  
-dow placed at the distance of 7 feet from  
the east gable and measuring on the in-  
-side <sup>ft in</sup> 2.5 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 2.0 in width, and  
the outside <sup>ft in</sup> 1.6½ in height and 4 inches  
in width. on the inside it is formed of  
hammered sand on the outside of chiselled  
limestone. At the distance of <sup>ft in</sup> 17.6  
from this window the doorway is placed;  
it is much disfigured, but it can  
be ascertained that it was 6 feet  
in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 2.8 in width, and was  
covered at the top with a lintel.  
There is a large grave yard attached  
but it is seldom used at present.

About ½ furlong to the N. W.  
of this castle is shown the site of Cor-  
-dangan, <sup>castle</sup> which is believed to be the  
object from which the townland took  
its name, but no part of its walls  
14/E/18/4(2) are

are now visible, nor can the foundations  
of the building be traced.

The Abbey called the Abbey of  
Tipperary is situated in the townland  
of Colledge land in this parish. For a  
description of what remains of it  
see Tipperary parish.

J O'Donovan.

Aug<sup>st</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1840

RIA

**END**

**14 F 18/5**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, compiled by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Whitechurch, Tubbrid, Shanrahan, Tullaghorton and Templetenny,**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**4-5 September 1840**

**18 p.**

**24 cm**

**ink; ink sketches of the window and inscribed tablet at Tubbrid old church.**

**Pagination in original binding was 37-51.**

RIA

102

The parishes of

Whitechurch

Tubrid

Shamahan

Tullaghorton &

Templetenny.

All in the ancient territory of I. fauha  
now Iffa, the patrimonial inheritance  
of O'Mara.

RIA

(38)

RIA



St. James

38  
(34)

## The parish of Whitechurch.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Iffa and Offa west and is bounded on the north by the parishes Templemore and Glenbulloge, on the east by the parish of Cahir, and on the south and west by the parish of Tubbrid.

Name. The name of this parish is English and requires no explanation.

The old church of this parish is exceedingly rude and evidently only a few centuries old like all the churches of the name in Ireland. All its features are destroyed with the exception of a rude doorway in the north wall and a shamrock-headed window in the gable. This window is constructed of red sandstone, measures 5" 7 in height, <sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub> in width, and is placed at the height of 7" 10 from the present level of the ground on the outside. There was a similar window immediately to the north of it on the same gable, but it is now disfigured.

14/E/18/5(B)

The west gable is destroyed, and its

(#0) 39

its foundations are not now traceable so that the length of the building cannot be ascertained. Its breadth on the inside is <sup>ft in</sup> 21.7 and 61 ft of the length of the side walls remain, but the church was originally several feet longer. The side walls are built of small stones and <sup>ft in</sup> 3.5 in thickness and at present about 7 ft in height.

[See sketch.]

John O'Donovan

Sept<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 1840.

RIA

W. Jones

(41) 40

## The parish of Tubbrid.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Iffa and Offa west, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Templemore, from which it is separated by the ride of the Galtees, on the E. by the parishes of Whitechurch, Cahir, Rochestown, Ardfinnan and Ballybacon, on the south by the parish of Tulloughorton and on the west by the parish of Thaurahan.

Name. The name of this parish is locally pronounced Tobrad which signifies a well; it evidently had originally some distinguishing epithet, but it has been a long time forgotten.

In the N. E. side of the grave yard attached to the parish church of Tubbrid is a small old chapel which excited my curiosity very much as being erected by the celebrated Geoffrey Keating D.D. who has done more to preserve the language and history of his native Country than all the men of Ireland put together. This chapel is exceedingly rude and small and is a curious monument of the poverty and feeble

14/1/18/36

(42) 41

feebleness of the Roman Catholics at the period of its erection. It is only <sup>ft in</sup> 27.4 in length and <sup>ft in</sup> 18.7 in breadth; <sup>on the inside</sup> The east gable contains a ~~round~~ <sup>small</sup> little window formed of two stones and measuring about 11 inches in diameter on the outside, where it forms a circle. It is placed at the height of about 7 feet from the level of the ground on the outside. On the inside it is of a quad. form. The side walls had two small windows placed nearly opposite each other; the one in the south wall is <sup>ft in</sup> 4.8 from the east gable and that in the north wall <sup>ft in</sup> 3.6 from the same; both are now much disfigured.

The west gable contains a pointed doorway constructed of cut lime stone and measuring <sup>ft in</sup> 5.6 in height from the present level of the ground and <sup>ft in</sup> 3.2 in width at the spring of the little arch.

Over this doorway on the outside is inserted in the wall a limestone tablet <sup>ft in</sup> 2.3 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 1.7½ in width, with the following Latin inscription in raised letters which are very distinct and plain, but in a rude style. From the point of the doorway to the bottom of this tablet is exactly 11 inches.

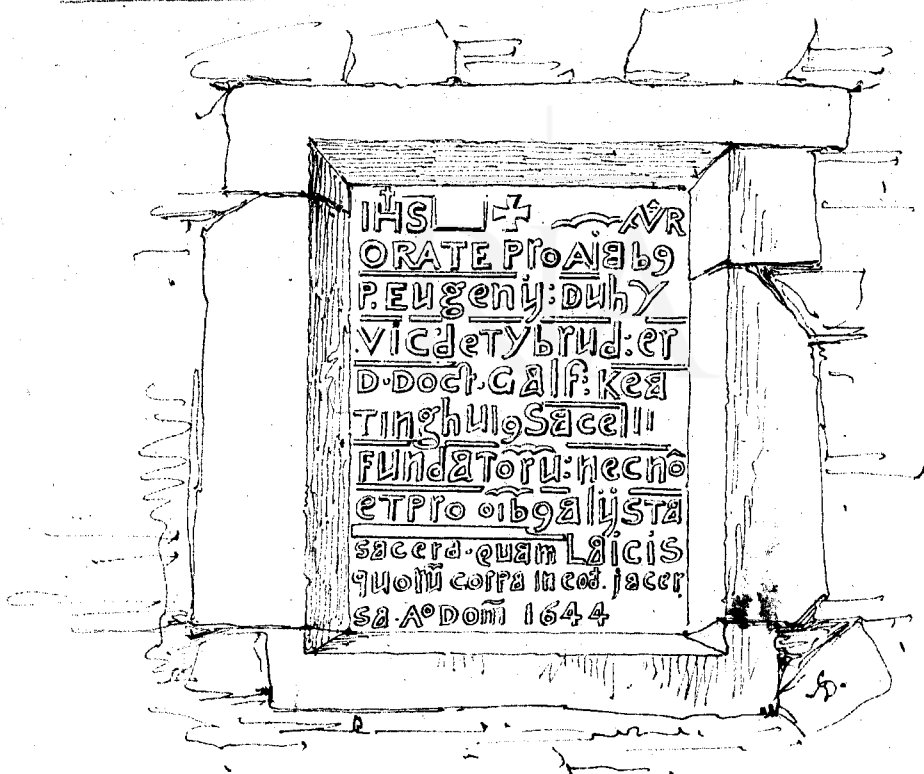
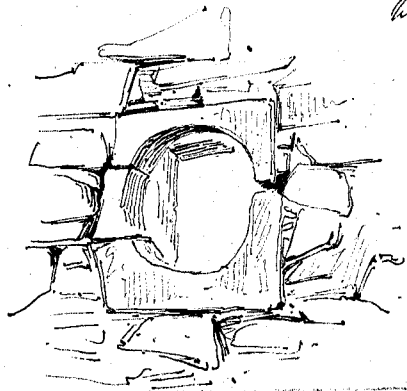
RIA

[The Sketches]

14/E/18/5 (A)

East Window of Lubberid old Chapel.

widest diameter 1 foot 6 inches



Tablet about 2 feet x 2.6 inches

Inscription over the Door of Lubberid old Chapel

To be placed at page 42. vol. 1.

Sept. 1840.

contractions lengthened out

I H S

Orate pro aīabg  
P. Eugenii Duhy  
Vic' de Tybrid et  
D. Doct: Galf: Kea-  
ting huius Sacelli.  
Fundatorū necnō  
et pro oībg aliis tā  
sacerd: quam laicis  
quorū corpa in eod' jacēt  
Sa. A.º Dñi 1644.

Orate pro animabus  
Patris Eugenii Duhy  
vicarii de Tybrid et  
Domini Doctoris Galfridi Kea-  
ting huius Sacelli  
fundatorum, necnon  
et pro omnibus aliis tam  
sacerdotibus quam laicis  
quorum corpora in eodem jacent  
Sacello. Anno Domini 1644.

The sidewalls of this little chapel are 3 feet thick and at present 8 feet in height. The west gable has a very small quadrangular window placed 5 feet over the doorway, and has <sup>also</sup> a small belfry on its top.

There is a green mound not far from this churchyard to the N.W. In the townlands of Rosca in this parish are the ruins of a fortified house seated on a rocky hill of considerable elevation. A stone wall <sup>2-4</sup> in thickness encloses the entire summit of the hill, which is very rocky and uneven. This wall was defended

14/F/18/5(9) by

(44) 43

by a tower nearly round and 11 feet in diameter, but now nearly destroyed, and on the south-west side stands a dwelling house which is apparently of the same age with the outer wall. It measures on the inside <sup>ft<sup>m</sup></sup> 55.0 in length and 26 ft in breadth and is 2 stories high. The first floor over the ground one was lighted by five small windows on the west side and three on the north side but they are all rude and of mean architecture except two placed opposite each other at the distance of about 3 ft from the south gable, and at the height of about <sup>ft<sup>m</sup></sup> 12.6 from the ground. These are constructed of cut fine stone, about 4 ft high on the outside and 6 inches wide, but widen to about <sup>ft<sup>m</sup></sup> 2.6 on the inside. There were two doorways on this house, one on the east side wall near the ~~east~~ <sup>south</sup> gable and the other on the west wall close to the north gable, but both are now disfigured.

The area enclosed by the outer wall above mentioned is 27 paces from east to west and 40 from N. to S. The wall is nearly destroyed on the east and south side, but a considerable portion of it remains at the

N.E.



(45)  
44

N. E. corner, where there is a tower, and all the north side remains in tolerable preservation.

I should say that this building is about three hundred years old; not more, and I think not half a century less.

Down

### The parish of Shanrahan.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Offa and Offa west and extends from the Summit of the Galty mountains to that of the Knockmoldoon range. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Glanbeg and Templecree, on the East by those of Tubrid and Tuillaghore, on the South by the County of Waterford, and on the west by the parish of Templetonny.

Name. The name of this parish is locally pronounced Sann Rahan which signifies Old Rahan, and the word parish seems to have been prefixed to distinguish it from some other Rahan, either in Tipperary or the neighbouring counties but I could not learn from the natives that any such exists at present. Rahan signifies a small fort.

The site of the original church of Shan Rahan

14/F/18/5(11) is

is occupied by the ruins of a protestant church of no great age and which is not worth the attention of the antiquarian.

To the south of this is a fragment of a military round tower of rude masonry and about 40 feet in height. It is said to be a part of a large castle, of the walls of which some scattered fragments are <sup>still</sup> visible, but no idea can be formed of the original extent of the building.

This neighbourhood is very barren in antiquities.

In the north part of this parish <sup>at the south side of the Gullies</sup> is situated the valley of Glen Garra which, according to Keating took its name from the famous hero Gara, the son of Morna, one of the Fingalian heroes. The following are his words (reg. Cormac)

"Whoever should <sup>assert</sup> <sup>neither</sup> say that Finn <sup>and</sup>, nor the Fians ever existed, would assert a falsehood; for, we have to prove their existence, the three evidences by which the truth of every <sup>independently of the Bible</sup> history is tested, namely the tradition of the ancients, old writings, and old remainings called monumenta in Latin: for in the first place we have been hearing from mouth to mouth (ó béal go béal) that Finn and the Fians existed; we have ancient MSS. in abundance which assert the same, and there are ancient manu-

-ments

"ments called after them in existence to this day  
 " such as Suidhe Finn on Slabh na m-Ban called  
 " after Finn O'Basque, Gleann Gara in  
 " Uibh Fatha called after Gara of the Black  
 " knee, the son of Morna, and the Bed of  
 " Dermot and Grainne at Poll Liger Liabain  
 " in Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne or O'Shaughnessy's  
 " Country, and many others besides them in different  
 " parts of Ireland.

By Uibh Fatha in the above sentence Keating  
 understands the Barri of Iffa which is  
 now called Ui Fatha (ee-fauh) by the na-  
 tives when speaking Irish. Smith, <sup>however</sup> in his  
 Collections for a history of the County of Tippe-  
 rary says that "the names Iffa and offa are  
 " Saxon; offa was one of the last Kings of Mercia  
 " one of the Kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy!!"

How people catch at shadows! Ui Fatha was  
 the tribe name of the O'Maras, as I shall  
 prove when I come to treat of the ancient territories  
 constituting the County of Tipperary.

John O'Donovan  
 September 5<sup>th</sup> 1840

St. Colman

The parish of Tullaghorton.

Situation This parish is situated in the southern part of the territory of Ui Traha (Iffau) and is bounded on the north by the parish of Tubrid, on the east by that of Ballybacon, on the south by the County of Waterford, and on the west by that of Shanahan.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced Tullagh-ortan, but I have found no ancient Irish authority for the original orthography; I could give different guesses, but 300 guesses would not amount to a probability.

The old church of Tullaghorton is 64 feet in length and 24 feet in breadth. All its walls are standing except 15 feet of the south wall. The west gable contains a small window, but it is so covered with ivy that its dimensions could not be easily obtained. The doorway was on the north wall within 24 feet of the west gable, but it is now nearly destroyed. The east gable is in good preservation and contains a window which measured on the outside <sup>ft in</sup> 6.7 in height and 1.6 1/2 in width, & on the outside <sup>ft in</sup> 9.4 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 4.2 in width.

It was originally divided into two compartments on the outside but the stone which divided these compartments is now destroyed. It is pointed on the outside and forms an obtuse arch at top on the inside.

There were two windows in the side walls placed near the east gable, but both are now destroyed. The side walls are <sup>8 ft</sup> 2.8 in thickness and now about 9 feet in height. Covered with wy.

In the townland of Castle Grace not far to the south of this old church are the ruins of a large Bawn, which was defended originally by four towers placed at the four corners. Of these towers only ruins of two remain in any preservation and a fragment of the third. The one on the S. W. corner is only <sup>8 ft</sup> 7.4 in internal diameter but it was very well built, and its walls are <sup>8 ft</sup> 4.5 in thickness.

This bawn is 36 paces from east to west and 30 from north to south. The north and east sides of it were destroyed, but have been replaced by modern walls of inferior masonry. The only parts of the ancient work now remaining are the west wall which contains a barge and a small window (see sketch), the two towers, one on the S. E. and the other on the N. W. corner; two fragments of the south wall connected by modern work, one these

(50) 49

one is at the S. W. corner adjoining the tower, and the other near the S. E. corner, the former fragment contains a large original window, the latter is feature. The only other fragment of the original work is at the N. E. corner. It contains a small round headed window of considerable neatness now stopped up with modern masonry work.

This Castle is said to have been erected by the family of Grace at an early period from whom it had taken its name of *Castellán* or *ἑπάρχης*.

There is another ruin of a smaller castle in the townland of Ballyboy, but no tradition exists as to the name of the builder or last inhabitant of it.

None of these ruins are mentioned in the field name books, but they should be shown on the plans.

*Clarus montis* }

John O'Donovan.

September 5<sup>th</sup> 1840.

The parish of Templeterry.

Situation. This parish forms the western portion of the territory of Iffrank, the ancient patrimonial inheritance of O'Mara. It is bounded on the North by the Galty mountains, on the east by the parish of Shanrahan, on the south by the County of Waterford and on the west by the County of Cork.

Names. The natives of this parish pronounce its name as if written Tedmpull u' turre, but the meaning is not clear to us, and we have not time nor books to speculate on it here.

The old church of Templeterry is built in a very mean style of architecture and presents but little to interest the architectural antiquary. It was divided into nave and choir, the former measuring  $57^{\text{ft}} \frac{6}{10}$  in length and  $27^{\text{ft}} \frac{9}{10}$  in breadth on the inside, and the latter  $38^{\text{ft}}$  in length and  $18^{\text{ft}} \frac{10}{10}$  in breadth, and the walls of both are 3 feet in thickness.

14/F/18/5(17)

(52) 51

The choir arch, <sup>which</sup> was painted and built of hammered stones in a very mean style of architecture, is now so disfigured that its original dimensions cannot be ascertained.

The south wall of the nave is destroyed down to the very foundations except a small fragment near the middle gable.

The north wall of the nave is in existence to the height of about 8 ft from the level of the ground on the outside; it is remarkably rude and badly built & attracts notice merely as a specimen of macerie vile! mean ~~at~~ masonry.

The west gable contains a small quadrangular window constructed of hammered stones; it is <sup>ft in</sup> 4.6 high and placed at the height of <sup>ft in</sup> 6.9 from the present level of the ground. Its breadth on the outside cannot be well determined, as its north side is destroyed; its width on the inside is <sup>ft in</sup> 3.3. Its inside lintel was removed to serve as a head stone for a grave, but the outer lintel remains. The walls of the choir are nearly all destroyed.

J. O'Donovan, Feb. 5<sup>th</sup> 1840.



**END**

**14 F 18/6**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, compiled by John O'Donovan and written from Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, for the Ordnance Survey, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Ballybacon, Molougha**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**6 September 1840**

**40 p.**

**24 cm**

**ills; ink sketches of the windows of the old church at Newcastle, Co. Tipperary.**

**Pagination in original binding was 52-87.**

**Included are related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters', Lanigan's 'Ecclesiastical History of Ireland', Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum' and Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum'.**

The parish of Ballybacon.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Iffa and Offa west and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Tubrid and Ardfinan, on the east by those of Keddan and Newcastle, on the south by the County of Waterford, and on the west by the parish of Tullaghorton.

Names. The name of this parish is pronounced by the natives in Irish as if written *bato ur p'racon* which signifies the townland of O'Bacon, a family name of some ancient celebrity in this part of Munster.

The old church of Ballybacon is <sup>ft in</sup> 52.6 long and <sup>ft in</sup> 24.6 broad; its two gables and north wall are in good preservation, but its south wall has totally disappeared. Its east window is about 14 ft in height and 7 ft in width on the inside but on the outside it is destroyed except a fragment (measuring 2 ft) towards the top; from which it appears that the outer part of it was 11 ft 14/18/6 (1) high.

(54) 53

high, and about <sup>ft in</sup> 1.6 wide. It was constructed of cut sand stone.

At the distance of 4 ft from the east gable there was a window on the north wall but it is now destroyed. There was a doorway on the same wall placed near the west gable but it is much disfigured at the sides. Its round head remains and shews that it was a rude doorway.

There ~~was~~ is a square window on the west gable placed at the height of about 20 feet from the ground and about 4 ft in height and 2½ ft in width inside and outside. It is constructed of <sup>chiselled</sup> lime stone and brownish sand stone mixed.

The north wall is 3 ft thick and <sup>about</sup> 14 feet in height, and built of quarried lime stone cemented with lime and sand mortar. Its gables are mantled with ivy.

There is a large grave yard attached to this church which is much used as a cemetery. It is situated on the townland of Glebe.

On the townland of Lady's Abbey in this parish there is a <sup>+</sup> monastery which has  
given

54 (55)

given name to the townland. It is in good preservation and measures <sup>ft in</sup> 95.6 in length and <sup>ft in</sup> 21.6 in breadth. At the distance of <sup>ft in</sup> 25.6 from the west gable there is a square tower about 40 feet in height. The arch from which it springs is pointed and constructed of hammered lime stone, and measures about 12 feet in height and 7 ft in width.

~~The east window has a pointed arch~~  
At the distance of <sup>ft in</sup> 4.9 from the east gable there is on the south wall a quadrangular window measuring on the inside <sup>ft in</sup> 5.6 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 2.5 in width, and <sup>ft in</sup> 3.9 in height and 7 inches in width on the outside. It is constructed of cut lime stone.

There is a doorway on the same wall at the distance of <sup>ft in</sup> 13.8 from the tower; it is constructed of hammered lime stone on the inside where it forms an obtuse arch at the top, and measures 7 feet in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 4.2 in width; on the outside it is constructed of cut lime stone and pointed and measures <sup>ft in</sup> 6.2 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 3.4 in width. There is another doorway <sup>of similar form</sup> on the same wall; <sup>near the west gable</sup> it measures on the inside <sup>ft in</sup> 7.8 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 4.03 in width, and on the outside <sup>ft in</sup> 7.0 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 3.6½ in width.

The west gable there is a ~~pointed~~ window measuring on the inside 7 ft high and <sup>ft in</sup> 4.6 in width, and on the outside <sup>ft in</sup> 4.10 in height and 2 ft in width. On the inside it forms an obtuse arch at the

14/F/18/60) top

top, and on the outside it is divided into two compartments each ~~pointed~~ pointed at top, and 9 inches in width. It is constructed of cut lime stone.

At the distance of  $9^{\text{ft } 3^{\text{in}}}$  from the east gable the north wall contains a ~~doorway~~ doorway which is <sup>and covered over the top with a plain lintel</sup> rectangular on the outside and pointed on the inside; on the inside it measures  $6^{\text{ft } 6^{\text{in}}}$  in height and  $3^{\text{ft } 7^{\text{in}}}$  in width; on the outside it is 6 ft high and  $2^{\text{ft } 2^{\text{in}}}$  in width. It is constructed of well cut lime stone on the inside but rough on the outside.

The walls of this building are built of stones of a good size; they are 3 feet in thickness and about 14 ft in height.

A lateral house extends from the south wall at the distance of 23 ft. from the east <sup>and its walls are of the same height with those of the large building</sup> gable; it is 20 ft long and 13 ft broad; it has two pointed windows on the east side, and one on the south gable.

There is a small grave yard attached to this abbey, not much used at present as a cemetery.

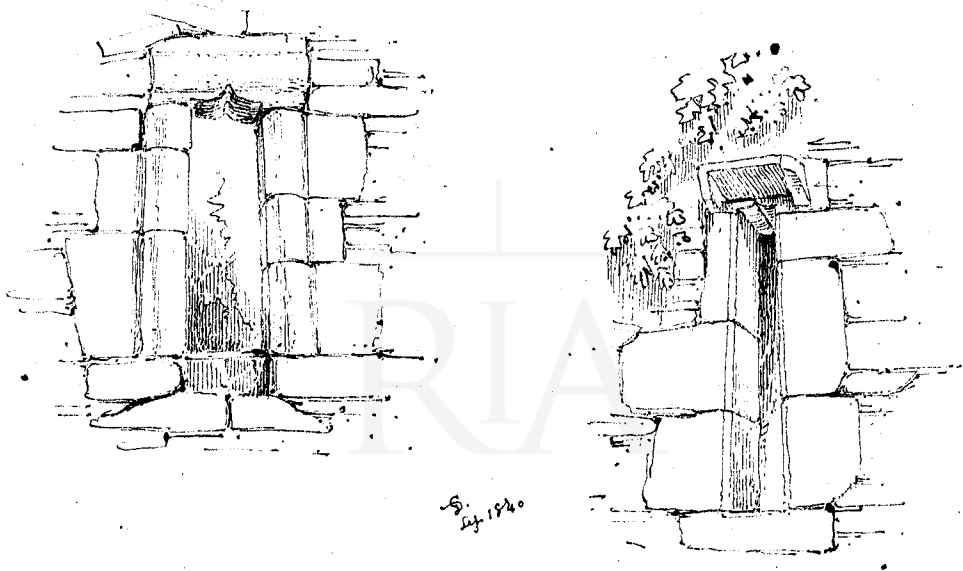
The antiquities of this parish were examined by Mr. Barry and his notes put into the above form by me

John O'Donovan  
Sept. 6<sup>th</sup> 1840.

[see sketch]

RIA

14/E/18/(15)



Small windows in the old church of Newcastle

page 56 vol. 1.



The parish of Newcastle.

\* At the distance of 18 feet from the west window, there is another of the same size and characteristic features.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the south-east of the barony of Offa and Offa west, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Reddans and Mullagh, on the east and south by the County of Waterford and on the west by the parish of Ballybacon.

Name. In English; it is called by the Irish speaking inhabitants *Castellán nuá* - i.e. *Castellum novum*.

The <sup>+</sup>old church of this parish is situated on level ground about 200 yards to the south of the River Suire. Its walls are in tolerable preservation, but decidedly modern. The building measures 78<sup>ft</sup> 6 in length on the inside and 27<sup>ft</sup> 6 in width. Its east window is in the pointed style and constructed of brownish sandstone chiselled; it is disfigured on the inside, but on the outside its dimensions can be ascertained to be 6 ft in height and 4<sup>ft</sup> 8 in in width. It was divided into two compartments, each pointed at top and 8 1/2 inches in width; the stone which separated them has been removed.

At the distance of 13 feet from the east gable there is on the south wall a small quadr: window measuring on the inside 3<sup>ft</sup> 10 in in height and 3 ft in width, and on the outside 2<sup>ft</sup> 7 in in height and 8 inches in width; it is constructed of brownish sand-stone.\*

The doorway is placed on the same wall at the distance of 24<sup>ft</sup> 6 in from the west gable; it is constructed of chiselled sand stone of a brownish colour, forms an obtuse arch on the inside and a pointed one on

14/F/18/6(7) the

(58) <sup>57</sup> the outside; on the former side it is  $7''^8$  in height and  $5''^8$  in width, and on the latter 5 ft in height and  $4''^{10}$  in width. The stones on the outside appear very much worn by the weather.

The west gable contains a rude window placed at the height of about 16 feet from the ground and measuring on the outside 6 ft in height and 4 inches in width; it is disfigured on the inside.

At the distance of 7 feet from the west gable there is on the north wall a pointed window measuring on the outside 4 ft in height and  $1''^2$  in width; it is constructed of cut stone of a brownish color on the outside but now destroyed on the inside.

The same wall contains a doorway placed opposite the one on the south wall already described with which it has the same dimensions and characteristics.

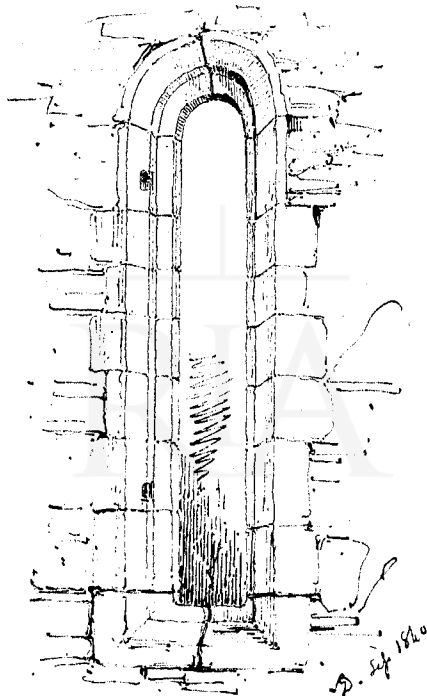
At the distance of 6 feet from the east gable there is on the same wall a pointed window measuring on the outside  $5''^8$  in height and  $1''^1$  in width; it is constructed of chiselled sandstone of a brownish color on the outside; disfigured on the inside.

The walls are built of <sup>lime</sup> stones of a regular size cemented with lime and sand mortar; they are  $3''^2$  in thickness and at present about 12 ft in height.

Tradition says that this church was set on fire during mass time by a warrior of the name of Prendergast, who lived at the time in the castle of Burraghcloney, and who after having burnt this

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14/8/18/6(9)



D. 24 1820

Windows in the old church of Newcastle

To face page 57 Vol. 1

this church built Newcastle which is about 250 paces to the north of the church and west of the River Suire.

This church is situated on the townland called Middlequarter; it has a large grave yard attached now much in use as a cemetery.

The Castle of Newcastle above mentioned as having been built by Prendergast, is a small round tower measuring on the inside 12 feet in diameter; it had three floors; its walls are about 40 ft in height and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in thickness. It is now roofed.

At the distance of 35 ft to the north of this tower are visible the vaults of a larger building but it is not easy to determine whether they belonged to a <sup>military</sup> castle or a dwelling house. They are on the same S. L. with the church.

In the townland of Curreaghcloney in this parish is situated on a rock in a valley a castle of the same name with the townland said to have belonged to the family of Prendergast. It is a round castle 19 ft in internal diameter with strong walls 9 feet in thickness and at present 40 ft in height. The east and south sides of this castle are destroyed; it was three stories high, the first floor resting on a <sup>semicircular</sup> round arch, the other two of timber.

Its windows are narrow and round headed and con-

constructed of red sandstone, as was the entire building.  
(See sketch by Mr. Du Noyer)

*M. Du Noyer*

The parish of Molougha.---

Situation. This parish of Mo-Logha is situated in the Bar. of Iffa and Offa <sup>West</sup> and is bounded on the north by the parish of Sul-laghmelon; on the east by the County of Waterford; on the south by the River Suire which divides it from the parish of Newcastle; and <sup>on</sup> the west by the parish of Neddams.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *Mag Lacha*, i.e. *Campus lacus*. Colgan mentions it as the name of a Nunnery situated in the Diocese of Lismore in the County of Tipperary. Archdall also mentions Maylough as in this County, but he is wrong in placing it near Carrickonquire. There is another more famous place of this name near Kilsrush in the County of Clare.

The ruin of the old Nunnery of Maylough is situated on level ground about one furlong to the north of the River Suire. Only two parts of this house remain at present, but it appears from fragments of walls about them that it was an abbey of considerable extent.

The Chapel or church remaining <sup>is in tolerable preservation</sup> extends from east to west and measures in length on the inside 60 feet and in breadth 27-6. There are <sup>two</sup>

*Monasterium de Malach Moluach Monachum D. Augustini  
in Diocesi Lismoriensi et Comitatu Tipperariae.  
Scripsit, Thau, p. 625, Col. 2.*

two windows on the east gable constructed of chiselled sand stone of a brownish color, but they are so veiled with strong ivy that their dimensions could not be given without tearing it off. There were three windows on the south wall but they are now much disfigured and built up with rough masonry.

The doorway is on the south wall at the distance of 14 feet from the west gable; it was constructed of chiselled and ornamented lime stone on the outside, and of chiselled sand stone on the inside; it is now nearly destroyed but the stones of which it was formed are still scattered about on the ground.

The west gable is surmounted with a belfry consisting of two semi-circular arches constructed of chiselled sandstone of a brownish color.

The lateral house above mentioned extends to the N. W. of this chapel touching it at the N. W. corner; it is 55 ft in length on the outside and 27 ft in breadth; its windows are constructed of brown sand stone chiselled.

(See Du Noyer's sketch)

This latter building is now shut up and used as a burial place. Its walls are <sup>ft in</sup> 3.6 thick and about 14 ft high.

14/F/15/6(13)

Antiquities examined by Mr. A. Barry, his notes put into the above form by me,

John O'Donovan  
Colonel, Sept. 6<sup>th</sup> 1840.

D. O. W. M.

## The parish of Neddang.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Iffa and Offa, west, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Aedfinnan, on the east by those of Tullaghmelon and Mubougha, on the south by the parish of Newcastle, and on the west by the parish of Ballybacon.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *na Feoán* which signifies, the runnels, brooks, or rills. The name is not of ecclesiastical origin but was applied to the townlands on which the old church was built. The town is now called *po-spáinn na b-feoán*.

The old church of this parish is situated in the middle of a green field about 250 paces to the east of the River Suire. There remain of it at present but the west gable, 45 feet of the length of the north wall and 33 ft of the south wall. The east gable was totally destroyed, but a new wall was built across connecting the end of the south wall with the north one, to shut up the church for a burial place.

The west gable measures on the outside 32 ft in breadth. The church had two original doorways, one on the south wall and the other on the north one;

- the



the former is built up with new masonry and the latter which is at the distance of 18 ft from the west gable is fastened with an iron gate, <sup>which is kept locked</sup> to prevent people from getting into the church; it is round headed inside and outside and of mean architecture; it measures on the outside <sup>ft in</sup> 7.4 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 4.7 in width.

The walls of this church are <sup>ft in</sup> 3.6 in thick - inefs and about 14 ft in height. They are built of small flag stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is a large grave yard attached now much used as a cemetery.

See Du Noyer's sketch.

West Dunes

### The parish of Tullaghmelon.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Iffa and Offa west and is bounded on the north by the parish of Beary Rath, on the east by the County of Waterford, on the south by the parish of Moylougha and on the west by the parish of Keddan and Ardfinnan.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *Tuairg maoláin* which signifies Moylan's hill but history has not recorded any thing about the individual from whom the place was called.

63  
(64)

The old church of this parish is situated on a tully or drom in the townland of Tullagh-melton; all its walls are <sup>nearly</sup> perfect with the exception of the east gable which is destroyed except 6 ft of its height. The building measures on the inside 60<sup>ft</sup> 6<sup>in</sup> in length and 24 ft in breadth.

There is a breach on the south wall near the east end where there was originally a window but no part of it now remaining. The doorway is on the same wall at the distance of 17<sup>ft</sup> 3<sup>in</sup> from the west gable; it is 4 ft in width on the inside but destroyed at top; on the outside it is constructed in the pointed style of ornamented chiselled line stone and measures 5<sup>ft</sup> 3<sup>in</sup> in height from the present level of the ground and 3<sup>ft</sup> 5<sup>in</sup> in width; over it on the outside is a sculptured line stone exhibiting a mitred head supposed to represent Maolan Bps, 25 Dec.

The west gable contains a pointed window made of cut line stone, measuring on the outside 4<sup>ft</sup> 10<sup>in</sup> in height and in width 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches at top and 7 inches at the bottom. It is disfigured on the inside. This gable was surmounted with a belfry which is now nearly destroyed.

At the distance of 18 ft from the west gable there is on the north wall a doorway which is destroyed on the outside, only two of

its cut lime stones remaining on the east side and one on the west. On this side it is <sup>50 in</sup> 2" 8 in width but its height cannot be determined; on the inside it forms a <sup>rude</sup> obtuse arch at top and measures <sup>50 in</sup> 6" 6 in height and <sup>50 in</sup> 3" 3 in width.

The same wall contained a window but it is now reduced to a formless breach.

The side walls of this church are <sup>50 in</sup> 4" 9 in thickness and about 9 ft in height, and built of stones of regular <sup>muddling</sup> size cemented with lime and sand mortar.

There is a large graveyard attached now much in use.

The antiquities of this parish were examined by Mr. A. Barry and his notes put into the above form by me,

John O'Donovan

Colonel, Sept. 6<sup>th</sup> 1840.

South County

The parish of Ardfinan.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Bar. of Iffa and offa west, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Rochestown and Deargrath, on the east by Tullaghmelon, on the south by the parishes of Meddany and Ballybeacon, and on the west by the parishes of Ballybeacon and Tubridy.

Name. We have the authority of several ancient Irish MSS. for the original spelling and meaning of this name, and they all agree in writing it Ard Fionain, which signifies the hill or height of St. Fionan, who is the patron of the parish.

No part of the old church of this parish now remains, its site being occupied by the modern protestant church which stands on high ground in the townland of Ardfinan.

The old castle of Ardfinan is situated on a rock <sup>about 25 ft high</sup> over the north bank of the River Suire. It is 22 ft long and 17.6 <sup>ft in</sup> broad. It

66 (67)

Its walls are <sup>ft in</sup> 4.6 thick and about 45 feet high and it contained three ~~stories~~ floors none of which were arched. It has quadrangular, pointed and round headed windows some formed of chiselled sand stone of a brownish color and some of chiselled limestone.

At the distance of 84 ft to the north of this square castle there is a round tower connected with the former by a wall which is about 18 feet in height. This round tower is <sup>ft in</sup> 26.6 in internal diameter ~~and~~ 50 feet in height and divided into three stories. The walls are 6 feet thick, and all the windows are pointed and divided into two compartments. (See Du Noyer's sketch)

There is a wall extending from the square tower abovementioned in a western direction 138 feet in length, and at its extremity is observable a fragment of a small square tower. It is certain that there were two other walls and one tower but even their foundations are not now visible.

|| This fortress is on the townland of Ardfeinan.

14/E/18/6 (19)

(68) 67

I here insert what the Irish annalists and other writers have preserved of the history of this place.

[The antiquities of this parish were examined by Mr. A. Curry and his notes arranged by me,

John O'Donovan,

September 6<sup>th</sup> 1840.

---

RIA

Ardfionain <sup>①</sup> [Comp'd  
O/18]

A.D. [Ann. 4. Masters]

1185. The son of the King of England i.e.

John, the Son of Henry II. arrived in Ireland with a fleet of sixty ships to conquer the Kingdom, - he made himself master of Dublin and Leinster and erected the Castles of Lippaid - Lachtra and Ardfinan, from which he sent parties to plunder Munster, but his people were defeated, <sup>with a great slaughter</sup> by Donall O'Brien.

1399. The Earl of Desmond (John, the Son of Garrett), <sup>was drowned</sup> at Abh. Arda-Fionain (the ford of Ardfionain), on the Suire.

① An ancient town on the River Suire in the Barony of Offa and Offa Co. Lippinay. The ruins of St. Finian's Abbey are situated upon a rock over looking the Suire. [Note in India to Edmund of Swett's]

14/E/18/6(21)

A.D.

[Annals of Innisfallen].

1120. A great Hosting by Terlagh Honor,  
along with O'Neill to Slabh-na-mban =  
[now Slieve-na-man]  
fiann, in the Eoganacht of Cashel, and  
took from thence great prey. A great  
hosting by him a second time to Munster,  
burnt Cashel and Lismore, his scouts  
went so far as the plains of Beathmull,  
and to Dom-Feenín, and to Ardfionan;  
where were slain by the Munster by the  
Munster in the skirmishes Hugh O'Heyne  
K. of Eithne, Muireadhach O'Flaherty  
K. of West Connacht, ~~and~~ Muirghis O'Lochar,  
with a great many more of the Nobility.



1179. Lismore, Caskell, Magh-femen and  
Ardfinan were plundered by the  
Galls and burnt by them afterwards.

1185. The Earl [of Morston] built three  
Castles in Munster at this time, viz. the  
Castle of Lismore, the Castle of Ardfinan,  
and the Castle of Liobrad. (Tybraghny)

O'Faolan and the other Noblemen who  
went to meet the Earl (of Morston), complained  
to Donell more O'Brien, and to the Nobility  
of Munster of the dishonour they had got  
from the Knights, and followers of the  
Earl; upon which a great War ensued between  
them, and they slew four Knights at Ardfinan,  
and all the lands occupied by the English  
thro' all Munster were wasted, and ravaged  
by

26 (72)  
71

by Donell More O'Brien, of Honor Connacht,  
and Dermot More MacCarthy and a  
great slaughter made of the Englishmen  
in Munster, and the Earl was expelled  
out of Ireland that time.

Comp'd  
O/B

RIA



73-28(74)

+ ut tabula  
illius ec-  
-clesia  
testantur.

of March, as the register of that Church  
testifies.

C. VIII. Col: 2.

+ in nobili  
illo monasterio  
Blairainmori-  
cisi.  
illo is used  
here in  
reference  
to a mention  
made before  
of this  
monastery  
in 28

He lies buried not, as some think,  
in the Church of Swords, or of  
Ard-finain; but in that noble  
monastery of Blairainmore, as  
together with the Author of the Life  
of S. Maidoc, above, Saint Moling  
testifies in a certain metrical  
little work, composed in Irish  
on the Church of Blairainmore,  
whose words there present this  
sense; "Venerable, are two, whose  
"bodies repose at (or near) the Cross  
"to the South; S. Onchno, who was  
"not possessed of the love of the  
"flecting world; and Saint Pivan  
", the Leper, who was a strenuous

"performer of good works." And  
his Scholiast on the place; <sup>says</sup> "for the  
"members, or bones of Finan, the Leper,  
"and of Onchu," are deposited, in  
"one place, namely, Bluainmore."

From which observe, by the way,  
that Saint Finan <sup>had</sup> died, and had  
also been famous by miracles, and  
opinion of sanctity, before the  
Year 694, in which Saint Moling  
died. The holy man, however, is  
venerated not only at Bluain-  
more, but also in the three  
other monasteries already men-  
tioned, namely, [in that] of Swords,  
[in that] of Ardfinan, and  
[in the one] on Loch-Lein, on  
this 16<sup>th</sup> day of March (16), as  
patron of the place according  
to [our] domestic Calendars  
in common.

written  
+ Loch-  
Lein  
here.

Notes (p. 628) col: 2.

<sup>76</sup>  
75  
+ marked  
8 in C. 3.

+ 6 Unum in Iris-Fathlenn, & alterum  
in Ard-finain c. 3. Thus the Martyr-  
ologies to be hereafter cited, [state].

(19) 14 Hác die 16 Martii. Thus at the same  
day, Saint Ansgus in his Festilogy  
calling [him] "the very splendid Saint  
Finian", by surname, "Lobhar." The  
Martyrology of Jamlaet [says] I  
however, to the  
Life, thus  
marked. "Finian Lobhar of Swords." Marian  
Gorman with his Scholiast [states]  
"Finian Lobhar at Swords, and bluin-  
more in Leinster, and at Iris-  
Fathlenn in Loch-Lene". The  
Martyrology of Donegal [says]  
"Finian's Lobhar of Swords, and  
of bluanmor in Leinster and of  
"Ard-finain in Munster". Maguire  
[says] "Finian Lobhar, the son of  
Conall, who was <sup>the</sup> son of Lochod,

"who was the son of Tadgans, who  
"was the son of Kien, who was the  
"son of Aild Olom, - at Swords  
"of S. Columb Kille, and at Inis  
"Faithlen on Loch Lene, - and - at  
"Bluainmor of S. Maidoc; and - at  
"Ard finain in Munster?" The calendar

"of Cashell [says] 7. "S. Finan Lobhra,  
"the son of Conall, who was son of  
"Eochod, who was son of Tadgans,  
"who was son of Kien, who was son  
"of Aild Olom, of Swords and  
"of Bluainmor Maidoc in Leinster  
"and of Inis faithlen on Loch Lene,  
"of Ard finain". Also at the

same day Whitford in the  
Martyrologio <sup>Whitfordensis</sup>  
Martyrology of Salisbury speaks  
of him in the words above adduced;  
and the Barthusian Martyrology  
(says): "Of Finan, Abbot and  
"Confessor in Ireland."

\* Finanus  
Abbas  
& Con-  
fessoris  
in Hibernia

32/48/6  
ms. 17

The part  
here re-  
ferred to  
has been  
translated  
under  
Caluain  
- more for  
Co: Westford.

See concerning him! and his most  
Noble Monastery of Caluain more in  
the Life of Saint Onchus above at  
8<sup>th</sup> February.







78  
Compared.

## Ardfernane (6)

An ancient town on the river Suir in the barony of offa and Iffa and 7 miles south west of Celonmell. Here we find an abbey and a friary in ruins and the remains of a castle built by John Earl of Morton in 1184. This noble castle is boldly and picturesquely situated on a rock overlooking the river and in its present state wears the gloomy aspect of Gothic magnificence.

(6) Its ancient name was Drumalthead.

Abbey of  
14/E/18/6 (31)

## Abbey of Regular Canons.

St Finian the leper who flourished after the middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> Century. founded an abbey here. (c) which existed in 903. for about that time Cormac Mc Cuillean the celebrated archbishop and monarch of Munster bequeathed to it one ounce of Gold and 1 of Silver. with his horse and arms (d)

1005. On 7<sup>th</sup> of April died ~~Grath~~ Giolla the superior of this abbey (e)

1178. The English forces <sup>plundered</sup> burnt the abbey and town. (f)

## Triary

A monastery for converted Franciscans was founded here but we have no further account of it. (g)

(c) act. ss. p. 620. (d) Keating. (e) annals Masters (f) annals amon. (g) war mon.

# Ardfinan.

[complete  
etc.]

§ III. \* \* \* \* \*

St. Finan, surnamed Lobhar, or The Leper, from his p. 83. having been afflicted for thirty years of his life with some cutaneous distemper, was a native of Ibeli, (Ely O'Carrol) then a part of Munster, and of an illustrious family. It has been strangely said that he was a disciple of Columbkille, and placed by him over the Monastery of Iwords. But Finan was not, in all probability, born until after Columbkille's death, and his having been mistaken for a disciple of this Saint was caused perhaps by his having been, as may be conjectured, a Monk of the Columbian order.

He  
14/E/18/6(33)

[p. 84]

He certainly governed a Monastery at Swords, which he was, most probably, the founder of. (28) Two other Monasteries are constantly attributed to him, viz. the celebrated one of Inisfaithlen or Innisfallen (29) in the Lake of Killarney, and that of Ardfinan, the high place of Finan in the County of Tipperary. (30)

Finan spent some part of his life, apparently as abbot, in the Monastery of Clonmore, which had been founded by St. Maidoc of Ferns. (31)

But the House of Swords was that, in which he seems to have chiefly resided, (32) and where it is probable that he died. (33) Yet, if it be true that he was buried at Clonmore, as one account states, (34) it must be allowed that this was the place of his death. Be this as it may, St. Finan died during the reign

reign of Sinnacta, Monarch of Ireland,  
and accordingly some time between  
675 and 695. (35) The day of his death was  
very probably a first or second of February,  
(36) although in every Martyrology, both Irish  
and Foreign, in which he is mentioned, his  
name is affixed to the 16<sup>th</sup> of March. (37)

Notes;

[p. 85.]

(28) Ware makes no mention of it, but Harris has  
followed the improved opinion of its having been  
founded by Columbkille.

(29) Ware, having been led astray by the story of Finian's  
discipleship under Columbkille, assigns the foundation  
of Innisfallen to the sixth Century, as does also Harris.  
Archdall, treating of this Monastery, has some blunders  
as usual. He makes Finian a son of Alild King  
of Munster, and disciple of St. Brendan, for which he  
refers to Colgan. Now Colgan, following several old writers,  
constantly

[p. 86.]

constantly calls Finian the son of Conall, who was a descendant of the famous Aild Cleon, a King that lived some hundred years before Finian was born. As to his having been a disciple of Brendan, Colgan has not a word about it. It is mentioned also in the meagre acct. of Finian in Butler's Lives of Saints, following the Bollandist Life, in which one Brendan is said to have taught Finian.

(30) Harris and Archdall having followed the mistake of Finian having been disciple of Columbkille, assigns the foundation to the sixth Century.

(31) In the Sketch of Finian's <sup>Life</sup>, ap. Butler, it is strangely stated, that he built the Monastery of Clonmore.

(32) The Irish Calendarists in enumerating the Monasteries belonging to Finian always mention Swords first; Thus in the Calendar of Cashel at 16 March we read; "S. Finanus  
"Lobhra filius Conalli - de Turdo, et de Cluainmors Maidosi  
"in Lagania, et de Inis-faithlin in lacu Senansi, de Ard-  
"Finain." In the account ap. Butler Swords is omitted!

(33) It is related in the Life of St. Maidos, (Cap. 62.) that there  
was

was a man, named Finian, who had lived 30 years in the northern part of Leinster, and that on the day of his festival (31 January) the saint, accompanied by St. Brigid, - appeared to Finian in a vision and announced to him - that he was to be called out of this world within a day or two. Colgan observes, that in an Irish Life of Maidan the Finian is called Finian Lobhar, and it seems very probable that he really was the St. Finian we are treating of. But Clonmore was not, as Colgan states, the place where the vision is said to have occurred, as it was situated not in the northern but in the southern part of Leinster. If Finian the Leper was the person meant in this narrative, as appears almost certain, p. 87. the scene of the vision was undoubtedly Swords, a town in North Leinster; and consequently, according to this account, it was there that St. Finian, died, and on the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> of February. Following the same supposition, viz. that Finian the Leper was the person here alluded to, we have an additional argument to show, that he lived at a later period than that assigned by Ware and others; for

he is represented as alive after the death of Maidoc, i.e. after the year 632.

(34.) Colgan quotes from a little Irish poem on the Church of Clonmore a passage, in which it is said that the body of St. Finian the Leper was resting in that place.

He attributes said poem to St. Moling of Ferns. If composed by the saint, there can be no question about the ~~time~~<sup>place</sup> of Finian's burial, and consequently death; I say, consequently death, because, had he died elsewhere, ex.c. at Swords, or, as some have said, at Ardfinan, it is not to be supposed that the monks of these Establishments would have given up his entire remains to that of Clonmore. But what authority have we for believing that St. Moling was the author of that poem? It was, I dare say, the composition of a Monk of Clonmore, perhaps at a late period, who, in honour of his Monastery, wished to make it appear, that among the innumerable reliques preserved there (see A.A. SS. P. 277.) was the whole body of St. Finian. It is probable that a part of his remains was to be found in that collection, which might have been the case, although, as seems most probably

he



he died and was buried at Swords. That St. Moling was not the author of the poem, is sufficiently plain from the allusions in it to certain disputes concerning the place where the reliques collected by St. Onchus were deposited. At what period this St. Onchus lived, cannot be discovered, at least from the vague and confused account of him patched up by Colgan at 8 February. If he was contemporary with Finan the Lepre, as Colgan says, it would have been easy to know in St. Moling's time (the 7<sup>th</sup> Century), where he had left his collection of reliques, and the disputes ~~on~~ ~~the~~ on this point could not have then existed; or if, as appears much more probable, he lived at a later period than either Finan or Moling, he could not have been mentioned in a poem written by the latter.

(35) Colgan says (Finian's Acts) between 674 and 693, following the 4 Masters, who mark these years for the reign of Finnacta. But their date 674 is the same as 675 of Ware and others; and their 693 is the same as 694, a date differing only by one year from that of other writers. Archdale boldly lays down,

(at Colnmore) that Finian died in 680.

When he found the date, he does not inform us. Yet (at Swons) he makes him die before 569, or, at least, before the close of the sixth Century.

Bravo!

(37) Colgan justly remarks, that this can be easily accounted for in consequence of the 1<sup>st</sup> of February being St. Brigid's day, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> that of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin. We may therefore suppose that, to avoid a collision, the festival of St. Finian was transferred to 16 March.

Vol III. p. p. 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88.

**END**

**14 F 18/7**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, compiled by John O'Donovan and written from Clonmel, Co. Tipperary for the Ordnance Survey, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Rochestown, Co. Tipperary, with**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**6 September 1840**

**4 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 88-90.**

RIA

*Dr. O'Connell's  
works*  
The parish of Rochestown.

Situation. This small parish is situated in the barony of Iffa and Offa west and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Cahiv and Dearthath, on the east and south by the parish of Ardfinan and on the west by the parish of Tubrid.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Baile an Róistigh which signifies the Baile or townland of Roche.

The old church of this parish is situated on high ground about 300 yards east of the River Suire and in the townland of Rochestown. Its walls are in good preservation except the south one which has on it a breach of 15 feet extending from within 5 feet of the west gable. This breach has carried off the doorway as none appears at present.

This church is 45<sup>to 46</sup> ft in length and 22 ft in breadth on the inside.

The east window is rectangular on the inside and pointed on the outside; on

14/E/18/7(i) the

(94) 89

the former side it measures 5 ft in height and  $2''^{10}$  in width, and on the latter side  $4''^{4}$  in height and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width; it is constructed of chiselled limestone.

There ~~is~~ was a window on the south wall but it is now destroyed. At the distance of  $11''^{9}$  from the east gable there is another window on the north wall; it is destroyed on the outside but on the inside it is rectangular at the top and measures  $2''^{9}$  in height and 2 ft in width.

The walls of this church are 3 feet in thickness and about 10 feet in height, and built of limestone of good size. There is a small grave yard attached to it much used.

About 300 paces to the south of this church there is a square castle called after the townland Rochestown Castle. It measures on the outside  $38''^{6}$  by  $30''^{0}$ , and is at present about 30 feet high. The walls are  $5''^{6}$  in thickness. The second floor rested on a strong arch; the first was evidently of wood. All its windows are quadrangular.

This

This castle is said to have been built 90  
by the family of Roche from whom  
the townland was named. It is  
now in progress of being taken down by  
the present, and it will be razed to  
the ground before Mr. Du Noyer arrives  
to sketch it.

The antiquities of the above  
parish were examined by  
Mr. A. Curry and his notes  
put into the above form  
by me.

John O'Donovan  
At Clonmel, Sept<sup>r</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1840..

(96)

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**END**

**14 F 18/8**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, compiled by John O'Donovan and written from Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, for the Ordnance Survey, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Knockgraffon, Co. Tipperary, with**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**7 September 1840**

**16 p.**

**23 cm**

**ills; ink sketches of the 'loop holes' at Knockgraffon Castle, Co. Tipperary.**

**Pagination in original binding was 91-104.**

**Included are related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters' and transcriptions taken from the tombstones of Knockgraffon old church.**

S. Hill

The parish of Knockgraffon. - No. 14.

Situation This parish is situated in the South west of the Barony of Middle-third, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Boytonrath, Doggstown and St John's, on the East by St. Patrick's Rock Cashel and Moorstown, on the south by Iniskleonaughta, Newchapel, Mortelstown Dutragh and Cahir, and on the west by the Bar: of Blannwilliam.

Name The name of this parish is in Irish Enoc Rafoñ which signifies the hill of the Lady Rafoñ, the foster-mother of Fiacha Muilleathan, King of Munster. Keating says that this place was also called Rath Rafuinne, i.e. the Rath of Ra-  
foun. It was also called Rath-Fiacha from Fiacha Muilleathan, King of Munster, the great ancestor of the Eoganachts of Munster.

ba brno sáir cáthig lórnche  
im Rath prachach mic Mórínche.

Cormac M. Quillenau  
King of Munster.  
14/E/18/8 (1)

idá mór na ponn am píl, sa b'píl cippat po áin s'íl  
ba brno sáir cáthig lórnche, im Rath prachach mic Mórínche.

The locality to which the name Cnoc Rapon was originally applied is the Rath and moat in the townland of Knockraffon about a Irish miles due north of the town of Cahir. The <sup>moat</sup> which was evidently formed by cutting down a natural Cnoc or hill into its present shape, is a very conspicuous one and measures 193 paces in ~~diameter~~<sup>circumference</sup> at the base and 107 feet from its base to its top along its sloping side, which would make about 55 feet in perpendicular height. Its diameter at top is only 60 feet which is remarkably small for its height. The foundations of a stone building, said to be a castle, are traceable on its area at top, which is now very uneven.

<sup>†</sup> This moat was originally surrounded with a ditch and rampart, the latter being 39 ft from the base of the moat, but the greater part of the rampart is now removed, and it disappears altogether at the north and North east sides. The <sup>segment</sup> part remaining is still strongly developed on the S. E. and South sides and measures 144 paces.

To the west and by north of the moat extend

to which similar ones are <sup>(99)</sup> 99

the piece, platea or square enclosure, so often observable at the great moats in Ireland, such as at Dromore in the County of Down and Cloney in the County of Monaghan. It forms a right angle at the south-west side, but at the N. W. side it assumed nearly a circular form. It measures 70 paces from North to South and 57 from East to West. Its external rampart is about 15 feet from the level of the field on the west and North-west.

On this Platea of Tiacha Mhilleathan the English erected a great Castle in the year 1192, of which a small square tower, fragments of walls, and traces of the foundations of others are observable. The square tower stands at the distance of 12 paces or 36 ft from the base of the moat; <sup>to the N. West</sup> its east and south walls are destroyed, but its north wall remains to a height of about 15 feet, and its west wall to a height of 20 ft. The north wall is only <sup>56 ft</sup> 11-10 in length on the

insides  
14/F/18/8 (3)

(100)  
94 inside, and the west wall 13 ft.; they differ in thickness the west wall being only 4 feet thick and the north wall 6 ft.

This tower, according to tradition, was the nursery in which Fiacha Milleathan was nursed by Raffon, who was a woman of the Burkes! Immediately to the west of the moat and to the southwest of the tower just described are traceable the foundations of a larger building of which a part of one wall  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft thick 3 ft over the level of the field and 26 ft in length remains; <sup>but</sup> Of the direction and extent of the other walls one can only form a faint idea from the unevenness of the surface of the field.

The foundation of a stone wall is also traceable along the <sup>edge</sup> verge of the plateau above described. This wall, to all appearance, surrounded the English Castle built here according to the Annals of the Four Masters in the year 1192.

For the History of Fiacha Milleathan, the great ancestor of us of South Munster See Keating in the reign of Cormac Mac Mac Art. Mac Carthy was believed to be his senior representative.

The old parish church of Knockraffon is situated about 400 paces to the north of the moat above described. It was originally a large and beautiful church but it was remodelled and much disfigured since the Reformation, a part of it having been fitted for protestant service.

The original church was 114 feet in length on the inside and 27 feet in breadth.

~~and 27 feet~~. The position of the original choir arch cannot now be determined, the present one being <sup>smaller</sup> modern, and evidently placed nearer the east gable than the original one was. It is of mean architecture, in the vulgar painted style and measures <sup>ft in</sup> 12.3 in width and 13 feet in height, and its wall <sup>ft in</sup> 5.9 thick. Its distance from the east gable is 21 feet.

The east gable contains a large and beautiful window measuring <sup>ft in</sup> 12.3 in width and about 18 ft in height on the inside, and on the outside <sup>ft in</sup> 10.6 in width and the same height as on the inside. It is now built up with more modern

14/E/18/8(5)

(102)

96 modern masonry and 4 shamrock headed little windows <sup>are</sup> inserted in its middle. These were inserted when the church was remodelled and fitted up for a protestant church.

From the north wall of the choir extended a lateral building or Parson of which the east wall remains in bad preservation and the foundations of the west one; from these it appears that this apartment was <sup>5.6</sup> 23.6 in length and 15 feet in breadth.

The original walls of this church are 3.11 in thickness. All the original doorways and windows are disfigured except the large window in the east gable already described.

The part of this building fitted up for a protestant church consists of nave & choir, the former measuring 35 ft in length and 22.3 in breadth and the latter 21 ft in length and the same breadth with the former. Modern <sup>side</sup> walls were built inside the ancient walls to circumscribe the limits of the building.

The tomb of a minister of the name Kent inserted in the south wall of the choir  
of



(103)  
97

of this church exhibits the following  
inscription <sup>in the Black letter</sup> - now much mutilated:

Hic jacet Dominus Matheus Kent quon-  
dam Rector de Knocrafon A. D.  
m.º cccccº \*\*\*\*

He was a member of the family of Lough  
Kent in this parish.

Another stone laid in a horizontal  
position near the west wall of the choir  
and opposite Kent's tomb exhibits the  
following inscription in modern cha-  
racters:

" Here lyeth the body of John Godfrey who  
" dyed the 25<sup>th</sup> day of January 1711 in the  
" 25<sup>th</sup> year of his age. He was the son  
" of Captin William Godfrey and grand-  
" son of Magor John Godfrey of  
" Knockgrafon."

About  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to the N. E. of this church  
there is a square castle in good preserva-  
tion measuring on the inside  $22\frac{1}{4}$  ft <sup>in</sup> from  
east to west and 15 ft from North to  
south. Its walls are  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft <sup>in</sup> in thickness.

14/E/18/8(7)

(104) 98

It is five stories high and lighted by several square and narrow windows.

Of the square ones there are four on the west side, and 4 others opposite them on the east side. Some of these windows have lintels of wood, but these <sup>were</sup> inserted at a comparatively modern period when this castle was fitted up for a dwelling house.

The date of the original erection of this Castle is inscribed on a chimney piece in the north wall of the fourth story; this is 1603, and the building is certainly not older. <sup>which is painted,</sup>

The doorway <sup>is</sup> on the east side near the North east corner, and stone steps lead from it to the different floors of the building which were all of wood.

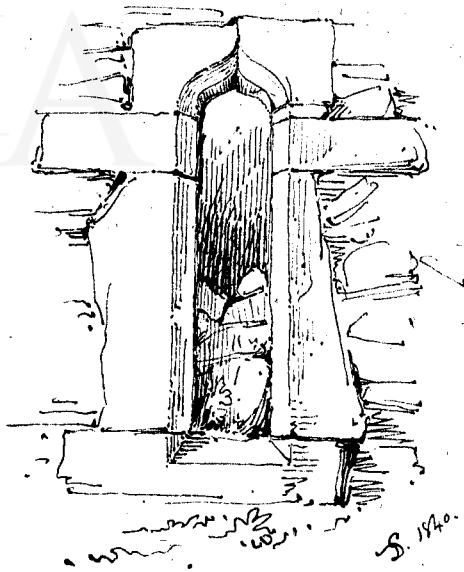
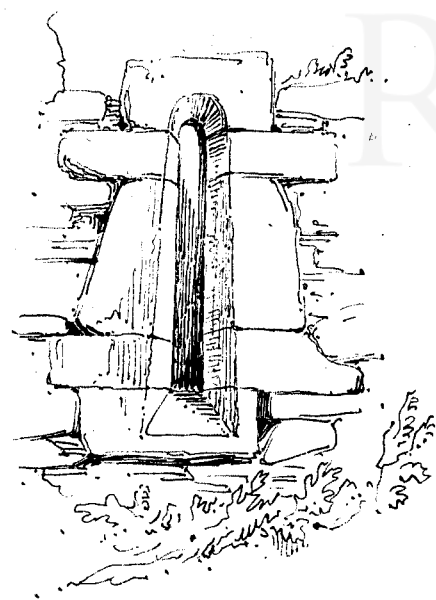
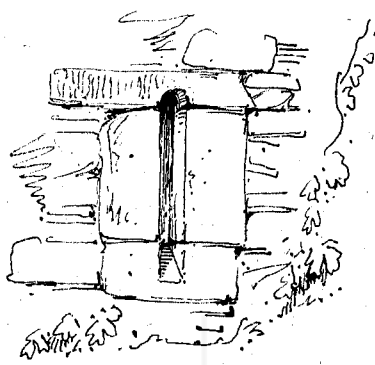
This castle is about 50 ft high.

Immediately to the south west of this castle are the ruins of an ancient respectable dwelling house erected by the family of Godfrey. See Du Royer's sketch.

<sup>+</sup>[See Sketch.]

RIA

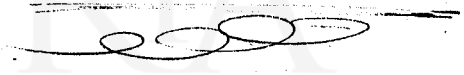
14/E/18/8(9)



loop holes in Knuckgraffen Castle  
 de Tiferary

Besides the ruins above described there were several others which are now just effaced. There were two Castles at Lough Kent, and Woodenstown house is said to occupy the site of another Castle. In the townland of Bloghabreed is to be seen the north wall of a castle; it is 40 ft high and 5 ft thick and built with lime stone grouted. The Antiquities of this parish were examined by me assisted by Mr. A. Curry -

John O'Donovan  
Colonel, Sept<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1840.



(706) 100

I here insert two notices of Knock-  
-Raffon preserved in the Annals  
of the Four Masters. Others will  
be found in Keating's account of  
the reign of Cormac Mac Art, in  
Cormac's glossary and in the an-  
-nals of Inishfallen. I shall give  
O'Keerin's notice of the families loca-  
-ted at Knockraffon in my account  
of the ancient territories constituting  
the now County of Tipperary,

Lord

1192. The English erected the castles of Kilfeakle<sup>(1)</sup> and Knockgraffon 4 masters. See Kilfeakle [Annals 4 Masters].

Knoc. Grafann\* (Knockgraffon).

A.D.

[Comp'd  
O.K.]

1582. In the summer of this year the Earl of Desmond proceeded to the east of Munster and the western part of the country of the Butlers. He was met on this occasion at Fethard by the young sons of the Earl of Desmond, viz: Edmond of the Ferry and Edward, and the two sons of James (who was son of Pierce Roe, who was son of James, who was son of Edmond) and brothers of the then Earl of Desmond

\* See page 132

14/E/18/8(13)

(viz. of Thomas) for these were they who had been left by the Earl to protect the Country on his departure for England.

They had under their commands in that town a vigorous body of Cavalry and select battalions of Gallowglasses and Giomanachs. These courageously formed into an Army and entered the same field with the Earl. Both parties marched on from Reshard to Knockgraffan keeping at a short distance from each other without coming to any engagement. At the latter place however the Earl turned round upon and defeated <sup>the</sup>



the Butlers, who, (being obliged to abandon  
the field) left a great part of their  
Cavalry and all their Foot Soldiers at  
the mercy and discretion of their enemies,  
so that the hill on which they fought  
was varnagated with the bodies of  
men slain by the Geraldines in that  
engagement. In this battle (on the  
side of the Butlers) was slain one whose  
death caused great lamentation, viz:  
Colla, the Son of Maclmurry, who was  
Son of Donall oge Macweeney, chief  
constable of the Butlers. There was only  
one man slain on the other side, viz:  
Gerald.

14/F/18/80(15)

Gerald, (the Son of John Gog, who was  
son of John, who was son of Thomas  
the Earl) whose death was a cause of  
lamentation in his own Country.

\* Cnoc Rappon, a beautiful hill near the river Quire, <sup>here</sup>  
<sup>Rath-Rappon or Grappon</sup>  
stood <sup>Knock Grappon or Rappan</sup> in the County of Tipperary,  
one of the royal houses of the Kings of Munster in ancient  
times, <sup>whithey</sup> where Fiacha brought Cormac Mac Art, King of  
Leath Choinn prisoner; <sup>(nonsense L.D.)</sup> In after ages it was his estate  
together with its annexes of the O'Sullivan's.  
Every remarkable <sup>most</sup> note yet remains there to be  
seen to this day.

O'Brien's Dict.

The above note by Dr O'Brien is written in  
a very unscholarlike style, and we have  
taken the liberty to correct him!

L. O'Donovan

**END**

**14 F 18/9**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, compiled by John O'Donovan and written from Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, for the Ordnance Survey, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Inishlewnaghta (Inishlounaght),**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**1840**

**36 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 105-137.**

**Included are related extracts from Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum', Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum' and transcriptions taken from the east gable wall of the chapel at Patrickswell, Inishlounaght, Co.**

St. Mary's

The parish of Inishleunagh.

(111)

Situation.

This parish is situated in the Barony of Offa and Offa east and is bounded on the north by the parishes of English and Rathronan, on the east by Killegan and St. Mary's, on the south by the Co. of Waterford and on the west by, Tullaghmore and Deargrath.

Name.

The name of this parish is written in 1117. Leamnach, by Keating, and this is form of the name in use at this day among the old natives when speaking Irish. The name signifies the island of the new milk, and it was originally applied to this spot on account of its great fertility. The ancient Irish applied the term <sup>or large</sup> iris, to the <sup>small</sup> holmes of rivers, as well as to islands in the middle of large rivers.

The site of the abbey which was <sup>bounded</sup> erected at Inishleamnachta in the year 1187 by Donnell O'Brien King of Limerick, and Malachy O'Toole chief of the Desies is pointed out in the townlands of Abbey or Inishleunagh on a level spot about 300 paces to the north of the River Suire; but the building itself, which was a beautiful and extensive one has been entirely destroyed, even its

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foundations

foundations not being now traceable. Its grave yard which comprises nearly an acre of land remains, and many of the ornamented stones of the abbey are to be seen at the heads of the graves, but no building at present graces the spot, but a small mean protestant church about the size of a sentry box, a great honor to the Bagwells!

Keating, in the reign of Cormac Mac Art informs us that the residence of O'Faehain prince of the Desies stood on the brink of the Suire near Inis leamhnachta, but the antiquarian has to lament that every trace of this has disappeared. *Familia hodierna Bockwellorum omnia monumenta Desiorum destruere curaverunt!*

I shall here translate Keating's words:

"The posterity of Fiacha Suidhe usually called  
 "the Desies possessed only the territory called  
 "the southern Desies extending from the river  
 "Suire southwards to the sea and from  
 "Lismore to beann Briadhain (at Passage)  
 "until the time that Eithne Maithach was mar-  
 "ried to Angus Mac Madfy, King of Munster,  
 "who granted them the territory of Magh  
 "Feimhean since called the northern Desies  
 "extending from the <sup>river</sup> Suire aforesaid to the  
 "territory of Corca Athrach which is [now]  
 "called

" called the plains of Cashel. O'Faolain, 10<sup>th</sup>  
 " who sprung from this race, was king of  
 " the Northern Desies and had his fortified  
 " residence on the brink of the Suire to the  
 " west of Inis Leamnachta, and it is at this  
 " day called Dun Ui Fhaolain. His relative  
 " O'Bric governed the south Desies and had  
 " his fortified residence southwards near the sea  
 " at the place called at this day Bilean Ui Bhrice."

The name Dun Ui Fhaolain does not exist at this day and  
 there is no fort or feature near Inislewnacht  
 with which it could be identified. It was, of  
 course, levelled by the Bagwells, in whose demesne  
 it was situated. It is levelled as well as the  
 beautiful abbey and I regret it with the heartfelt  
 sorrow which should characterize every ancient  
 house of history and its monuments

- " Dá b'páimí ceab' éim marbta
- " 'p' iad an' céad b'p'as go leagpáimí
- " 'p' i'p' b'aimín 'sup' b'ín go g'neabpáimí ne
- " Bagwell agur Maud. old Croppy Song.

In the townland of Woodroof in this parish  
 and about 4 miles N. W. of Woodroof-house  
 there is an old church called Teampall na Cille  
 measuring 47 ft in length on the inside and <sup>36</sup> 23.7  
 in breadth. Its walls are in good preservation  
 except the west gable which is reduced to the  
 height of the side walls. The east window

(114) 108

is rectangular on the inside and painted on the outside and measures on the inside  $5''^9$  in height and  $3''^4$  in width, and on the outside  $3''^2$  in height and 7 inches in width. It is constructed of cut lime stone.

At the distance of  $6''^6$  from the east gable there was another window on the south also constructed of cut lime stone, but it is now disfigured.

The doorway <sup>was constructed of hammer limestone</sup> is placed on the south wall at the distance of  $13''^4$  from the west gable; it is quadrangular on the inside and measures  $6''^6$  in height and  $4''^6$  in width, and  $3''^10$  in width on the outside, but its <sup>orig</sup> height cannot be now determined as its original <sup>head</sup> is destroyed and a brick arch in its place. This doorway is fastened by an iron gateway and the church is closed up as a burial place for the family of Perry.

At the distance of  $3''^9$  from the east gable the north wall contains a quadri window constructed of cut lime and measuring on the outside  $1''^10$  in height and  $6''^2$  inches in width, but on the inside it rises to 3 ft in height and widens to  $2''^9$  in width.

The walls of this church are constructed of limestone of good size cemented with lime and sand mortar and are  $3''^1$  in thickness.



thickness and about 10 ft in height.

There is an <sup>ash</sup> tree and an <sup>not elder</sup> elder one growing inside this church.

There is a small grave yard attached to it containing a few head stones of modern date.

About one furlong to the N.W. of the church above described is Mooreston castle. It is seated on a rock and was in its time a fortress of great strength and importance. Its principal tower is round, to a height of about 50 ft and square thence to the top. It is 16 ft 8 inches in internal diameter at the base and its walls <sup>ft in</sup> 9.4 in thickness. The third floor rested on <sup>an</sup> arch <sup>up</sup> to which the tower is round but from this arch to the top it is square on the inside and measures <sup>ft in</sup> 27.4 by <sup>ft in</sup> 18.0, and the walls of this square part are only <sup>ft in</sup> 6.6 in thickness. The whole tower is about 50 ft in height and consisted of four stories. It has quadrangular, roundheaded and pointed windows all remarkably small. [See De Noyers's Sketch] Its doorway is on the south side and 16 stone steps lead up to it. To this tower is attached a square baun measuring 55 paces from north to south and 43 paces from east to west. Its walls are

in good preservation and measure 4 feet in thickness and about 20 ft in height. This bawn has a small round tower at each corner. There is a square dwelling house on the east side measuring 25 feet in length and 23<sup>ft</sup><sup>in</sup> in breadth on the outside. It had two floors besides the ground one, and the entrance to the Bawn was through it by a gateway.

On the townland of Garryntemple in this parish, <sup>about 2 miles north of Knockpattin hill</sup> there is an old church measuring on the inside 42 ft in length and 17 ft in breadth. Its east gable contains three windows placed one over the other, a thing very unusual in old Irish churches. Of these windows the lowest is now entirely disfigured, the middle one is placed at the height of 12 ft from the ground outside quadrangular inside and outside and is about 5<sup>ft</sup><sup>in</sup> square <sup>inside</sup> and constructed of cut limestone; on the outside it is about 4 ft high and 14 inches wide and constructed of cut sandstone of a brownish color. The highest one is about 18 inches high and 14 inches wide and constructed of cut sand stone.

There

There were three windows on the south wall, but they are all now disfigured, and the same number on the north wall also reduced to formless breaches. The doorway was on the south side at the distance of eleven feet from the west gable but it is now destroyed except a small portion of its top from which it appears that it was built of thin stones in a rude style.

The west gable contained <sup>placed</sup> two windows on a level with the two upper ones in the east gable already described; of these the lower one is destroyed, but the upper one is in good preservation; it is constructed of brown sand stone chiselled and is about 14 inches in height and 6 1/2 inches in width.

The walls of this church are 3 ft in thickness and about 18 ft in height and built of <sup>field, not quarried,</sup> lime stones irregularly laid and lime and sand cement. The graveyard is tilled and now producing cabbages and turnips, the human bodies <sup>component</sup> being resolved into their ultimate elements.

In the townland of Patrickswell in this parish are the ruins of a small chapel, a few half centuries old. It measures on the inside 42 ft in length and 17 1/2 in breadth, and its walls are 3 1/2 in thickness and 10 ft in height. The east gable contains a small window which is quadrangular on the inside where it measures

(118) <sup>ft. in</sup> 5"9 in height and <sup>ft. in</sup> 3"5 in width and chamrock-headed on the outside where it measures <sup>ft. in</sup> 4"4 in height and 2"4 in width, and is divided into two parts by a stone mullion. On the inside it is covered at the top by wooden lintels.

At the distance of <sup>ft. in</sup> 4"3 from the east gable there is on the south wall a small window which is quadrangular on the inside, where it measures <sup>ft. in</sup> 4"5½ in height, and in width <sup>ft. in</sup> 2"9 at the bottom and <sup>ft. in</sup> 2"4½ at top, and pointed on the outside where it is placed at the height of <sup>ft. in</sup> 4"6 from the level of the ground and measures <sup>ft. in</sup> 2"8½ in height and 10 inches in width. At the distance of <sup>ft. in</sup> 14"6 from this window there is on the same wall another small window which is quadrangular on the inside and outside; it measures on the inside <sup>ft. in</sup> 4"4 in height and <sup>ft. in</sup> 2"8½ in width, and on the outside, where it is placed at the height of <sup>ft. in</sup> 4"9 from the level of the ground, <sup>ft. in</sup> 2"11 in height and 10¾ inches in width.

The doorway is placed nearly in the middle of the west gable, but it is all of recent construction on the outside except the top which forms a pointed arch constructed of 4. chiselled sand stones with rude mouldings. From the

the level of the ground to the vertex of this arch is  $7'' 10\frac{3}{4}$  and the width of the arch at the point where it springs  $3'' 2\frac{1}{2}$ . On the inside this doorway is original and forms at top an obtuse arch and measures  $7'' 9$  in height and  $3'' 10\frac{1}{2}$  in width, and the wall is  $3'' 4$  in thickness.

About 4 feet over this doorway there is a small quadrangular window about  $2.3$  in height on the outside and 6 inches in width and on the inside about 3 ft in height and 2 ft in width.

The north wall contains a small window placed at the distance of 5 ft from the east gable and measuring on the inside, where it is quadr:  $4.7$  in height and in width  $2.3$  at bottom and  $2.0$  at top. On the outside it is constructed of red sandstone hammered or roughly chiselled and measures  $2.6\frac{1}{2}$  in height and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in width.

There is a small old crofs on the top of the east gable, which crofs looks much older than any part of the present chapel.

Against the the east gable of this chapel on the inside is a respectable monument to Nicholas White with the following inscription in raised letters:

(120)

Hic jacet D: Nicholaus White

Armiger, vir pietate, constantiâ mansuetudine  
et integritate morû conspicuus et amabilis.

Obijt 30 die Augusti A: D: n: 1622. eius corpû  
ex antecessorû Capellâ quæ borealem sacelli  
hujus partem respicit in hoc monumentu

22. die Decembris A: D. 1623 translatur est.

Cuius anime propitiatur Deus.

Sacellu hoc S: noi Jesu eiusq; genitrici B: Mariae Virgini

dicatû construxerunt in perpetuam dicti Nicolai mem-

oriam Barbaru White uxor ejus vidua et Henricus

White filius ejus et Heres.

On a stone to the right of this tomb is the fol-  
lowing inscription under an armorial bearing the  
crest of which is a hand holding three roses  
on one stem.

Et trias est numero  
et natura est una co-  
lorum. En ubi praesidi-  
um victus et arma <sup>locati</sup> oca.

A stone at the left side of this monument  
exhibits the shield with three roses on one stem  
a skull and shin bones placed crosswise with  
the inscription

memento mori

10<sup>th</sup> Maii 1623.

St. Patrick's

St. Patrick's well from which the townland and church takes its name is a strong large and beautiful spring with silvery gravel at the bottom. It is enclosed with a rude wall and measures <sup>ft in</sup> 10"3 from east to west and <sup>ft in</sup> 11"4 from North to South. It sends out a remarkably strong stream the which is matched only by Dabhach Phadraig in the Co. Fermanagh near Lough Maceneane. It is still esteemed holy and visited by pilgrims far and near for the cure of diseases especially head aches. The day I visited it there was one at for the cure of <sup>a</sup> headache which he got since he joined Father Mathew. He washed his hands head and feet in the stream at the point where it issues from the well. I told him to wet his head first and that it were better if he had not wet his feet at all.

In the stream flowing from two other springs immediately to the East north east of the chapel there is a rude unornamented stone cross which looks very old.

(See Du Noyer's sketch.)

I shall here insert what Colgan and others have collected of the history

14/E/18/90/W

(122)  
116

of Iris leucomachta, which is very little no doubt, and I fear that we shall never be able to recover any more of its history -

The antiquities of this parish were examined by me assisted by Messrs A. Curry and P. O'Keefe.

John O'Donovan  
Sept: 9<sup>th</sup> 1840.

RIA



# Mislounagh

A.A. S.S. p. 595. col: 2.

<sup>34</sup> C. XXXIV. Vit: S. Mochoemoci  
Abbatis Liath. mor in Helia ex  
Codice Killkenniensi.

A certain good man, by name  
Dyma, was a faithful friend  
of S. Pulcherius, whose father <sup>whose</sup>  
was Fischen. - Dyma himself <sup>refers</sup>  
in the name of the Holy Trinity, <sup>to S. Pul.</sup>  
asked S. Pulcherius, that if he <sup>cherius's</sup>  
should at any time become sick, <sup>friend.</sup>  
the holy man would deign  
to come to him, that he might  
receive the Communion of the  
Lord, from his hand, at the  
hour of death, and the man  
of God promised him this. But  
after a long time, Dyma having  
fallen sick, sent a messenger

to S. Pulcherius, [requesting him] to come to himself; but the holy man dwelt at that time in the Monastery, which is called Inis-lambnacta <sup>(39)</sup> in the <sup>sustrages</sup> southern tract <sup>plagā</sup> of the territory <sup>regionis</sup> of Oferaigne, near the arm of the sea, into which the river Feor <sup>fluminis Feori</sup> flows. Pulcherius hearing that, proceeded in haste; but before he arrived, Dyrna his friend was dead, and there was great lamentation [made] <sup>super</sup> over him: but he was not hurried until S. Pulcherius arrived at the place; and the holy man watched on that night together with the rest <sup>(or) around</sup> about the body, at mid-night S. Pulcherius taking a burning lamp, rose up at the <sup>+</sup> hier alone, and making the sign

+ the Nore

This is a mistake of the original writer

200

+ super (or) about

+ lucerna ardente may be rendered a lighted candle.

\* feretrum . a hier. coffin

of the Holy Cross on the  
 body, says to him, My dear  
 friend Dyma rise in the name  
 of Christ, that you may re-  
 ceive from my hand the  
 Divine Viaticum, as your faith  
 \*obtained. At this saying, Dyma  
 instantly rose up as if from  
 a heavy sleep, blessing God:  
 and the holy man says to him,  
 what pleases you now, to live  
 -again with your [people] or to  
 return to the repose, which you  
 have seen? They, who were in  
 the house hearing their conversation,  
 assembled, and seeing their own  
 Master alive, gave thanks to  
 God. But he taking for choice,  
 -and praying to emigrate from  
 this world, S. Pulcherius gave  
 him communion in the

\*ac.  
 -quisivit  
 from  
 acquire.  
 to acquire,  
 get, pur-  
 chase, or  
 obtain 4.

Dymam  
 mortuum  
 vitæ re-  
 -stitutum  
 Communi-  
 -cat.

+ But  
 Euben the  
 he took it

presence of all, and he himself offered his own seed - after him, to be always buried with the Saint of God, and he slept again in peace, and Saint Pulcherius <sup>\*</sup> with his own [people] caused his body to be interred in his own monastery of Liath.

\* cum suis.  
 might be supposed to refer to S. P.'s disciples.  
 but it is more likely that it refers to the people of Duina.

Note 39

p. 598. col. I.

In Monasterio, quod Irish-  
leamnacta dicitur in australi  
 regionis osraighe plaga juxta  
 fretum maris, in quo flumen Beoir  
 fluit. c. 34. The very learned Ware  
 in his tract on the Monasteries of  
 the Cistercien [Order] in Ireland,  
 places this monastery at the mouth  
 of the river Livir, and that  
 it was erected by Donald O'Brien,  
 King of Limerick, for the Cister

- cien Order [the States] at the  
 Year 1187 in these words; " About  
 this time, Inislahnacht, a monastery  
 " not of the meanest sort, (give <sup>or condition</sup>  
 " *vetustate spectes venustatem*) was  
 " founded and enriched with <sup>praedius</sup> Lands  
 " by Donald O'Brien, King of  
 " Limerick, and Malachy O'  
 " Hoelan Desiensiun comite. It lies  
 " at the Luir, a most noble  
 " river in the county of Tip-  
 " perary. Whence it is some-  
 " times called the Monastery  
 " of the Luir.

~~466~~  
(128)

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County  
of  
Tipperary

Inchinemoes see

Monasticon

Inislounagho

In the barony of Offa and Iffa on the  
banks of the Suire and 3 miles and a  
half west of Clonmell. St Mochoemoe  
or the beautiful, founded an abbey at  
Inislounagho which he dedicated to  
the virgin Mary and died 13 March  
A. D. 655. (2) Congan was abbot of this  
monastery, and he communicated to St  
Bernard the materials for composing the  
life of his cotemporary St Malachy who  
died in 1153. (a).

Donald O'Brien King of Simerick,  
refounded this monastery abbey in the  
year 1187, and endowed it with the assistance

(2) act. St. p. 595. (a) see notes p. 71.

of

of Malachy O'Faolan Prince of the  
 Decies (b) it is not improbable that the  
 monks of this house came originally  
 from some other monastery near the river  
 Suire. (c).

1230. Manari O Bryde archbishop of  
 Cashel died in this abbey, where he  
 was interred (d).

1249. This abbey received a new colony of  
 monks from Furnes in Lancashire (e).

1311 Richard was abbot he was this  
 year sued by Michael the son of William  
 de Lanstaslofford as heir to his father  
 for nine acres of land and four of  
 turlary in Lethallysupre in this county;  
 the abbot pleaded that William was  
 never seized of this tenement and  
 left it to the decision of a jury (f) Same

(b) *Warr. mon.* (c) *ib.* (d) *Warr. Bps.* p. 471. (e) *Warr. mon.*  
 (f) *King.* p. 196. 410.



year the abbot was sued by William de Mouner for the sum of ten marks and the sheriff was ordered to apprehend the said abbot and produce his body in Court. (8)

In the barony of Glanahery in the County of Waterford are sundry lands lying on the river Suir called Slunagh or Abbey Slunagh which did belong to this monastery. (9)

James Butler was the last abbot of the Inquisition ye Monday next after ye feast of ~~XXXI~~ K Henry VIII finds that the last abbot was seized of a church and belfry, a cemetery hall dormitory 11 chambers, a kitchen store & barn, orchard and some closes containing 2 acres of land within the

(8) King p. 196. 410. (9) Smiths Waterford p. III note.

476  
125 (134)

4

precincts of the abbey one messuage 11  
cottages 6 gardens 145 acres of arable  
20 of pasture and 11 of meadow 2 mills  
and 4 weirs fishing pools [with the appurte-  
nances] in Inislannaught all of the annual  
value besides reprises of £ 10. 6. 8. three  
messuages 2 gardens, 140 acres of arable  
land and forty of pasture, [with the  
appurtenances] in the Grange of Inislau-  
naught. annual value besides reprises 57.  
8. one messuage 120 acres of arable land  
and 40 of pasture [with the appurtenances]  
in Ballyorely annual value besides  
reprises 20. 8. 1 messuage 23 acres of arable  
land and forty of pasture with the  
appurtenances in Kylmalape annual  
value besides reprises 13. 4. 1 messuage  
23 acres of arable and 40 of pasture [with  
the appurtenances] in Grangerly annual  
value

value besides reprises 13. 4. one messuage  
 60 acres of arable and 110 of pasture  
 [with the appurtenances] in Loghikyraghe  
 annual value besides reprises 13. 4. one  
 messuage 60 acres of arable and forty of  
 pasture [with the appurtenances] in Rybma-  
 udgh annual value besides reprises 13. 4.  
 one messuage with the appurtenances  
 in blonmell. annual value besides reprises  
 6. 8. and the rectory of Inislauraght  
 appropriated to the said abbot and his  
 successors annual value besides reprises  
 £ 11. 13. 4. all the said lands &c are  
 situate in this county. (1).

} Inf

Inquisition the 5<sup>th</sup> day of the week  
 after Easter day ~~XVIII~~ Elizabeth finds that  
 this abbey with all its possessions was

(1) chief remembrances

granted  
14/E/18/9(23)

granted to William Crofton Gent for  
 the term of 31 years at the annual rent  
 of £45. 10. 1. with a clause of reentry  
 on nonpayment of yr<sup>e</sup> rent

{end of  
 My.

6<sup>th</sup> October 19<sup>th</sup> Queen Elizabeth this  
 monastery together with the Augustin  
 abbey in the city of Cork. the town of  
 Inislauright the church of the abbey  
 100 acres of arable land being part of  
 the demense of same 1000 acres of mountain  
 & commons in the county of Waterford  
 of the abbey demense, and in this county  
 4 messuages. 45 acres of land 11 cottages  
 2 water mills 3 ell weirs and one  
 salmon weir. a small island with a  
 garden containing 1 acre also the Grange  
 of Inislauright. a messuage with a garden  
 60 acres of arable and 20 of pasture of  
 the

of the great measure 2. messuages and  
 160 acres of land there; the town of Balli-  
 -gorday and 160 acres of land. Kilmalashie  
 containing 100 acres, the town of Roghtie-  
 reagh, alias Loghtikuragh. 100 acres.  
 Grangeherwey. 100 acres. Kilmurighie 100  
 acres. with the tithes of the said town.  
 one messuage and a garden in the town  
 of Clonmell, the rectory of Inislounaght  
 and the tithes of hay and corn of the  
 same, and of Grangeherwey, the Grange  
 of Inislounaght. Ballinacley. Kilmalashie  
 and Loght<sup>re</sup> Keraghe, also in the County of  
 Waterford the manor of Kilmac. alias Rylnemack  
 with 60 acres of land and 8 of wood in  
 the said manor, the rectory of Clonwidan  
 and the tithes thereof, all the lands lying  
 in

480 (138)  
129

(138)

in and near Curraghmanaghe, Grouane,  
Justmore Kynoghormemineck, Dromcare,  
Kylmaire, and Knockcurraghe with the  
mead of Glanbane all other lands within  
the limits of the Castle and town of  
Kylmahine, on the west part and of a  
burgage of the town of Blonnell on the  
east, with the mill field the deane field  
the high field and the field of Blonnell  
and the mill of Tiphaine and Semlesmo-  
llorane, with the appurtenances now granted  
to Cormock Mc Seige Mc Carthy by common  
foycage and not by Knights service, at  
the annual rent of £ 20 Irish money. (K)

Inf} Inquisition 11<sup>th</sup> September XXXVI Elizabeth  
finds that the lands of Kilmoye in  
this County was parcel of the possessions  
of this abbey, and that Thady O Keyferman

(K) and Gov.

was

was seized in fee farm & entered into rebellion with Gerald Earl of Desmond. } and of mgs

25<sup>th</sup> October XXXIII of same Queen a grant was made to Edward Geogh Mary his wife and their heirs, of this monastery with the appurtenances in common feoffee not in capite, at the annual rent of £2<sup>l</sup>. Irish money. (1).

Inquisition 14<sup>th</sup> September & Charles 1<sup>st</sup> finds that the site of the abbey with the town of Inneslough containing 7 acres annual <sup>value</sup> £. 6. that there also belonged to the abbey 2 water mills 3 ul. weirs 1 Salmon weir annual value £. a small garden with a garden containing 1 acre annual value ~~besides~~ reprises 6<sup>o</sup>. also the townlands of the Orange 7 acres annual value £. 6.

(1) and Gen.

Monkstown

14/E/18/9 (27)

Monckstown 7 acres. annual value 3. 6.

Ballyoley 7 acres annual value 3. 6. Kilmore-

slaphie 7 acres annual value 3. 6. Loughkearagh

7 acres annual value 3. 6. & Kilmoy 7 acres

annual value 3. 6. & also the 11 fields called

Swollen. Gartedogunny. Gartearde. Gartelomrally.

& Kilmerenane 7 acres annual value 3. 6.

& there did also belong to the alley of  
rectory & tithes of Inneslough a messuage

and garden at the west gate of the town  
of Blommell. annual value 6. All which

were granted to Sir James Gaugh. Knt.

& his heirs male remainder to ~~the~~

Thomas Gaugh Knt. and his heirs male

& remainder to the heirs male of St. Edward

Gaugh Knt. Father to the said James

& Thomas, to be held in common socage

not in Capite at the annual rent of



£24. Irish money.

Inquisition the 17<sup>th</sup> same month finds that the townlands of Kilmernack, in the County of Waterford containing the moiety of a carucate of ye annual value besides reprises of 3<sup>s</sup>. The Townland of Grenan containing a quarter of a carucate annual value 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>. The rectory of Glanvoysdan and the tithes thereof in the County of Waterford annual value 12<sup>s</sup>. also the townland of Curraghnemanagh. Insemore, Kilmacmir, Minoke, Keenan, Dromarie, Knockcurraher, and the marsh of Glanbane & the other lands extend-  
ing between the bounds of the castle town & lands of Kilmarkin, from the west to the bounds of the burghage of the town of Blennell from the east containing

14/F/18/9 (50)

~~142~~ (142)

133  
see orig.

a carucate of mountain land. <sup>subseq</sup>  
annual value besides reprises .10. & also  
the tithes of the said lands. R. James  
granted the said lands to Sir James  
Gough Knt & ye heirs male of his body  
remainder to Sir Thomas Gough & the  
heirs male of his body & then to the  
heirs male of ye body of Sir Edward Gough  
Father of the said James & Thomas. to  
hold in socage & the rent of £4 Scots  
money by Patent dated 10<sup>th</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup>  
IX of his reign (C)

Inquisition 21<sup>st</sup> October XI. R Charles  
finds that Sir Thomas Gough Knt was  
seized in fee tail to him & his heirs male  
of this abbey containing 100 acres of arable  
land 7 messuages & 45 acres of arable besides  
the 100. 11 cottages 2 water mills 3 ale weirs

1 for Salmon a small island with a garden containing by estimation one acre all of the annual value besides reprises of 2<sup>d</sup>. & in the Grange of Inislauragh a messuage garden 60 acres of arable & 20 of Pasture & other messuages with 150 acres of arable & 40 of pasture in the said Grange annual value besides reprises 1<sup>d</sup>.

In the townland of Ballinricki & Ballinrick 120 acres of arable & 400 of pasture annual value besides reprises 5<sup>d</sup>. In the townland of Poytkearagh & Poytkearagh 60 acres of arable and 100 of Pasture annual value besides reprises 5<sup>d</sup>. In the townland of Grangeharney & Grangeharney 60 acres of arable and 100 of Pasture annual value besides reprises 5<sup>d</sup>. Also

~~185~~ (144-)  
135

a messuage & garden in Blonnell annual value besides reprises 6. Also the rectory of Inneslounaght with the tithes of the Hay and corn of the townland of Inneslounaght. Grangeharine & the Grange of Inneslounaght Ballisiclie & Balliolie & Loughkearagh & Loughkeragh annual value besides reprises 20. and in the townlands of Gortwilliam Gortdogame Gortarte & Gortelomally with the water Mill of Tipperhenny Lemnish & Molleran & Kilmeran. the tithes both great and small, predial, mist & personal. annual value besides reprises 10.

In the townlands of Monkstown and St Patrick with the tithes thereof 15 acres of land annual value besides reprises 3. And also a court. (see <sup>orig</sup> courts baron &

Frank.

Patrick. pledged with the goods & chattels  
of felons within the said lands & an annual  
fair annual value besides reprises 10.

Note. all the said lands &c are in the  
County of Tipperary

Rot. Chan.

{and of  
Mg}

In this ~~was~~ singularly beautiful building  
was a chapel said to have been consecrated  
by St Patrick. there is also a celebrated  
well here which as we are told, wrought  
many miracles. particularly in removing  
distempers.

The learned Nicholas Figan abbot  
of Inislaunaght provided by the Pope  
to the see of Waterford was interred here.  
in 1617. (m).

(m) Smiths Mfg.

14/E/18/9(33)

~~468~~ (146)

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County  
of  
Down

# Inislounaghe

At Inislounaghe on the River 3 miles  
and a half west of Clonmell was an abbey  
founded before 655. a singularly beautiful  
building in which was a Chapel said to have  
been consecrated by St Patrick and a well  
celebrated by miraculous cures<sup>e</sup>

See Clonmell. vol. 1. 663<sup>v</sup>.

14/E/18/9(35)

490 (148)

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**END**

**14 F 18/10**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Kiltegan, Rathronan, Donaghmore**

**May-Feven (Donaghmore),**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**9-10 September 1840**

**28 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 138-163.**

**Included are related extracts from Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum'.**

RIA

The parishes of

Kiltegan

Rathronan

Donaghmore Moy Feven

Kilcash,

Garrungibson

Grangemochar

Templemichael

Kilshieban

RIA

154)

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139  
(155)

The parish of Killegan.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Bar of Iffa and Offa east, and is bounded on the west and north by the parishes of Newcastle and Rathronan, on the east by Rathronan and Bloumel and on the south by the parish of Abbey or Inishluight.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish cill Tadógan which signifies the church of a man named Tegan, but we know nothing more about it.

Of the old church of this parish there remains but a fragment of one wall measuring 11 ft in length <sup>ft in</sup> 2.10 in thickness and about 12 ft in height; but it can be ascertained from the foundation of the other walls still traceable that the building was 62 ft in length and <sup>ft in</sup> 20.10 in breadth. There is a graveyard attached, which is still used but it contains no monument of any interest to the antiquarian.

14/E/18/10(2)

In the townland of Lainesstown about one mile to the north of this old church I was <sup>in the town</sup> a pillar stone called "The Long Stone" said to have been cast from the top of Slevenaman by Darra Donn, the Companion of Fionn Mac Cumhaill and a grant of great size and strength. This stone is about 9 ft high. See it described under the parish of Rathroman.

### The parish of Rathroman.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Iffa and Offa east and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Aghlish and Donaghmore, on the east by Kilgrant or Powerstown, on the south by Clonmel and on the west by the parish of Kiltegan. There is also a detached part of this parish.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin but transferred to the parish from that

of the parish in which the original church was placed, and the townland took its name from an earthen rath or fort which is still to be seen near the <sup>site of the</sup> old church. The name signifies the Rath of Ronan, a man's name formerly common in Ireland both in pagan and Christian times.

No part of the old church of this parish remains perfect; a small heap of the stones and rubbish still point out its whereabouts, but no idea can now be formed of the characteristics or even <sup>extent of the</sup> foundations of the building. Its grave yard remains still in use as a cemetery. There is a modern protestant church of small dimensions at the north side of this grave yard.

About 300 yards to the south of the site of the old church is the fort of Rath Ronain, which is a square, the sides of which are 21

14/E/18/10(5) paces

paces in length. It is raised about 9 feet above the level of the field; it has, at present no external ramp-part and the land is tilled to its very base. It is now in an orchard and seven apple <sup>trees</sup> grow on the top of it, and there is a large ash tree in full bloom, measuring <sup>ft in</sup> 18" 6 in circumference at the base, about 100 paces to the east of it.

There was an old castle about  $\frac{1}{2}$  furlong to the east of this rath, but no parts of it remain at present, it having been <sup>about 30 years ago</sup> pulled down by an honest Quaker of the name Thomson, who has not had much luck ever since, m<sup>ay</sup> p<sup>ro</sup>p.

On the <sup>top of a hill in the</sup> townland of Giantsgrave there is a pillar stone measuring <sup>ft in</sup> 9" 4 in height <sup>ft in</sup> 1" 6 in width and <sup>ft in</sup> 1" 2 in thickness. It is of a green mountain stone. There are two crosses sculptured <sup>in relief</sup> on this pillar, one on the north and another on the south side. The



one on the south side is <sup>ft in</sup> 3.6 high, <sup>ft in</sup> 1.2 and <sup>(159)</sup> 1.43  
across the arms. It is raised  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on the  
stones. The one on the north side is sunk  
to the same depth that the other is raised  
and measures <sup>ft in</sup> 1.8  $\frac{1}{2}$  in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 1.2 a-  
cross the arms.

There is a <sup>small</sup> piece of land left untilled about  
this stone measuring 18 ft from east to  
west and 7 ft from North to South.

The hill on which it stands is called by  
the natives An cnoc arpa b'puidip from prop, the  
hill on which Finn [Mac Cumhail] received  
his [prophetic] knowledge, and the town-  
land is called An 'loch p'ada, i.e. the long  
stone in Irish and Giant's Grave in  
English. It is about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the  
west of the rath of Rathronan.

The antiquities of this parish  
were examined by Mr. A. Curry  
and his notes put into the above  
form by me,

John O'Donovan  
Sept. 9<sup>th</sup> 1840.

14/5/18/10 (7)

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(160)

# The parish of Donaghmore

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Offa and Offa east and is bounded on the west and north by the parish of Redcity and on the east by Baptistsgrange &c - See map.

Name. There are several churches and parishes of this name in Ireland, and were all originally founded by St. Patrick. The name signifies the great church or house of the Lord.

The old church of this parish is of considerable antiquity as its remaining features clearly indicate. It is divided into nave and choir, the former measuring <sup>ft</sup> 39"10 in length and <sup>ft in</sup> 23"8 and the choir <sup>ft in</sup> 9"3 in length and <sup>ft in</sup> 8"5 in breadth. The choir has a stone floor <sup>overhead</sup> which forms a semicircular <sup>arch</sup> on the inside about 14 ft in height from the level of the <sup>ground</sup> floor.

The east gable contains a small roundheaded window of great beauty constructed of chiselled sand stone of a brownish color and measuring

measuring on the inside <sup>ft in</sup> 8"2 in height and <sup>(161)</sup> 145  
<sup>ft in</sup> 3"11 in width, and on the outside, where it is  
placed at the height of <sup>ft in</sup> 7"8 from the present  
level of the ground, - <sup>ft in</sup> 3"2 in height, and  
10 inches in width at top and 11 inches  
at the bottom. The cut stones of which  
it is constructed extend the entire thick-  
ness of the wall and look exceedingly  
beautiful.

There is another small round headed window  
on the same gable about 8½ feet over the  
one just described and immediately over  
the stone roof. It is about 2 ft <sup>in</sup> height  
and in width about 4 inches at top and  
6 inches at bottom.

There is a doorway on the north wall  
of the choir covered at top with thin  
lintels and measuring 6 ft in height  
and <sup>ft in</sup> 2"7½ in width. It <sup>is of rough masonry and</sup> does not look  
as old as the other features.

The choir arch was a beautiful one, but  
it is now nearly destroyed, it rested on  
three rows of <sup>small round pillars</sup> pilasters with ornamented  
capitals. Arches sprang from each of  
these pilasters, but they are now all  
destroyed.

4/5/18/10(9)

(162)  
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little pillars

These pilasters are 5"9 in height; the distance between the two outer ones is <sup>ft -</sup> 9"3 between the two internal ones <sup>ft -</sup> 7"9 and between the innermost ones <sup>ft -</sup> 6"0.

The middle gable contains a quadrangular doorway, the lower part of which is about 3 ft over the point where the vertex of the broken choir arch would strike; it lead from the nave into a small apartment over the choir, which was probably a penitentiary.

At the distance of <sup>ft -</sup> 8"6 from the middle gable the south wall of the nave contains a round-headed little window measuring on the inside <sup>ft -</sup> 7"4½ in height and <sup>ft -</sup> 3"11 in width and on the outside <sup>ft -</sup> 2"9 in height and 9 inches in width at top and 10 inches at the bottom. It is constructed of cut sandstone of a brownish color and all the stones extend the entire thickness of the wall. At the distance of <sup>ft -</sup> 13"6 still further to the west the same wall contains another window of the same dimensions and characteristics.

At

At the distance of 5 ft from the middle <sup>14"</sup> gable the north wall contains another window all destroyed except two cut stones on the outside. It can be ascertained that it was 1 ft in width on the outside but its height cannot be ascertained

At the distance of 8 <sup>ft in</sup> to the west of this window there is another of the same form with the ones in the south wall, and very nearly of the same dimensions; it is 9 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches in width on the outside at ~~bottom~~ <sup>top</sup> and 10 inches at bottom.

The doorway is on the west gable. It consisted of three concentric <sup>semi-circular</sup> arches rising one over the other, but are now nearly disfigured. One arch however still remains perfect and measures 9 ft in height and in breadth <sup>ft in</sup> 2 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub> at top and <sup>ft</sup> 3 <sup>0</sup>/<sub>10</sub> at bottom.

It is said that there was a stone inserted in the wall over this doorway exhibiting the figure of a cat with two tails sculptured upon it; - the work of

14/E/18/10 (10)

the celebrated Irish saint and Artifex  
 the Gobann Saer. This stone is  
 said to have been stolen by Cashel  
 Carimen who carried it to Holy cross  
 where it is now to be seen. This  
<sup>cat ar dá captal</sup>  
Cat with the Two Tails has been  
 heard of in every part of Ireland  
 as the work of the Gobann but  
 no one knows for certain where it is.

The walls of the nave of this  
 church are <sup>ft in</sup> 3.4 in thickness and about  
 20 ft in height and built of large  
 field stones irregularly laid and ce-  
 mented with excellent lime and sand  
 mortar. The west and middle gables  
 are at least 40 feet high, and they  
 are now so firm, as to impress one with  
 the belief that they will last <sup>stand</sup> for ever.

There was another near this church  
 to the south east but it was destroyed  
 some years ago by Parson Carey, who  
 used its stones to build pig styes!

I here insert what the Irish writers  
 have collected of the history of this place.

# Donaghmore

A. S. S. p. 73, Col: 1, Cap.  
II. Appendicis vit: S. Hæ alius. Mideæ  
Virginis et Abbat:  
(Ex Codice Hilkenniensi)

(The heading of Cap: II. is.)  
Of the Saints descended from the  
family of S. Mida, or the House of  
the Desii.

Among the number, being 23,  
is mentioned, "S. Farrannan of -  
"Domnach - mor in Magh - Femhin,  
"the son of Ronan, who was son <sup>† in</sup> Campo  
"of Fiach, who was son of Fintan, <sup>Femhin.</sup>  
"who was son of Maclassius, who  
"was son of Cannech, who was  
"son of Ecbronius, who was  
"son of Niebronius, who was  
"son of Brofinius, who was  
"son of Eugenius, who was

"son of Artcorb," [who] seems to have been S. Farannan Bishop who is venerated at Vallciodori (from rimo)  
on 30<sup>th</sup> April.

It is re-  
-marked  
in note  
2 to c. 1.  
of the  
Life of  
S. Farannan,  
given at  
15<sup>th</sup>  
Feb. in  
A. A. P.  
that the  
S. Farannan  
-nan  
whose  
Life is  
given  
there  
is different  
from several  
other Saints  
of the same  
name.  
And in  
like manner  
from S. Farannan  
-nan Arch-  
-bishop of  
Ardmach:  
whose  
festival,  
as patron  
of the place,  
is celebrated  
-at Vallciodori  
on the 30<sup>th</sup> April.

RIA



The parish of Kileash.

Situation. This parish is situated in the bar of Iffa and Offa East, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Garrangibbon, on the east by Kilmurry, on the south by Kilsheelan and on the west by Temple-Enny.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Cill Ceis, which seems to signify the Church of Ceis, a man's name formerly common in Irish though from its gen. termination it would seem to be a woman's name. We have however, no written record of it, nor does the tradition preserve the name of the patron saint.

The old church of Kileash appears from its architectural features to be of considerable antiquity. It is divided into nave and choir. The nave measures on the inside <sup>ft</sup> 37.6 in length and <sup>ft</sup> 20.2 in breadth. The <sup>side</sup> walls of the choir are nearly destroyed, as is also the east gable with its window except a small portion. It can, however, be ascertained from what remains that it <sup>(the choir)</sup> was <sup>ft</sup> 22.6 in length and 15 ft in breadth.

The nave is in good preservation, its walls are 3 ft in thickness, and at present <sup>ft</sup> 9.6 from the present level of the ground which is raised by interments.

The west gable contains a small round-

headed window similar to those found in the east gables of ancient Irish churches; it measures on the inside <sup>ft. in</sup> 8.9 in height and 5 ft in width, and on the outside where it is placed at the height of <sup>ft. in</sup> 9.6 from the level of the ground, <sup>ft. in</sup> 3.10 in height and 8½ inches in width. It is constructed of sandstone of a brownish color, originally chiselled but now much roughened by the action of the weather.

At the distance of <sup>ft. in</sup> 11.2 from the west gable there is on the south wall a doorway, nearly in the same style with the doorway of the church of Ullard near Graigue in the County of Kilkenny. It consists of three concentric little <sup>Semicircular arches</sup> ~~circles~~ one rising over the other. The vertex of the outermost of these is <sup>ft. in</sup> 7.8 from the present level of the ground, and from one capital to the other is <sup>ft. in</sup> 5.11. The middle arch measures <sup>ft. in</sup> 6.11 in height and <sup>ft. in</sup> 4.5 in width from one capital to the other and the innermost or lowest is <sup>ft. in</sup> 6.3 in height and 3.6 in width. (See Du Noyer's Sketch)

At the distance of 9 ft from the West gable there is a breach on the north wall where there was probably another doorway. The same wall contains a small round-headed window placed at the distance

tance of 5 ft from the middle gable measuring on the inside  $6^{\text{ft}} \cdot 0^{\text{in}}$  in height and  $3^{\text{ft}} \cdot 8^{\text{in}}$  in width and on the outside (where it is  $2^{\text{ft}} \cdot 6^{\text{in}}$  from the present level of the ground)  $2^{\text{ft}} \cdot 9^{\text{in}}$  in height and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width.

Directly opposite this in the south wall there is another rounded window measuring on the inside  $5^{\text{ft}} \cdot 8^{\text{in}}$  in height and  $3^{\text{ft}} \cdot 11^{\text{in}}$  in width, and on the outside (where it is placed at the height of 4 ft from the ground)  $2^{\text{ft}} \cdot 7^{\text{in}}$  in height and 7 inches in width.

The Choir arch, which was evidently a beautiful one is now reduced to a formless breach. Immediately to the east of this there is a small house erected as a mausoleum for the Ormond family.

A short distance eastwards of this church there is an extensive dwelling house in ruins with a square castle or tower at the east end of it. This tower is  $43^{\text{ft}} \cdot 8^{\text{in}}$  from north to south on the outside and 36 ft from east to west, and about 50 ft in height. The dwelling house attached to this tower is said to have been inhabited by the Ormond family about 40 years ago. It has no appearance of antiquity. The garden walls and other enclosures around it shew that it was a place of great importance. (See Du Noyer's Sketch) 14/2/15/10 (17)

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(170)

The antiquities of the parish of  
Kilcash were most carefully examined  
by me,

John O'Donovan

Sept<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1840..

On the summit of ~~mons mulierum~~ ~~caudidarium~~  
Sliabh namhan fionn is situated a  
large cairn of stones said to belong to the parish of Kilcash.  
It is 86 paces in circumference at the base and about 9 feet  
in perpendicular height. In the east side of this cairn  
there are very large rocks mixed with the smaller stones.

At the distance of six paces from this cairn to the  
south-east are very large rocks evidently placed there  
by the hand of nature. Some of them are not less  
than one hundred tons in weight, and on the top of

the largest of them there is <sup>an</sup> second rock which is  
and called Proin Mac Cumail's Table. It is <sup>5.4</sup> by <sup>7.6</sup> and 3 ft thick  
very flat and smooth at the top. These are certainly  
natural; but immediately to the south of them there  
is another rock resting on <sup>four</sup> ~~three~~ pillar stones, and  
slanting <sup>a little</sup> towards the north, but not more than six or  
seven inches out of the horizontal position. It measures  
7 ft from north to south and 4 ft from east to west at  
the south end 4 ft at the north end and 5 in  
-dle. It varies in thickness, it being <sup>5.5</sup> thick in the mid-  
side, 3 ft on the west side, <sup>5.5</sup> at the north end, and 4 ft  
at the south end. The stone supporting this rock at the S.E.  
corner is 2 ft high and the same in breadth; the one under  
side is laid flat, and the other two supporters are surrounded  
by loose stones and could not be easily measured. This  
and the cairn form the sepulchral monument of one  
of the sons of Mugony the great, who died on this  
mountain.

Ta ré Anon do a' clog, 7 ní púl tís na Críofearde a  
n-zorpeacé epí míle dár, 7 ní petorm neac do na mnárbí  
Pronna do bíod as Pronn ap an t-ghabí ro. A. O'C. Sep. 12<sup>th</sup> 1840.

The parish of Garranagibbon.

Situation. This parish is situated partly in the Bar of Slieve Ardagh, and partly in that of Tiffa and Offa east; it is bounded on the north by the parish of Grangeenclear, on the east by the parish of Templemichael, on the south by Kilmurry, and on the west by Kileash.

Name The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin, but derived from that of the townland, which was called from a family of the name Gibbon. Garran Gibbein signifying Gibbon's Shrubbery.

There are no antiquities in this parish but the old grave yard in which the church stood situated to the left of the road as you go from Glenbower (Gleann booir) to Nine Mile House.

Visited by me

John D. Donnan

Sept. 10<sup>th</sup> 1840.

Donegall

(172)

The parish of Grangemochar.-

Situation, This parish is situated in the Barony of Sluwardagh and is bounded on the North by the parish of Kilvennon, on the east by the Co. of Kilkenny, and on the South and West by the parishes of Templinichael & Garran-Gibbon.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish as if written Spáirneach Mochair, and <sup>with good reason</sup> is believed to have been called after <sup>old English</sup> an family of ~~the~~ ~~name~~ Mockler or Mocklars, - a name still in vogue in the Country. There is a Shopkeeper of the name in Cuskel.

The old church of this parish is situated in a townland of the same name about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to the left of the road as you go from Glenbower to Nine Mile House. It measures on the inside  $52^{\text{ft}} 10^{\text{in}}$  in length and  $23^{\text{ft}} 0^{\text{in}}$  in breadth. Its walls are built of large stones and are  $3^{\text{ft}} 7^{\text{in}}$  in thickness and  $8^{\text{ft}} 10^{\text{in}}$  in greatest height. Its west gable and north wall are nearly destroyed, but the South wall and East gable are in tolerable preservation. The east gable contains a small window placed at the unusual height of 15 feet from the ground and measuring on the inside where it is quadrangular about 5 ft in height and 3 ft in width; on the outside it is constructed of cut lime stone

(173)  
Stone, pointed at top and measures about 157  
3 ft in height and not more than 6 inches  
in width.

Inside this church at the south east  
corner there is a small grave stone  
now much mutilated marking the burial  
place of a gentleman of the name  
Shea and his wife. The inscription be-  
gins Hic jacet Joannes Shea Generosus  
et uxor eius Elisia \*\*

An aged ash tree spreading its arms  
far and wide <sup>in the ground</sup> near the east  
gable of this church.

This parish was visited by me  
on the 9<sup>th</sup> of September 1840.

Colonel  
Sept. 10<sup>th</sup> 1840

John O'Donovan

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The parish of Templemichael,

Situation. This parish is situated in the South-east extremity of the Barony of Slieveardagh, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Grangemochar, on the North-east and east by the County of Kilkenny, and on the South and west by the parishes of Newtown Lennon and Garran-gibbon.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Teampull micil, which signifies the church of St. Michael the archangel.

There are no antiquities in this parish but the grave yard of Templemichael containing a small portion of the old church, which is of no interest whatever.

Castle John in this parish is not an antiquity but a house belonging to the family of Sheppard, visited by me.

John O'Donovan  
September 10<sup>th</sup> 1840.

Inish meala  
pop up na Sinepe.  
& mojs. Peimin.



The parish of Kilsheelan.

Situation. This parish is in the Barony of Offa and Offa East, and is bounded on the north <sup>west and</sup> by the parishes of Temple-Erney and Kilsash, on the east by the parish of Kilmurry and on the south by the County of Waterford.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish Cill r. Siolláin which certainly signifies the church of St. Sillanus, but the patron day is now forgotten and nothing to prove which of the several saints of that name he was who gave name to this parish.

The old church called Cill r. Siolláin is in a townland of the same name on the north side of the River Suire. It consisted of nave and choir, but the latter part is destroyed except 13 ft on the south wall and 2 ft of the north end attached to the middle gable. It was 13 ft in breadth but the length cannot be ascertained as the foundation of the east gable is not traceable.

The nave is <sup>ft in</sup> 42.9 in length on the inside and 21 in breadth.

The choir arch is semi circular and constructed of chiselled sand stone of a brownish color, the stones extending the entire thickness of the wall. It is 9 feet in height and 7.6 in width.

At the distance of 3 ft from the middle the south wall contains a small window which is disguised by a buttress of modern masonry built to prevent the wall from falling. On the inside it is semi-

14/F/18/10 (23) - circular

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160 - circular at top and measures <sup>ft in</sup> 6.8 in height and 5 ft in width. It is constructed of red sand stones chiselled. By viewing this window from the inside it can be observed that the cut stones extend the entire thickness of the wall, and that the window was round-headed on the outside also.

The doorway is on the south wall at the distance of <sup>ft in</sup> 19.6 from the west gable, but it is now nearly destroyed, its west side and four stones of the arch only remaining. It was constructed of chiselled sand stone of a brownish color and semicircular at top, but its dimensions cannot now be ascertained.

The west gable is surmounted with a small Belfry in which two <sup>small</sup> bells could swing. The arches of this belfry are pointed and built of cut lime stone and look more modern than the other features of the church.

The same gable contains a pointed window about 7 ft in height on the inside and 5 ft in width, and on the outside about 5 ft in height and in width 8 inches at top and 10 inches at the bottom.

There is a <sup>round-headed</sup> doorway on the north wall placed <sup>ft in</sup> 21.6 from the west gable. It consisted of three concentric little arches rising one above the other, of which the middle one is broken at the top. The <sup>internals</sup>

internal arch, which may be properly called the doorway, — is  $6.3$  and  $3.8$  in width at the springing of the arch and  $3.10$  at the bottom. It is constructed of chiselled sand stone of a brownish color.

The south wall, west gable and north wall as far as the doorway above described have been faced with modern masonry.

There was a window on the north wall constructed of the same kind of stones with the opposite one in the south wall, to which it was also equal in dimensions, but it is now nearly destroyed.

Those parts of the walls of this church which have not been modernized are built of large stones (limestone and sand stone mixed) and look very ancient. They are about  $14$  ft in height and exactly  $3.6$  in thickness. They are cemented with lime and sand mortar of a most excellent quality.

There is a large grave yard attached to this church, now much in use.

About 200 yards to the west of this church and 20 yards from the margin of the River Suire is a high moat called after the church. It is now planted with young trees. It is 100 paces in circumference at the

(178)  
162

base, 24 ft in diameters at the top, and about 20 ft in perpendicular height.

In the townl<sup>d</sup> of Poulakerry about 100 paces to the north of the Duire stands on a low rock, a lofty old castle called by the same name with the townlands. It measures on the inside 27 ft by 15<sup>ft in</sup> 8 and is five stories high. Two of its floors rested on stone arches which still remain, but all the other floors were of wood. It is lighted by quadrangular, pointed and round-topped windows constructed of cut sand stone of a brownish color, and amounting in all to 30 in number. This castle is about 70 ft high, and its walls 7<sup>ft in</sup> 6 in thickness. Its quoins stones, which are of brown sand stone and lime stone, are all chiselled.

(See Dr Noyer's Sketch)

In the townland of Ballyglasheen in this parish there is a square castle or dwelling house measuring on the inside 42 ft by 21<sup>ft in</sup> 6. It is four stories high and lighted by 14 windows all constructed of cut lime stone, and divided some into two, some into three and some into four compartments.

The walls of this house are about 45 feet high and exactly 6 ft thick. A spiral stair case led to the third story through a round tower placed at the N. E. corner.

This is said to have belonged to the family of O'Shea.

On the part of the townland of Ballydine lying in this parish and about 300 yards to the north of the River Suire there is an old church called Burnsturch or Teampull Whrighde. It was divided into nave and choir, but both are now nearly destroyed. The nave was 40 ft in length and 19.6 <sup>ft in</sup> in breadth, and the choir 19.6 <sup>ft in</sup> in length and 11.6 <sup>ft in</sup> in width.

The walls were built of large lime stones found on the surface of the fields not quarried, cemented with lime and sand mortar. All the architectural features of this church are now destroyed.

Between this church and the River Suire <sup>and about 200 yards south of the former</sup> there is a holy well called St. Marannán's well, but the patron day is forgotten. The saint after whom this well was called was Marannán the patron of Dombnach or Uighe Femen, and the F. has been changed into M. in conformance with the custom of prefixing to the names of distinguished saints.

Colonel

Antiquities examined by  
Mr. A. Curry; his notes  
put into the above form  
by me,  
John A. Donovan

Sept. 10<sup>th</sup> 1840  
14/F/18/10 (27)

(180)

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**END**

**14 F 18/11**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan, written from Clonmel for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Kilmurry, Co.**

**Tipperary , with particular reference to**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**1840**

**4 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 164-167.**

RIA



## The parish of Kilmurry.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Bar. of Offa and Offa East, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Garranigibbon and Newtown-Lennon, on the east and a portion of the south by the parishes of Newtown Lennon and Carrick-on-Suire, on the south by the Co. of Waterford, and on the west by the parishes of Kilcash and Kilpheelan.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish bill Mhuire, which signifies the church of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The old church of this parish is 72 ft in length and 22 ft in breadth; The east gable contains two high and narrow windows but so veiled with strong ivy that their measurements could not be obtained without tearing it off.

At the distance of 4 feet from the east gable the south wall contains a pointed window, disfigured on the inside, but in good preservation on the out-side where it measures <sup>ft in</sup> 2.9 in height and 7 inches in width. It is constructed of chiselled sand stone of brownish color. There was another window on

(182)  
165

wall at the distance of 15 ft from the one just described, but it is now entirely destroyed. At the distance of 12 feet from the west gable there is a breach of 7 feet in extent where there was probably a doorway. There is also a breach in the middle of the west gable extending 7 ft in length and 9 ft in height. There was another doorway on the north wall exactly opposite the one in the south wall but it is now reduced to a formless breach.

The walls of this church are 3 ft thick and 12 ft high, and built of limestone and sandstone mixed and cemented with lime and sand mortar.

There is a very large grave yard around this church much in use. There are several hideously gaping vaults on the inside of the church, the sight of which would strike one into the mind of any one of nervous sensibility. Their present condition is disgraceful to the families to whom they belong.

In the townland of Ballymoran about 200 paces to the south of the road from Clonmel to Carrick-on-Suire there is a square

Castle

166  
(183)

Castle measuring  $21^{\text{ft}}$  by  $20^{\text{ft}}$ ; it is four stories high, and two of its floors rested on strong arches which still exist. It is about 60 ft in height and clad with a luxuriant mantle of ivy. The walls are  $6^{\text{ft}}$  thick.  
(See Du Noyer's Sketch)

|| About 350 yards to the south of this castle there is an old church measuring 45 feet in length and 21 in breadth. Its west gable is destroyed down to the foundation. Of the north wall only 12 ft remain near the west end.

The window on the east gable is disfigured on the inside; on the outside it was divided into two compartments divided by a stone mullion, but it is now destroyed. On this side it is construct of chiselled sand stone of brownish color and measures  $3^{\text{ft}}$  in height and  $1^{\text{ft}}$  in width.

There was a window on the south wall placed at the distance of  $3^{\text{ft}}$  from the east gable but it is now entirely destroyed.

The doorway was on the same (south) wall at the distance of 12 feet from the west gable, but it is now also destroyed.

The walls of this church are  $3^{\text{ft}}$  thick. It has no name at present but Teampull Garle

14/F/18/11(3)<sup>an</sup>

(184)

167 Annapolis, or Ballymoran church.

In the townland of Ballyneill in this parish there is an old mansion house in ruin called by the natives the castle of Ballyneill. Its west gable and south wall are destroyed down to the ground. It was 34 ft long 18 ft broad, about 45 ft high and consisted of three stories. Its walls are <sup>ft in</sup> 5.4 thick. || There is a small round tower at the N.E. corner up which a spiral stair case leads to the upper story.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  furlong to the north west of <sup>on the townland of Moevery</sup> this old house, are the ruins of a church measuring 37 ft in length and 18.5 in breadth on the inside. Two fragments of the south wall remain which are 3 ft in thickness and about 12 ft in height. They are built of very large grit stones cemented with lime and sand mortar.

There was no one buried here in the memory of any one living.

Colonel

The antiquities of this parish were examined by Mr. A. Curry and his notes put into the above form by me.

John O'Donovan

**END**

**14 F 18/12**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to its castle,**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**1840**

**10 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 168-175.**

**Included are related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters' and Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum'.**

RIA

The parish of Barrick on Suire.

Situation. This parish is situated in Magh Feimhen or Bar. of Offa and Offa East, and is bounded on the Northwest and N. by the parishes of Kilmurry and Newtown-Lennon, on the east by the Co. of Kilkenny, and on the south by the Co. of Waterford.

Name. The name of this parish in Irish is Cappat na Suirne, which signifies the Rock of the Suire. See my letter on Barrick on Shannon. There are no remains of antiquity in this parish or town but the old castle. There was an old <sup>church</sup> called St. Nicholas's till about 27 years ago when it was pulled down to build the new protestant one on its site.

The old Castle of Barrick on Suire stands close to the River Suire, and is now in good repair roofed and glazed? (See Du Noyer's sketch)

The Franciscan monastery erected here in 1336 by James Earl of Ormond is situated in the part of this parish belonging to the County of Waterford.

I here insert what the Irish writers  
14/E/18/12(1) have

(186)  
169 have collected of the history of this place.

RIA



(187)

III  
170

Carraic na Suire.

A.D.

[Ann. 4 masters]

1336. The Franciscan Monastery of  
<sup>Cappuig na Suirie</sup>  
of Carraic-on-Suir, in the Diocese  
of Lismore, was founded by James Butler,  
Earl of Ormond.

Compared

A.B.

14/F/18/12(3)

~~112~~

(188)

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## Carrick on Suir

Carrick on Suir formerly a walled town irregularly built, but carrying on a good woollen trade, is situated in a beautiful country and has the advantage of a communication with Waterford by water for large sloops. The ruined castle and neglected Park belong to the Luttrell family to a branch of <sup>whom</sup> ~~whom~~ it gives title of earl as it did formerly to the duke of Ormonde Henry Thomas is the 2<sup>nd</sup> earl and 4<sup>th</sup> Viscount of Carrick. He was a house of Austin Canons before 1179 and a nunnery. On the other side of the river at Craigbeg are ruins of a Franciscan priory, founded by James first earl of Ormonde

(C Wilson 257) (A Arch 645)

1336  
14/F/18/12(5)

#10 (190)

172

A Steeple erected in one of the side walls  
of the Church is reckoned a great curiosity  
projecting about two feet over the wall  
from which it takes its rise at a point  
at 20 feet from the ground<sup>e</sup>

---

See Wilson Arch't 685. See before in Waterford

# Larrick

County  
of  
Tipperary

This town which carries on an extensive trade, particularly in the woollen branch is seated on the river Suir in the barony of Offa and Iffa and eight miles east of Colmerrill.

## Privy

William de Cantell and Dionisia his wife the daughter of Thomas son of Anthony. founded a priory on the banks of the Suir in honour of St John the Evangelist for canons regular following the rule of St Augustin on the decease of William his widow Dionisia granted to the priory two carucates of land situate in Gortnacumney. Witnesses St bishop of Lismore Will Delart. dean. and Richard. (the bishops son.) Arch-  
deacon.

14/F/18/12(7)

126 174

(192) Archdeacon. The foundation of this priory must have been towards the close of the 12<sup>th</sup> Century, or very early in the next; for Felise was made bishop of Lismore A. D. 1179 and died in 1200. (1) This house was afterwards subject to the hospital of St John de acow London. (2)

By an Inquisition taken on the Thursday next after the feast of St. Bartholomew. XXXVII Henry VIII it was found that Laurence Coppesholes, master of the hospital of St Thomas de acow was in right thereof seized of his fee of one messuages with an adjoining part in carickmacgriffen and a carucate of land in Ballyriacananagh adjacent also to the said Carickmacgriffen and that the said Master and his heirs by deed bearing date 15<sup>th</sup> of May 1530 did demise to James White of Waterford Gent. the

(1) Harris collect. (2) was more (3) of the same name said

(193) ~~127~~  
175

said messuage and land for the term of  
30 years at the annual rent of 10. Irish  
money with a clause of reentry: and on the  
24<sup>th</sup> day of May XXVI Henry VIII the said  
master demised to Peter Earl of Armond the  
aforesaid messuage & from the feast of  
Saint John the Baptist next ensuing  
for the term of 50 years at the annual  
rent of 15. Irish money (w)

15<sup>th</sup> December 1557. this priory was granted  
to Thomas earl of Armond; and 8<sup>th</sup> March  
1562. the Queen confirmed the said grant.  
and remitted the reserved rent (x)

Thomas Duff or black Thomas Earl of  
Armond erected a castle on the site of  
this priory (y).

### Nunnery

Here we find a nunnery which was founded  
for Poor Clares: but we know nothing further of it. (z)

(w) Chief remem. (x) Lodge v. 2. p. 23. (y) case. mss. (z) leading in  
allomands.

~~122~~ (194)

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**END**

**14 F 18/13**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Newtown-Lennon (Newtownlennan), with particular reference to the**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**10 September 1840**

**4 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 176-179.**

RIA

(1951) 176

The parish of Newtown Lennon

Situation. This parish is situated in the Bar of Iffa and Offa East or the ancient territory of Elloy Treven, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Templemichael, on the east by the County of Kilkenny, on the S. by the parish of Carrick-on-Suire and on the west by the parish of Rilmurry.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *baste ma lungeán*, i.e. the Newtown at the River *Lungeán* which flows through the parish.

The old church of this parish is in tolerable preservation and measures  $51^{\text{ft}} 6^{\text{in}}$  in length and  $27^{\text{ft}} 6^{\text{in}}$  in width.

The east gable contains three windows constructed of cut <sup>and ornamented</sup> brown stone, but they could not be easily measured as they are covered with a dense nesture of ivy.

At the distance of  $9^{\text{ft}} 9^{\text{in}}$  from the east gable the south wall contains a quadrangular window constructed of cut brown stone measuring on the inside  $5^{\text{ft}} 3^{\text{in}}$  in height and  $4^{\text{ft}}$  in width, and on the outside  $3^{\text{ft}} 2^{\text{in}}$  in height and  $1^{\text{ft}} 6^{\text{in}}$  in width.

14/E/18/13 (1)

(196)

At the distance of  $9^{\prime}6^{\prime\prime}$  from this window there is another of the same size and characteristics.

The doorway is placed on the same wall at the distance of  $8^{\prime}3^{\prime\prime}$  from the west gable. It was covered at top with lintels of which the outer one only remains. It measures on the inside  $6^{\prime}7^{\prime\prime}$  in height and  $4^{\prime}10^{\prime\prime}$  in width, and on the outside  $6^{\prime}5^{\prime\prime}$  in height and  $3^{\prime}6^{\prime\prime}$  in width. The lintel remaining  $5^{\prime}5^{\prime\prime}$  long, 10 inches high and enters 11 inches into the wall.

There are two windows on the north wall but so covered with ivy that their measurements could not be easily obtained.

The walls of this church are 3 feet in thickness and about  $12^{\frac{1}{2}}$  ft in height. The grave yard is large and much in use.

Within the church <sup>near the doorway</sup> is a horizontal grave stone which exhibits the following inscription in raised letters:

"Hic jacet Ricardus Hara<sup>n</sup>can et Johana  
Brenach uxor eius que obiit. x. Februari  
Anno Domini 1599."

In the townland of Athenry or Tigh na Coille is situated the old church of St. Clippin but only the north wall and a small portion of the gables connected with it remain. It was 45 ft long and 24 ft broad.

At,

At the distance of 6.5 <sup>ft. in</sup> from the east gable the north wall contains a quadrangular window measuring on the inside <sup>[on the inside]</sup> 3.10 <sup>ft. in</sup> in height and 3.3 <sup>ft. in</sup> in width, and on the outside, where it is pointed, 3.2 <sup>ft. in</sup> in height and 6 inches in width. It is constructed of cut sandstone of a reddish color.

This wall is 2.9 <sup>ft. in</sup> in thickness and about 12 ft in height and constructed of mountain grit (not quarried) cemented with excellent lime and sand mortar.

At the distance of 20 paces to the south of this church there is a small graveyard situated in a meadow and not enclosed by either stone wall or earthen mound.

In the centre of it stand two stone crosses richly ornamented.

The more northern one of these stands in a pedestal 3.6 <sup>ft. in</sup> high; it measures 8 ft to the cap (which is of the shape of a sugar loaf and 18 inches high,) and 4.7 <sup>ft. in</sup> across at the arms. The shaft is 8 feet high, 12 inches wide and 10 inches thick. A part of the left arm of

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this cross is broken off. (See Du Noyer's sketch)

The more southern cross is 20 feet southwards of the one just described.

It measures 8.6<sup>ft</sup> to the cap and 4.5<sup>ft</sup> across at the arms. The shaft is 1.5<sup>ft</sup> wide and 1.2<sup>ft</sup> thick.

These crosses are of brown sand stone. Mr. Du Noyer is requested to make most careful drawings of these crosses.

The antiquities of this parish were examined by Mr. A. Curry and his notes put into the above form by me,

Bloumel, La'Donovan  
Sept. 10<sup>th</sup> 1840.

**END**

**14 F 18/14**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Red City (Redcity) and Barrettsgrange Co. Tipperary, with particular**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**15 September 1840**

**4 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 180-183.**

RIA



of the parish of Red City.

(199)  
180

Situation.

This parish is bounded on the west by the parish of Moorestown, on the North by the parish of Barrettsgrange, on the east by the parish of Donaghmore Moyfeven, and on the south by those of Donaghmore aforesaid, Aqlish and Ballyclerhan.

Name The name of this parish is in Irish Cathair Dhearg which signifies Red fort; but as Cathair is the modern for city; it has been locally translated Red City. Cathair signifies a stone-fort, and the name was originally applied to a <sup>circular</sup> fort constructed of red sand stone near which the old church was built; but this fort is now completely destroyed and every trace of it removed off the surface of the land.

The old church of Red City or Caherdeg is situated about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile westwards of the town of Fethard; it was divided into nave and choir; the former measuring  $30^{\text{ft}}$  in length and  $19^{\text{ft}}$  in breadth and the latter 22 ft in length and 17 ft in breadth. All its features are now destroyed. The side walls of the nave are 12 ft in height and 3 ft in thickness. It is built of limestone irregularly laid and cemented with excellent lime and sand mortar.

14/E/8/14 (1)

The old church of Bolman is also in this parish lying about 2 miles to the west of the town of Fethard. It is not divided into nave and choir but is an oblong building in utter ruin. It measures in length on the inside <sup>ft in</sup> 61.6 in length <sup>ft in</sup> 23.6 in breadth. All its windows and doorways are completely destroyed, and of the side-walls and gables only fragments remain. The most perfect of these fragments is on the south side, and it is <sup>ft in</sup> 3.6 in thickness and about 10 ft in height. It is built of rude limestone irregularly laid and cemented with lime and sand mortar. Its grave-yard is deserted.

In the townland of Rathdrum in this parish is situated a but of a castle about 16 ft in height. It measures on the outside <sup>ft in</sup> 36.6 by <sup>ft in</sup> 26.6 and its walls are <sup>ft in</sup> 6.6 in thickness and built of good blocks of limestone grouted.

The first floor was of wood as is evidently from the projecting stones to support the joists; the second floor rested on a strong arch, which still remains, but from this up is now only a castle of air.

The corners of this building are rounded a little on the outside and built of good blocks of limestone chiselled. The windows lighting the ground floor are narrow and round topped. The doorway is on the S.W. side is <sup>fragments of</sup> pointed, and a stair-case leading to the arched floor are visible. The window lighting the second floor is pointed. (See De Noy's sketch)

The parish of Barrettsgrange.

Situation.

This very small parish is bounded on the N. W. north and N. E. by the parish of Rathcoole, on the south by the parish of Red city and on the west by those of Moorestown and Tullamaine.

Name.

This parish took its name from a branch of the family of Barrett who lived in the castle of Barretts town. It is called in Irish *Spámpreach* a *Barréadair's* i.e. the grange of the Barrett. This is exactly the mode of spelling and pronouncing the name of the Tiranley branch of the Barretts, though M<sup>r</sup>. F. Giblin tells us that the Munster Barretts were called in Irish *Barréadair's*. Perhaps the Barretts who gave name to this place were a branch of the Tiranley Barretts and not of the Munster Barretts?

There is no church nor ruin of one in this parish, nor did I meet any one that ever heard of any church being nearer to it than that called Baherderg, or Red city.

In the townland of Barretts town in this parish there is a square castle in good preservation. It measures on the outside <sup>ft in</sup> 32.9 by <sup>ft in</sup> 25.2. is 4 stories high and its walls are <sup>ft in</sup> 6.2 in thickness. The highest floor rested on a strong arch which still remains, but all the others were of timber. A spiral stair

(202)

183 case leads to <sup>the</sup> top at the N.W. corner.

The original windows of this castle are some narrow and roundtopped, some quadrangular and some pointed and all constructed of chiselled lime stone; but two of them have been modernized and covered at top with wooden lintels.

The doorway <sup>(which is pointed)</sup> is placed on the S.W. side and opposite it there is a window in the form of a cross which admitted <sup>the</sup> light <sup>of the door</sup> into the lower room.

(See Du Noyer's sketch of this strong Castle)

The parishes of Redcote and Barretts-  
grange were traversed by me and  
Mr. A. Curry.

J. O'Donovan,

bachel } Sept. 15<sup>th</sup> 1840.

**END**

**14 F 18/15**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Cloneen, Kilvemnon, Modeshil and Iserkieran, Co. Tipperary, with particular**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**16 September 1840**

**10 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 184-193.**

**Included are transcriptions from the tombstones found in Cloneen old church.**

RIA

## The parish of Clonen.

Situation. This parish is situated partly in the Barony of Middlethird and partly in that of Slieve Ardagh. For its exact boundaries see Field name book.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Cluinín which is a diminutive of Cluain, a lawn, insulated meadow or bog island.

The old church of this parish is of no antiquity or interest to the antiquarian, it being not more than 3 centuries old and built in a very rude style. It consists of nave and choir, the former measuring  $44^{\text{ft}} 9^{\text{in}}$  in length and  $20^{\text{ft}} 9^{\text{in}}$  in breadth and the latter  $33^{\text{ft}} 0^{\text{in}}$  in length and  $15^{\text{ft}} 0^{\text{in}}$  in breadth. The west gable is destroyed down to the height of the side walls and there is a breach on it near the N. W. corner, but the East and middle gables are in good preservation. The East gable contains a small window which was divided into two compartments, each pointed at top, but the stone mullion which divided them has been taken away. It is so veiled with ivy on the inside that its form at top cannot be seen, nor its dimensions easily obtained. On the outside it is constructed of <sup>roughly</sup> chiselled or hammered sand stone and measures 4 ft in height and  $1^{\text{ft}} 6^{\frac{1}{2}}^{\text{in}}$  in width.

(204)

185 The side walls of the choir are nearly destroyed.

Near the N. E. corner of the choir on the inside there is a tomb stone laid in <sup>a</sup> horizontal position exhibiting the following inscription in large Roman capitals around its edges:

hic jacet Richar-  
duus Bermingham nobilis de Bally-  
homuck qui ob-  
ijt xxv Junii anno Dni M.D.C.LXXII.

The choir arch remains; it is <sup>partly</sup> firmly built, but in a rude style of masonry, and measures 6.4 in height from the present level of the ground which is raised and 8.6 in width.

The nave was entered by two doorways placed on the sidewalls nearly opposite each other, but they are now reduced to shapeless breaches, and all the windows are also disfigured except one in the south wall now built up with rough mason-work.

The walls of the nave are <sup>ft in</sup> 2.8 in thickness and about 12 ft in height.

I find no other remain of antiquity in this parish but the Castle of Ballinard (Balle an Ard) which is five stories high and in good preservation. It is a square castle measuring 33 ft from North to South and 38 ft from East to West. Some of its windows have been modernized. (See sketch by De Noyer)

Cashel  
Sept. 16<sup>th</sup> 1840

The antiquities and names of this parish were examined by me while stopping at Fethard  
John J. Donovan



The parish of Isertkieran.

NY

Situation. This parish is in the barony of  
Glieve-Ardagh, and is bounded on the north  
and north-west by the parish of Drangan  
and on the east and south by the parish of  
Kilvannon.

Name. The original name of this parish  
was Dírepe Chríapáin, i.e. St. Kieran's desert or wil-  
-derness, but the first part of the name has  
been for many centuries corrupted to írepe.  
For the various anglicised forms which the  
word dírepe has assumed in different parts  
of Ireland see my letters on Castlekieran  
in Meath and Disertmoon in the County  
of Kilkenny, and O'Honor's letter on Castle-  
-Dermot in the County of Kildare.

The old church of this parish is now  
in the middle of a potatoe field to the right  
of the more northern road as you go from  
Bloncen to Mullinahone, and about one mile  
to the west of the latter. The present remains  
of it are insignificant and uninteresting; they  
consist of two fragments of the south wall  
of the nave and a small portion of the south  
wall of the choir with traces of the founda-  
-tions of the other ones. I could not however  
determine the original length or breadth of

14/5/18/15 (3)

In the Book of Royal Visitation the  
name is written Disertkieran which  
is the true name.

(206)

18<sup>th</sup> the building with any degree of certainty. From the aspect of the fragments remaining I should conclude that this church is only a few centuries old, but I have no doubt that it was built on the site of an ancient church built by St. Kieran of Ossory. There is no window or doorway now remaining. There is a small graveyard around it in which are some head stones of modern date, but no inscription of any interest is visible.

The names and antiquities of this parish were examined by me on my way from Fethard to Mullinahone.

Cashel  
Sept<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1840

John O'Donovan

In 1337 the prior of Athassel was sued for the advowson of the church of Clonsilla (now Clonsilla) by the Prior of St. John's without Newgate Dublin and also for the church of Loelkeran. See annals of Athassel.

Some pronounce this name Loel-Kieran at present.

*of the name*  
The parish of Kilvennon.

1878  
(207)

Situation, This parish is bounded on the north by the parishes of Lisnolin and Modeshel, on the East by the County of Kilkenny, on the South by the parish of Grange-Mockler, and on the west by the parishes of Bloncen, Serthkieran and Drangan.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish as if written Cill Bile mionán, which is very different indeed from its anglicised form. The Irish form of the name sounds "the church of St. Mo Shionan's tree (Bile being always applied to an aged tree) but the English or rather Anglicised form would seem to be compounded of bill, a cell or church and Meannonn, a man's name rendered Animosus.

Nothing however can be gathered on the spot to prove which <sup>of these</sup> form is the correct and original one, as no patron saint is now remembered. In an Inquisition taken in the reign of William III. the name of this parish is written Kilwanennuan which I strongly incline to believe to be the true name.

The site of the original church of this parish is occupied by a protestant church of some antiquity though still in use. Immediately to

14/E/18/15(S) the

(208) 189

the south of it in the grave yard is a <sup>part of a</sup> small building extending north and south which would appear to be a lateral building belonging to the older church. Its east gable and part of its west wall remain but present no features of any interest whatever.  
(See sketch by Du Noyer)

The village of Mullinahone is situated in this parish; it seems to have been the residence of some person of consequence, but I have no historical reference to it.

The only remains of antiquity now visible in this village is a large square castle measuring on the inside  $40\frac{3}{4}$  in length and 29 ft in breadth. It is three stories high and was lighted by several large windows which are now nearly all disfigured. The walls are 7 ft thick, and the north east and west walls are at least 40 ft high, but the south one is destroyed to the height of from 15 to 18 feet.

There is a small square tower at the south west corner.

(See sketch by Mr. Du Noyer)

The names and antiquities of this parish were examined by me while stopping at Mullinahone

Bachel  
Sept. 16<sup>th</sup> 1840

John. O'Donovan

Co. Wick

The parish of Modeshil.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Slieve Ardagh, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Lisnalin, on the east by the County of Kilkenny, on the south by Kilmennon parish and on the west by Lisnalin and Drangan.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish as if written *maig Seppal*, but I have no original Irish authority for the proper orthography of it. If the present pronunciation be correct, - and there are no grounds for supposing that it is not, - the name signifies the south plain, <sup>or *Campus ad dextram*</sup> and must have been given in relation to some other place, but what place this is, it would be now <sup>in</sup> vain to enquire in the absence of historical evidence. See my letter on Tempo-Desil in the County of Fermanagh, O'Donnell's life of St. Columb. for the Desil at Derry, my translations from the *Dinnseanchus* about the Deisiol Teamhrach, and also Toland's history of the Druids, in which he goes to prove that Tempo-Deshil was a Druidical rite.

Patterns were held at this church on the 1st of Nov. but the name of the patron saint is now forgotten.

Small window on the same wall near the west gable (75<sup>ft in</sup> from the east gable) but it is not worth description. The west gable is surmounted with a belfry in which two small bells could swing. It consists of two pointed little arches, The same gable also contains a small quadrangular window placed at the height of about 12 ft from the ground.

This church was entered by two doorways placed on the side walls; the one on the north side was at the distance of 16 feet from the west gable, but this is now reduced to a formless breach in the wall. The one on the south side is at the distance of 28 ft from the west gable, and is still in good preservation. It is semi-circular at top on the outside and measures 6<sup>ft in</sup> 2 in height and 3<sup>ft in</sup> 10 in width. The internal part of it is broken at top, but its sides remain from which it can be ascertained that it widens to 5 ft on the inside.

Immediately to the north of the grave yard of this church are the ruins of an old castle, said to have belonged to the family of Resse. The part remaining looks very rude and not ancient. It is a rectangular building measuring on the outside 50 ft by 38 ft. The walls are 10 ft thick at the base and about 20 ft in greatest height, but they were originally <sup>more than</sup> double this height. Its features are all disfigured. The doorway was at the west side near the S.W. corner.

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193 There is no other remain of antiquity worthy of notice in this parish.

The antiquities, names &c. of this parish were examined by me while stopping at Mullinahone

Cashel<sup>th</sup>  
Sept. 16<sup>th</sup> 1849

John O'Donovan

RIA

**END**



**14 F 18/16**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, compiled by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities, traditions and topography of the parishes of Drangan, Kilconnell, Fethard, Railestown (Railstown) and**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**16-17 September 1840**

**26 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 194-217.**

**Included are related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters' and Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum'.**

RIA

222  
194  
(213)

Dunwich

## The parish of Drangan.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Middlethird and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Brohane and ~~Magoury~~ <sup>Mooney</sup>, on the east by those of Lismolin, Modeshil and Kilmunnon, on the south by the parishes of Isertkieran and Cloneen and on the west by those of Popperstown and Magoury.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *Dronáin*, but we are not able to explain the meaning of it so as to apply it to the features of the land. *Dronáin* is a ridge, *Dronáin*, a scrap or fragment.

The old parish church of Drangan is situated <sup>on level ground</sup> in the townland of Knockrae close to the village of Drangan. Its west gable, south wall and a fragment of the north wall 6 ft long remain, the rest are destroyed down to the very foundations. The building was 74 feet long and <sup>ft in</sup> 22.4 broad and its <sup>side</sup> walls <sup>ft in</sup> 3.4 thick and about 10 ft high.

At the distance of 10 ft from the east end there was a window on the south wall, but it is now totally destroyed.

The doorway is on the same wall at the

14/F/18/16 (d) <sup>10</sup>

(214)

195 distance of 19 ft from the west gable. It is destroyed on the inside but in tolerably good preservation on the outside where it is painted and formed of chiselled limestone and measures 5 ft in height from the present level of the ground and <sup>ft in</sup> 3.4 in width.

There is a large grave yard attached to this church now much used. There was a pattern annually held at it on the 15<sup>th</sup> of August till about 15 years ago when it was abolished. From this it would appear that the church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, who was taken up to heaven on the 15<sup>th</sup> of August.

About 200 yards to the north of this church stood on a rock the castle of Drangan, but only 10 ft of the east <sup>wall</sup> ~~end~~ of it remains to the height of about 35 feet. Even the foundations of the other walls are not traceable so that the extent of the building cannot now be ascertained. The wall remaining is 6 feet thick and built of limestones well grouted. It had a Bawn attached to it (is appears from fragments of outer walls still visible).

It is said that this was a strong building ~~which~~

and that it belonged to the Butlers.

The antiquities of this parish were examined by Mr. A. Curry and his notes put into the above form by me,

John O'Donovan

Cashel }  
Sept. 16<sup>th</sup> 1840 }



14/18/16(3)

197  
(246)  
St. Lawrence

## The parish of Magwoy.

Situation. This small parish is situated in the Barony of Middlethird, and is bounded on the west and N.W. by the parish of St. John's, on the north and northeast by the parish of Brohane, on the east by the parish of Diangan, and on the south by that of Pepperstown.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish má<sup>o</sup> 50<sup>o</sup>pa, which may signify the plain of the goats or of the horses, for 50<sup>o</sup>pa is used in the ancient Irish language to designate a steed, and in the modern a goat. See Colgan's explanation of Loch Gobhar.

The old church of this parish is said to have been built by St. Declan<sup>Diagonian of Cromore</sup>. Its ruins are situated on level ground in the townland of Glebe, but no doorway or window no remains. Only 34 ft of the North wall and 8 ft of the east gable connected with it and reduced to the same height with it remain. The building was 70 ft in length but the breadth cannot be ascertained as the foundations of the South wall are not traceable. The walls remaining are built of large lime stones (not quarried but gathered)

gathered off the surface of the fields) are 3 ft <sup>(217)</sup>  
in thickness and 70 ft in height. It looks <sup>198</sup>  
very ancient, but not so old as to have been  
an erection of St. Declan's.

There is a small grave yard attached to it  
not enclosed by any wall or rampart.

Cashel }  
Sept. 16<sup>th</sup> 1840. }

The antiquities of this parish  
were examined by Mr. A. Barry  
and his notes copied by me.  
John O'Donovan,

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199  
(218)  
J. Smith

## The parish of Fethard.

Situation. This parish is in the Barony of Middlethird and is bounded on the west by the parishes of Donaghmore and Redcilly, on the N.W. and N. by those of Barrettsgrange and Rathcoole, on the east?, and on the south by those of Kiltinan and Baptist's Grange.

Name. The name of this parish is now pronounced by the natives, who speak Irish very well, as if written prapd, but we have the authority of the Annals of the 4 masters for the true orthography which is p'io'ápd signifying sylva alta or Highwood. See my letter upon the parish of Fethard in the County of Wexford in which I have shewn that the Ulster King of 1645 was wrong in his positive assertion that the name signifies Fight hard. If I could prove that to be the meaning of this Fethard it would be a grand thing no doubt, because the men of Fethard were wont to <sup>drigh</sup> fight hard before they were reformed by Father Mathew. We are glad to have it in our power to say that it might now with great propriety be called p'io' nemeo or p'io' ápd quia pax et alta silentia regnant.

I here insert what the Irish writers have preserved of the history of this place.

[Ann. H. Master]

Fiodhard (Fethard)

[Comp'd  
P.H.]

A.D.

1582. In the summer of this year the  
Earl of Desmond proceeded to  
the east of Munster and the western  
part of the country of the Butlers.

He was met on this occasion at Fethard  
by the two young sons of the Earl of  
Ormonds, viz: Edmund of <sup>Gallow</sup> ~~the Jersey~~  
and Edwards, and the two sons of  
James (who was son of Pierce Roe, who  
was son of James, who was son of Edmund)  
and brothers of the then Earl of Ormonds  
(viz of Thomas) for these were they who had  
been

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~~434~~ (220)

201

been left by the Earl to protect the country on his departure for England.

They had under their command in that town a vigorous body of Cavalry and select battalions of Gallowglasses and Giomanachs. These courageously formed into an Army and entered the same fields with the Earl. Both parties marched on from Fethard<sup>Fios ilio</sup> to Knockgriffin keeping at a short distance from <sup>each</sup> other without coming to any engagement.

At the latter place however the Earl turned round upon and defeated the Butlers, who, (being obliged to abandon the field) left a great part of their Cavalry and all their foot Soldiers at the mercy <sup>and</sup>

and discretion of their enemies, so that the hill on which they fought was variegated with the bodies of men slain by the Geraldines in that engagement. In this battle (on the side of the Butlers) was slain one whose death caused great lamentation, viz: Collo, the Son of Macsmurry, who was Son of Donall o'g i' Mac Tusceny, Chief Constable of the Butlers. There was only one man slain on the other side, viz: Gerald, (the Son of John o'g, who was Son of John, who was Son of Thomas the Earl,) whose death was a cause of lamentation in his own Country.

~~205~~  
(222)

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(Gaugh's Camden) <sup>208</sup> 437  
(223)

# Petherde

County  
of  
Tippinny

At Petherde an ancient market and  
borough town formerly walled: its gates  
still remaining, six miles east of castle.  
The Augustinian monks had a house before  
1306.<sup>2</sup> It ceased to have representatives at  
the unions. About half a mile from it are  
ruins of Quinps Castle. Others at Mobarnans  
three miles beyond Thurles<sup>b</sup>.

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See Arch<sup>o</sup> 657. Wilson 371 } 6 Wilson 372 }

14/E/18/16(VI)

~~436~~ (224)

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~~227~~  
204  
County  
of  
Tipperary

# Fetherde

A market and borough town in the barony of Middleton and about 6 miles east of Cashel. The hermits of St Augustine of Fetherde having acquired to themselves, contrary to the statute of mortmain one acre and a half in the said town, from Walter de Mulcote (in fee and perpetual arms) for the purpose of rebuilding their house and the archbishop from whom the lands were immediately held: having granted his confirmation the King (Edward I). by patent dated 22<sup>nd</sup> of June A. D. 1360 did grant to the <sup>said</sup> hermits a full and free pardon. (w) 1355. As messuage in this town being

(w) Rymer. V. 3. p. 1160.

scgd  
14/E/18/16(13)

~~472~~ (228)  
205

seized into the kings (Edward III) hands  
he granted the same during pleasure to  
these friars they paying yearly into the  
treasury of Dublin. the true value thereof  
as extended by John son of Adam of  
London. and Robert Scandant and  
in 1379. the said Friars obtained the  
grant of a mill in this town. (w)

William Burdon was the last prior  
who surrendered the priory 5<sup>th</sup> April XXXI  
Henry VIII. then containing within the  
site a church and steeple, a dormitory  
hall, two chambers a kitchen, a store  
two stables, a cemetery, an orchard,  
two gardens containing one acre all  
in ruins, and of no value besides  
the reprises, also 24 messuages, 9 acres of  
arable and one of meadow, with a  
(w) King p. 423. mile

mill and bake house in Tethard annual  
value besides reprises £6. 13. 4. 12 acres of  
arable 12 of pasture and two of copse  
in Clowanston, near Tethard, annual  
value besides reprises. 13. 4. and 8 acres  
of arable with 4 of pasture in Crossard  
annual value besides reprises 6. 8. (x)

16<sup>th</sup> January XXXV. Henry VIII. this  
monastery with its appurtenances a bake  
house a messuage. 24 acres of arable and  
one of meadow in Tethard, a water mill  
with 16 acres of arable and four of  
pasture in Ballyclowan and three  
acres of arable with 10 of pasture  
called 'Crosaide' were granted for  
ever in capite to Sir Edmund Butler  
Knt at the annual rent of 5. 4. Irish money (y)

(x) Chief rement. (y) And Gen.



~~207~~ (230)

Chantry

My } Inquisition 29<sup>th</sup> November XIX Elizabeth  
finds that ye town of Teddert is an  
ancient borough and Corporation, with  
a provost burgeses. that Nome  
curroche alias croffe. formerly one of the  
burgeses being seized in fee of 6 mess-  
uages. Viz. the house now inhabited by  
Ricard Lacy alias Ley. the house inhabited  
by anne Shackel ye house inhabited  
by Thomas Nashe ye house inhabited  
by William Myer. the house inhabited  
by Shady O Curra & the house inhabited  
by Ricard Tyrell. and more than 9  
acres of land with the appurtenances  
adjacent to the town. did without let  
-aving the Royal licence bequeath the  
said messuages & lands to the provost.  
& of the said town. & their successors.  
for.

ever, for the use and support of a  
priest or chaplain to celebrate divine  
offices in the church of St John of  
Fiddert aforesaid. The same being of  
the annual value of 26. s. Irish money.  
And that Richard Hackett of Fiddert  
has for 9 years past occupied ye  
said lands, and now occupies the  
same ~

Inquisition 22<sup>nd</sup> Aprill - [N.B. it is in  
the bundle of y<sup>e</sup> XXX of Elizabeth] finds  
that William Hackett of Fetherd, clerk,  
being seized in fee of a house with  
the appurtenances in Fetherd now  
inhabited by Richard Conyn granted  
to y<sup>e</sup> vicar of Fetherd and his successors  
an annual rent of 16. Irish money, for  
saying a certain service for the good

of  
14/R/15/16 (R)

of his soul & contrary to ye statute of  
 mortmain and also that Robert carrock  
 formerly burges of Tethard being seized  
 in fee of a house with the appurtenances  
 in Tethard in the tenure of — & of  
 the annual value of 5<sup>s</sup>. Irish. Also another  
 house & garden with the appurtenances  
 in Tethard in the tenure of James Blacket  
 of the annual value of — also 3 acres  
 of land in the burgary of Tethard in  
 the tenure of Nicholas Blacket annual  
 value of 2<sup>s</sup>. Also 4 acres of arable in the  
 land of Tethard called waterfild in  
 the tenure of Joan white widow of Richard  
 Blacket of the annual value of 2<sup>s</sup>. Irish  
 Also an acre of in the said burgary in  
 the tenure of the said Joan annual  
 value 0<sup>s</sup> Irish. Also a fodd of land cont<sup>s</sup>  
 raining

containing 4 ridges in Gortinichawbogg. on  
 the north of the said burgary annual value  
 2. Irish. which said houses. & the said  
 Robert carrock gave to God & the parish  
 church of Oethund & the chaplain thereof  
 to celebrate mass & other Divine offices for  
 the good of his soul contrary to  
 the Statute of mortmain.

{ end of  
 Imp. ed.

A great part of the town wall of Tethard still <sup>the space enclosed by</sup> remaining; it is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile in length and  $\frac{1}{8}$  in breadth. The four gates still remain in good preservation, but they exhibit no grandeur whatever.

The Augustinian abbey is situated at the south-east end of the town; <sup>it is partly in ruins but</sup> its great chapel has been roofed and repaired for the use of friars of the order of St. Augustin, who have an establishment at Tethard, but they are not as rich as their predecessors were in the reign of Edward III.

The protestant church still in used is said to be the ancient parish church of the town. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and has a square tower at the west end, very like the tower of a great abbey.

At a short distance to the east of this church there is a square castle measuring on the outside 42 ft by 33 ft; it is 4 stories high and built of lime stone. Its windows are all of a quadrangular form and built of chiselled limestone.

Immediately to the south of this castle there are two others about the same size and age with the one just described, <sup>of which one is</sup> the other <sup>which joins the town wall</sup> measures 42 ft by 22 ft and its walls are 4 feet thick and about 28 ft high; it consists of two stories and is now roofed and inhabited. Besides these there are other <sup>smaller</sup> towers on the town wall not now easily approached.

At the distance of about 20 perches from the town wall on the south side <sup>and in the townland of Garryinch</sup> there is a small old church in ruins called Templemartin [Teampull martain] i.e. St. Martin's church. Its south wall is nearly destroyed but the others are tolerably perfect. It is

(235)  
29 ft long and 17 ft broad. Its north wall is 3.2 ~~2 1/2~~  
in thickness and 12 ft in height and built of ham-  
-mered limestone cemented with lime and sand mor-  
-tar. It had three windows, one on the north  
wall, another on the west gable and the third  
on the east but they are all now disfigured.  
There is no burial ground attached to this <sup>little</sup> church.

An effigy of the Blessed Trinity is  
still preserved in the Chapel at Fethard whi-  
-ther pilgrims come far and near to see it. It  
is said to have been sent from Rome in the  
13th century to be placed in the Church of the  
Blessed Trinity at Fethard. The present  
parish priest wishes to remove it to  
his native town of Thurles, but the inha-  
-bitants of Fethard are unwilling to part  
with <sup>a relic</sup> so ancient ~~a relic~~, so venerable for  
its name and which reflects so <sup>much honour</sup> on their ancestors.  
See Du Noyer's sketch of it.

Cashel }  
}

John O' Donovan  
Sept. 17<sup>th</sup> 1840.

14/E/18/16 (21)

(236)  
213

# The parish of Kilconnell.

Situation. This parish is in three separate divisions all in the Bar. of Middlethird. The larger portion of it, and which contains the old parish church, is bounded on the S.W. and W. by the parishes of Railestown and St. Patrick's Rock, on the north by the parish of Brickendown, on the N.E. and E. by the parishes of Magorban and Rathcoole, and on the south by the parish of Tullamaine.

Name. The name of this parish is of ecclesiastical origin, being compounded of *Cell* a church or cell and *Conall*, the Gen. case of *Conall*, the name of a saint.

Of the old church of this parish there remains but a fragment of the south wall attached to the S.W. corner. It is only 9 feet in length and 8 ft in height. The thickness <sup>of this wall</sup> is 3 feet and its masonry would indicate it to be of modern date. It can be ascertained from the foundations of the other walls that this church was 40 ft. in length and 18 ft. in breadth.

At the distance of 28 paces from the site of this church to the north there is a small burial place, <sup>not enclosed by any wall or rampart</sup> in the middle of a meadow. There is an old ash tree growing at the north side of it, but it is of no interest to the antiquarian.

About

About 250 paces to the south east of this old church stands on a rising ground the castle of Kilconnell. It is a square structure in good preservation and measures on the outside 36 ft from east to west and 32 ft from north to south. Its walls are built of lime stone and well grouted; they are 6 <sup>ft</sup> thick and not less than 40 ft in height. This castle had six floors, the second of which rested on a strong arch; the others were of wood.

The windows are some rectangular and some pointed (See Du Boyer's sketch)

Tradition <sup>avers that</sup> this castle belonged to the Mac Carthys, but this cannot be true as the Mac Carthys were driven out of their original territory of Eóganacht Chairil long before it was erected.

Cashel  
Sept<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1840

The antiquities of this parish were examined by Mr. A. Curry, and his notes transcribed by me,  
John O'Donovan



## The parish of Railestown.

Situation. This small parish is bounded on the west and N. W. by the parish of St. Patrick's Rock, on the N. E. and E. by the parish of KilmConnell, and on the south by the parish of Kilbrach.

Name. This parish derived its name from the townland in which the original parish church was built, and the townland derived its from the family of Raile or Rahill.

The old parish church of Railestown was divided into nave and choir, but the latter is now so much injured that its length could not be ascertained. Its breadth is 15.6 <sup>ft in</sup>. The nave measures on the inside 42 ft in length and 19 ft in breadth and its walls are 3 ft thick and 13 ft high and built of small and large limestones irregularly laid.

There remain of the choir at present but 12 feet of the length of the south wall and 4 ft of that of the north one, both fragments attached to the middle gable. The choir arch is pointed and constructed in a rude style of thin flags hammered. It is 11 ft in height and 8 ft in width.

At the distance of 4 ft. from the middle gables there is on the south wall of the nave a roundheaded

window

window constructed of thin hammered stones in a rude style. It measures on the inside 6 ft in height and 4 ft in width, and on the outside 4 ft in height and 6 inches in width.

The doorway was placed on the south wall at the distance of 15 feet from the west gable, but its sides are now disfigured. It appears however from the point of the arch remaining that it was built of hammered stones in a very rude style. There was another doorway opposite it on the north wall but it is totally destroyed. There was a window on the west gable which window is also destroyed. There is a breach on the north wall extending from within 5 feet of the middle gable 20 feet, so that there remains of the north wall but 5 ft attached to the middle gable, and 15 feet attached to the west one.

5  
20  
25  
40  
15

There is a grave yard attached to this church not much in use.

In the townland of Ballyduagh in this parish is to be seen the site of another church with a fragment of its west gable standing. It can be ascertained from the foundations <sup>[See Sketch]</sup> that this building was 50 ft in length and 22 ft in breadth, and that the walls were 3½ feet in thickness and built of hammered lime stones of good size and cemented with lime and sand mortar. The windows of this church were constructed of cut lime stones of which several are to be seen scattered about the grave yard.

14/1/18/16 (25) The

(240)

The <sup>grave</sup> attached to this church is not enclosed by any wall or rampart, and but seldom used as a cemetery at present.

There is no patron saint remembered either for this or the church of Raileptown. Both churches are decidedly modern and perhaps erected since the Reformation.

The antiquities of this parish were examined by Mr. A. Barry and his notes transcribed by me

Cashel

Sept: 17<sup>th</sup> 1840

John O'Donovan

RIA

**END**

**14 F 18/17**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Boytonrath, Templenoe, Killensteena (Killeenasteena), Relickmurry**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**September 1840**

**14 p**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 218-245.**

**Included are related extracts from Smith's Collections for Tipperary, Mss Royal Irish Academy, and the 'Annals of the Four Masters',**

RIA

Of the parishes of Boytownath, Dog-  
-town and Templeoe or Killeenstowna

Situation. These small parishes lie together in the western extremity of the Barony of Middle-third being bounded on the North by the parish of Danganargan, on the South by the parish of Knockgraffon and on the west by that of Kellig-murry.

Names. The name Boytownath is called after the family of Boyton, Dogstown is called in Irish Baile na madraiche, which signifies the townland of the dogs or mastiffs; Templeoe signifies Newchurch and its alias name is called by the natives in Irish Cill Ioraid or Cillín Ioraid, which is supposed to be derived from a foreign St, but I have no books to look for the name in, but I believe that there was such a saint.

The old church of Boytownath was divided into nave and choir, the ~~former~~<sup>choir</sup> measuring 27 ft in length and 15.6 <sup>ft in</sup> in breadth and the nave 39 feet in length and 22 ft in breadth. The side walls of the choir have been lately rebuilt by a Mr. Roe with an intention of roofing it for a burial place for himself and family, but the east gable is original.

(242)

219) The west gable of the nave is destroyed as is also the north wall except 4 ft of the length of it attached to the middle gable.

The East window forms on the inside an obtuse arch at top ~~and~~ <sup>where it</sup> is constructed of thin hammered stones, and measures  $4.9$  ft in height and 4 ft in width; but on the outside it is constructed of chiselled sandstone of a brownish color, is rectangular at top and measures 3 ft in height and 7 inches in width. Its lower part is at the height of  $6.4$  ft <sup>from</sup> the present level of the ground.

The Choir arch is pointed and built in a rude style of thin hammered stones; it is 11 feet in height and  $8.2$  ft in width.

There was a window on the south wall at the distance of 4 ft from the middle gable, but it is now reduced to a formless breach.

The doorway was on the south wall at the distance of 10 ft from the west end, but it is now nearly destroyed; it appears from the fragment remaining that it was rudely constructed of thin hammered stones.

This wall is 3 ft in thickness and 12 feet in height and built of quarried limestones cemented with lime and sand mortar.

There is a small graveyard attached to this church not much used at present.

At the distance of about 250 paces to the S.W. of the church 220 just described there is a large fort, within which near the S.W. side of which stand fragments of the walls of a <sup>square</sup> castle, which was 42 ft by 21 ft on the inside. The walls are 6 ft thick built of lime stone grouted. The largest fragment remaining is only 12 ft in height.

The fort in which this castle stands is 54 paces in diameter, but its ramparts will soon be carried away to manure the surrounding fields.

There are no remains of antiquity in the parish of Dogstown. The site of the parish church is shewn in a green field in the townland of Dogs-town, but even the grave yard is effaced.

The old church of Templenos is situated in a townland of the same name, though in the Field name book it is described as in that of Ballone Park. The gables are totally destroyed, and only parts of the side walls remain, viz 31 ft of the south <sup>and</sup> 17 ft of the north wall, both <sup>1 1/2</sup> in thickness and about 10 ft in height. They are built of small quarried limestones cemented with lime and sand mortar.

The length of this church cannot now be ascertained; it was 24 ft in breadth. Its grave yard is now a potatoe garden.

Cashel. Sept. 18<sup>th</sup> 1840.

14/E/18/17(3)



*The parish of Keliemurry.*

Situation. This parish is situated in the Baronies of Clanwilliam and Middlethird, and is bounded on the North by the parishes of Kilmore, Augherleague and Ballygriffin, on the East by those of More Abbey, St. Patrick's Rock, Dangandargan, Templenoe, Boylan-rath and Knockgraffon, on the South and South-west by those of Kilaldriff and Clonbulloge, and on the west by the parish of Kilfeakle.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *Rogh murpe* which signifies the <sup>cemetary</sup> churchyard of the B.V. Mary.

The site of the original church of Keliemurry is occupied by a modern protestant church at the east side of the River Suire in the village of Golden (Gohailin)

Near the Gohailin or fork of the river about 60 paces above the Bridge of Golden there is a round castle or tower about 16 feet in diameter on the inside and 100 feet in circumference at the base on the outside. It is about 50 ft high and had three floors, the uppermost of which rested on a stone arch still remaining; the others were of wood. It has roundheaded and pointed windows

[See Sketch.]

(245)  
232  
In Mr. Brough's demesne of Castlepark about  
20 perches to the west of the village of Golden are  
the remains of a castle which the natives believe  
to be of great antiquity. The arch on which  
the first floor rested, remains, and over this  
the castle measures 19<sup>ft</sup> 5 from north to south  
but its extent in the other direction cannot be  
ascertained as the west wall is destroyed.

The walls which remain are 4 feet in thickness and  
about 40 feet in height. The windows are  
pointed and built of thin hammered flagstones  
in a rude style. This building had three floors,  
the first resting on an arch which still remains  
the others of wood. [See sketch.]

In the townland of Lagganstown Lower are the  
ruins of what the natives call a Bawn.  
It is a square enclosure measuring 47 paces  
from east <sup>to west</sup> and 50 paces from north to south.  
The walls are 14 feet in height and 4 ft in  
thickness and built of lime stones which are  
grouted.

There seems to have been a square tower at  
the N. E. corner of this Bawn, but it is now  
destroyed.

This building was erected by the Burkes  
of Mescry-quirke who inhabited it till  
the time of Cromwell.

On the townland of \_\_\_\_\_ and on  
an eminence about 20 paces to the east of  
the River Suire, stands Suire Castle now  
14/F/18/17(5) belong.

(246) 223

belonging to Mr. Mafey of Gallyview. It measures on the outside 42 feet from North to S. and 35 ft from E. to W. & about 65 ft in height. The walls are very strong being 8½ feet in thickness. It had six floors, of which the fourth rested on a strong arch still remaining the others were of wood. The staircase is in the thickness of the south wall.

All its windows are veiled with ivy. (See Du Noyer's sketch)

In the townland of Athassel south and on the west bank of the River Suire are situated the ruins of the great Abbey of Athassel. It is now much ruined, but Arch-dal has published a description of it as it stood in his own time when it was much more perfect than it is at present.

I here insert what the Irish writers have preserved of the history of Athassel and also Arch-dal's description of the abbey which is now valuable. It seems to have been furnished by the artists employed by Col. Burton Conyngham some 60 years since.

The name Athassel is now pronounced as if written *At Assel*, but we have the authority of the Irish Annals and of Keating for the true name which is *At Spentie*, Lowford

(67) (247)  
Smith's  
Collections for Tipperary.

(Mss. R. I. A. 6. 10.)

Legend respecting Athasol.

Athasol is called by Keating  
Ath <sup>Ascal</sup> Viscal, where he says Fiachad  
Muillethan, King of Munster,  
(who flourished in the time of  
Cormac Mac Art, Monarch of  
Ireland, who began his reign  
A.D. 213) was slain by Conla  
Mac Ghady in a treacherous  
manner. This Conla was ed-  
ucated with King Cormac, and  
being afflicted with leprosy, he  
was informed that he should  
never be cured until he washed  
his body in the blood of a King.  
Soon after this information he  
travelled into Munster, and  
being introduced to the King,  
thereof, he was admitted to  
attend him in several parties  
of pleasure, and one day as

the Prince was bathing himself  
in the River Suir, Conla having  
his lance in his hand, ran it  
through his body, and the  
attendants advancing to  
revenge the death of their Master  
the expiring Prince commanded  
them to save his life, and  
pardoned the murderer. His  
orders were obeyed, and the  
<sup>King</sup> Monarch instantly expired.

Ath-iseal\* (Athapel) .

(257) ~~25~~  
226

[Comp'd  
P.H.]

[Ann. 4. Masteris]

A. D.

1248. William De Burgo died in  
England; his body was brought to  
Ireland, and interred in the  
(Priory of) Ath-iseal .

1581. John, the Son of James, who was  
son of John, marched with an Army  
in the month of May eastwards across  
the Guise, and totally destroyed the towns  
lying east of that River, viz Ard-Maile  
and The Monastery of Athapel: he (then)  
he

(\*) New Athassel, a village situate in the Barony of Clanwilliam  
Co. Tipperary, 3 Miles S.W. of Cashel, on the west side of the  
River Guise where William Fitz Adelm de Burgo founded  
a priory for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine.  
See More Monast.

14/E/18/17(9)

56 (252)  
227

returned across the Luir with great spoils and booty, but was overtaken by a very strong and numerous body of forces. He continued bravely carrying away the spoils as long as he was able, but was afterwards obliged to stand and come to an engagement, in which he destroyed more than three hundred of his pursuers both by drawing and slaying. John then carried off the spoil in triumph to the haunts in the woods of Clonliffe and Coill moe where he was wont to abide.

# Athassells Abbey

In the barony of Clane William are the elegant remains of an augustinian priory called Athassel abbey. founded by William Fitz Adelm de Burgo about 1200 and was dedicated to St Edmund the King and martyr. Fitz Adelm died about 1204 and was buried here. To this place Richard the red earl of Ulster, retreated from the world after entertaining the nobility at Kilkenny in 1326 and died soon after. The choir is 44 feet long by 26. the nave was of the same breadth as the choir. supported by lateral ailes; the external walls measure <sup>feet</sup> 117 in length. the south west corner was a



60 (256)  
229

small Chapel. the Steeple was square  
and lofty and the Cloisters large. Some  
curious Monuments have been discovered  
among the ruins. A castle was erected  
here about 1180. and in 1329 the town  
was burnt to the ground.

Thapsell.County  
of  
Tipperary

A village 3 miles South west of Cashell on the west side of the river Suir and in the barony of Clanwilliam, where William Fitz adelm de Burgo founded a priory under the invocation of St Edmund the King and Martyr. for canons regular of the order of St Augustin. (h).

A. D. 1203. William Croft granted to the priory the tithes of <sup>all</sup> those lands which King John had granted to him in and near Linnecock. (hh)

1204 The founder was interred here. (nnn)

1205. In this year King John granted to the canons a confirmation of all their possessions dated 20<sup>th</sup> April (i).

1220 About this time Robert the priory was

(h) See mon (hh) Harris' Coll. (nnn) Lodge V. 2. appendix

(i) See mon.

64 (260)  
231

a subscribing witness to a grant made to the prior of the holy Trinity Dublin which see.

1222. The prior Heulert de Burgh was made bishop of Limerick. (K)

1260. Matthew was prior see St Johns Waterford.

1271. Walter Earl of Ulster. was entered here (L)

1279. William de Burgh grandfather to Richard de Burgh a minor granted to this priory certain lands in Munster in pure and perpetual alms. (M)

1300. William de Burgh ~~de Burgh~~ made a grant to this priory of the tithes and all other the ecclesiastical emoluments of Kilsheel Lysrathnash Kilmnell and Kilsilan. also all that land which he has given to Adam de Carren. and the several lands then in the tenure of Adam de Penbrooke with the

(K) *locus* 13ps p. 505. (L) *locus* *max.* (M) *King* p. 297 *loc.* town

town of Kilmalee and Lybryn. (n)  
 1304. The prior having acquired a  
 messuage and 180 acres of land in Bally  
 lothman from Thomas de Rath. 110 acres  
 from Adam and Matthew de la Hay,  
 110 acres from Laurence de la Hay  
 80 acres from Reginald de Saund. 30 acres  
 from Robert de Berbrige. 10 acres from  
 Hugh de Newport. 20 acres and 6<sup>d</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>  
 annual rent from William of the  
 Pidgeon house. 8 acres from Reginald  
 Fitz John. and three acres from Simon  
 de Muse. all in the townland of  
 Athapell. these being seized into the  
 Kings hands the prior not having  
 obtained a licence the King (Edw<sup>d</sup> II)  
 ordered an Inquest <sup>to inquire</sup> whether he could  
 lose or be endamaged by allowing the  
 prior to recete on these said lands and  
 to hold the same in perpetuity; the jurors

(n) King p. 299. l. v.

found  
14/5/18/17 (15)

66 (262) a verdict.

233

for the prior. (1)

1300. A licence was granted for conveying and making over to the prior certain lands in this County. (P)

Same year Thomas was prior for Dominus then abbot of Dunbrody, in the county of Wexford admitted to him, the said Thomas an annual pension of 4 marcs and a half which sum this abbey had received (2)

1309. The prior together with another Richard de Seafree and Simon Wode were sued for the sum of 500 marcs by Leopold de Mareys and company merchants of Lucca. (1)

1315. The prior sued the dean and chapter of the Cathedral Church of Louth for the right of Presentation to the church of Ardmayle and he also sued Maurice the Archbishop for the

(1) Reg. p. 299. (p) id. (2) id. (1) id. (3) id.

vicarage

vicarage of the church of Mattoya. (s).

(263) ~~267~~  
234

About the same year a licence was granted to the prior to hold a messuage and 160 acres of land with their appurtenances in Ballycotton and sundry other lands in Athassel. (t.)

1319. The town of Athassel was maliciously set on fire by the lord John Fitz Thomas.

brother to the lord Maurice Fitz Thomas. (u)

1326. Richard Earl of Ulster, commonly called the red Earl who had chosen this priory for his retirement died on 28<sup>th</sup> June and was interred here. (w).

1329. Brian O'Brien burnt Athassel to the ground the first week in August. (x)

1337. This priory was ~~was~~ seized for the advowson of the church of Belmont in this county by the prior of St Johns without newgate

Dublin

(s) King p. 299. (t) id. p. 304. (u) How of Monks p. 210.

(w) Penbridge trans mon Sedge V. 2. appendix.

14/F/18/17 (17)

Dublin and <sup>also</sup> for the church of Iselkeran (1)  
1366. Richard who was prior this year  
granted to the convent of St Catherine  
in Waterford 110 shillings annual rent <sup>for</sup> ~~tenor~~  
of St Michaels  
out of the church of Carrick M<sup>o</sup> Griffin (2)

1391. John ballis was prior when the  
Lord William Stafford and Eva his  
wife did grant to this house by Royal  
Permission the advowson of the church  
of Clonges in pure and perpetual alms. (3)

1396. In this year the prior held in  
possession the church of. Tufingast. (4)

1402. David was prior. (5)

1524. Edmund Butler illegitimate son of  
Renee Earl of Ormond. was the last prior.  
he was made archbishop of Cashel and  
held this priory in commendam. (6)

The prior of Athapel sat as a baron in  
parliament. (7)

(1) King p. 299. 304. 305. (2) id. (3) id. (4) id. (5) was  
Mss. V. 34. (6) was Bps. p. 402. (7) was mon.

On

(265) ~~69~~ 236  
On the Wednesday next after the feast  
of St Patrick & Edward VI. the prior  
was found seized of the said Monas-  
tery containing two acres. a church and  
belfry. an hall. 11 Chambers a Kitchen  
two barns a bake house two cellars  
a cloister. an orchard and garden.  
a gate house. &c. of no value besides  
reprises. also a mill with its water  
course annual value besides reprises  $\text{£}10.$   
 $120$  acres of arable. and  $60$  of pasture  
part of the demesne lands of the  
prior. annual value besides reprises.  
 $\text{£}10.$  twelve messuages  $260$  acres of arable  
and one hundred of pasture. &c. in the  
townland of Athapel. annual value  
besides reprises  $\text{£}6.$  eight messuages  
 $100$  acres of arable and  $40$  of pasture.  
with a mill annual value besides  
reprises

14/E/18/17(19)



reprises £6. a castle called Gawlon  
 with 4 messuages 150 acres of arable  
 30 of pasture. annual value besides  
 and reprises £3.6.8. a parcell of land in  
 this county called Partsoyge containing  
 3 acres. which was claimed by Richard  
 oge M'Gilbot — Bourke and —  
 and William oge possessed and claimed  
 another parcell called Rauarsshille.  
 containing 3 acres. the prior also claimed  
 the following' rectories. Athapsel annual  
 value besides reprises £8. (Relickmore)  
 and the old town of Athapsel £8.  
 (now Dangandangan)  
 Dargyre. and Dergyre. £23. 4. Kittite  
 £3. 6. 8. Ballegiffin <sup>sic hodie</sup> £3. — Bricke-  
<sup>sic hodie</sup>  
 indowne and Moygarbann. £33. 4.  
 Raebritt. and Sullaghian. £26. 8.  
 Assert Keran 20. Clonnell. £18. Kilshehan  
 annual value for 3 years £4. 13. 4.

and

Mrs + Inquisition 19<sup>th</sup> Sept. 32. Elizabeth finds that the last  
piter was signed of R. This has no seeming reference.

and afterwards £9. Kilmore in like 288  
 manner £6. 13. 4. afterwards £9. Tobbaghne  
 in like manner. 53. 4 afterwards £4.  
 Lisronaghe. and Kilmorie<sup>ing</sup> in like  
 manner. £3. 6. 8. afterwards. £8. Kilmoye.  
 Rliknog ave. 30. 10. Kilwellan 30. Kilneras  
 26. 8. Kilnickstolle 26. 8. Kilconnaghe  
 26. 8. Killostolle 20. Raleyroyne. 30. Kalle  
 40. Clonebolge. 40. Tempullyneyre 30.  
 KellickK. £5 Tipperary. and Kilwaer-  
 Scornaghe £5. Sronylk. £3. Solghot. 40.  
 Rudowne £3. Balletample 40. Killoogh-  
 terlog. 40. Moyallid 40. and Downegae  
 26. 8. (+).

Inquisition taken on the Monday next  
 after the feast of the circumcision, 14<sup>th</sup>  
 v Philip and Mary. the following  
 rectories in the County of Limerick  
 were found to be appropriated to

(+) Chief remembrance.

This  
 14/E/18/17 (21)

239 this prior. Kilmore Magdalen annual value besides reprises £3. Shadballye £3 Loddym 10. Rillekydd £4. Glyriogic £3. Kilwan derane 10s. and Kilsolman and annaghtmore. he was also seized of a messuage in the City of Limerick. of the annual value of 3. 3. (8).

13<sup>th</sup> September. v. 1041 Philip and Mary this Monastery with its appurtenances. and 110 acres of land in Rellikmore with eighty acres in the old town of Athassel. the priories of Callan in the County of Kilkenny, of Thurles in the County of Tipperary, and of Carrick and Pullogh phelim in the County of Waterford. with the Monasteries of Kilrush in the County of Kildare and Kilsowle in the County of Tipperary were granted for  
 (8) Chief revenues. ever.

to Thomas Earl of Arundel, to hold in <sup>(269) 73</sup> ~~248~~  
capite at the yearly rent of £49. 3. 4. (6)  
8<sup>th</sup> March 1562: Queen Elizabeth confirmed  
this grant and remitted the reserved  
rent. (v)

Inquisition 8 March and XX same Queen  
adds the following rectories to those  
before mentioned. Ryelkydy and Kilmurry  
annual value £3. Glinogry 10. Felmarry  
21. Kilmadame 20. all Sterling money,  
and Kilmahorock and Kilmolman, all  
in the diocese of Limerick (K).

Inquisition 11<sup>th</sup> Sept. XXXII Elizabeth ms.  
finds that the Grange in Clanculliam  
in this County, was parcel of the  
possession of this abbey & of the yearly  
value of 3, above all reprises. (K2)

Inquisition 19<sup>th</sup> September. XXXVII Elizab<sup>th</sup>  
with which agrees another taken of 28<sup>th</sup>  
(K2) Rolls. Chan }  
May  
14/E/18/17 (23)

7<sup>th</sup> Ed. m.  
of m.  
244

(270)

May ensuing. found the prior seized of  
a messuage in Clonmell. in the tenure of  
Belina White widow & victor White Fitz  
James. extending from the street of that  
town on the north, to the river Suire on  
the south. with four gardens. a park  
called the priors park. a parcell of land  
in Richards Park. and 3 acres and  
a half within the burgary of Clonmell.  
of which 11 gardens one lyes at Logh-  
gate on ye east of ye Barrier 2 lye  
one ye west of the Loghgate. & barrier  
& the other from ye land of Walter  
Wall on the west to the Highway  
on ye east & ye land in Richards park.  
extends from ye Highway on ye east.  
to Henry Whites land on ye west. &  
Priors park extends from Henry Whites  
land on the north to Richard Whites.  
land on ye south & from the common  
way.

way on ye west to ye said Henry white  
land. on ye east. & ye 3 acres of land  
lyng on ye west. of the road. way lead-  
ing from. Clonmell to ye town of Cashel.  
near ye land. of ye said Henry white. also  
half an acre and half a stang. on the  
north of Boolicke called Bawn & another  
stang near ye road. called Fithens.

Boother on ye west. and further that  
Edmund the last prior had made a grant  
of the whole 8<sup>th</sup> August. 1538. to James  
white of Clonmell merchant. for the term  
of 101 years at the annual rent. of 5<sup>s</sup>.  
& 6. Irish money (ye said lands be used  
of ye annual value of 4. Irish the prior  
was also seized of ye townland messuages  
& of the Grange near Athapel contain-  
ing 3 acres great measure. of usable pasture.  
& wood. annual value besides reprises

ms and  
ms.

ms

(1) Chief remembrance.

3.  
14/E/18/17 (25)

~~75~~ (272)  
243

3. Irish money. end of Mrs.

The ruins of this abbey show it to have been equal if not superior to any monastic edifice in the Kingdom, the choir measures 44 Feet in length and 26½ in breadth. on the north and South sides are small aisles which we rather suppose were designed for some other purpose. as their communication with the main building is by doors parallel to the choir. on the South side is a larger long range with one entire low arch 24 feet broad and 34 long it then diminishes to 10 feet in width. and stretches out 24 feet longer. on the west end thereof and on the south side of the nave. are part of the windows and outer walls of the cloisters, forming a square of 63 feet. on the South side is another long range of building

(273) ~~7~~  
244  
building with the lower part divided  
by arches. The nave appears to have been  
of the same breadth <sup>with</sup> the choir and  
supported by lateral aisles. It measures  
by the exterior walls 117 feet in length  
and 58 in breadth. In the south-west  
corner is a small chapel, with an arched  
roof sustained by diagonal and central  
ogives. The steeple was a lofty square  
building, of which the south side only  
remains. About 110 yards west of the  
nave is an entrance through a small  
gate, wherein had been a portcullis; the  
passage to this is by a small ancient bridge  
over a low marshy piece of ground, the  
view from hence, through the nave and  
steeple, terminating at the high altar,  
must have been highly picturesque.  
To describe minutely each part of this



~~274~~ (274)  
245

extensive ruin would be insufferably  
tedious; we shall therefore only add that  
the whole work was uniform, regular and  
finished in a fine limestone.

**END**

**14 F 18/18**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, and written from Cashel,  
Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of**

**Ballygriffin, Co. Tipperary, with**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**18 September 1840**

**4 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 246-249.**

**Included are transcriptions from the tombstones at Ballygriffin graveyard.**

RIA

Ballygriffin

The parish of Ballygriffin:-

Situation. This parish is situated in the north east extremity of the Barony of Clanwilliam, and is bounded on the west by the parish of Oghterleague, on the north by that of Clonully, on the East by St. Patrick's Rock Cashel and on the south by the parish of Keshmurry.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin but called from the family of Griffin.

The walls of the old church of Ballygriffin are in good preservation except the east gable, which is totally destroyed. It was <sup>ft in</sup> 56.8 in length and <sup>ft in</sup> 21.6 in breadth, and the <sup>side</sup> walls are <sup>ft in</sup> 3.1 in thickness and about 12 feet in height and built of lime stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. There were two windows on each side wall but they are now all disfigured. The doorway was on the south wall at the distance of 18 feet from the west gable but it is now destroyed.

It does not appear to be more than three or four centuries old. There is a large grave yard attached to it not much used at present. A stone inserted in the

14/E/18/18(1)

(276) <sup>24<sup>th</sup></sup> wall  
north, exhibits the following inscription in  
large, <sup>raised</sup> Roman Caps. It does not appear to  
have been finished.

Monumentum hoc fieri fecerunt  
Anno Domini 1646.

Hic jacet D. Joannes Corcorane Presbiter  
et Curatus huius Ecclesie cum matre  
sua D. Honora Troh ille obiit — die  
—, illa ob. die — Ao Dni —

Propitetur Deus.

About 150 yards south of this church are  
the ruins of Ballygriffin<sup>Castle</sup>. It was a square  
Castle or Bawn with a square tower at each  
corner, but the <sup>one at the</sup> N.W. corner <sup>now</sup> only remains; it  
measures 17<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> by 13<sup>6</sup>/<sub>8</sub> on the outside and its  
walls are 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ft in thickness and about 55 ft  
in height. It consisted of four stories.

The Bawn forms a perfect square, the sides  
of which measure by paces. Its walls are  
3<sup>6</sup>/<sub>8</sub> thick and 10 ft high.

In the townland of Ballynahinch about  
200 paces to the north of the River Suire  
stands the old castle of Ballynahinch.

It is 38 ft from north to south and 32<sup>ft in</sup> 6 from <sup>(277)</sup>  
east to west and the walls are from 50 to 60 ft <sup>248</sup>  
in height and 6.6 <sup>ft in</sup> in thickness. It had  
4 floors over the ground one, of which  
the third rested on a stone arch; the  
others were of wood.

The windows are painted and constructed  
of cut lime stone. The doorway is on  
the east side but now much injured.  
The walls are grouted.

This castle is surrounded by an outer  
wall called a Bawn which is 36 paces  
from east to west and 32 from north  
to south, and its walls are grouted and  
4 ft thick and 12 ft high. There is a  
small round tower at each end of the  
west side of it, and the square castle  
above described is near the N.W. corner  
of it. (See Du Noyer's sketch.)

At the distance of about 20 perches to the  
north west of this castle there is an old  
church called after the townland - Ballyna-  
linch. It was divided into nave and  
choir, the nave measuring 30 ft in length  
and 15<sup>ft in</sup> 8 in breadth. The choir cannot be  
14/E/18/18(3) be

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measured. All the ancient doorways  
and windows are now destroyed, and  
the greater part of the walls were re-  
built about 20 years ago by the  
Butler family whose tomb is within it.

The parts of the walls of this church  
that are original are <sup>3 ft in thickness and</sup> built of large  
limestones not quarried but gathered  
off the surface of the fields; they are  
irregularly laid and cemented with  
lime and sand mortar. [See sketch]

There is an old ash tree growing in  
the grave yard measuring <sup>ft in</sup> 10.6 in  
girth at the base.

The antiquities of the parish  
of Ballygriffin were examined  
by Mr. A. Curry and his  
notes were transcribed by me

John O'Donovan

Cashel

Sept. 18<sup>th</sup> 1840

**END**



**14 F 18/19**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, compiled by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Cashel, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Rahtlynin and Kilmore Co. Tipperary,**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**20 September 1840**

**4 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 250-253.**

**Included are related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters'.**

RIA

J. Lynch

The parish of Rathlyonin.

Situation

This parish is situated in the Barony of Clanwilliam and is bounded on the west by the parishes of Templemore, on the north and north east by the parishes of Kilpatrick and Kilmore and on the south by those of Richmurry and Kilfeakle.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Ráth Láigin which signifies the rath or earthen fort of Loynes, a man's name formerly common in Ireland and still preserved in the family name of Lynam. There was a very celebrated saint of this name called by Angus in his Feilire, Laidhnen Mac Baoith.

The fort which, according to the natives, gave name to this parish is situated in the townland of Ballynard near Patrick Kilfoyle's house.

In the townland of Ballynaclogh in this parish there is a castle which is round on the

the outside and square on the inside where  
 it measures in the clear <sup>ft in</sup> 10"7 by <sup>ft in</sup> 10"9. It is  
 three stories high, and its walls are 36 feet  
 high and <sup>ft in</sup> 6"8 in thickness.

In this parish is situated Dún na n-<sup>Capitach</sup>corat the fort  
of the Shields, which is mentioned in the an-  
 nals of the 4 masters at the year 1043 as  
 the seat of Carthach, the son of Doerbheath-  
 ach, the ancestor of the Mac Carthys.

"A.D. 1043. The inhabitants of Ossory and East  
 " Munster, viz Magrath O'Donoghue and Echtigern  
 " O'Donnagan, lord of Aradh repaired with  
 " a plundering army to Dun-na-Sciath  
 " and burned the Dun and seized upon  
 " a small prey, but they were opposed  
 " by Carthach, the son of Doerbheath-  
 " ach, lord of Coganacht at Maelcaennaigh\*  
 " on the brink of the river Suire, <sup>who</sup> ~~where~~  
 " ~~he~~ defeated the men of Desmond and Ossory  
 " and slew O'Donnagan, lord of Aradh and  
 " many others. This was called the defeat  
 " of Maelcaennaigh."

∴ 4 Masters.

\* Seems to be the place where the River Mulliken falls  
 into the Suire a short distance to the north of Golden  
 3 miles to the west of Cashel in the Bar of Banmulliam

The locality called Dún na Sciath is a round hill of the shape of a moat, on the top of which was formerly a Dun or earthen fort. <sup>about 1/2 mile to the north of this hill is shown the site of a Castle, but none of the walls are perfect, nor even the extent of the building to be ascertained.</sup>

A short distance to the N.W. of this hill of Dún na Sciath there is a spot covered with thorns which is believed to be the site of a church, and about 30 paces to the south of it is a holy well called Tobar Lachtin, which was walled round and arched over, and which is still visited by pilgrims <sup>annually</sup> on Saturdays. A Pattern was held here on Corpus Christi Thursday until about 30 years ago when it abolished.

In the townland of Alleen (Ryan) is the site of an old church called Teampull Mhic Duach, and near it a holy well called Tobar Mhic Duach which is still visited by <sup>a few</sup> pilgrims on Saturdays and by crowds on good Fridays.

Cashel

20<sup>th</sup> Sep. 1840.

14/F/18/19(3)  
Antiquities examined by Mr.  
A. Curry. J. O'Donovan.

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253

The parish of Kilmore.

Situation. This parish is situated <sup>South of</sup> in the Bar of Kilnamanagh and is bounded on the west by the parish of Ballintemple, <sup>and M. W.</sup> on the east by Inghterleague, on the south by Kelleckmurry and on the south west by Rathlynim.

Name. This parish is in Irish *coll mór* which is the name of several other churches in Ireland and signifies the great cell or church.

The site of the old church of Kilmore is to be seen in the middle of a green field <sup>in the townland of Kilmore upper</sup> about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Cooper's house to the S. W.; but no part of the walls <sup>is</sup> now standing, and even the grave yard has disappeared. Mr. Cooper has erected an enclosure for sheep of the stones of the old church.

Cashel, Sep. 20<sup>th</sup> 1840.

John O'Donovan

**END**

**14 F 18/20**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Oughterleague, Donohill and**

**Ballintemple, Co. Tipperary, with**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**21 September 1840**

**18 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 254-270.**

**Included are related extracts from O'Sullivan's 'Ireland under Elizabeth' and the 'Annals of the Four Masters'.**

RIA

*Baron*  
The parish of Oughterleague.

Situation. This parish is in the Bar. of Kilmamanagh and is bounded on the west by the parish of Kilmore and on the east by the parishes of Cloncutty and Ballygriffin. It terminates in a sharp point at the north and south extremity, touching the parishes of Kilmore and Cloncutty at the north and that of Keshmurry at the south.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Oughterleague, - *uicé up lúg*, which is locally understood to mean the hills or upper land of the stones. There is no townland nor old church in this parish now bearing the name of Oughterleague, and the locality <sup>- a quarry in a hill -</sup> so called is said to be situated in the townland of Kilmore.

There was an old church in the glebe of Clonkelly, called Teampull Bhearraigh or Templebarry, but it is now entirely destroyed and there are only a few graves to be seen in the grave yard which belonged to it. It appears to have taken the name of Templebarry from St. Berach of Cluain Coirpthe, though the natives believe that it was derived from a parson Barry, the first who was interred here after the Reformation.



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252 In the townland of Keil an Subhair - Killinure -  
in this parish are the ruins of a castle of  
considerable extent said to have belonged to  
the O'Dwyres, the ancient chiefs of the bar:  
of Kilnamanagh. This castle <sup>is of an oblong form</sup> measuring on the  
inside 51 ft from East to W. and 24 from N. to S.;  
it consisted of four stories, and its walls are  
<sup>ft<sup>m</sup></sup> 5.6 thick and about 45 ft high. It has <sup>on each corner</sup> a round  
<sup>tower</sup> ~~one~~ 13 ft in internal diameter, 3 stories (i.e. about  
35 ft) high and whose walls are <sup>ft<sup>m</sup></sup> 3.6 thick.  
This building has seven chimneys which look  
very conspicuous. All its windows are quadran-  
-gular and constructed of cut lime stone.  
(See Du Noyer's sketch)

There was another castle said to have been  
erected by the same family, in the townland  
of Ballynamona, but no part of it remains  
at present.

Cashel

Sept. 21<sup>st</sup> 1840

Antiquities examined by,  
Mr. St. Curry.

J. A. Donovan

Dr. Jameson

The parish of Ballintemple. —

Situation. This parish is situated in the Bar: of Kilmamagh, and is bounded on the west by the parish of Kilpatrick, on the north by that of Donohill, on the east by Kilmore and on the south by Rathloggin.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Baile an tampaill, which signifies church-

town.

There are now <sup>no</sup> remains of antiquity in this parish. The site of the original church is occupied by a modern protestant one still in use. The grave yard attached to it, looks ancient but contains no monuments of antiquity worth attention.

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257

*St. Patrick's*  
The parish of Kilpatrick.

Situation. This parish is in the Bar. of Kilnamagh, and is bounded on the W. and N. W. by the parish of Donohill, on the east by the parish of Ballintemple, and on the south by the parish of Rathlynim.

Name. The name of this parish is in the original form: cill pádrúis, which signifies the church of St. Patrick.

Of the original church of Kilpatrick but a very insignificant <sup>[See Sketch]</sup> fragment remains at present, namely the ruin of the east gable and 30 ft of the length of the north wall attached to it. There is a breach on the gable extending from the ground to the top, and this has swallowed up the east window except two stones of its south side on the outside from which it appears that it was constructed of chiselled limestone. The part of the north wall remaining is 3 feet in thickness and 8 ft in height and built of quarried red grit stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. The length of this church cannot now be ascertained as the west gable has totally disappeared, but its breadth was 25 ft as can be ascertained from the foundation of the south wall still traceable. There

There is a large grave yard attached to it still 258  
much used.



14/E/15/20(5)

## The parish of Donohill.

Situation. This parish is situated partly in the Barony of Kilmavilliam and partly in that of Kilmamanagh, and extends from the parish of Templemore near the town of Tipperary <sup>northwards</sup> to that of Toem in the Barony of Kilmamanagh and from the parish of Sulchoade eastwards to Kilpatrick, &c.

Name. The name of this parish is in the original language Dún Éócaill, which signifies the Don or fort of the <sup>year</sup> oak-wood. See my letter on Dun Eochla on the great island of Aran in the Bay of Galway. The locality now called Dún Éócaill is a large <sup>green</sup> moat measuring 112 paces in circumference at the base, 13 paces in diameter at top and about 30 ft in perpendicular height. On the top of this <sup>fragments of</sup> are the ruins of a square tower, the walls of which were <sup>ft in</sup> 5.4 in thickness, and more of them are scattered about at its base.

This castle is shown on the engraved map from the Down Survey, and mentioned by Philip O'Sullivan Beare in his account of the Route of his uncle in 1602 from Glengarriff to O'Rourke's Castle, but that inaccurate writer is wrong in placing

placing it at the distance of 20 miles from the vil-  
-lage of Sulchoid and in placing Sulchoid to  
the north of it. The following are his words as  
translated by me several years since:

“ on the following day” (after coming from Bharlagh  
into the Bar. of Kilsnamanagh) the van of his army,  
“ was attacked by hostile musquetteers until he ar-  
“ rived at Donohill Castle, which his soldiers  
“ most anxious of obtaining provisions attacked  
“ and took. Whatever food had been prepared  
“ in it was immediately devoured by those who  
“ rushed in first, and the rest commenced to feed  
“ like cattle on the wheat, beans and barley  
“ grain deposited in the castle and carried it  
“ a distance of twenty miles to the village  
“ of Sulluchoid” Hist: Cathol: vol II.

This is decidedly wrong for O' Sullivan passed  
through Sulluchoid on his way to Donohill  
and methinks he had no great desire to  
return to it again. I shall shew when  
treating of the other places <sup>with his Co</sup> through which  
he passed how this error was committed. It  
is evidently an error of pure ignorance, for  
O' Sullivan left Ireland when very young and  
wrote his book from the reports of Irish  
exiles in Spain

About  
14/5/18/20 (7)

(290) on the townland of Churchfield

261 About 300 paces to the east of the moat of Donohill there are the ruins of the old parish church of Donohill. It was <sup>ft in</sup> 64' 8" in length and 25-ft in breadth, but it is now an uninteresting ruin with its doorways and windows all destroyed. The west gable, a fragment of the east one and bits of the side walls only remain at present, and it appears from what remains that the building is only a few centuries old. The fragments of the sidewalls are 3 ft thick and about 10 ft high and constructed of thin quarried sand stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is a large grave yard attached to it now much in use.

About 200 yards to the N. of this church is a holy well sacred to St. James over which grows a large Whitethorn tree exhibiting votive rags of various colors and ages. A pattern was annually held at this well on the 25<sup>th</sup> of July in honor of St. James until about 30 years since when it was abolished for weighty reasons. Pilgrims visit it now on Saturdays.

In

In the townland of Ballysheeda lying in that part of this parish belonging to the Bar. of Kilmamanagh, is shown the foundations and west gable of a church called by the natives Bille na manach i.e. the church of the monks from the Barony took its name. It was 60 ft in length and 21 ft in breadth. The gable of this building, now the only part remaining, is 4 feet in thickness and built of long grit stones gathered on the mountain not quarried and cemented with lime and sand mortar of good quality. It had two windows, one placed within two feet of the present level of the ground, the other 8 ft, but both are now entirely disfigured. There is no grave yard attached to this church which argues its antiquity.

About one furlong to the west of this church in the same townland there is a round castle of great strength in which the chief of the O'Dwyres lived and from which the Barony was called, for the townland on which it stands was originally called Kilmamanagh from the ancient church above described. It is five stories high, 128 feet in circumference at the base on the outside and its walls are <sup>36 in</sup> 11.2 thick! It is square on the inside; the second floor rested on a strong arch



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which still remains, the others were of wood. This castle is about 60 ft in height and was lighted by 24 small and large windows, some quadrangular some pointed, and all constructed of cut limestone. The doorway is on the east side but now much disfigured. The walls are grouted and built of thin sandstones.

In the townland of Gladdrum in this parish there was another castle belonging to the O' Dwyres, but only a small fragment of the S. W. corner of it now remains to the height of 5 feet. The walls were 6 feet in thickness.

I here insert what the Four Masters have preserved of the History of Kilsnamanagh which is not as much as I expected.

[Ann. 4 Masters]

Cillnamanach.

[Comp'd  
P. 8]

AD  
780. Maolochtraigh mc conyill abbt chyle cnyllyn 7 Scybbnoyr  
Chyle-na-manach \* \* \* decc

Maolochtraigh, the son of Connell, abbot of Kilcullen  
and scribe of Kilmamagh, died.

802. Lemnaha, of Cillnamach, died.

839. Airechtach of Cillnamach, died in  
December.

843. Breasal, the son of Baingne, abbot of  
Cillnamach, died.

1438. The Abbot of Cill-na-Manach, died.

1598 In the beginning of Autumn this year Meill  
sent letters to Leinster ordering ~~Edmond~~ Edmond  
Burke, Owen Omore, and Captain Tyrrell, to place  
propos

proper leaders over those who were league'd with them, and to proceed themselves to make new conquests and to cause the opposing inhabitants of territories by solicitation or terror to join them.

He particularly requested them to go to Munster to solicit the Sons of Thomas Roe, who was son of James, who was son of John, who was son of the Earl. The Nobles aforesaid upon reading this letter, went with all their forces & Military preparations into Osory, where all the inhabitants spontaneously joined them with the exception of Fitzpatrick (Fingia, the son of Brian, who was son of Fingia). From thence they marched to the north of Sliabh Bloom, to solicit the Irish of East Munster and Westmeath to join them, viz O'Molloy, (Connell, the son of Cathair); Mac boghlan (John oge, the son of John, who was son

Son of Art, who was son of Cormac) and  
O'Carroll, (Cathach, the son of William O'Carroll,  
who was son of Ferganairin, who was son  
of Mulrony) Although these chieftains had  
now for some times been loyal to their sovereign,  
they were glad to come upon terms of peace  
with these young warriors, who were moving  
about plundering the neighbouring territories.

After coming upon terms with these, they turned  
their faces towards the two Ormonds, but there  
they sought neither peace nor friendship, but  
immediately proceeded to ravage it, on account  
of their enmity towards the Earl of Ormond.

They took five of the Castles of Ormond, one  
of which (Drum-aidhneach, situated on the  
banks of the Shannon, Redmond Buske

Sept  
14/E/18/20 (13)

~~270~~ (296)  
267

Kept to himself, as a fortress out of which  
to wage War with Clannicard.

They then dwelt for two or three weeks in  
a Camp in that Country, and the spoils of  
the Lands bordering on the Suire, and <sup>those of</sup> Clann-  
-William were brought to their Camp, and the  
Irish of that neighbourhood came to converse  
and join with them. Among those who joined  
them were, O'Dwyre of Kilnamanagh, (Dermott,  
the Son of Anthony, who was son of Philip);  
the Sons of Mac Brian of O'gellanach, viz. the  
Sons of Mortogh, who was son of Lough, who was  
son of Mortogh; the Ryans under the command  
of Cono na moinge who was son of William Ceeth,  
who was son of Dermott O'Leulryan, and the de-  
scendants of Brian age of Duharra. When  
these chiefs had joined O'Neill's people, and  
all

all the neighbouring territories had been  
leagued with them, they marched with all  
their forces at the instance ~~at the instance~~  
of the Sons of Thomas Roe, the Son of the Earl  
(of Desmond) into the country of the Fitzgeralds. &c.

1600. O'Neill (Hugh, the Son of Ferdoragh, who was  
son of Don Bucaach) mustered an army in the  
month of January this year and proceeded to  
the South of Ireland to confirm his friendship with  
his allies and to wreak his vengeance upon  
his enemies. \* \* \* \* \*

Having arrived at the gates of Athlowe, he proceeded  
southwards through Clann-Colman, Kinel-Liachach  
and Fearkeall. In this Country he remained nine days  
encamped and the inhabitants of Fearkeall,  
upper Leinster and Westmeath submitted to  
him

14/E/18/20 (15)

him and formed a league of friendship  
with him. On leaving this he travelled  
the western brow of Slieve bloom, \* \* \*

After this O'Neill moved forwards to the <sup>borders</sup> frontiers  
of Bealach-Mor. Muigh-Dala to Roscora, <sup>Key-Cairn, to Corco-Doineadh,</sup> pitching  
his Camp where-ever he stopped until he arrived  
at the gate of the monastery of the Holy-Cross. They  
were not long here when the holy cross was brought  
out to induce protection, and the Irish presented  
great gifts & offerings to its Keepers & Monks  
in honour of the God of the elements. They  
gave protection to the monastery and shewed  
respect to its walls and Glebe lands due to all  
its inhabitants.

O'Neill remained for some time in  
the Month of February on the borders of South  
Ely, (i.e. Eliogarty) in the west of the Country  
of

of the Butlers, along the Suire, and in  
Kilnamanagh.

See Cashed at this year P. 82 for the conclusion  
of this article.

From the Irish Calendar of  
the Clergy:

Kilnamanagh

31. <sup>st</sup> July. Nadal of bill na manach

31 Decemb<sup>r</sup> St Enna of Kilnamanagh.  
(and, in the opinion of the Bishop of  
Clogher (Cathal Maguire) he flour-  
-ished about the year 590) He was  
the son of Berach, who was son of  
Domangart of the Rudrician line.

St Enna, of Kilnamanagh, son of  
Dilioll, who was the son of Gallal,  
of Connacht.



~~24~~ (300)

Blank page

**END**

**14 F 18/21**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Cashel, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Tome (Toem), Aghacrew (Aghacrew)**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**21 September 1840**

**8 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 271-277.**

RIA

27/1  
(301)

The parish of Tome.

Situation. This parish is situated mostly in the Bar: of ~~Blann~~ Kilnamanagh, but there is a small part of it in the Bar: of Blannwilliam; it is bounded on the west by the Bar: of Coonagh in the County of Limerick and the part of the parish of Doon lying in the Bar: of Kilnamanagh, on the north by the parishes of Templebeg and Upperchurch, on the east by those of

Name. The name of this parish is now pronounced in Irish as if written Tom, but it is probably a corruption of the Irish word tuim, which signifies a mound or tumulus.

The site of the original church of this parish is said to be occupied by the modern Protestant church in the townland of Glebe, which was erected about 35 years since.

In the townland of Old castle there was a castle which was built by the O'Dwyres, but nothing remains of it at present but a heap of rubbish, and the outline of the building is not traceable.

In the townland of Cumberbeg at the foot of a heathy mountain there is a cairn

(302)

272 of stones of which a considerable quantity has been removed and what remains is much scattered. There was a sepulchral chamber in the centre of this cairn as appears from one side still remaining which is a large flag measuring 7 ft in length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft in height and 14 inches in thickness.

This cairn is 50 paces in circumference, but not more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft in height at present. The natives have no name for it at present but the White Stones, because it is covered with a whitish moss.

Cashel

Sept. 21<sup>st</sup> 1840

Antiquities examined by  
Mr. A. Curry

John O'Donovan

The parish of Doon.

Situation. The part of the parish of Doon belonging to this County is situated in the west of the Bar: of Kilnamanagh and is bounded on the west by the County of Limerick on the north by the parish of Ibbington and an isolated part of Templebeg and on the east and south by the parish of Toem.

Name. For the explanation of the name of this parish see my letter on the parish of Doon in the Bar: of Coonagh and Co. of Limerick.

There is no church or castle in the part of this parish lying in the County of Tipperary and the only remains of antiquity to be found in it are sepulchral monuments; of these there are several.

1. A Cromlech situated at the foot of a hill called Failycleary about 100 paces to the east of the little stream which divides the County of Tipperary from that of Limerick.

Its lie is east and west; it was 10 ft in length and 3<sup>ft in</sup> 8 in breadth, but only four stones of it

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(304)  
27/11

It are now standing; the one on the south side is 6 ft long, 4 ft high at the west end and 2 ft at the east end, and 1<sup>ft in</sup> 6 thick; the one forming the west end is 6 ft long 3<sup>ft in</sup> 3 high and 1 ft thick; and the one at the north side is 3 ft long, 1<sup>ft in</sup> 6 high and one foot in thickness. The flag supported by these inclines towards the east, and measures 5<sup>ft in</sup> 2 from north to south and 4<sup>ft in</sup> 6 from east to west, and 8 inches in thickness. These are green mountain flags.

2. — Another grave or Cromlech about 1½ mile N. E. of the former; it is on the top of a small hillock in a deep valley on the townland of Foilmahonmore. Its lie is east and west, and it slopes or inclines to the west. The top flag measures 7 ft from east to west and 4<sup>ft in</sup> 8 from N. to S. The stones on which this flag rests are buried deep in the earth and their measurements could not be obtained.

3. There is a much more perfect Cromlech than either of the foregoing near the west boundary of the townland of Knockbrittas. It extends east and west; and measures 9<sup>ft in</sup> 9

in

(305)  
275  
in length and in breadth  $3^{\text{ft.}} 6^{\text{in.}}$  at the west end and 3 ft at the east end, and 3 feet in height. There are 3 supporters at the south side 2 at the west end and 4 at the north side, but the one which closed the east end is broken. These support two flags, the more western of which measures  $5^{\text{ft.}} 10^{\text{in.}}$  from north to south (across the grave) and  $4^{\text{ft.}} 8^{\text{in.}}$  from east to west and 7 inches in thickness, and the more eastern one is  $6^{\text{ft.}} 10^{\text{in.}}$  from N. to S. and 4 ft from E to W.

4. About 120 yards to the east of the one last described and higher up on the slope of the hill, there is another grave measuring 9 ft in length and 4 ft in width. Its lie is east and west and <sup>it</sup> is covered over head with two flags, the more eastern of which is  $5^{\text{ft.}} 6^{\text{in.}}$  from N. to S. and  $4^{\text{ft.}} 2^{\text{in.}}$  from E. to W. and  $1^{\text{ft.}} 4^{\text{in.}}$  in thickness, and the other is  $5^{\text{ft.}} 8^{\text{in.}}$  from north to south and  $2^{\text{ft.}} 10^{\text{in.}}$  from E to W. and 1 ft in thickness. The number of supporters could not be reckoned as the earth is raised almost to the height of the flags which they support.

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(306)  
276

5. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  furlong to the east of the last mentioned grave and on the top of the hill there are two flags standing on edge <sup>ft in</sup> 15.6 asunder, one ~~to the~~ <sup>the other to the</sup> east and west. The western one is <sup>ft in</sup> 2.6 high 3 ft wide and 1 ft thick and the eastern one <sup>ft in</sup> 2.7 in height, 3 feet in width and 11 inches in thickness. This is called a giant's grave, but there is no appearance <sup>at present</sup> of side stones, or that it was ever covered overhead like the Crom-lechs above described.

On the top of <sup>mountain</sup> Glengar hill there is a Cairn of stones 35 paces in circumference at the base, but it is not more than 4 ft in height at present.

The Antiquities of this parish were examined by Mr A. Curry.

John O'Donovan

Sept. 21<sup>st</sup> 1840.

Cashel. }

27/11  
(307)

The parish of Aghacrew.

Situation. This parish is in the Barony of Kilmamagh and surrounded on every side by the parish of Donohill to which the natives think it belongs.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Ath-a-chru i.e. the ford of blood a name which seems to be derived from a battle fought at the place, but we have no record of it as far as I know.

The old church of this parish has long since disappeared, and its grave is now deserted. Its site is marked by some white thorn trees, and some old graves but no headstones or monuments of any kind.

(308)

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**END**

**14 F 18/22**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Cashel, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities, traditions and topography of the parishes of Clonoulty and Clogher,**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**21-22 September 1840**

**8 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 278-285.**

RIA

St. John's

The parish of Clonsilla.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Bar. of Kilnamanagh and is bounded on the west by the parishes of Oughterleague, Kilmore, Donohill, on the N. W. by Toem, on the N. E. and E. by the parishes of Clogher and Ardماغle, and on the south by Ardماغle and Ballygriffin.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Cluain Ultaig which signifies the cluin, lawn or insulated meadow of the Ulsterman, and there is a tradition at the place that the first church founded here was by an Ulsterman. The people have a tradition that there was an extensive monastery here dedicated to St. John, the last <sup>part</sup> of which was pulled down by the parish minister about 40 years since. No part of it is visible at present, and a part of its site is occupied by the modern protestant church. There is a holy well dedicated to St. John about 1/4 mile N. E. of the village of Clonsilla in the townland called Clonsilla Church Quarter.

In 14/F/18/22 (1)

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279 In the townland of ~~Blonaulty~~ <sup>Ballymore</sup> in this parish  
in a meadow to the right of the road as you  
go from Campus Bridge to the village of  
Blonaulty are the ruins of an old building  
called by the natives Ballymore church.  
It extends N. and S. and measures on the  
outside 55 feet in length and 30 ft in breadth  
and the walls are <sup>5 1/2 in</sup> 4" 2 in thickness and built  
of small limestones cemented with lime and  
sand mortar. The south gable is in tolera-  
ble preservation but the north gable and  
the side walls are destroyed nearly down  
to the foundations. There was a window in  
the south gable but it is now destroyed ex-  
-cept its east side which is constructed  
of chiselled limestone.

I think this was a lateral house belong-  
-ing to a larger building.

In the townland of Ballagh in this  
parish are the ruins of a square castle  
said to have been built by O'Dwyre. Its  
north side is entirely destroyed as is also its  
east side except a small portion connected  
with the S.E. corner. The south side is  
in good preservation, and is <sup>5 1/2 in</sup> 29" 4 in length  
and about 40 ft height, and 29 ft of the length  
of the west side remains to the height of the  
south side. The walls are <sup>5 1/2 in</sup> 6" 6 thick and

all

all the windows are quadrangular and constructed of cut lime stone. The doorway is on the east side near the S. E. corner, and is pointed and constructed of chiselled lime stone. The second floor over the ground one rested on a stone arch, about the third of which still remains; the other floors were of wood.

(See Du Noyer's sketch)

For the names of townlands and other features of antiquity see Field name book.

The antiquities of this parish were examined by me on the 19<sup>th</sup> of Sept. 1840.

Cashel  
Sep. 21<sup>st</sup> 1840

John O'Donovan.



The parish of Clogher. —

Situation. This parish is situated in the east of the Bar. of Kilmamagh, and is bounded on the west by the parishes of Clonoulty and Toem, on the N.E. by the parish of Moyaliff, on the E. by that of Holycross, and on the south, where it terminates in a point by the parish of Ardmayle.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *Doṅar*, which signifies a stony place. There are many places of this name in Ireland.

The old church of this parish is a very uninteresting ruin about three centuries old. All its features are destroyed. The gables are reduced to the height of the side walls and there is a large breach on the east gable which has swallowed up the east window. It was lighted by four rude windows, two in each side wall, but they are now totally destroyed or reduced to formless breaches in the walls. The doorway was on the south wall but is now reduced to a formless breach.

This church measures on the outside 70 feet<sup>282</sup> in length and 32 ft in breadth, and its walls are 3<sup>ft in</sup> 7 in thickness and from 10 to 12 ft in height, and built of rough lime stones cemented with lime and sand mortar.

In the townland of Clonyharp in this parish is a square tower measuring on the outside 29 ft by 36<sup>ft in</sup> 9. Its walls are at present not more than 20 ft high but they were originally much higher. The second floor rested on a stone arch which is now nearly destroyed. A flight of stone steps leads to the top at the S. E. corner, now much injured. The north wall and the greater part of the east side is destroyed down to the very foundations, but the other walls are in tolerable preservation to the height aforesaid, and 7 feet in thickness at the base.

In the townland of Clagher stands a small fragment of a castle called Graigawen - *Gráig Awen* - *Cóin* - which is incorrectly set down as <sup>Gr</sup>Magawan in the Field namebook.

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258 On the lands of Corbally not far from the Castle of Gidiqueen Owen there are some standing stones which look very like Druidical or Sepulchral ones but I could get no name for them or the spot on which they stand. They are immediately to the right of the road as you turn from the Castle of Miltown <sup>to</sup> ~~to~~ the village of Clonsilla about one mile to the north of the latter.

I find no other remains of the older time in this parish but the old Castle of Miltown, situated in a townland of the same name about one mile to the S. E. of the Castle of Clonsilla. Only its <sup>surmounted with a chimney</sup> east gable and a fragment of <sup>a</sup> square tower now remain.

Cashel,  
Sept. 21. <sup>st</sup> 1840.

The antiquities examined  
by me,

John O'Donovan

The parish of Geale...

(315)  
284

Situation. This parish is situated in the north of the Barony of Middlethird and is bounded on the north and N. W. by the parishes of Moycartkey and Fertiana, on the W. by that of Holycross, on the South by Ardmagle and on the S. E. by the parish of Ballysheehan.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced by the natives in Irish as if written Gael or Gaedal, but its meaning is not certain.

The old church of this parish is 50 feet in length and 20.10<sup>ft. in</sup> in breadth and its walls are 3.2<sup>ft. in</sup> in thickness and about 13 ft in height and built of large lime stones (collected off the surface of the fields not quarried) laid irregularly and cemented with lime and sand mortar.

The east gable is destroyed down to the height of the side walls and its window is also destroyed. The south wall contained a small window placed at the distance of 6 feet from the east gable, but it is now entirely disfigured; and there was another window placed directly opposite it on the north wall which is also destroyed.

The doorway is on the south wall at the distance of 13.10<sup>ft. in</sup> from the west gable; it is destroyed at top on the inside so that its height cannot be ascertained but its width 4.7<sup>ft. in</sup>; on the outside it is semi-circular at top and measures 6.9<sup>ft. in</sup> in height and 3.6<sup>ft. in</sup> in width and constructed of chiselled limestone. The stones have

14/F/18/22(7) been

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285

been taken out of its west side to form heads for graves but the east side and the arch remain.

The west gable is surmounted with a square belfry and contains a small window which is quadrangular on the inside and roundheaded on the outside where it is at the height of 9 ft from the ground and measures about 3.6 in height and 6 inches in width; on the inside it is about 4.6 in height and 1.10 in width and on both sides it is constructed of lime stone (chiselled on the outside)

There was a second doorway on the N. wall placed opposite the one in the south wall, but it is now reduced to a formless breach in the wall. [See Sketch]

There is a large grave yard attached to this church now much in use.

in this parish

The Castle of Hillough has been lately remodelled and converted into a gentleman's dwelling; all its original features have been altered. It belongs to the Plunkets.

(See Du Noyer's sketch) in "Castle of Gael"

Cashel

Sept. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1840.

Antiquities examined by  
Mr. A. Curry

J. O'Donovan

**END**

**14 F 18/23**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Cashel, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Ballysheehan and Erry, Co. Tipperary, with particular**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**23 September 1840**

**8 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 286-292.**

RIA

286  
(317)

The parish of Ballysheehan.

Situation.

This parish is in the Bar; of Middlethird and is bounded on the east by the parishes of Maycarkey, Erry and Graystown, on the south by those of Magorban and Brickendown, on the S. W. by the parish of Patrick's Rock Castel, and on the N. W. by those of Ardmayle and Geale.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *Baile Uí Shíodáin*, which signifies O'Sheehan's town.

The old church of Ballysheehan is 69 feet in length and <sup>ft in</sup> 19.8 in breadth and its walls are in tolerable preservation. The east window forms an obtuse arch at top on the inside where it measures <sup>ft in</sup> 7.8 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 4.2 in width; on the outside it is <sup>round-headed</sup> placed at the height of 10 feet from the ground and measures <sup>ft in</sup> 4.11 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 1.6 in width. It is formed of chiselled limestone and was divided into two compartments by a stone mullion which has been taken out.

There was a window on the south wall placed within 5 ft of the east gable and 6 feet further to the west there is <sup>on the same wall</sup> another window now built up with rough masonwork on the inside, but on the outside its form appears; it is con-

structed  
14/E/18/23(1)



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by a stone mullion still remaining

constructed of chiselled lime and divided into two compartments, each of which is pointed at top, and measures  $4'' 7\frac{1}{2}''$  in height and  $2'' 11''$  in width, each division  $1'' 1\frac{1}{2}''$ . The same wall contained two other windows but they are now destroyed. The doorway was on the same wall near the west end but it is also destroyed.

There is a square tower at the west end 3 stories high and measuring  $28'' 6''$  from north to south and  $13'' 5''$  in the other direction; its walls are  $3'' 3''$  thick, about 30 ft high and built of quarried lime stones of good size cemented with lime and sand mortar. The <sup>side</sup>walls of the church are <sup>of the same thickness and</sup> built of the same materials, and are about 17 ft high with a parapet about 3 ft.

There is a large and much frequented graveyard attached to this church, but it contains no monument of any interest to the antiquarian.

About 200 paces to the south of this church there is a green moat measuring 14 paces in diameter at top and about 12 ft in perpendicular height. There are three ash trees growing on the top of it, and the decayed trunk of another. One of these trees is  $13'' 7''$  in girth at the base.

In

(319)  
288  
In the townland of Synone in this parish  
there is a round castle measuring <sup>2 m</sup> 14.10 in  
internal diameter <sup>[See sketch]</sup> and four stories high.

The second floor over the ground one  
rested on a stone arch which still re-  
mains, the others were of wood. Its  
walls are <sup>grouted</sup>  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick and about 50 ft  
high and built of hammered limestones.  
It has 13 windows, some pointed, some round and some quad;

In the townland of Ballytarsna there  
is another castle <sup>on the outside</sup> measuring 36 feet from  
north to south and 31 ft from east to  
west. It is five stories high; its third and  
fifth floors rested on stone arches which  
still remain in good preservation, but the  
others were of wood and have long since  
disappeared.

This castle is lighted by 20 windows of which  
some are quadrangular and some pointed, and  
divided into two compartments. Its <sup>original</sup> doorway  
is on the west side and constructed of chi-  
-selled lime stone and pointed.

The walls of this castle are grouted 9 feet in  
thickness and about 40 ft in height.  
(See Dr. Boyer's sketch)

At the distance of about 20 perches to the south  
east of this castle there is an old church on the

same  
14/5/18/23(3)

(320)

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same townland, called Templehey. Its two gables are destroyed down to the height of the side walls. It is  $47^{\frac{1}{8}}$  in length and  $19^{\frac{10}{16}}$  in breadth and its walls are 3 feet thick and 10 ft high and built of large limestones (not quarried but gathered off the surface of the fields) irregularly laid and cemented with lime and sand mortar. This church was lighted by four windows, two on the south and two on the north wall, but they are all destroyed except one, which is quadr: and measures on the outside (where it is constructed of cut lime stone)  $2^{\frac{5}{16}}$  in height and in width  $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$  inches at top and  $4^{\frac{1}{2}}$  at <sup>the</sup> bottom. There is a breach in the north wall extending 15 feet from this window in the direction of the west gable. The doorway was in the south wall at the distance of 15 ft from the west gable, but it is now disfigured. There is a small grave yard attached to this church now much used as a cemetery.

In the townland of Ballykelly in this parish are the west gable and north wall of an old church, and it can be ascertained from the foundations of the other walls still trace-able that it was 38 ft in length and 20 ft in breadth. The west gable contains two win-

Dows

(321)  
290

down placed over each other, the one at the height of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the ground on the outside and measuring  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in height and 8 inches in width, and the other at the height of 9 ft from the ground but ~~it~~ is disfigured. They were constructed of cut limestone.

The north wall is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft in thickness and 11 ft in height and built of field limestone irregularly laid and cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is no grave yard attached to this church.

In the townland of Ballyherbery in this parish there is an old Bawn within which, near the south west corner stood a castle which is now destroyed. The Bawn measures 39 paces from east to west and 37 paces from north to south. Its walls are grouted, 4 ft in thickness and about 14 ft in height. There are several loopholes on them.

In the townland of Kilballyherbery and about 20 perches to the N. E. of this Bawn are the ruins of an old church measuring  $51\frac{1}{2}$  ft in length and  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ft in

(322) breadth  
29 1/2 in width. It is all destroyed down to the foundations except the west gable and 5 ft of the length of the side walls attached to it. The gable contains two windows placed over each other; the lower measures on the inside  $3' 8''$  in height and  $2' 11''$  in width, and on the outside where it is 4 ft from the ground,  $1' 4\frac{1}{2}''$  in height and in width 5 inches at the top and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the bottom.

The second window placed  $3' 7''$  over the lower one and measures on the inside 3 ft square, and on the outside where it is 10 ft from the level of the ground, 2 ft in height and in width  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the top and 6 inches at the bottom.

Both are constructed of chiselled lime stone. The walls are 3 ft thick, and built of field lime stones irregularly laid and cemented with lime and sand mortar of very good quality.

There is a grave yard attached to this church not enclosed by a wall, in which there are many head stones but no monument of any interest.

In the townland of Garran in this parish are the ruins of a castle said to have been erected by the Mac Carthys. There remains of it at present but 10 ft of the length of the north wall and as many of the east one to the height of about 30 ft. These walls are grouted and 7 feet in thickness. This has all the appearance of having been a strong castle but its extent cannot now be ascertained.

The antiquities in this parish were examined by Mr. A. Curry.

John Donovan

Cashel  
Sept. 22<sup>nd</sup>  
1840

(324)  
293

## The parish of Erry:-

Situation. This small parish is situated in the N. of the Bar: of Middelebird and is bounded on the South, west and north by the parish of Ballysheehan and on the east by the parish of Graystown.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish <sup>- a word</sup> Erre, which has several meanings, but we cannot reconcile any of these meanings with the locality.

The old church of Erry is situated on level ground in a townland of the same name. It was divided into nave and choir; the nave measuring 48 ft in length and <sup>36 in</sup> 19" 2 in breadth, and the choir 18 feet in <sup>breadth</sup> width, but its length cannot be ascertained as the east gable is totally destroyed. All the doorways and windows of this church are destroyed.

The north wall of the nave, which is the best preserved, is 3 ft thick and 11 feet high and built of large limestones (not quarried, but gathered off the surface of the fields) irregularly laid and cemented with lime and sand mortar.

Cashel Sept. 23<sup>rd</sup> 1840

Antiquities examined by  
W. A. Curry Lodanowan

**END**



**14 F 18/24**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Thurles, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Brickendown, St. John's (St.**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**27 September 1840**

**6 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 294-298.**

RIA

The parish of Brickeenstown.

(325) 294

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Middlethird and is bounded on the north by the parish of Ballysheehan, on the east by that of Moygarban, on the S. and S.E. by Kilcunnell and on the west by the parish of St. Patrick's Rock Cashel.

Name. This parish is usually called by the natives in Irish *Bpíicín*, which signifies a speckled <sup>little</sup> spot of land; the post-fix down is never added in Irish; it is usually an Anglicising of the Irish word *Dun*, an earthen fort.

The old church of this parish was 47 ft in length and 22.6 in breadth, but its walls are now destroyed with the exception of two fragments of the east gable and 21 feet of the south wall connected with it. This fragment of the south wall is 10 ft in height and 3.9 in thickness and constructed of large field lime stones irregularly laid and cemented with lime and sandy mortar. It has a small window <sup>constructed of cut lime stone</sup> placed

14/8/18/24 (1) ab

(326)  
295

at the distance of 7 feet from the east gable and measuring on the outside where it is placed at the height of 4<sup>ft 2 in</sup> from the present level of the ground, 2<sup>ft 1 in</sup> in height and 7 inches in width. It is disfigured on the inside.

There is a large grave yard attached to this church now much in use.

In the demesne of Maeldrom, <sup>about 1/4 mile east of Mr. Lloyd's house.</sup> in this parish are to be seen fragments of old walls surrounded by a trench 10 ft wide and 4 ft deep, said to be the remains of a castle but it looks more like a dwelling house.

It measures 57 ft in length from east to west and 25 in breadth from N. to S. A fragment of the west gable remains to the height of about 25 ft and two fragments of the south wall, but all the rest are destroyed down to the foundations. The portions of the south wall remaining are 13 ft high and 3 ft thick and built of large and small lime stones irregularly laid and cemented with lime and sand mortar.

Charles  
Sept. 27<sup>th</sup> 1849

Antiquities examined by  
Mr. A. Curry,  
John O'Donovan

## The parish of Hoare Abbey.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Bar: of Middlethird and is bounded on the N. by the parish of St. Patrick's Rock and a part of St. John's, on the east and south by St. Patrick's Rock, and on the west by the parish of Re-lickmurry.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Máistir liath which signifies grey abbey according to which explanation Hoare Abbey would be more correct than the form now generally adopted.

The abbey from which this parish took its name is a building of considerable extent but now much ruined. Its nave is 97 ft in length and <sup>ft in</sup> 24.5 in breadth on the inside, and its choir <sup>ft in</sup> 30.5 in length and 24 ft in breadth. The arches from which the tower springs are <sup>ft in</sup> 19.5 in width and about 30 ft in height and 29 ft in <sup>thickness</sup> depth from ~~road~~ C. to W.

(328)

of the choir

29) The east gable contained three pointed windows extending to near the top of the roof (where the roof was) but they are now partly built up with modern masonry. There are also two pointed windows in the side walls also partly built up with rough masonry. The choir and a part of the nave of this abbey would appear to have been fitted up for a modern protestant church.

There are five large pointed arches on the south wall of the nave and there was an equal number on the north wall, but only two of them now remain. The side aisles into which they led are now nearly all destroyed.

The tower does not look <sup>at all</sup> graceful being too low for its length and breadth and for the <sup>great</sup> arch on which it rests. (See Du Noyer's sketch.)

John O'Donovan  
Charles <sup>th</sup>  
Sept. 27 " 1840

The parish of St. John's Cashel.

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298

Situation. This parish is situated in the west of the Barony of Middlethird and is bounded on the north by the parish of St. Patrick's Rock Cashel, on the east by the same, on the south by Knockgraffon, and on the west by the parishes of Templese, Dangan-dangan, St. Patrick's Rock Cashel & Hore Abbey. There is another part of this parish in the Bar. of Bliencardagh.

Name. The name of this parish requires no explanation.

RIA

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(330)

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**14 F 18/25**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, compiled by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of St. Patrick's Rock (St. Patricksrock), Co. Tipperary, with particular**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**3 October 1840**

**132 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in the original binding was 299-315 and 317-424.**

**Included are extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters', the 'Annals of Innisfallen', Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum', O'Flaherty's 'Indexes of Ogygia', Smith's 'Collections for Tipperary',**

The parish of St. Patrick's Rock.

Situation

This parish runs in a very irregular manner but I have no documents to point out its exact boundaries. It forms a narrow strip of land extending from the parish of Moorstown <sup>northwards</sup> to that of Kemyale having St. John's parish to the west and Kilmacneil, Brickendown &c. to the east.

Name

The name of this parish is in Irish called Carrapat Ídísput, of which its received English name is a translation. Carrapat, its more original name, is interpreted the Rock of tribute by Keating and the Bardic writers, but Cormac et hoc Cuilleannsin while he gives the Bardic derivation, throws out a conjecture that the word might be cognate with the Latin word Casula. There can be little doubt that the name of this place is derived from a circular stone fort which was erected here a few centuries before the arrival of St. Patrick; for as the word carrapat is applied in the north and west of Ireland to a <sup>Circular</sup> stone fort, it is very difficult to believe that it would here lose its universal meaning and receive a totally different one, to wit the Rock of tribute. That this is a forced interpretation of the word is evident from the man-

(334)

300ner in which the word is tortured to wring that signification from it; thus the first and most important part of the name is changed into Cios from cais, and the latter part to ail from el. But the question simply resolves itself to this, if Cashel in the name of this rock means "rock of tribute" what is the meaning of Cashel entering into the names of hundreds of obscure townlands in the north and west of Ireland? In these it certainly means a circular stone fort and nothing else. How then is the word compounded? ~~From~~ <sup>of</sup> the Irish word cais, <sup>a habitation</sup> which is cognate to the Latin Casa, casula, castrum, Castellum, and perhaps ast, a stone; for we do not find it applied to any kind of monuments left by the primitive Irish but stone forts.

of this ancient Caicéal or stone fort, <sup>however</sup> no vestige remains at present its site being occupied by <sup>a splendid group of</sup> ecclesiastical structures, some of which were erected at a very ancient period. They are as follows:

1. The Cloigtheach or Round tower. This is on the N. E. side of the group. It is in beautiful preservation, but it is not easy to describe

describes it accurately. It is <sup>ft in</sup> 9.7 feet in <sup>internal</sup> diameter (335)  
301  
at the base, but I could not ascertain the thickness of the wall as the original doorway is <sup>filled</sup> built up with modern masonry. The doorway by which it is entered at present was broken upon <sup>it</sup> when the modern Cathedral was erected with which it communicates, but this side of the tower is <sup>so</sup> dovetailed into the wall of the Cathedral that I could not ascertain the thickness of its wall. The original doorway is placed <sup>on the south side</sup> at the height of 11 ft from the ground on the outside. On the inside it is <sup>ft in</sup> 6.5 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 2.2 in width at the bottom and it forms a semi-circular arch at the top. The first story was dark; the second was lighted by a quadrangular window placed on the east side; the third by a quadrangular window placed on the North side; the fourth was lighted by a similar window on the South side; <sup>and</sup> the fifth or highest story was lighted by four quadrangular windows placed immediately under the cap. The <sup>conical</sup> cap is nearly perfect, which is rarely the case with the round towers of Ireland;

14/F/18/25 (3) The

(336)

302 The two first floors rested on joists supported by holes <sup>in</sup> in the sides of the tower; the others were supported by rests in the same.

The wall, as far as I could ascertain on the <sup>would appear to be</sup> inside, ~~is~~ 4" 4 in thickness, but I cannot speak with certainty as the original doorway is <sup>stopped</sup> built up with rough masonry. We have no historical evidence to prove the age of this tower, but it is highly probable that it was erected in the ninth century when Cashel was raised to the dignity of an archiepiscopal see. It looks as old as most of the Round Towers of Ireland but very few of them are older than the 9<sup>th</sup> century.

This tower is 90 feet in height and 56 feet in circumference.

2.

## Cormac's chapel.

(337) 2013

This is a small stoneroofed church of considerable beauty, with two side square towers in remarkably good preservation. It is divided into nave and choir, the nave measuring on the inside <sup>ft in</sup> 30.3 in length and <sup>ft in</sup> 17.7½ in breadth, and the choir is <sup>ft in</sup> 17.4 in length and <sup>ft in</sup> 12.11½ in breadth.

The place where the altar was fixed in the east gable of the choir is semicircular at top, and measures about 12 ft in height <sup>ft in</sup> 5.2½ in width and <sup>ft in</sup> 3.1 in depth in the thickness of the wall. Over this near the roof of the choir there are six heads, and others over the sidewalls.

The roof of the choir is supported by two semicircular arches intersecting each other, and the point where they intersect is about 15 feet from the <sup>floor</sup> ground. A lamp hung from this point.

The choir arch is very complex, being composed of several arches rising over each other, of which the lowest is on the choir side and the highest

on  
14/F/18/25(5)

(338)  
304 on the nave side). The part next the choir is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  wide and  $14\frac{1}{2}$  ft high and  $14\frac{1}{2}$  ft high which are springs from columns composed of two round & three square pilasters and measure  $8\frac{1}{2}$  ft from the level of the floor to the <sup>top of the</sup> capitals. This arch was originally semicircular but it is now a little warped by damp and the pressure of the superstructure.

The interior part of this arch springs from columns composed of three pilasters, of which the middle one is round and ornamented with spiral mouldings and the other two square and unornamented. The width of this part of the arch is  $10\frac{9}{16}$  ft and the height about 15 feet. Outside this division of the arch is a row of 37 heads, of which a few are now effaced; six of them are on the north pillar and as many on the south one. The outer part of this arch, which is the highest, springs from columns composed of three round pilasters, and is about  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ft in height. It is a good deal warped.

In the north wall of the nave close to the choir arch there is a semicircular-headed doorway leading into the north <sup>side</sup> tower above mentioned. It is composed of several <sup>small</sup> concentric little arches, of which the one next the interior of the tower was modernized, but the other three are of the original work. The highest <sup>division</sup> one which is on the nave side is  $9\frac{3}{16}$  ft in height and  $6\frac{10}{16}$  ft in width, and its supporting pillars are  $5\frac{11}{16}$  ft in height to the top of the capitals. The modernized part is  $6\frac{5}{16}$  ft in height and  $2\frac{8}{16}$  ft in width.

Opposite this there is another doorway leading into

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into the southern side tower and measuring <sup>ft in</sup> 5"2  
in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 2"4 in width at top and bottom.

At the distance of <sup>ft in</sup> 14"3 from the doorway, in the north wall above described, there is another very beautiful doorway composed of several concentric <sup>semicircular</sup> little arches rising above one another towards the outside. The interior part of this doorway is <sup>now</sup> quadrangular (but this part is certainly modern) and measures <sup>ft in</sup> 6"10 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 3"2½ in width. The next division to this on the outside is <sup>ft in</sup> 8"8 in height, but its breadth cannot be determined; the second division is <sup>ft in</sup> 4"10 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 4"10 in width; the third division <sup>ft in</sup> 9"0 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 4"11 by <sup>ft in</sup> 6"4; the fourth <sup>ft in</sup> 9"8 by <sup>ft in</sup> 6"0; and the 5th division which is the outermost and highest, is <sup>ft in</sup> 10"7 by <sup>ft in</sup> 7"8, but the western side is destroyed and the width can only be obtained by calculation.

Over the square part of this doorway is a rude representation of a lion and a certain taking aim at him with a bow and arrow. Opposite this in the south wall there is another doorway now stopped up with rough; it measures on the inside <sup>ft in</sup> 8"1 in height, and <sup>ft in</sup> 3"5 in width, but its dimensions lessen towards the outside.

There are four niches in the north wall of the nave and five in the south wall each about <sup>ft in</sup> 5"10½ in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 2"8½ in width, and three niches

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each of the side walls of the choir. Gilt statues stood in these niches according to tradition, and the present guide or keeper of the rock asserts that he saw some of them in good preservation. The first floor over the nave rests on seven arches which are perfectly semicircular and is about 24 feet in height from the level of the floor.

The west gable contains a round-headed doorway which communicates with the great Cathedral but it is not original, and it is now impossible to ascertain whether there was an original doorway here or not.

There were three semi-circular-headed windows on the same gable, but they are now built up except the middle one, which was opened about ten years since by Archdeacon Cotton.

The northern tower had no stone stairs, but it had five floors as appears from its windows and apertures; its cap or roof is pyramidal on the outside and, like the cap of the South round tower on the inside.

A spiral stair case, <sup>consisting of 38 stone steps</sup> leads up to the <sup>rauled</sup> arched floor over the nave through the south tower, the interior of which is round as far as the steps extend, but from that to the top it is square. Its internal diameter is 5 feet. The stone steps are much injured, but such of them as are perfect measure 2 feet in length  
7 inches

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8-30-7

7 inches in height, <sup>12 in</sup> 1.2 in depth next the wall and inches at the opposite extremity.

The chamber over the nave, into which this spiral stair case leads, is 27 feet in length and <sup>16.5</sup> 16.5 in breadth on the inside and its walls are <sup>4.9</sup> 4.9 in thickness. It has three doorways and six windows. Of the doorways one leads into the north side tower, another into the south tower and the third into another chamber over the choir. Of the windows two are placed on the south wall, one on the west gable near the top of the roof, & three on the east gable of the nave. The more southern window on the south side is modern; it is of a quadrangular form and constructed of cut lime stone; the other is placed near the south west corner and measures <sup>2.5</sup> 2.5 in height and 6 inches in width. This window is decidedly original. The window on the west gable is square, constructed of cut lime stone and decidedly modern. There is a fire place under it, on the antiquity of which I am unable to pronounce an opinion with any confidence, but by comparing it with Columbkill's house at Kells one might suppose it ancient.

Of the three windows on the east gable of the nave one is placed near the top and is of an oblong form and decidedly modern, and the other two about 5 feet from the level of the arched floor and unquestionably ancient. One of them is near the N. E. and the other near the S. E. corner; the former, <sup>is semicircular at top</sup> measures on the inside <sup>3.4</sup> 3.4 in height and <sup>3.6 1/2</sup> 3.6 1/2 in width; in the interior of the wall it assumes a quadrangular form and measures <sup>1.11</sup> 1.11 in height and <sup>1.6</sup> 1.6 in width but on the outside it is rectangular at the bottom and semicircular at top and measures <sup>1.7</sup> 1.7 in height and 5 1/2 inches in width. The latter

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308 window is of the same form and dimensions with the former on the inside, but its outer part extends obliquely <sup>in a S.E. direction</sup> in the wall. This part of it is rectangular at the bottom and semicircular at top and measures  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in height and 4 inches in width.

Of the three doorways above mentioned as leading from this chamber, the northern one is quadrangular & measures 6 ft in height and  $2\frac{3}{2}$  in width, and the southern one is of the same form and measures 6 feet in height and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in width, but eastern one leading into the chamber over the chair is semicircular at top and measures  $6\frac{1}{9}$  in height and  $2\frac{6}{7}$  in width. The gable on which it is placed is here  $3\frac{1}{6}$  in thickness. You descend from this doorway into the chamber over the chair by six stone steps each 9 inches high ~~and~~ 10 inches in depth and extending the entire breadth of the doorway.

The chamber over the chair is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  from E. to W.  $11\frac{1}{5}$  from N. to S. It is lighted by 3 windows placed on the E. gable, one near the top of the gable and two a few feet over the floor, one near the N. E. and the other near the S. E. corner of the chamber. The northern one is quadrangular on the inside and measures  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in height and  $1\frac{1}{6}$  in width, but on the outside <sup>it</sup> is very nearly circular and measures 10 inches in diameter. The southern window is also quadrangular on the inside and measures  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in height and  $1\frac{1}{9}$  in width; on the outside it forms a round hole not more than 6 inches in diameter. The third window

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window, (which is placed near the top of the 309 gable, as already observed) is quadrangular inside and outside, but I could not obtain its dimensions.

The gables are very sharp, and <sup>outside of the</sup> the roof corbeled so as to form a pediment pitch. The stair case in the south tower is lighted by four apertures of the highest is quadrangular on the inside and round headed on the outside, and the other three quadrangular on both sides.

(See De Noyer's Sketch)

### 3. The Cathedral.

This is a building of great extent, but I should think not more than four centuries old. It consists of nave, choir and transepts all in the pointed style. The choir is <sup>ft in</sup> 90.7 in length and <sup>ft in</sup> 27.7 in breadth, and the nave <sup>ft in</sup> 73.9 in length and <sup>ft in</sup> 31.4 in breadth. The breadth across the transepts from the north to the south window is 133 feet and each transept is 32 ft in width. The east window which was a magnificent <sup>Gothic</sup> one divided by stone mullions ramified above and forming numerous compartments of various figures, is now nearly destroyed, but the present keeper of the Rock remembers to have seen it nearly perfect. The choir arch is <sup>ft in</sup> 22.9 in width and 51 ft in height. It is pointed and of magnificent workmanship. The choir ~~is~~ <sup>was</sup> lighted by twelve Gothic windows, still in good preservation, six on each side wall, besides the great east window already mentioned. Each gable of the transepts has three

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31 Windows of great height, pointed on the inside and round-headed on the outside, and over the middle window in the north gable there is a small round window divided into five compartments.

#### 4. The Bishop's Castle.

This castle, which is said to have been the palace of the archbishops of Cashel, is a strong, but by no means an extensive building. It is connected with the west side of the nave and measures <sup>on the outside</sup> 28 ft from East to W. and 43 ft from N. to S. It is five stories high.

#### 5. The vicar's hall.

This building lies to the south of the group <sup>near</sup> the edge of the rock; ~~it~~ it is a long house divided into several apartments, but neither ancient, magnificent nor curious. The west part of it <sup>which</sup> seems more ancient than the east part is 76.2 <sup>ft</sup> in length and 29.3 <sup>ft</sup> in breadth, and its walls are 4 feet in thickness. The east part is 65 feet in length and of the same breadth with the western part.

Between the doorway of this building and the south door of the Cathedral is situated St. Patrick's Cross which is now much injured. It exhibits on the west side a representation of the Crucifixion, and on the east a bishop both much effaced. Its pedestal is a large block,

of

of granite <sup>8 1/2 in</sup> high <sup>8 in</sup> 3.9 from E to W. and 3.10 from N. to S. Its shaft is 7 ft high. Its south arm is broken. I cannot believe that this is as old as the time of St. Patrick, but I think it was erected in the 12<sup>th</sup> century when Cormac's chapel was erected. The pedestal is perhaps the Leag Conthrige mentioned in the Tripartite I. 3. c. 29.

There are various inscriptions within the cathedral which Mr. Du Noyer will copy, and a pagan idol said to have been dug up lately.

\* About 60 yards east of this old church there is a small groat measuring 34 paces in circumference at the base and about 9 ft in perpendicular height

In this parish on the townland of Templequarter alias Grathamhagh an teampuill near the chapel of Rosegreen are some ruins of an old church which gave name to the townland. It can be ascertained from the fragments remaining that this building was 67 feet in length and 25 ft in breadth. There remain of it now but 34 feet of the length of the south wall and 18 ft of the north one. These fragments are 9 ft in height and 4 ft in thickness, and are built of large limestones irregularly laid and cemented with lime and sand mortar.\*

There is a large graveyard attached to this church still much in use.

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In a large level meadow in the townland of Ballydoyle (Baile Uí Dhubhghaill) which belongs to this parish there is a castle which goes by the same name with the townland. It measures on the outside 40 ft by 28 ft, and is four stories high. Its

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3/12 Its fourth floor rested on an arch which still remains, all the others were of wood. The corners of this castle are rounded on the outside, and its walls <sup>which are grouted</sup> are 8.6 thick at the base and about 50 feet high. Its doorway was on the S.W. side, but it is now nearly destroyed; its windows, <sup>which</sup> are some roundheaded, some pointed and others quadrangular, are constructed of cut lime stone; some of them are much injured.

There was another castle about a mile to the S.E. of this on the townland of Black Castle but it is all destroyed at present. Tradition ascribes the erection of both to the family of Mac Carthy, the royal family of Clunister of the Eugenic line. The sites of castles <sup>formerly</sup> belonging to the drama family in the townlands of Lyons town, Templequarter and Ballypadeen, but no parts of their walls are visible at present though they were all nearly perfect in the memory of old men still living.

At Camp on the River Suire in this parish about 2 Irish miles to the North of the City of Cashel there are small remains of two square castles. This is the place mentioned by the Four Masters in the following entry, at the year 1523.

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[Ann. 4. mastad]

Ath-an-Chamais. [Comp'd  
@18]

A.C.

5  
599

1523 The Son of O'Brien of Thomond (Seige,  
the Son of Torlogh, who was Son of Seige,  
who was Son of Torlogh, who was Son of  
Brien of the <sup>and in Thomond</sup> Battle of Nenagh) was  
Killed by a shot of a ball at the Ford  
called Ath-an-chamais upon the River  
Gure by Pierce Roe Butler, Lord  
Justice of Ireland. This Seige was  
of all his contemporaries the most  
dreaded by his enemies:

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On this townland of Campus and close to the River Suire on the east side there is an old grave yard, called Killeen in which parts of the foundations of an old church are visible; and in the south of the same townland there is another grave yard called Kill Christie or the Broken Church, in which formerly stood a church which is now totally destroyed. These grave yards are no longer used except for the interment of children.

On the <sup>rath</sup> fort of Rathcawn in a townland of the same name belonging to this parish are visible the foundations of old walls said to be the site of a friary; and to the east of the Rath there is a fragment of a wall said to be a part of a castle.

In the townland of Thurlesbeg there is a fragment of a castle which goes by the name of the townland. Its south wall remains to the height of about 30 feet, but even the foundations of the other walls are not traceable so that the extent of the building cannot be ascertained. The wall which remains is grouted, built of lime stone and <sup>ft in</sup> 5.6 in thickness. The natives have no traditional recollection of the family by whom it was erected or occupied. [See sketch.]

On the townland of Gortmakellis also in <sup>315</sup>  
 this parish there is a square castle the  
 walls of which are nearly perfect. It  
 measures on the outside 33 ft from  
 E: to W: and <sup>f. m</sup> 25.9 from N: to S: It is  
 five stories high; its third floor rested  
 on a strong arch still remaining, the  
 others were of wood and have long  
 since disappeared. Its windows are  
 seventeen in number, but of various sizes;  
 they are constructed of cut lime stone and  
 all round at the top. There is a semi-cir-  
 -cularheaded ~~window~~ doorway, on the west  
 side constructed of cut lime stone, and  
 a stair case leads to the top in the N: W:  
 corner which is lighted by four narrow  
 quadrangular apertures.  
 The walls of this castle are, <sup>grouted; they are</sup> about 55 ft  
 in height and 5 ft in thickness.

(See Du Noyer's sketch)

For names of other features in this parish see  
 the Field name Book.

Menagh } John O'Donovan  
 October 3rd 1840 }

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In the North transept of the cathedral the guide shews a pagan idol which, he says, was lately dug up out of the church yards, but I have strong suspicions that it is an eastern Idol placed here by some of our Irish Buddhistical antiquaries to impose on the curious. If it be genuine it is one of the most curious objects of antiquity hitherto discovered in Ireland. Jocelin in his life of St. Patrick, Chap. 74 says that when that Saint drew nigh to Cashel, the seat of the Kings of Munster, all the people were prostrated on their faces before an idol, but that as Dagon could not stand before the ark of the Lord so the idol could not stand before Patrick's. Jocelin adds that all the idols there fell prostrate to the ground at the approach of Patrick.

[Chronicon] Scotorum. R.I.A.]

Caisiol

A. D. 684. Mortalitas puerorum. bar magne abb nan-  
onoma loc neiac do poro abpysl. Cac cappl pmo bar.

833. Orzayn cluana dolcan ozeñ. juzut murene clua  
me noyr & loped & m<sup>m</sup> corpce doyz cille la pro-  
lym R<sup>y</sup> cappl. p<sup>te</sup> c<sup>ua</sup>. c. na na m<sup>ne</sup> d<sup>m</sup> co doyz  
accille.

852. Rt. Alcubur me cnaoda R<sup>y</sup> cappl dez.

856. O dolpzet me malpuan accappl zo auz zilla m<sup>am</sup>.

② 879. p<sup>ras</sup> Con<sup>r</sup> la donch R<sup>y</sup> cappl y la ce<sup>rb</sup> honop<sup>rb</sup>.

① " Ce<sup>rb</sup>at h. mo<sup>ch</sup>r<sup>gn</sup> R<sup>y</sup> cappl extenpo dolo<sup>re</sup> dez.

888. Donnch me dy<sup>ba</sup>barrenn R<sup>y</sup> cappl dez.

" Dub lactna me mailguat R<sup>y</sup>zhe cappl.

895. Duplactna me mailgu<sup>re</sup> R<sup>y</sup> cappl dez.

902. Rt p<sup>ro</sup>gu<sup>re</sup> R<sup>y</sup> cappl app oct.

900. Oellum belariz wuznar pe laizn, pe leze crin por  
perab wuan, in quo corone me culegnan Rj  
Capit, scriba optimus atqz episcopus, 7 ancoyza  
papienctissimus zaozoiol ocej epe .j. piach h ngr-  
adan o denlyr ipe no marb corne. pozertac me  
Subone Rj crasse crucei 7 cellac me ceptall Rj  
oppayze occip puz.

" in tetr an ancapa an Suiba Soela poayc Rj ca-  
pl Comlmanibade duxpa do cormac.

914. Rb flayzberie ayze Capit.

941 Wupczrtac me nell do dul zo capitol do tuzio juczazir  
por cellacian Rj capit zo <sup>ay</sup> Cellacian leyr zo wapo a-  
lajm doncha me plajn Rj epren e.

944. Rb. Ca zom pe cellacian capit por cnes me lon-  
can mris digne <sup>[Foy 1000 qdazayle]</sup> ubi multe ceciderunt. flayzberie  
me jmanajn Rj Capit dez.

954. Celtan Rj Capit dez.

957. Galpotayc Rj Capit dez.

959. Dub-cabgeinn me domn R<sup>i</sup> Cairpl asocius occisus est.
960. R<sup>t</sup>. Plaz mor por mit la Sneyra 7 galpa p-  
zrao me clest R<sup>i</sup> Cairpl asocius occisus est.
962. Gum donch me Celtain R<sup>i</sup> Cairpl.
1057. R<sup>t</sup> duncas h. doncha R<sup>i</sup> Cairpl dez.
1090. Donnall oheine ardepcop Cairpl a eym rle a  
cen crabas a ezna a deince per Neyon dez.
1101. Comrahl per NEYON v m mryceptaic  
obryain accairpol roim lee a cleptaic, a r an  
tuz mryceptaic Cairpol na R<sup>ioz</sup> na jobairt  
do dia 7 do pateraz.
1121. Sluaz leir [i]le toyelbaic o Concubairt] a munan,  
so no laireo sruo zair mor por cairpol a gum  
airzpod ardrionam; tairis traic deire anrbas  
uz dol po deap gum marbas an eo oheidm R. h.  
praicac mryeoaic o plazbirta R. iarzar Comaf  
a mryzior o loncaim a moran eile.
1124. Tadg me Cairta R. dermunan dez iar narzuz mor accairpl.

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AD.

1134. Coirreza Tempusl Coiramaic accaprol  
le maizib emon romlac a clepze.

» Got cloic pnesta do feruam r m Caprol na Ruz  
a amez fermion, ubal amb, m m d r ne pama  
zac cloice oi a ptebermnae ba pnam dona  
hezab am maiza capl, a abpantab an maiz  
am ceona, an tanz coar clepuz conaf uozab  
po opan da.

RIA

Eoganacht Chaisil [Chronicon Scotorum]

<sup>c49</sup>  
oio. rēo beann R muman quievit.

rēo beann don eozanar  
nar braccar mairz petar  
dianad R zcymmar  
da traccar dan braccar.

Al pzae an zan po cpotha  
abrobdada po boza  
ce pa becan por amam  
y dteyr do mair Muman.

puzm me ada R Muman indas de quo dictum.

in Muno pe lū puzm  
me aloia beann abreaga  
poboy lan aculeada  
poboy torcarz atreba.

047.



047.

Cetere nol cobuy Rí mīān, re loican mē  
 caelāic co laiznib̄ popi genē ic peiāz neſam  
 in quo cec̄t zom̄iāi nīla, zanaiffi Rīz lochlan  
 a da ces dec̄ im̄i Raor̄n̄ pe zizḡmāic Rī  
 loia zabar popi genē in daire dīr̄re dā  
 Conā in quo cec̄t da p̄icēz dec̄c. Raor̄n̄  
 re neozanacht caiff̄l popi genēib̄ az dun  
 Arois̄t̄uile in quo cec̄t cuizces.

1092. Doncha mē caiff̄aiz R̄ lozanāra do maib̄ad.

RIA

Guishal

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[Ann. 4. Marten]  
from printed copy  
comp. with Ms. Ans  
J. B. D. ed. R.

Caisiol (Cashel)

A. D. 602. Cath Cairil fionnbair.

032. Dronz moir do inuirtzi Cluana-me. noip do  
riarbás la perolm me Cmuirtain y Cairil. 7 po  
loipce atterimom uile laip zo doipur á cille.

034. Maip om yu Caathal me Aylella popi feshimio me  
Cmuirtain y Cairil hi maiz m' bas, m' po maip=  
bairt pochaidé conas do po maipde  
Ropzari zena connachta hi maiz m' niptari fanna  
Abpas nech pe feshimio cip dia ta loch na calla.

046. Roinés yu n Eozanacht Cairil popi zalt occ' dum  
ffele tulle apun, m' po maip' euz ced' oib

049. Olchobair me Conaeda y Cairil decc.

051. Ashzenan .i. me Donnagale y Cairil, decc.

054. Aholpeachlam me Aholquain do dul co cairil apun  
zo tuce zalla papi apun do moip.

071. Inuirt' connacht la domchad me Dub' adboipenn la yuz  
Cairil, 7 la cairball con Oryuzib.

072. Cairball me Concoipne mozdaimna Cairil decc.

085. Dunch' me Dub' adboipenn y Cairil decc

090. Dublachena me Aholzuada y Cairil decc

903. Cath beat' apuzhna yu pplan me Aholpecht yu Epi, 7  
yu ccairball me apuzpizern yu lauz, 7 yu caathal me Concobair

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92. Connachto, popi Cosbmac me Cuslenagh in Cassl.  
eA. 92. Flathbertach me ionnaimen in Cassl do dul dia  
oithche, 7 loican me Conhuzam<sup>do</sup> zabast iuge Cassl.

937. Ceallachan in Cassl co pperasb qum 7 macca Cyno  
con zalt puppe. Lapsi 1410e, co tucpat epech moir  
7 bnoio.

938. Ahi moir ma ceallachan in Cassl for Opraizib.

939. Cechuomn de lap na Despb, 7 la h Opraizib for in d  
Cassl du ptoperacai ih. qumiceit<sup>sup</sup> do thionol Conall  
7 eo<sup>g</sup> 7 antuarceit apchua co h Oit<sup>con</sup> do poez da  
dech ced lap do zleme zupzedach mo pochla, 7 no  
tappmchill Epi lapin ch ppi pampze co maiche acha-  
chach, 7 do beic Siyque tgeama achaach hi nshill-  
mur lap. Do chois<sup>ra</sup> iapi colazit, 7 no tualpac lapiz  
puchbapic ppi, conas<sup>o</sup> papi despb occa fo deois  
qumaco, 7 do pat loican in laiz lap. Kame om zo  
fioiu qum, 7 pobtai eplama roisde popi aciom do  
chach ppi, conasheo no cunpet fo deois Ceallachan  
do thabapic diaccim, 7 do buecha gemel papi la  
qumiceit Do deoch<sup>ra</sup> iapi zo comachtasb 7 taimc-  
Conchubai me tapoz in a dast, 7 in tapat gemeal  
na zlap papi. Do maiche iapi ppi zo h Oslach sup an  
moghi in ppi in nshillmur lap, 7 bat anpde co <sup>chis</sup> cen<sup>ra</sup> moir  
moir oc pleducc, 7<sup>ra</sup> Chup na zell in a eacimaz na pe  
ppi zo Donnch<sup>ra</sup> in Epi uapi a pe boi a Teim<sup>ra</sup>, 7 ap do paimc  
an iuge. Con<sup>ra</sup> do tabe ceallain lap aduib<sup>ra</sup> an paim.  
Do chois<sup>ra</sup> qumiceitach fo der co cappel caim caicee cass.  
Co tucc Ceallachan na celapi in no zab<sup>ra</sup> zill oile app.

Not in MS.

*Continued*

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[Ann. to Master]

~~1357~~

from printed copy

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copied with *Ms Annals* (B.6.2)

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in connacht, 7 do paterat uile gilla do nuz aslech, 7 do  
papat po pp, 7 cean compac.

ed. D. 1091. Gonaet na giora tizeina laigri, 7 mac apothuan  
me Concorine do chomhuicem itig in byuanh  
ccapeal.

1092. Domich me Captaiz tizeina Eozanachta Cappl do  
niab la ceallachan Cappl.

1101. Comodal letche giora h ccappol in apuicheitach na m-  
byuan co maizib laoc 7 clei in hua n Dunagh uapalepp  
7 apuithonni Est conro ampp tuce apuicheitach na  
byuan an eobert na tuce Reine puam q. Cappol na  
pog do eadbanro do chpuib d eachasb Cen optam laoc  
na Cleymch papp acht quib orch Est co corchero.

1107. Cenocoi 7 ccappol doloret do chene doat eē da chappo,  
co perccat dabach eē mpo 7 byogait.

1124. Tadg me Capthaz tizeina Depimūm Orodan apum decc.  
papp bpennam jccappul.

1131. Apuithora na pocchla da apuiepp Cappl, 7 apuiceitach  
na h mopecht Comapba Comzall, decc in apidmāca  
an tper la d'October.

1134. Teamp do puim la Coribnac m m Capte in Cappl do  
choppete la Seanao Cleueach n Est an rom ionad.

1158. Domull na longapzagan apuiepp Cappl, apuiepp  
Apunan, Saor ap eacna 7 ap depe decc ma penoatāts

depeine

Cashel

(373) 477  
328

1179. Cashel was burned. Ann 4 Meisters

1195. John De Courcy and the son of Hugo de Lacy marched with an Army to conquer the English of Leinster and Munster. Charles the Red-handed O'Connor and the son of Costelloe with some of the English and Irish of Meath marched into Munster until they arrived at Imleach-Subhair (Emly) and Cashel, they burned four large Castles and some small ones.

1215. Dionysius O'Longagan, Archbishop of Cashel, died at Rome.

1255. Mac-Carbhull was installed Arch-bishop of Cashel.

1302. Stephen O'Bragain, Archbishop of Cashel, died.

The  
14/F/18/25 (33)

48 (374)

329

1551. The Archbishop of Cashel (Edmond Butler, the Son of Pierce, Earl of Ormond) died.

1581. The Earl of Desmond marched with an Army to the plains around Cashel, in Munster, and to Cashel itself. His forces seized upon prodigious quantities of all sorts of property, such as Copper, Iron, accoutrements, apparel, and great and small Cattle, so that they plundered the whole district. As they were carrying off these spoils, they were overtaken by a strong body of Troops from Trian-Chluana-meala and Middlethird. A strong force also overtook them on the banks of the Seire & skirmished with them from Dun-Sargach (Cahir) to Magh-Aille. The Earl ordered that parties should

be.

he left in ambush to impede the progress of the  
 youths who were in pursuit of them; but the  
 pursuers having escaped the ambush, the Earl  
 himself turned round upon them, and his  
 army then proceeded to slaughter and kill them  
 on every side, in the van and in the rear; so  
 that the pursuers lost upwards of four hundred  
 men in that engagement. The Earl of Desmond  
 returned to Catherlach in triumph and exultation.

8  
1721

1600. O'Neill (Hugh, the son of Ferdnagh, who was  
 son of Con Bacach) mustered an army in the  
 month of January this year and proceeded to the  
 south of Ireland to confirm his friendship with his  
 allies and to wreak his vengeance on his enemies  
 When O'Neill was out of the province of Ulster he  
 passed along the borders of Breifny & Meath

and

14/F/18/25(35)

33) (376)

and through Delvin More, which latter territory he proceeded to lay waste, until the Baron of Delvin (Christopher, the son of Richard, who was son of Christopher) came and submitted to him. He also ravaged Kilkenny west and all the property of Theobald Dillon. He then advanced to the Gates of Athlone, and proceeded southwards through Clan-colman, Kenc-Hiachack and Fearkeall. In this country he remained nine days encamped and the inhabitants of Fearkeall, upper Leinster and West Meath submitted to him and formed a league of friendship with him.

On leaving this country O'Neill passed over the western brow of Slieve Bloom, and sent both three parties in one day to ravage Ely  
in

Enkel

in consequence of the enmity he bore  
O'Carroll (Salvagh, the son of William Ode,  
who was son of Ferganaim) and in revenge  
of his abominable and unpardonable murder  
of the Gentlemen of the Mac Mahon's of Oriel,  
whom he had under his protection and hired  
in his service, as we have it stated in the  
preceding year. Revenge was taken of the  
territory of Ely for this detestable action.

\* \* \* \* \*

After this O'neill moved forward to the <sup>frontiers</sup> borders  
of Bealach-ma-Muighe-Dala, to Poscrea, &  
Ely-Cairin, to Coar-Feineadh, pitching his Camp  
where-ever he stopped until he arrived at the gate  
of the Monastery of the Holy-Cross. They were not  
long

14/F/18/25 (37)

333 (378)

long here when the holy cross was brought out to induce protection, and the Irish presented great gifts and offerings to its keepers and the Monks in honor of the God of the Elements. They gave protection to the Monastery & shewed respect to its walls and glebe lands, and to all its inhabitants. O'Neill remained for some time in the month of February, on the borders of Ely, (i.e. Eliogarty) in the west of the Country of the Butlers, along the Suire, and in Kilnamanagh.

The Earl of Armond (Thomas, the son of James, who was son of Pierce Butler), the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Edward, who was son of Garrett) and the Baron of Delvin (Christopher, the son of Richard, who was

was son of Christopher) and all those who were obedient and loyal to the Queen from Thence to Dublin, were threatening every Night to attack O'Neill, but although they meditated so doing they never put it into execution. O'Neill afterwards advanced to the Gates of Cashel, where he was met by the Earl of Desmond, (James, the Son of Thomas Roe, who was Son of James, who was Son of John) who had been appointed Earl at his (O'Neill's) own command, and by his authority. They were rejoiced to see each other and proceeded together westwards across the Suire by the rout of <sup>Enamh-choilly</sup> Brantill, Slievernamuck, the East of Slieve Clare, Bearna dearg, through Clann Gibbon, through the Country of the Rockes and the territory of Barry More. &c &c.



335 1601. \* \* \* \* \*

[See Ormond at this year, 1319 for the entry of this Article]

As soon as the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland heard that O'Donnell was on his march towards him, he sent Sir George Cusack the president of the <sup>two</sup> Provinces of Munster with four thousand soldiers to meet him and prevent him from making his intended march by blocking up the common road against him. When O'Donnell heard that the president had arrived in the vicinity of Castel with this numerous Army, he proceeded with his forces from Slay-Cairin through the upper part of Ormond through Down and <sup>by</sup> the Monastery of Down, through Blann-  
william on the <sup>banks</sup> bank of the Shannon and passing by the gates of Limerick in a south westerly direction, he made no halt or delay by day or night until he crossed the River Maig into Slay-Connell-  
Guara. As soon as the president perceived that O'Donnell had passed by him into the fastnesses of the Country and that his plan was frustrated, he returned back with his Army to the Lord Chief Justice.

[comp'd by me from 1179 @ 16]

Patriek

A.D.

432. Patrick, a Bishop came from Rome into Ireland, and propagated the Christian Religion all over the Land. He baptized Angus, Son of Madraoch King of Cashel & Desmond.

604. Dioma, Son of Roman, Son of Angus, Son of Carthan Liann, was King of Cashel this year.

627. This year died Cathal, Son of Aodha-Hloin Chathrach King of Cashel and Desmond, and Failbhe Flaun succeeded him in the throne.

820. Feidhlim, Son of Briombhain became King of Cashel and Desmond.

848. Maolseachlain, Son of Madruan gave the Danes battle at a place called

14/F/18/25(41)

337  
~~158~~ (382)  
A.D.

Called Ifforaig wherein 700 of the latter were slain. Ollobhar King of Cashil gave the Gentiles (i.e. the Danes) battle at Scith-Meachtain in Desies, where Tomar a Danish chieftain was slain together with 1200 of his forces:

Ollobhar himself was also slain there. The Princes of Eoganacht Chaisil gave the Danes battle at Dum-Maoltuile where 500 of the latter were slain.

856. There was a great war between Madscahlainn and the Danes wherein many people were slain. And Madscahlainn went to Cashil this year.

872 - Cindaola, Son of Madguala, Son of Moch Thiagurman, King of Cashil died.

Cornaght

AD

873. Conzacht was plundered and destroyed this year by Donogh, son of Cubh da choircan King of Cashille and by Carrolle at the head of the forces of Osory.

901. This year Cingeagan King of Cashille was dethroned and Cormac Mac Guilleannan set up in his room.

902. Liingain, son of Gorman, King of Cashille was slain by his own people.

903. Cormac Mac Guilleannan Arch Bishop of Cashille ascended the throne of that Principality.

944. A battle was fought between Callachan Caisil and Cinneide, son of Lorcan, at Maighe-duine where many were slain on both sides.

Fláithbheartach, son of Toironhuinean  
Abbot and Bishop of Inis-Catha and King  
of Cashill, died this year.

954. Ceallachan-Caisil, died.

957. Maolfortharta, King of Cashill, died.

(Dub-da-Choircean King of Cashill  
was slain by his own people, viz. by Maolmhúadh  
Son of the Eoganacht of Sibh-Liathain after  
he had gained a considerable victory  
& made great slaughter of the Danes  
at Rathnamonamoire (i.e. the Fort of  
the great Morass).

960. Feargus, Son of Cleireach was slain  
by his own people, viz. by Maolmhúadh, Son  
of Broin and his adherents; in revenge for  
not having assembled his forces against  
Donall, Son of Mottagh Son of Niall, who  
came

A.D.

(385) 188  
[Annals of Innisfallen] 340

Came the preceding year to ravage Cashill.

961. The Danes of Waterford came to Loch-  
-Goir where they were met and defeated  
with great slaughter by Mahowin or Mahon,  
son of Kennedy and Donogh, son of Ceallachan  
Chuisib.

968. The Battle of Sulchoid was fought this  
year by Mahon son of Kennedy King of  
Cashil against the Danes; the latter were  
routed and 3000 of them slain: they were  
also pursued to Limerick <sup>h</sup> where numbers were  
put to the sword, their mansions burnt,  
and much gold, silver and other riches  
taken from them. N. B. Brian, son of  
Kennedy was commander in this battle.

Cunningham

14/E/18/25 (415)

(386) ~~114~~  
341

49.

1014. Dinghall O Donohue King of Eoganacht<sup>2</sup>  
Chaisil marched to ravage the country  
called Grein-Chliach\* on which expedition  
he slew Donn, Son of Roderick prince  
of Ma.

1045. Carthach, <sup>Son of Saorbreathach (or Justinus)</sup> Son of Donogh, Son of Cealr

Lachan Cathill, was this year burnt  
in a house which was set on fire over him  
by the Son of <sup>Loneygan) son of</sup> Donchuan, son of Kennedy,  
many other people of distinction were also  
burnt there. From this Carthach are  
descended, the Mac Carthays.

1052. Mac Craith O Donoghue, prince of  
Eoganacht Chaisil and heir apparent to  
the Crown of Munster, died this year.

\* Knock-Greiny so called.

1057. Donogh O'Donoghue, prince of  
Eoganacht Chaisil, died this year.

1063. Donogh, son of O'Brien, and his son  
Morogh, marched across the Shannon  
north and made seizures at Liabh Ardach  
in Eoganacht Chaisil which were rescued by  
Turloch at the plain of Moin-ghcalin  
where a battle ensued in which Donogh  
and his son Morogh were routed and great  
slaughter made of their forces.

1092. Doncha Mac Carthy King of Cashell  
was killed.

1098. Donell O'Hayne Archbishop of Cashell,  
and of all Ireland, a devout prudent  
man, the most free and charitable of any  
in Ireland, died.

A



343

1101. A convention of the people of Ireland, by Muirheartach O'Brien in Cashel, with the nobility and the clergy of Ireland.

It was then Muirheartach gave Cashel of the Kings to God, and to Patriots.

1121. A great hosting by Terlagh O'Connor, along with O'Neill to Slabh-na-mban-fionn, in the Coganacht of Cashel, and took from thence great prey.

1124. Tadhg Mac Carthy H. of Desmond, died very penitently in Cashel.

1127. Two churches at Lismore and a church in Cashel built by Cormac.

1134. The church of Cormac Mac Carthy in Cashel, was consecrated by the Arch-Bishop, and the Bishop of Munster, and the nobility of Ireland, both Laity & Clergy.

Cormac

A.D.

1138. Cormuck Mac Muiredy Mac Carthy, son of  
 Lann-breathach, son of Donough, son of  
 Ceallachan Cashell, N. of Desmond, protector  
 of all Munster, the most devout and valiant,  
 and the most free and liberal, of Victuals,  
 of Cloths, having erected a church in Cashell,  
 and two at Lismore, was killed by Dermot  
 Sugash O'Connor Kerry, he being instigated  
 thereto by Terlag O'Brien his son-in-law,  
 and his gossip.

1158. Donell O'Lonagan, Archbishop of Cashell,  
 of the tribe of Dalgais, died.

1178. Donell Mac Amhlaibh more O'Doncha with  
 Cuilean O'Cuilean, and the chieftains of Desmond,  
 preyed and plundered the plains of Cashell, for  
 the prey and slaughters committed by Donell  
 more

345 ~~400~~  
(390)

more O'Brien upon <sup>them</sup> in Desmond and in  
Kerry.

1179. Lismore, Cashell, Magh-femen, and  
Bradfinan were plundered by the Galls, and  
burnt by them afterwards.

1182 Donnell O'Huallachan Archbishop of Cashell  
died.

1207. Mahon O'Heyno Archbishop of Cashell,  
and the Pope's Legate, died in the Monastery  
of the Holy Cross, having repented, and being  
anointed before.

1289. David O'Carroll, Archbishop of Cassel  
died, and Dermot O'Progan succeeded him.

1303. Muireachach O'Carroll Archbishop of  
Cashell this year.

Comp'd  
C. B.

# Cashel

(393) 346

Ogygia - part III. ch. I. XXXI. Trans. vol. II. p. 302.

Fiach Broad-side, King of Munster, the great great grandfather of King Crimthann, had two sons Clills, distinguished by the surnames of Flammor and Flambeg. Clill Flammor, King of Munster, leaving no heir, adopted his brother Clill Flambeg. Clill Flambeg, King of Munster, had Achy, King of Munster, Paire Kearb, from whom O'Donnovan is descended; Lugad, and Eugecains.

\* \* \* \* \*

[p. 304.]

Coirc, the grandson of Clill Flambeg, by his son Lugad, the founder of the Kings of Munster, was the first who kept his court at Cashel, in the county of Tipperary. The place in which it was situate was called Coirc-eathrac, which the sons of Amergin, the posterity of Milesius, formerly possessed, extending in length from Tipraid-faran, near the abbey of the Holy Cross, called Anachtar-lamhann, to Demandreas, and the

14/E/18/25(51)

162 (394) north of Knochgrafain.  
347

RIA

De Burgo Hibemia Dominicana Caput vocat  
in XIX pag 235. Of the Monastery of St  
Dominick in Cashel in the County of Tipper  
ary in Munster. In the Year 1243

### Summary

II. Nomenclature & Description of the Town  
of Cashel

II. Founding of the Monastery something of  
its Founder a Archbishop of Cashel David  
Mac Snelly of the Order of Preachers.

I. Sale of the Land of Mac a C. Snelly<sup>s</sup>

III. The Sacred Reliques together with the Con-  
vent consumed by Fire & restored by another  
Bishop of Cashel John Cantwell

The Order of Hibemia Dominicana express  
themselves grateful to kind Benefactors in 1711 &c.

349 (398)

(750)

II This convent erected for an University in  
in the Year 1615

V The Walls of the Sacred Building, when  
as they are yet exist. of the Possession of the Estates

VI Bishops of Cashel. Inhabitants of the Dominican  
Order. There were moreover distinguished  
Members of this Convent.

VII The Surname of this Convent in the Year 1796

VIII *Casselia* by others *Cassilia* or  
*Cassella* in Irish. *Cassiel*, in English *Cashel*,  
is a small City of Munster in the County  
of Tipperary but not its Capital City for  
the County Justice & Meeting of Judges only  
is called Cassiel, Cassell or Cassell but at  
Blannet (V) for the above named Sunder County

---

IX *Sic* *Latine* *scribitur* in antiquo *catalogo* *Canonicorum*  
*Steban*





357 (400)

(752)

Five, from Lincolne. Twenty Eight from Galway  
Sixty Six, from Londonderry one St Andrew and  
Fifty Five.

ii<sup>d</sup> Within this City David MacTully (S) of  
of the Monastery of Clon, a Member of the same  
Order, Arch Bishop of Cashel, but previously Bis-  
hop of Clon from whom a more timely Mention  
will be made built the Monastery with a Church  
dedicated to St Dominick the Patron of the

iii<sup>d</sup> But after two Hundred years the Sacred  
Edifices & Monastery being destroyed by an unex-  
pected fire entirely, the then existing Arch Bishop of  
Cashel, whose name was John Cantua Carefull-  
ly renewed the same at his own Expence as Haris  
relates (1) from Fincht Collections adding that R. John  
Fib



(402)

~~754~~

353

II

Although for the most part the Monks of  
Siberia Dominicana that is Scindus Mts  
ley & Cunright only were Ministers and prebends  
called General Studies (Studia Generalia as was  
ordered by the Chapter General Conspitudo  
Generalis primis scilicet at Monis in the year 1616 for  
Monks two however that is one at Monis 1616  
but the other in this Monastery of Castel and clearly  
appears from the Writ of the above named Chapter (  
elsewhere mentioned (n)

✓ A great part of their ancient Monastery the Walls  
of the Church as yet remain entire notwithstanding  
the Ravages of Time as I have seen with my own eyes  
in the year 1754. than which I believe by as it now

Page 38 in Medicum adductis Sicca de H Antiquit

Siberia Cap XXVI Page 701. Thaurinus Vol VI Page  
222

Lis

755

(403) 7  
354

Which surely you can see more  
greater & more beautiful in the entire side of  
Sciberna Dominicana (or St. Francis have been long  
since granted to Quattro Plenius a Sancti 181)

vi I find no Bishop of this Archdiocese of the Order  
of Preachers except the above named David Mac  
Kelly Founder of the Monastery as is said before

But of the neighbouring Diocese of Trillick  
vulgarly Enly (or in the County of Siffery)  
where Castle is situated, as has been already said

there were two Bishops in the past Century directly

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177. Memorandum pag 230; Allegatus pag 19; Eccl

videlicet Tom 112 pag XIII. St. Mac. Kelly secund papam

scribitur & Kelly antiquissima ortholingu Regia Innanie

in hodierno tyro Galicensi plusquam quavis alia per

14/E/18/25 (59)

unio viam qua tale palat Sciberniam diffusa vis num at

355  
8(404)

756

directly succeeding each other that is Gaspar  
Boyton James O'Healy & Francis Albert & Brian  
changed an account of his Defense of the Catholic  
Faith of whom a more timely mention will be made (S).

Moreover there were other distinguished Men  
Members of this Monastery of Cashel by name John  
Heaquet the Baptist of whom beneath Gaspar Boyton  
& Mack Boyton to be mentioned in their own place

I think that Peter O' Mulryan is to be added to those  
in this place who studied at Louvain and in Spain. on his  
return to Louvain he was Master of the Novices and Superior  
and returning to his Country he was Prior at Waterford

aut in vir quidem Paquum ac Billalam referre et ubi  
Silliam aliquis non adest. Principales inclita hujus  
Stoepi Namis fuerunt de Agghrim de Gallagh & de Mullagh  
in pualato Agro Galicensi ubi dicitur in Normannicis  
aliqu

in nouebris (757)

(405) ~~405~~  
356

(w) Edm Edel at Men in Normany. Second stands  
in Langues so that he may be useful for  
the Service of God Religion in that Service at  
he died a pious Death in the same Place on  
the 4<sup>th</sup> Day of November 1706.

vii The Priors of this Monastery in the year  
1756 are R. O. Sr. Philip Dwyer Prior of the 11<sup>th</sup>  
Year of his Age of the 18<sup>th</sup> of his Profession;  
R. Sr. Thomas Clary of the 58 Year of his Age  
of the 35 of the his Profession. R. Sr. Labin  
Ryan of the 51 year of his Age of the 31<sup>th</sup> of his  
Profession; R. O. Sr. Vincent Breen Preacher Gene-  
ral of the 51<sup>th</sup> Year of his Age of the 26<sup>th</sup> of his  
Profession. R. Sr. John Flannery of the 16<sup>th</sup> Year  
of his Age of the 9<sup>th</sup> of his Profession.

14/E/18/25 (61)

atque ubi in Conaia sunt modica latifundia  
etiamnum



## Cashel

Cashel a good town, consisting of about <sup>county of</sup> ~~Seppenay~~  
600 houses, was the seat and metropolis  
of the Kings of Munster and famous for  
a synode held here by St Patrick in  
the reign of Congus the first Christian  
King A. D. \*\*\* and another by command  
of Henry II. 1158. which confirmed to  
him the Kingdom of Ireland, and enact-  
ed several famous constitutions by  
Christian bishops of Lisimore and legate  
The Cathedral, dedicated to St Patrick,  
the largest and most ancient in the  
Kingdom is commonly supposed to  
have been founded or restored by Cormac.

who

14/E/18/25 (63)



who was at once King and bishop  
there in the beginning of the tenth  
Century. slain in battle with Flann  
King of Ireland A.D. 900. and  
buried here. Hee was a prince of  
great learning and wrote in his native  
language a history called the Psalter  
of Cashel. Still extant and highly est-  
eemed. Donat O Languin, fourth bishop  
was the first invested with the pall by  
Pope Eugenius III 1152. The new town  
of Cashel was granted by the pope 1224  
to archbishop Abner, who granted or  
confirmed it to a Provost, Knights-burgesses  
and his Seneschal. Sir David le Latimer  
founded here a Lazar house united to  
the

Cistercian abbey 1272. Archbishop McCarroll  
founded the benedictine abbey of How on  
the Rock of Cashel 1269. but given to  
cistercians; of which noble ruins remain<sup>e</sup>

Here was also a Dominicans abbey  
founded 1243.† by archbishop McKelley  
rebuilt by archbishop Cantwell 1480. the  
noblest and most beautiful of the order  
of Ireland. The Cathedral ~~stands~~ stands  
without the City on a steep rocky hill  
much exposed to winds and is a very  
antient extensive and handsome Gothic  
structure. measures about 200 feet from  
east to West was supposed the first  
stone building in Ireland) and built

---

by  
{ Archdale 647 } { Archdale 649 } { War. Hams.  
{ I-1661, 167, 171, 181  
14/F/18/25 (650)

by Donald O'Brien King of Perinick  
about the arrival of the English 1169.  
where Cormac's old Church 30 feet  
by 18 was made a Chapel or Chapter  
house on the South Side of the Choir

The Chapel is a very curious structure  
in a style totally different from the  
Church, being two centuries older, the  
ceiling vaulted and the outside of the  
roof eekled so as to form a pediment  
pitch; and at the east end are two small  
poures This building is not parallel with  
the Church which Dr Campbell suppo-  
ses was afterwards placed due  
east and west and the Chapel erected  
by Cormac King and Archbishop of  
Cashel

Cashed one the very Foundations of St  
 Patrick's original Church & In the  
 Church are several Monuments and  
 near it is a fine round tower on  
 the north side of the Choir communicat-  
 ing with the Church by a subterraneous  
 passage and supposed the oldest structure  
 on the Rock being built of freestone  
 all the other buildings being of the same  
 material with the Rock which is limestone  
 or marble In the ascent to the Church  
 stands a large Stone on which they  
 say every new King of Munster was  
 proclaimed. & Archbishop Hedians repara-  
 ired this Church 1421. and built a hall

14/E/18/25 (67) for

{ & Phil. Surv. 124. 120 } (n. b. 466. Gibson. See a  
 view of the Church and Rock in Harris's edition of Trav. and  
 visit. Mus. P. 6. VI. and a plan of the Church and inside view of Cormac's Chapel in  
 O'Halloran's

~~414~~ (414)

363

for the Vicars choral. The church was  
burnt 1195. by the earl of Rildone

and being fortified in 1641. with the

bishop's palace at the west end it was

taken by Storme by Lord Inchiquin.

It was repaired and used for divine service  
till 1761. when archbishops puce took

the roof of the choir and from that time  
this ancient fabric has so gone to ruins

that a succeeding archbishop finding it  
too much decayed to be reinstated.

built a handsome church in the town

below 70 feet by 110. which was finished  
and consecrated by the late archbishop

D<sup>o</sup> agard who presented to it a handsome  
organ built by Mr S<sup>r</sup> Green of London.

The

The archbishop 1777. resided in a house  
 on his own estate. There was also a Fran-  
 -ciscan friary. founded in the reign of  
 Henry III by William Hoackel: much  
 delapidated 1781. This town gave title of  
 viscount to the family of J. Bulkley. See  
 Thomas Bulkley was so created 1613.  
 and is succeeded by his lineal descendant  
 Thomas James present and 7<sup>th</sup> viscount  
 who was created baron Bulkley of  
 Great Britain May 11. 1784.

The Rocks of Cashel overlooks the town  
 and a great extent of Country. the most  
 fertile in the Kingdom. but wanting the  
 benefit of a navigable river, and very indiff<sup>r</sup>

Li Archdall 651. 652.

14/E/18/25 (69)

usually cultivated.

The title of Viscount Mount Cashel conferred from a place of this name in the family of Davys, became extinct in that family but was ~~restored~~ revived in the person of Stephen Moore. Esq of Moore park in the County of Cork 1766. who was the same year succeeded by his Son and Namesake 2<sup>nd</sup> Viscount and advanced to the dignity of Earl of Mount Cashel 1780.

Cassils.

County  
of

Down

Seine's most passes by Cassils. honoured  
by Pope Eugenius III with the see of an  
archbishop. to whom are subject many  
bishops. The river runs thence forming  
many Islands and encompasses what  
Castle which has a baron of the Butlers  
family, created by Queen Elizabeth;  
but his son disgraced himself by revealing  
his allegiance, and suffered for it. the  
castle being taken by the earl of Essex  
in 1694, and he thrown into prison.

Thence flowing by Down, a populous  
market town well fortified, and Carrick  
mac Guffin standing on a rock, whence



~~174~~ (418)  
36y

its name, the seat of the earls of Arundel  
(granted with the honor of earl of Caric  
to Edmonds Boteler or Butler by King  
Edward II.) it leaves Tipperary, and serves  
as a boundary between the counties of  
Waterford and Kilkenny

These places above mentioned are  
in the south part of this County.  
The north parts are poor and barren,  
with high mountains, of which twelve  
rising above the rest are called Phelam  
-ye-Modona. This part is called in Latin  
Arundin, in Irish Arundon, i. e. Front  
of Minister, and in English Arundel  
and by many more commonly Warmwood  
which

which owes all its fame to its Earls  
of whom it boasts many from James  
Butler to whom and his heirs Edward  
III granted this title for life with "the  
royalty and other liberties with Knights  
"sees in Tipperary" which his descendants  
still enjoy by favour of the Kings of  
England; whence this is reckoned a  
County palatine. and he has been by  
some styled earl of Tipperary.

The ancestors of <sup>this</sup> James were  
antiently honorary Butlers of Ireland  
whence they had this name of le Boteler  
or Butler. and are well known to  
be very nearly allied to Thomas Becket

369 archbishop of Canterbury, being descended from his sister, and after his murder the family were translated into Ireland by King Henry II. who thought to wipe off the odium of the deed, by heaping wealth and honours on Becket's relations.

The first earl of Armonde of this family James son of Edmund earl of Cambric married<sup>(c)</sup> a daughter of Humphrey Bohun<sup>d</sup> earl of Hereford by a daughter of King Edward I. which was their first step to this honour.

James his son by this marriage had from thence among the people the surname of the noble earl. Not to recite all the earls singly. James the fifth earl recovered

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{ Eleanor } { 4th } { Fourth } of

(42) 117  
370  
County  
of  
Down

Cassil

of Henry VI the little and honour  
of earl of Wiltshire for himself and  
the heirs of his body, and being deputy  
of Ireland as some others of this family  
have been and Treasurers of England,  
he was attainted by Edward the IV.  
and soon after taken and beheaded.

His brothers who were also attainted  
concealed themselves; John died at Paris  
alone without issue. Thomas by favour  
of Henry VII had his attainder taken  
off in blood, and died in 1515 leaving  
2 daughters: Anne who married James  
St Leger, and Margaret wife of  
William T. Bolton, by whom she had

---

Thomas  
(e) at the battle of Tewkesbury 1471.

14/E/18/25 (75)

~~422~~ (422)  
371

Thomas Bolleyn, whom Henry VIII.  
created first Viscount Rockford, then  
earl of Wiltshire and Ormonde. Having  
married his daughter Anne Bolleyn,  
mother of Elizabeth Queen of England  
whose memory will be ever dear to the  
English. On the death of Thomas Bolleyn  
Peter or Percie Butler a person of great  
affluence in Ireland, of the family of  
the earls and whom Henry the VIII. had  
before created earl of Upsay, obtained  
the title of Ormonde, and left it to  
his son James who had by a daughter  
and heiress of James earl of Desmond  
Thomas earl of Ormonde, now living a  
nobleman of approved Loyalty in  
dangerous

dangerous times, who married his only  
daughter to Sheffield Butler, his brother  
sister whom King James lately created  
Viscount Tulle.

As to what some of the Sists  
who would be thought authors of credit  
report of men in these parts turned every  
year into W. Poes. I count it fabulous  
unless perhaps they are seized with that  
exceptional melancholy which the Physi-  
cians call Lycanthropy which so disorders  
the imagination that they fancy them-  
selves changed into wolves. Nor do I  
presume to determine otherwise about  
those Lycans so much talked of in  
Livonia.

14/E/18/25 (77)

So much for the province of Munster  
for the Government of which Queen  
Elizabeth conceiving the most prudent  
measures for the benefit and advancement  
of Ireland appointed a Lord president  
with an assistant, two lawyers and a  
secretary to give the rebels and support  
the obedient. She obtained in 1565 Warham  
St. Peter of Knightly ranks and of great  
service in the affairs of Ireland, the first  
Lord president.

# Lisshel

County  
of  
Tipperary

This archiepiscopal town once the seat of royalty, and the metropolis of Munster has its situation 11 miles north east of Athassel and 7 in the western direction from Fethard. in 1216 Donat archbishop of this see erected the town into a borough & in 1320 it was encompassed with a stone wall

## Cathedral

Info

In this was a college consisting of a Steward, and 8 stipendiary vicars commonly called ye vicars of the college of ye cathedral church of St Patrick, who were constantly resident for the due celebration of divine service.

Inquisition ye Wednesday next after ye

feast.  
14/E/18/25 (79)



102 (426)  
375

feast of all saints XX. Elizabeth finds  
that Richard O Headen archbishop of  
Cashel being seized in fee of ye townlands  
of the little Grange near Ballykalahy &  
the town of Conyng with all their messuages  
lands and appurtenances in ye County of  
Tipperary by deed dated 16<sup>th</sup> July 1440  
did with ye consent of the dean & chapter  
grant the same for ever for their better  
support & Cultivation of divine service

The said lands were held from ye King  
& ye archbishop had made the said  
<sup>in orig.</sup> feoffment without obtaining ye royal  
licence & ye said vicars enjoyed ye profits  
of ye said lands to ye 3<sup>rd</sup> of october  
1539. And that Thomas Hackett of  
Cashel chaplain to Richard Hall  
bishops of ye same & Robert Hackett  
brother of Thomas & Philip son of

Richard

Richard Wall. received the said profits  
from ye said 3<sup>rd</sup> of October to ye day  
of the taking of this Inquisition, by virtue  
of a feofment. from ye stewards & vicars.

The Inquisition also finds that ye said  
Archbishop being seized in fee of certain  
lands & tenements with their appurtenances  
in the Baron & Humberleg in ye Croy of Pippenay.  
by feofment dated ye Saturday next after  
ye feast of St Laurence ye Martyr II  
R Henry VI. did grant ye same to  
Philip Walsh & Thomas Croy chaplains  
for ye use of ye vicars of this Colledge for  
the health of his soul ye souls of his  
parents predecessors & successors. to hold ye  
same for ever from ye chief lords of the  
fee by ye services due therefrom. ye said  
lands and tenements. were held from ye

King  
14/F/15/25 (8U)

King the said Archbishop made the  
feoffment without attaining the Royal  
licence And the said Philip Walsh &  
Thomas Croys & ye vicars of the college &  
their successors received & enjoyed ye profits of  
the said lands from the said Saturday next  
after the feast of St Lawrence ye Martyr  
II King Henry VI. to the said 3<sup>rd</sup> of October  
I Q Elizabeth & that the above ment.  
Thomas Hackett chaplain. Richard Wall  
Robert Hackett & Philip Wall received &  
enjoyed ye profits of the said lands of  
Baon. Thurles beg from the 3<sup>rd</sup> October I  
Q Elizabeth to the day of the taking  
of this Inquisition. and that the same  
are now received by them or their assigns  
by virtue of a feoffment made thereof  
by the steward & vicars of the said  
college with the consent of the archbishop  
& dean & chapter of ye said College church  
The

The said lands be in Baron Shurles by  
 one of the annual value of 5 s Irish  
 money. The Inquisition finds further that  
 ye said Steward and vicars since xv K  
 Richard II had acquired & were seized in fee  
 without the Royal licence of a mesuage in  
 easell with the appurtenances situated  
 in length between John Menares lands  
 on the west & Robert St Johns on ye  
 east in depth one end extends to the  
 High Street of Washel on ye south &  
 ye other to a rivulet on ye north. Also  
 another mesuage with its appurtenances  
 in St Johns street extending in breadth  
 between ye lands of ye Friars preachers on  
 ye south & the lands of John Young  
 on the north. in depth extending to St  
 Johns street on ye west & to the grounds  
 of Thomas Butler on ye east. Also a 3<sup>d</sup>  
 mesuage extending in breadth between

14/E/18/25 John

~~140~~ (430)  
379

John Youngs ground on the west &  
Patrick Sellers on the east: in depth exten-  
ding to the high street on the north & to the  
Earl of Ommonds on the south. The said  
messuages were held in ~~capite~~ from the arch-  
bishop in free burgage, one messuage  
by services. the messuage in St. Johns  
Street by service & 12. & 1/2 by service  
& 1/2. all Irish money. The Steward  
& vicars granted a feoffment of the  
messuage lying between John Measanes  
& Robert St Johns land to cornelius of  
Cushell merchant and his heirs that  
Cornelius and his son John enjoyed y<sup>e</sup>  
same to y<sup>e</sup> day of y<sup>e</sup> taking of this  
Inquisition. & that the Steward and vicars  
held the other 2. messuages to this time  
also. The said messuages & as of the annual  
value the 1<sup>st</sup> of 5. the 2<sup>nd</sup> in St Johns Street

of

of 2. and the 3<sup>d</sup> near John youngs land of  
16. all Irish money.

**Inquisition** the Thursday next after  
Whitsunday 20<sup>th</sup> Elizabeth finds that  
John Cantwell archbishop of Cashell  
being seized in fee of a messuage and  
garden within the walls of Colonnell  
extending in breadth between the ground  
of William Fagans on the north & the  
ground of Richard White, Walter Wall  
Henry White & Patrick Heamaghan  
on the south & in depth from Sogh<sup>st</sup> street  
on the west to ye town wall. on the  
east also another building between  
Morton Street on the north & the land  
of one Lawless on the south & in depth  
from Sogh<sup>st</sup> street. on the east to ye land  
of the said Morton on the east. that

the  
14/E/18/25 (85)

The said Archbishop on Tuesday next after  
the feast of St Bartholomew the apostle  
XX R. Edwards. IV granted the same to  
Robert Sall in the name of the college of  
Cashell & did appoint Thomas Tugan of  
Clonmell Buryers his attorney to give posses-  
sion of the same the said premises being  
held from the earl of Desmond in free  
burgage by service and the annual  
rent of 2. 3. with all services as of his  
manor of Clonmell. That the archbishop  
made the said possession without obtaining  
the royal licence or that of the Earl of  
Desmond. That the vicars of the college  
enjoyed the said premises to the morrow of  
St Patrick. 3<sup>rd</sup> R. Edward VI. That Edmund  
Bray late of Clonmell burgess & Michael  
his son and heir possessed the same from  
that time till the day of the taking of this  
Inquisition

(433) 789  
382  
this Inquisition by virtue of a feoff-  
ment from the said vicars. The annual  
value of the same being £. 3.

Inquisition 11<sup>th</sup> April XXI Elizabeth  
finds that Patrick Conroy of Cashell  
was seized in fee of a Stone house  
commonly called a Slate House with  
the appurtenances in Cashell which  
he held from the said vicars of Cashell  
by the annual rent of £. 3. end  
of  
ms.

### Hospital

An hospital for sick and infirm  
poor with 14 beds and 3 Chaplains  
was founded here to the honour of St  
Nicholas by Sir David de Patino senes-  
chal to Howard who was archbishop  
of Cashell granted from the year 1229

to  
14/F/18/25 (87)



to 1238. (a) the said archbishop granted to this hospital two flaggons of ale out of every brewing made for sale within the limits of 30 messuages in this town. (b) and David at succeeding present did by force and violence unite this hospital to the Cistercian abbey about the year 1272. (c)

### Dominicans Friary

was founded opposite adjoining the town (but not within the liberties of the corporation) and dedicated to Saint Dominick in the year 1243. by the archbishop David (W. Kelly) who was himself a Dominican, and supplied it with brethren from the priory of Cork. (d) General Chapters of the order were held here in 1289. and 1307. (e)

An accidental fire having destroyed this monastery it was rebuilt by

(a) was Bps. p. 471. King. p. 407. (b) King p. 404.  
(c) was Bps. p. 471. (d) was may. Bps. p. 472. (e) King p. 57 } the

(435) ~~17~~  
384  
The Arch bishop John Cantwell who was  
constituted both patron and founder by  
an instrument dated at Limerick  
about the year 1480: (1) and by the  
same Instrument it was declared that  
all persons assisting and agreeing to  
this new foundation should be brothers  
and sisters of their order and should  
partake of all masses, prayers, sermons  
vigils, and other good deeds of the brother-  
hood throughout the Kingdom in this  
life and afterwards they should enjoy  
eternal happiness.

1490 About this time William Duffe  
de Burgho was prior (2)

Edward Brown was the last prior  
note in Inquisition ye Monday next after  
whitsunday XXXI Henry VIII finds that  
the last prior on the vigil of Easter  
(1) was Pope p. 201. (2) King p. 89.

1535  
14/F/18/25 (89)

1535 did demise to Peter O Cuil, priest  
a messuage in Keshel for the term of  
60 years at the annual rent of £. 3.  
Irish and 11<sup>th</sup> April 1536. the said  
Edward demise to Walter Fleming of  
Keshel two messuages and 2 acres  
with their appurtenances in the said  
town for the term of 60 years at  
the annual rent of 16. 8<sup>th</sup> April xxxi  
Henry VIII. the said Edward surrendered  
this priory containing a church and  
belfry a dormitory a chamber with two  
cellars below. a cemetery two orchards  
and 2 gardens containing 2 acres all  
within the precincts & of no value  
besides the reprises. and 8 messuages  
10 gardens and two acres of land  
with their appurtenances of the annual  
value besides reprises of 57. 4. Irish money (h)

(h) Chief remembrancer, Auditor Generals office.

money.

(437) 128  
386  
8<sup>th</sup> May XXXV of same King this fine  
(sithes excepted) with its appurtenances  
and four gardens in leashe was  
granted for ever to Walter Fleming  
in capite at the annual rent of 2.6  
Irish money. (i)

Inquisition 11<sup>th</sup> April XXI Elizabeth (Ms  
finds that Walter Fleming of Cashel  
was seized in fee of this fine which  
he held in capite by knights service  
viz by the 20<sup>th</sup> part of a knights fee  
& the annual rent of 2.4. Irish  
money. (ii)

Inquisition 9<sup>th</sup> October VI Charles  
finds that Patrick Fleming was  
seized in fee tail to him & his  
heirs male of this maner with a  
church and helpe adonitay cloister  
half a cemetery & of all the castles

(i) auditors offi (ii) chief revenue

lands

14/E/18/25 (51)

lands & tithes belonging, also of  
 Cashel all the said premises being held in Capite  
 messuages & a garden in <sup>by</sup> Knights service  
 by the 20<sup>th</sup> part of a Knight's fee  
 & the annual rent of 2. 6. Irish money, <sup>(101)</sup>

and  
 of the

This monastery as lately viewed  
 was the noblest and most beautiful  
 building belonging to the Dominican  
 order in Ireland. (K)

### Howe Abbey.

Called also St Marys Abbey of the  
 Rock of Cashel, was situated near  
 the cathedral church and originally  
 founded for Benedictines; but the arch-  
 bishop David O'Connell having dreamed  
 in the year 1269 or 1277, that these monks  
 had made an attempt to cut off  
 his head he violently dispossessed the  
 unfortunate men of their house lands &c.

(101) Not seen (K) Bower p 236.

and

(439) ~~492~~  
388

and gave the whole of their possessions  
to a body of Cistercian monks, whom  
he brought from Mellifont in the county  
of Louth and at the same time took on  
himself the habit of that order. (U)

In this grant the archbishop includes  
the lands of Grythethoragi with its  
temporal and spiritual appurtenances  
together with the mill, the church of  
Glankeen and the chapel of the Buryage  
Milath with its appurtenances in  
(Leagh)  
C. Sychath, the townland of Ballymolund,  
the townland of Ballysymnath, 140 acres  
near the gate of the abbey, 12 acres  
in Clonketh, and all that land then  
in the tenure of Thomas de Gythard  
in Kilkbrath with all the appur-  
tenances ecclesiastical and civil a  
garden in the possession of William

(U) Year name. 13 p. p. 473. See

Mellifont  
14/E/18/25 (93)

Middleton: the two mills of Carnus  
situated near the old bridge, the moiety  
of the mill of Ballytoomas, and free  
commonage in Carnus for all their cattle  
Witnesses M. Archbishop of Emly R. Bishop  
of Cork: Matt and Gregor abbots of  
and Jerpoint and David Deane of Keshel.

This charter must have been granted  
between the year 1272. and 1275. and the  
same was confirmed to the Cistercians  
both by King Edward I. and II. (m)

(A.D. 1290) William the son of Thomas  
of Fethard made a considerable grant  
to this abbey and enumerating the  
several lands in Killybegland he added  
these words "For this grant the abbot gave  
me a sum of money with which I am  
"well satisfied". Dated at Waterford on the  
Sunday next after the feast of all Saints. (n)

(m) King p. 404. (n) id p. 407.

1300. Richard the abbot was sued  
by John the son of Richard for the  
sum of 18 mares. the abbot appeared, and  
in his defence said that he was not  
bound to answer, for that the action was  
said for 18 mares and in his pleadings  
John sued only for 14 mares and 6*l*.  
the plaintiff was amerced by the court. (v)

The said abbot and his successors  
held 3 carucates of land, 13 acres of  
meadow 40 of moor w<sup>th</sup> messuages and  
two miles in Caskel the same being  
a grant of the archbishop David (v)

1313. Thomas was abbot (v)

Patrick Stackbold was the last abbot.  
Inquisition ye Monday next after

note 200

ye feast of ——— XXXI. Henry VIII

finds that the last abbot was seized

(v) King. p. 261. (f) id. (a) id. p. 406.

4  
14/E/18/25 (95)



of a church and Steeple a cemetery, hall  
dormitory, four chambers, a kitchen  
a store a barn and orchard two stables  
two gardens and sundry other closes  
containing an acre of land all within  
the precincts, also 12 messuages, 24 gardens  
200 acres of arable 80 of pasture 12 of  
meadow, 1 of copse and a waarm  
in the townland of How Abbey annual  
value besides reprises  $\text{£} 6. 12. 8$ . 2 messuages  
2 gardens 140 acres of arable and a  
common of pasture containing 40 acres  
in Cashel with a measure of ale out of  
every brewing for sale in the said  
town, called the Mary Gillon annual  
value besides reprises  $\text{£} 5. 3. 4$ . a messuage  
20 acres of land and 20 of bog and

Grangary

Grangery annual value besides reprises <sup>392</sup>  
 16. two mpsunges 30 acres of land  
 and 20 of bog in little Grange annual  
 value besides reprises 16. of following  
 rectories now appropriated to the abbot  
 viz. Hows Abbey annual value besides  
 reprises 14. Grangery annual value  
 besides reprises 6. 8. Little Grange  
 annual value besides reprises 1. 3. 13. 4.  
 Lasmahud annual value besides reprises  
 14. and the vicarage of Radcliffe  
 annual value besides reprises 13. 4.  
 the said lands and rectories are  
 situated in this County. (v)

Inquisition on the returns of St Martin  
 XIX Elizabeth finds the 27 January 14  
 Elizabeth she demised to Sir Henry  
 Radcliffe

(v) Chief return.

14/E/18/25(97)

~~200~~ (444)  
393

Rudcliffe Kent this abbey with its  
appurtenances in the townlands of Hoore  
with 12 messuages 24 gardens 80 acres  
of arable 12 of meadow 80 of pasture  
16 of wood and a rabbit warren in  
Hoore Abbey 2 messuages 40 acres of arable  
and a common of pasture in Washel  
with the Mary Gation out of every  
brewing of ale in the said town for  
sale one messuage and 40 acres of land  
in Grangery; two messuages and 40  
acres of land in Little Grange the rect-  
orial churches or chapels of Hoore abbey  
Grangery Little Grange, and Pippemallin  
with their appurtenances and the vicarage  
of Rudeston. with its appurtenances  
all in this County. with a clause of  
reentry. (S)

(S) Auditor Gen.

Last

Last day of February 1576. a lease  
of this abbey (specifying neither rent nor  
term) was granted to James Butler (O)  
and XLII same Queen a new grant of this  
abbey was made to Thomas Sinclair at  
the annual rent of 2. Irish money. (u)

The noble ruins of this erection still  
remain and are for the most part  
entire. The steeple is large and about  
20 feet square on the inside which is  
supported by a variety of ogives from  
each angle some meeting in an octagon  
in the center and others at the key  
stones of the vault and the structure  
is supported by two pier arches about  
30 feet high. The choir or chapel which  
adjoins the east side of the steeple  
is about 29 feet in length and 24 in

breadth  
14/F/18/25 (99)

~~262~~  
395 (446)

breadth on the inside. The east window  
is small and plain, and on the side  
walls are some remains of stalls. The  
nave is 60 feet in length, 22 in  
breadth, and on each side was an arcade  
of 3 gothic arches, the north side whereof  
is levelled with lateral aisles which  
were about 13 feet broad between this  
and the steeple is a part but we  
are equally ignorant as to its name  
and the use it was applied to, it  
is 31 feet in length, of the same  
breadth with the nave and divided  
from the steeple by a plain wall.  
on each side are similar arcades of  
2 arches only, and thus opens with  
the west arch of the steeple. On the  
south side of the steeple is a small  
door.

door leading into an open part about  
30 feet long and 24 broad. The side  
walls are much broken, and at the  
gable end is a long window, there  
is a similar division at the north  
side of the steeple. There is a small  
low arched apartment, which seems to  
have been a Confessionary as there are  
niches in the wall with holes. (c.)

Herchets Abbey

This monastery was founded for  
conventual Franciscans in the reign of  
Henry III. by William Herchet. (w) and  
here we find a tomb, and which was  
the following inscription

Hic jacet Marg. uxor. Jo. scilicet. Guy. regis  
ance. prop. Deus quae ob, in regis. Ann. V. Jun. 1290 (x)

(w) Ann. mon. (x) Ann. Mss. v. 24. p. 130.

14/F/15/25(101)

Maurice Hammond was warden in 1363  
for in that year. John the son of  
David Buze and the said Hammond  
with Walter Branock, Walter Mustell  
and Ad Mayning, brethren of this  
convent were accused of cutting down  
by force of arms, a quantity of timber  
belonging to Sir Robert Preston knight  
Lord chief Justice then growing on  
the lands of Ballytarsyne and to Hethon  
driving away the stock to the value of  
100 marks and committing divers other  
injuries to the great damage and  
loss of the said Sir Robert. The culprits  
not appearing the Sheriff was ordered  
to attach them. (y)

The Inquis of the strict observance  
reformed this convent in the year 1630. (z)

Quirnot was the last warden

*Info  
note*

Inquisition of Friday next after  
Whitsunday XXXI Henry VIII finds  
that the last warden's

on 11<sup>th</sup> May <sup>1536</sup> he demised to Walter  
Fleming of Cashel a messuage and  
farm in the said townland for the  
term of 40 years at the annual rent  
of 5. Irish money. and expired y<sup>e</sup>. XXXI.

Henry VIII he surrendered this farm  
containing a church a steeple a  
dormitory, hall, four chambers, a kitchen  
and two gardens, containing one  
acre the whole in a ruinous state and  
of no value besides the repairs; 18 mess  
uages 18 gardens, 6 acres of arable  
and ten of bog in Cashel annual  
value besides repairs p. 2. 10. 2. (2)

(2) chief revenue

14/E/18/25(103)



20<sup>th</sup> December XXX of same King this  
monastery with its appurtenances in  
this County, was granted for ever  
to Edmund Butler archbishop of Cashel  
to hold the same in capite at the  
annual rent of 2.10. Irish money (b)

(M)  
note } Inquisition 11<sup>th</sup> April XXI Elizabeth  
finds that Patrick Conway of Cashel  
was seized in fee of this house holding  
it in capite by Knights service &  
the annual rent of 10<sup>s</sup> Irish end of this

(P) } Inquisition 4<sup>th</sup> September IV James  
finds that Patrick Conway late a  
burgess of Cashel was seized of this  
abbey & the appurtenances thereof within  
the walls <sup>of</sup> of a pasture adjacent thereto  
& also the lands of called the Friens  
(priors) land without the burgess of

(b) And. Gen. }

Cashel

Washed, also of 2 messuages in Priens  
Street containing where the said Patrick  
Conway had a mill & bakehouse & another  
house with a garden where Joan the  
widow of Patrick Conway now dwells  
also a tenement where John Smith  
dwells & a house and garden inhab-  
ited by James Ferris all in the town  
of Washell & of the annual value  
besides reprises of 36<sup>2</sup> Sterling. end of notes.

In the night of 11<sup>th</sup> February 1757  
the lofty and beautiful steeple of  
this parish fell to the ground.

This erection was situate at the  
end of Dual Street and is now so much  
gone to ruin, that <sup>it</sup> is scarce possible to  
trace the divisions of the building what  
remains measures east and west about

130 feet in length and 75 in breadth  
 on the south side opposite the center  
 of this range is a small chapel with  
 niches for candles, the same as those  
 at How Abbey, and an handsome  
 window. here are several old tomb  
 stones, on which are crosses but no  
 inscriptions.

In the year 1781 the great east  
 window and other parts of the abbey  
 were pulled down to employ the  
 materials in private buildings.

### My Church of St. John the Baptist.

Inquisition 6<sup>th</sup> November xx Elizabeth  
 finds that Richard Benete chaplain  
 by deed dated the monday after the  
 feast of St Michael the archangel VII  
 Henry VI. did grant to John Sall.

Surgeons

burgh of Leashell a messuage within  
the walls and franchises of Leashell  
& situated in breadth between the  
lands of Walter Hall on the east &  
the lands of Thomas Gregory on the west  
& in depth from ye High Street of  
Leashell to a rivulet on the north also  
4 acres of arable within the franchises  
of the town, and the townland of  
Aukersathie & being seized thereof  
did by deed dated 5<sup>th</sup> April XXXV. 11.  
Henry VI. grant the said messuage  
and land with the appurtenances  
to Margaret Benete for life paying  
the accustomed services due & on  
her decease the said messuage & to  
become the property & right of the provost  
& commonalty of the town of Leashell

to  
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~~454~~ (454)  
403

to be holden by them for ye repairing  
& support of the parish church of the  
blessed John the Baptist. in the said  
town for ever upon the death of the  
said Margaret the provost he entered  
upon the same. — The said messuage  
& lands being held from the archbishop  
of Cashel. in full burgage by service  
& under the annual rent of s. for all  
service. as of the manor of Cashell  
The said sale made the above grant  
without obtaining the Kings licence  
The provost he received the profits of  
the same from the death of the said  
Margaret. to the 25<sup>th</sup> day of July 11.  
& 11. Philip & Mary & still enjoy the  
same. That Richard. Sarsfield & Thomas  
Hackett chaplains enjoyed the same for  
the use of John the son of William

Hackett.

The asset of Caswell and on their  
decease the said John entered thereon  
and enjoyed the same to the day of  
the taking of this Inquisition, by  
virtue of a feoffment from the said  
Richard & Thomas, to the use of the  
said John, and his heirs. The said  
messuage &c. are of the annual value  
besides repairs of v. s. Irish money.  
& by virtue of the Statute of mortmain  
should come into the hands of the Queens  
Majesty.

~~212~~ (456)

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S. M. J. T. H. 'S  
Collections for Tipperary  
(M.S. R. I. A.)

(457) 213  
405

Of Cashel

According to Keatinge Cashel  
was anciently one of the four  
royal seats of the Kings of  
Munster, and was discovered  
after the following manner.  
The place which is now called  
Carrickpatrick, <sup>(Paltryck's Rock)</sup> where the royal  
palace of Cashel was built  
was originally covered with woods  
and called Liothdhuim, being  
wholly desert and uninhabited  
and used only as a pasture  
for beasts. It so fell out that  
two herdsmen, Giolaru and  
Dierdre, the one belonging to  
the King of Ely, the other to  
the King of Muscree Line,  
which we call Ormond,\* drove

\* See O'Flaherty's Ogygia p. 322.

14/E/18/25(110)



their herds into the wood to feed, and when they had continued there, for some time upon a certain evening they discovered a most beautiful person, who advancing toward them began to sing with a soft and melodious voice, and then, walking solemnly about, he consecrated as it were that spot of land wherein the palace of Cashel was built, & prophesying aloud of the coming of St. Patrick, soon after which he vanished. The herdsmen, surprised at so unusual a sight, when they came to their homes related what they had seen, till at length the history reached the court of Core, son of Luighdheach, King of Munster. This Prince, from a sense of religion, repaired immediately

to Ciothdhrum, afterwards called Cashel, and built there a most stately palace and called it Lios na Laochruidhe, which he made the seat of his residence. He received the taxes & revenues of his kingdom upon Carriac Patrick, that is Patrick's Rock, but then called Caisioil, or Cios oil, for Cias signifies rent, and oil in Irish is a rock or stone, and therefore the King of Munster receiving his rents and taxes upon that stone, by joining the words Cais & oil. This Royal Palace afterwards became to be called Cashel - and with this account O'Flaherty agrees. Vid. p. 24. beginning Ex O'Flaherty  
 &c.

3 Ormond, according to the same author, was one of the 5 antient

divisions of Munster, & is placed next after Thomond, which is the first part. It was called in Irish Umbhumba, & extended in length from Gabhram to Enamhchoill, near Lipperary, and its breadth was from a place called Bearnan Cill to Pilead Vibhric.

---

Florence MacCarthy, in his Epistle to Doner<sup>at</sup>, Earl of Thomond, extant among the MSS. of the College Library, who lived in the reign of H. James I., mentions that the Cities of Cashel and Down were formerly estimated among the number of the ancient seats of the Muses in Ireland.

---

Jocelin,

Jocelyn, c. 74, in his Life of St. Patrick, says that when that saint drew nigh to Lashel, the seat of the Kings of Munster, all the people were prostrated on their faces before an idol of theirs, but as Dagon could not stand before the Ark of the Lord, so the idol could not stand before Patrick. Jocelyn says that all the idols there fell prostrate to the ground. August, the son of Nadfrach, being king he was thereupon captured by an holy man named Lavrach and he adds that many of the Royal family were also baptized and entered into the monastic state.

Av. Mund. 3949, Nuadus  
Nivens a Lagenis Clavinous  
Ederscolii regis apud Allen

profusa sanguina, Rex Hibernia  
Sex tantum menses Hibernia  
solio potitus est, cum imp.  
Edercolii patris aescem inquit  
pens, Conarius ei in proelio apud  
Bliaich conciso vicem reponeret.  
Tum victor Lageniis paterne  
caedis militam irrogavit,  
septim deinde Momonica  
regibus Casilie solutam  
Ossoria in super tractum O'  
Gauran ad Greniam qua patet,  
Casilie regibus in ejusdem  
caedis expiationem Lageni i  
caelum & terram, solum et  
salum, solem et lunam paci  
fide jussores adhibentes  
aeternum resignarunt.

Ogygia, p. 272.

---

In an ancient Irish poem  
attributed to Torna Egead,  
an old Bard, in which the  
poet makes himself an

Arbitrator between Neil, Monarch  
of Ireland, and Corc Lugadus,  
King of Munster, which poem  
begins thus -

*Dail roite Iod.*  
Ráil cáca izzin Chorc 'n Niall.

Corcus, & horrendus turmis horrenda  
Niellus -

Bella movent: ferro est lis  
Dirimenda ducum.

He calls Cashel by the name  
of Cairiol na Ccloz, or Cashel of  
the Bells, as some read it, but  
erroneously, for <sup>though</sup> the first Mission-  
aries brought over small bells,  
as may be seen in Iscllyn's Life  
of St. Patrick, who says it was  
usual for the saints of those  
times to have bells, for the  
driving away devils, to exercise  
their bodies, to proclaim the  
hours of prayer, both day and  
night, and to work miracles  
by their sound; and though

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Colgan in his 4th Life of that  
 saint (Irish. Thaum. p. 2. Cap.  
 108) assures us that he left  
 no less than 50 bells in several  
 churches which he had erected  
 in Connought, yet Cashel could  
 not well be so called even at  
 the time of Augus, King of  
Munster, who was baptized by  
St. Patrick, and much less so  
 during the reign of Core or  
Neil, who lived before St.  
Patrick's mission; therefore  
 some antiquaries more justly  
 read Casior na Cenoo, or Cashed  
 of the Hills, than that of the  
 Bells.

See if Harris mentions Torna

St. Patrick baptized Augus,  
 King of Munster, at Cashed.  
vid. Harris.

908. Cormac, Bishop and King  
of Cashel, slain 16<sup>th</sup> Augt.  
at a battle against Mells, Prince  
of Ossory. Vid. O'Flaherty.

1086. Tordelbach O'Brien, King  
of Munster, died, having  
reigned at Cashel 14 years, 5  
months and 7 days (Vid. Ware's  
Antiq. Hibern. cap. 4.) He  
was buried at Encorradia, (not  
near the river Brusnagh, accor-  
ding to O'Flaherty near Millaloe)  
after a tedious illness in the  
22<sup>d</sup> year of his reign and 77  
of his age. Vid. the Annals of Donegal.

A.B. Ussher informs us (Sill-  
age, Epist. 27.) that St. Lanfranc  
A.Bp. of Cashel (A.D. 1074)  
wrote to this Prince in these  
words. "Magnifico Hibernia



Regi Ferdinaco, quem pacis,  
 ac justitiae amatorem &c. Quando  
 omnipotens Deus excellentiae  
 vestrae jus regiae potestatis  
 super illam terram concessit.  
 After his decease there was  
 great contentions between his  
 son Murrough and Donald  
M. Laughlin for the space of  
 20 years for the sovereignty of this  
 Kingdom, but at length the former  
 was declared Sovereign, who  
 died in the year 1119. For in  
 1096 Murrough wrote to St.  
Anselm, Abp. of Canterbury, and  
 subscribes himself Ego Murcher-  
tachus Rex Hiberniae subscripsi,  
 and in 1102 he writes thus, Mur-  
chardacus Rex Hiberniae An-  
selmo Anglorum Archiepisc-  
opi. And that Bishop An. 1100  
 writes to him thus - Murchardacho  
gloriosi Regi Hiberniae, and so  
 upon other occasions, as may  
 be seen in Abp. Ussher.

Sillige Epist. 34, 35, 36, 37.

Geraldus Cambrensis says that he had once objected to Maurice, the then Archbishop of Cashel that Ireland had not in so many hundred years produced one single martyr, to whom the Archbishop answered (alluding to the murder of Thomas à Becket which had then lately happened) "Our people have, notwithstanding all their other enormities, hitherto spared the blood of virtuous men; but as we are now subdued by your nation, so well acquainted with making martyrs, henceforth I believe there will be no complaint of that nature."

2024 (468)

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S.M.D.P.H.'s  
Collections for Tipperary.  
(M.S. R. S. A. C. D.)

(469) ~~225~~  
416

Remarks upon Cashel.

Cashel, by its situation upon the Maps, bids fairer than any other place in Ireland for the Dunum of Ptolemy. As it was for many ages also a Royal Seat it is probable it must have been more noticed in his time, who flourished in the reign of Antoninus Pius, than any other in the same neighbourhood. Sir James Ware also, from the situation, says it was a place called Dunamanga in the Queen's County, but our Cashel comes closer to the situation and Ptolemy enumerates it among the Ireland towns. Camb-  
den places it far north, and would make it the same with Dunum or Downpatrick in the County of Down. Dunum, among the ancient Gauls, Britons and Saxons, denoted a Mountain or Hill, and it is also in Irish

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236 (470)  
411

understood as a fortified place  
or strong dwelling, from whence  
we have Lugdunum in France,  
and Dunelmum, Camolodunum,  
Forbiodunum, and the like  
among the Britains.

Keating says that King  
Brian Boroinke fortified the  
Royal Palace of Cashel and  
other places. P. 197, 2<sup>d</sup>. Lond. Ed.

3. Ptolemy places the  
Conondi in Tipperary  
County as well as in Cork.  
The Brigantes, who were  
esteemed to be a Colony from  
the same name in Yorkshire,  
are also placed in the same  
situation where this county  
is. Vid Lambden Britan. p. 842  
Edit. 1722

[Sanigan's Ecclesiastical History]  
Vol. I. P. 279.

# Cashel.

[comp'd  
or]

§VI. St. Patrick now proceeding to Glunster goes straight

forward to Cashel, the usual residence of the

Kings of that Province. On his approaching

ps. 2260.

the City which probably was about the beginning

of A.D. 445, it is related that the King went

out to meet him, and having welcomed him

with great respect conducted him to his

Court. (61) The King is generally said to have

been the celebrated Angus son of Nathyach,

whose piety and zeal for religion has been most

highly praised by many of our ancient writers.

Although it cannot be doubted that he became

a Christian, his accession to the Throne seems to have

been some years later than the time we are now

treating  
14/F/18/25 (125)

treating of; (62) and in that case it will follow, that, if he was converted by St. Patrick, he was not then a King but one of those young princes, who, as the saint himself informs us, had embraced Christianity. It will also follow that, if any King of Cashel paid such great attention to our Apostle, he was probably Natchraich himself. It is true, that this prince is never spoken of as a Christian, but he might have shown civility to the saint as a stranger of rank and respectability, and permitted him not only to preach the Gospel to his subjects but to instruct his own children. Young Aengus was, I dare say, one of those fortunate pupils, and, <sup>when</sup> placed on the throne, was highly instrumental in forwarding the cause of Christianity in Munster.

The celebrated anecdote concerning the King's foot having been pierced by the point

of St. Patrick's Staff during the baptismal ceremony, and which he is said to have borne patiently, thinking it formed part of that ceremony, is more likely to have occurred in the case of a boy than in that of a man, and a King, who could scarcely be supposed to have fallen into such a mistake. This accident could not have happened in the very act of baptism, as the mode of baptizing then practiced was by immersion, and in fact is stated to have occurred after it, when the King, as they call him, or rather young prince, while receiving the <sup>saints</sup> benediction, stuck so close to him that one of his feet got under the point of the Staff. St. Patrick is said to have converted several other persons of rank at Cashel, and after his prosperous commencement

p. 281.



~~232~~ (476)  
421

Set out for other parts of Munster, and spent seven entire years in that province, preaching the Gospel, baptizing new converts, reviving the faith of those who were already Christians, erecting churches, appointing Clergymen, &c.

[p. 287.]

§ VIII The first district mentioned as visited by St. Patrick after his departure from Cashel was Muscryge Breogain, (74) seemingly apart of the extensive flat country lying between Cashel and Limerick. The Saint is said to have founded several Churches in that district, and to have left some of his disciples at one of them, which is specified by the name Eill-Heacla. Thence he went to the territory called Ara-chliach (in the now Counties of Tipperary and Limerick), in  
a

a part of which, Hy-Cuanach (Barony of Conagh) he was at first violently opposed by the Dynast Hild.

### Notes;

✓ (61) Tripart. Is. 3. c. 29. It adds that the Court or palace was at the place where a stone, called Patrick's Stone, afterwards lay. In the third life (cap. 61) it is said, that the stone was called Leac Coithurgí, Leac Stone, and Coithurgí, or Coithrigí, one of the names of St. Patrick (above Chap. IV. §. VI.); and that the Kings of Cashel used to be appointed on it; through veneration (adds Jocelin, cap. 74) for the saint, who perhaps had celebrated the divine mysteries on it. This stone was to be seen on the ascent to the Cathedral situated on the famous Rock of Cashel. (See Seward at Cashel.) Usher's Tripartite (pr. p. 865.) makes the King proceed to the plain of Lemyn to meet the Saint, and has been followed by Harris. Also, the plain must have been at the north side

14/E/18/25 (129)

side of Cashel, as it was from Geary that St. Patrick went straight to that City. But it appears from the life of Declan, that the plain of Lernyn was to the South of Cashel towards Clonmel; for in it we read, that St. Patrick, having left Cashel to proceed to the territory of the Desis, went to the plain of Lernyn, where he was met by Declan, who had crossed the Suir from the County of Waterford side for the purpose of paying his respects to the saint. This anecdote of Declan's going to Lernyn to meet St. Patrick has been confounded in Usher's tripartite with the King's advancing to welcome him before he entered Cashel. Smith has given (Hist. of Waterford, p. 4.) too great an extent to Magh Lernyn, or, the plain of Lernyn. So he comprizes within it the whole Barony of Middlethird, and consequently the City of Cashel, although in Declan's life that City is spoken of as quite distinct from any part of the Country of the Desis in the Northern district of which Magh Lernyn lay

campi

"Cumque Lemyn in aquilonari Desiorum plaga - S. Patricius -

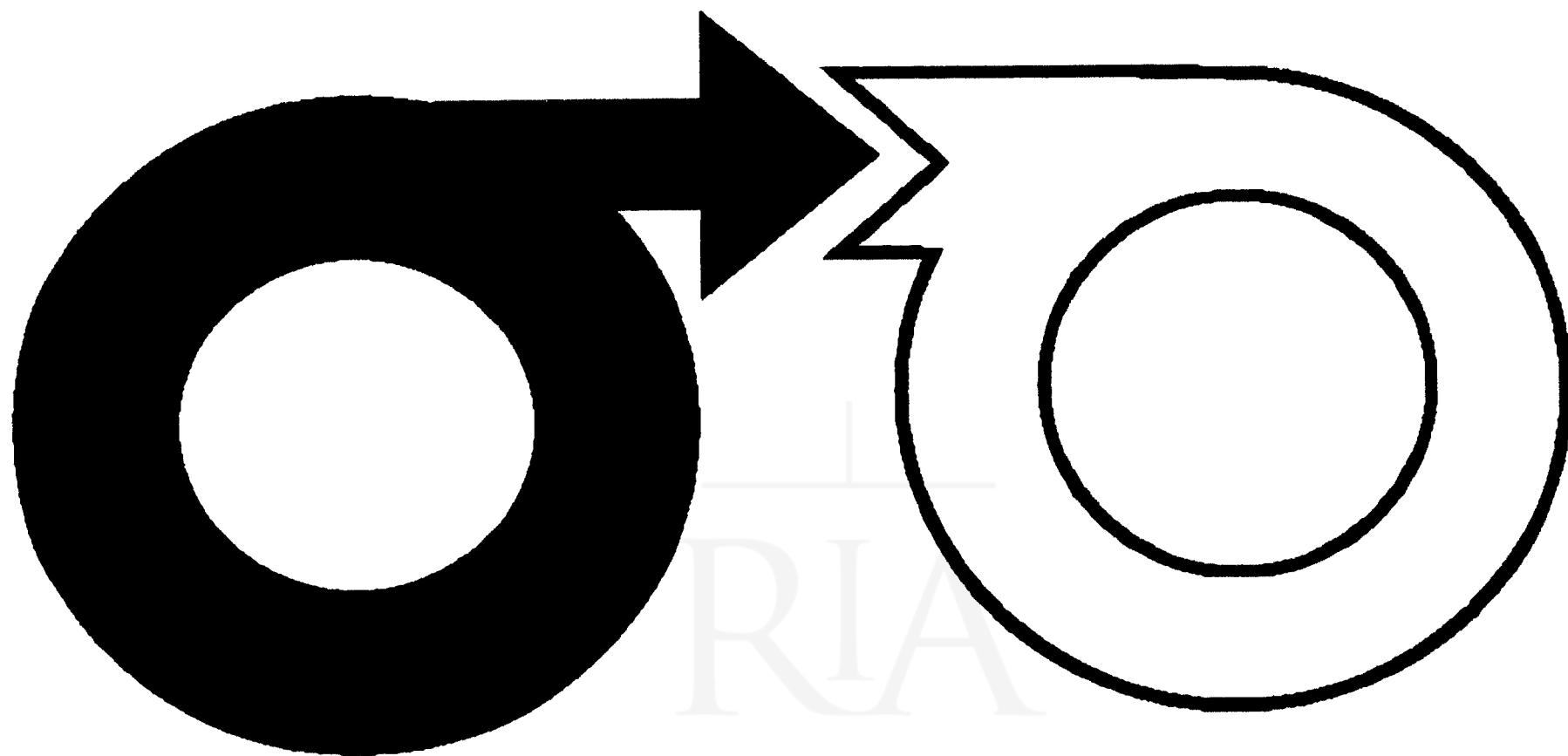
"a regione Desiorum ad civitatem Cassel reversus est."

(See H. H. p. 201.) Harris is still more ~~at~~ wrong in making it (Bishops, p. 20.) the flat extensive country, that surrounds Cashel. The present boundary between the Diocese of Cashel and that of Lismore is the best rule to go by for finding out the Northern limits of the territory of the Desii, which, in the Ecclesiastical division, has been placed under Declan of Ardmore. This See became united to that of Lismore, and is now comprized under its name. These united Dioceses extend northwards to about midway between Cashel and Blennel, and there also ended the country of the Desii, in which lay Magh Lemyn.

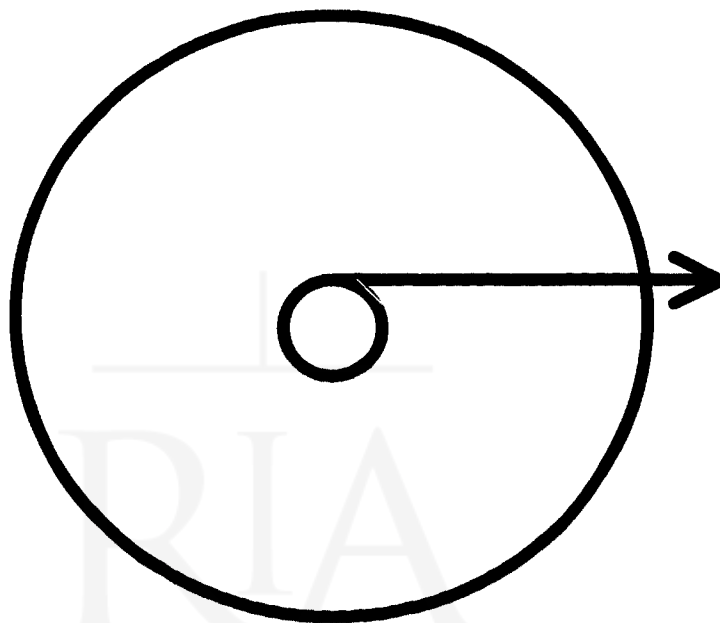
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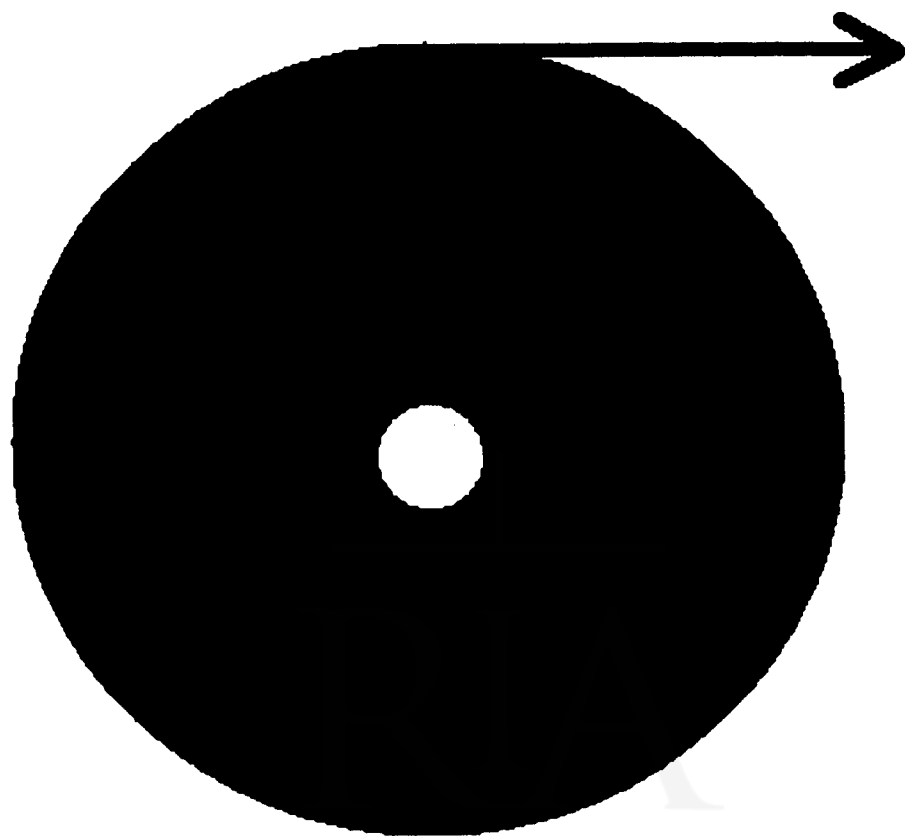


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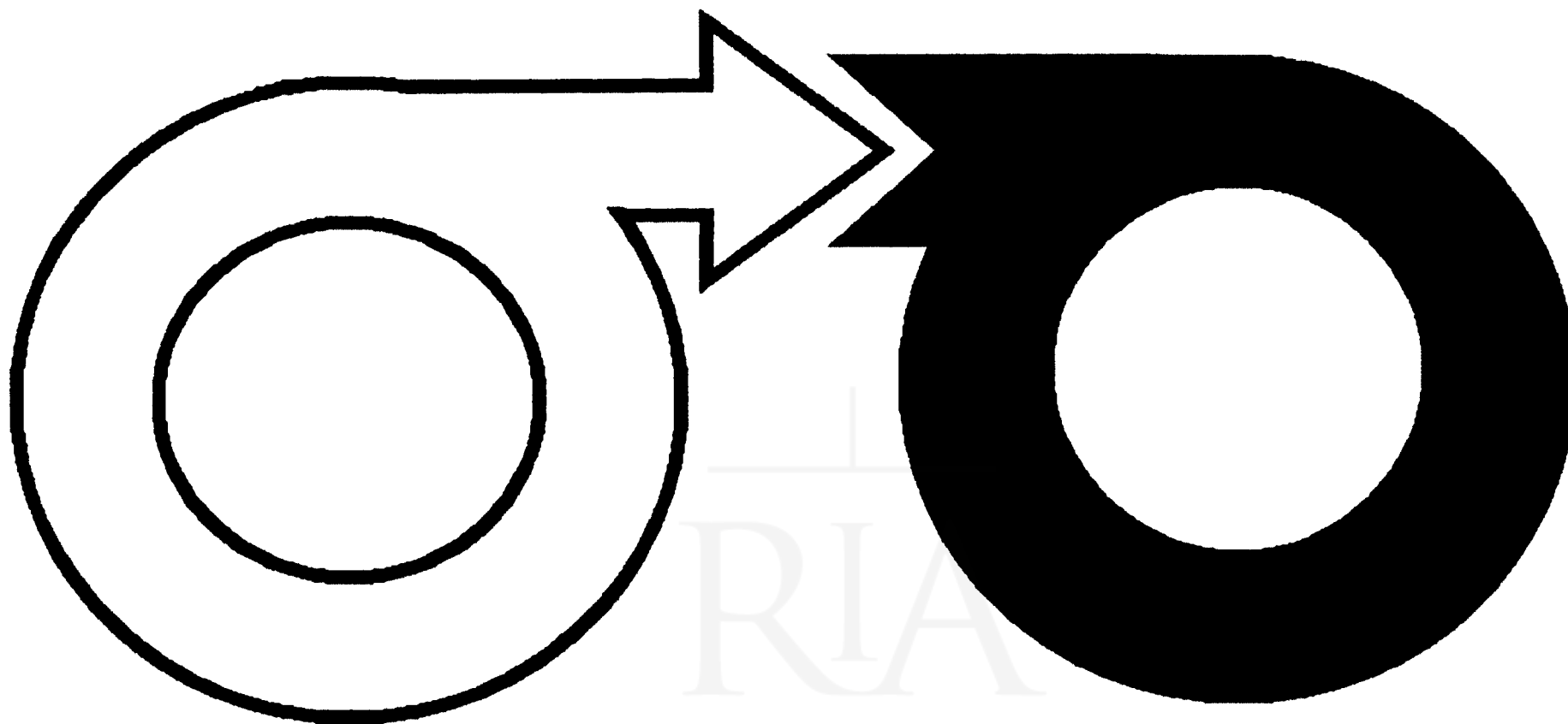


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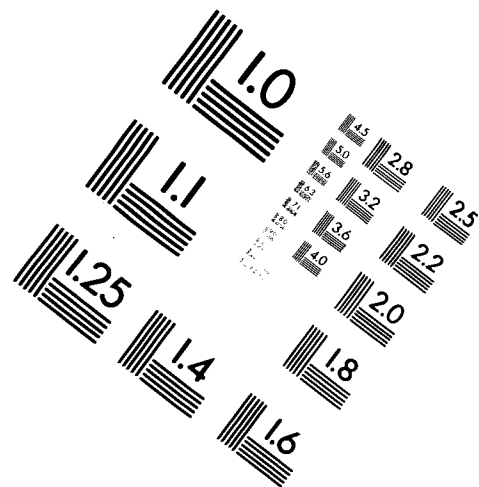
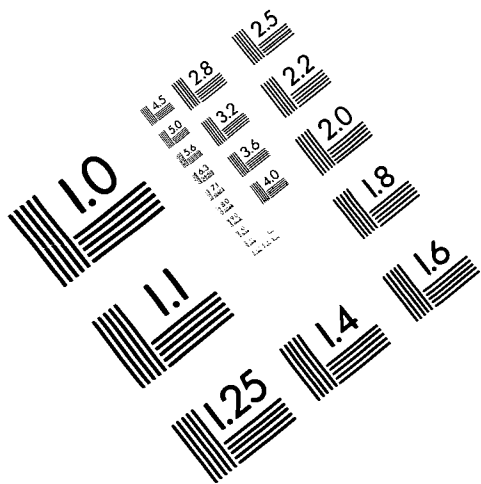
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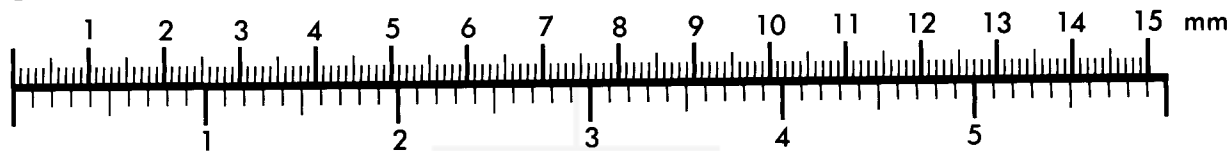
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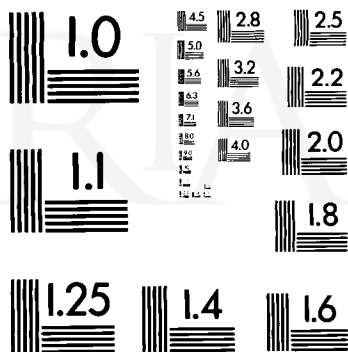
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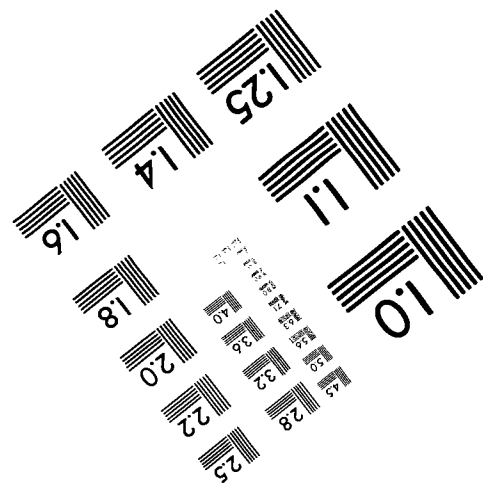
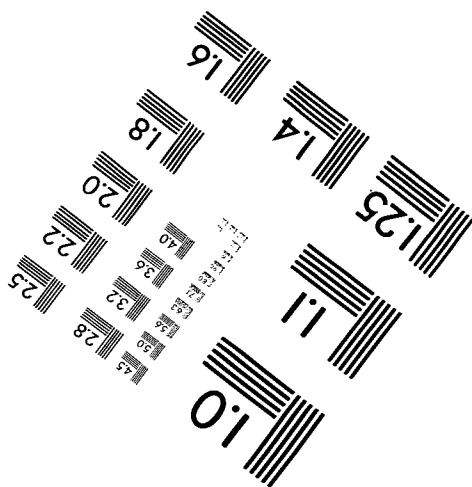


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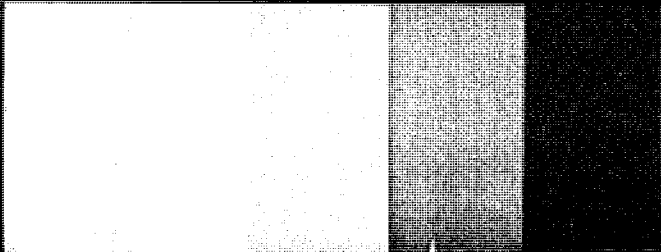
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**1839-1840**

**Volume 1 of 3**



Ordnance survey letters

Tipperary (Vol. 1)

14 F 18/1 - 14 F 18/34

14 F 18/26

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, concerning the progress of his survey work in the county.**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**18 October 1840**

**4 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 316a-316b.**

**Refernce is made to a 'stone Idol of a truly Eastern character which is said to have been dug up' in the churchyard at Cashel and his having located a sheela na gig at Ballyfinboy Castle.**

RIA

Thos A Larcom Esq  
 Capt. R. Engineers, Nenagh, October 18<sup>th</sup> 1840,

Sunday

Dear Sir,

We have just returned from Lower Ormond where three of us have been travelling since last Wednesday. We intend to remove to Roscrea on next Tuesday morning where we remain till the County is finished.

The weather is now threatening to break, but we have no reason to complain as we have had so beautiful weather since we arrived in Nenagh as any one could wish for. It was balmy, delicious and soul-cheering, like the perpetual Spring of the antediluvians and we have taken full advantage of it. Another week will finish our business in Tipperary, which is very cheering to me as I had been in dread of getting another attack of rheumatism by being out in

14/E/18/26(1) the

the rainy season. I am in good health, thank God, but a good deal fatigued from over-exertion both by day and night. The quantity of writing for this County will be prodigious, but I am afraid that we have dwelt too much on the description of ruins of no great age or importance.

There is at Cashel a stone Idol of a truly Eastern character, which is said to have been dug out of the church yard. I am most anxious to hear Mr. Petrie's opinion on this figure as it is the only thing of the kind - if genuine! ever discovered in Ireland. I shall feel obliged if you write to Mr. George Du Noyer, who is now at Cashel, to make a drawing of this figure that we may have Mr. Petrie's opinion upon it. I am afraid it is a hoax, but I have no right to be <sup>sure</sup> sceptical without just grounds.

The figure of Sheela Ny-Gigg so much talked of by Mr. Clibborn and Sir Jay Oligohagh is not more than three centuries old

old. I met a similar figure yesterday on a corner stone in the castle of Ballyfinboy near Burrisokane, but this castle is not more than three centuries old and the figure is certainly not older than the castle.

The figure spoken of by Mr. Clibborn is <sup>sculpted</sup> ~~engraved~~ in a very rude style on a corner stone in the west gable of the old church of Kiltinan near Heathard, which church is not five centuries <sup>old; indeed</sup> and it was very bad taste to exhibit such a figure in a Christian chapel at so late a period!

Tradition says that it was set up to annoy the descendants of Sheela who was such a character here as Grania Mael (I'Mailey) was in Connaught.

There was another figure of a similar hideous character on the old castle of Shane in the Queen's County, - a building erected by the O'Mores of Leix about the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. I have requested Mr. Du Noyer to make careful drawings of all those figures to remove every doubt about their age, but the figure at Cashel is of a far different character.

your obt. &c. servt. J. O'Donovan (3)

My dear Sir

For the first time for several

The Image has been spoken of you  
with a more exact and complete drawing

Yours truly  
Wm. S. D. P. G. M.  
21 Oct. 40

October 18<sup>th</sup> 1840

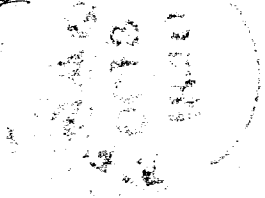
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**14 F 18/27**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Lismalin, Croghane (sic), Ballingarry, Boulick (sic) and Mowney, Co.**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**4-5 October 1840**

**12 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in the original binding was 425-435.**

RIA



The parish of Lismalin.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the N.W. by the parish of Mounsey, on the N. by that of Bullingary, on the east where it forms a sharp point by the County of Kilkenny, on the South by the parish of Modestral and on the S.W. by that of Drangan. It is in the S.E. of the Barony of Slonecedagh.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin but derived from that of the townland in which the original church was placed, which townland derived its from an earthen fort. The name is pronounced in Irish Upp mairlin, and signifies Mailin's fort, Mailin being a man's name formerly in <sup>common</sup> use in Ireland; it is a diminutive form of mál, and not to be confounded with mairlin, which was also a man's name in Ireland down to a late period. The former is derived from mál, a chief, and the latter from maol, bald.

No part of the original church of this parish remains its site being occupied by a protestant church still in use situated in the townland of Lismalin on a high drom or ridge. There is a large grave yard attached to this church, but no monument of any interest to the antiquarian is visible in it.

About 80 yards to the south of this church, <sup>but on the townland of Ballydonnell</sup> there is a square earthen fort whose sides are 25 paces in length. Its parapet is 8 feet high over the level of the field and 4 feet over the area of the fort itself. It has not external trench or rampart at present.

About one furlong to the N.W. of the church of

Lismalin  
14/F/18/27(1)

(482)  
426

Lismalin on the townland of Lismalin there is a square castle measuring 28<sup>ft in</sup> 6 by 15<sup>ft in</sup> 7 on the inside, with walls 7<sup>ft in</sup> 2 thick and about 40 feet high and well grouted. The doorway was on the North side, and constructed, as usual with castles in this district, of cut lime stone. It had three floors all of wood, and none supported by a stone arch - a thing of very rare occurrence.

The windows are round-headed, pointed and quadrangular and constructed of cut lime stone.

This castle was inhabited not many years since.  
Octob<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 1840.

The parish of Mowney.

Situation. This parish is situated in the S. E. of the Bar: of Slieveardagh, and is bounded on the west by the parish of Crohane, on the N. and N. E; by the parish of Ballingarry and on the S. E. and S. by the parishes of Lismalin & Drangan.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish <sup>now pron<sup>d</sup></sup> <sup>mag'aban</sup> ~~Mogin~~ unless it be "plain of the River" a word which I am not able to explain. The same name occurs twice in the County of Kildare, viz<sup>t</sup> Moghna mo Shenoc and Moghan Coluim Cille but though both these places are historical we have never met any explanation of the name. It is certainly not from MORN, a bog.\*

There are now remains of antiquity in this small parish; the site of its original church is shown in the townland of Glengall, now, according to Mr. Griffith, a part of the parish of Ballingarry.

Oct 4<sup>th</sup> 1840.

\* It is highly probable if not certain that this is the place called Moy-oney (Mag'aban) in the Irish. Angus Oct. 5<sup>th</sup>. See Crohane parish infra.

The parish of Croghane.

(483)

427

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Slieveardagh and is bounded on the west by the parish of Killinaule, on the north and northeast by the parishes of Lickfin and Ballingarry and on the east by the parish of Mowney (Magh abhna)

Name. This is the place called Cruáicán muige abnae - i.e. Croghane-Mowney, in the Festivity of Stengus at the 5<sup>th</sup> of October, for the glossographer places it in the territory of Coganacht Chaisil. This is rendered absolutely certain by the existence <sup>of the well of the patron saint and</sup> of other names of places in its vicinity, which the ancient authorities place in Coganacht Chaisil as Doire na bflann &c. The name signifies the round hill in the plain of abhna, which may be interpreted the plain of the river. Magh Abhnae, the name of the plain, is still retained in that of the parish of Mloy-owney, which bounds this on the East.

Sinech ingen ferznae

Cruáicán muige abnae

Sinech, daughter of Ferzna

of Croghane-Mloy-owney. Stengus the Culdee.

14/F/18/27(3)

(484)

428

The old church of Cruachan Magh Abhna  
 (Crogan. Moy-owney) was situated in the Town-  
 land of Crogane lower on the side of a  
 valley, but all the walls are now destroyed  
 down to the very foundations, but from these  
 it can be ascertained that it <sup>(or a part of it)</sup> was 28 feet  
 in length and 22 ft in breadth. The walls  
 were built of slaty stones cemented with  
 lime and sand mortar. Its grave yard,  
 which is a large one, is still in use, but  
 it contains no ancient monument

About 150 yards to the north of  
 this grave yard there is a holy well  
 called after the virgin St. Sinech, the  
 patroness of Cruachan Moy-owney  
 but no stations have been performed at  
 it these 30 years. It is now (26<sup>th</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 1840)  
 run dry, but it will come to. in winter again.

In the townland of Boolnacullia  
 on the south side of a green hill there is  
 a square castle measuring <sup>ft in</sup> 23"10 from East to W,  
 on

on the inside and <sup>ft in</sup> 18.10 from North to ~~West~~ <sup>South</sup> ~~West~~ <sup>429</sup>

It is four stories high. The first and fourth floors rested on stone arches which still remain the other floors were entirely of wood. The walls are <sup>ft in</sup> 5.6 thick and about 45 feet high.

The doorway which is pointed and constructed of cut lime stone is on the west side. The windows are also of the same material as are the corner stones.

In the middle of a green field about a furlong to the East of this ~~church~~ castle there is a moat measuring 50 paces in circumference at the base and about 16 feet in perpendicular height.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  furlong to the <sup>east of</sup> old grave yard of Croghane there is a castle which <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ round on the inside and outside, but only the south and east sides of it now remain, and the foundations of the other sides <sup>are</sup> not ~~being~~ traceable, <sup>but</sup> the diameter of the building can be ascertained to have been <sup>ft in</sup> 21.6 on the inside. The wall of the sides remaining are 9 feet thick and 20 feet high. The first floor rested on an arch of which a <sup>small</sup> part only now remains. 14/E/18/27(S)  
October 14<sup>th</sup> 1840

(486)  
430

## The parish of Ballingarry.

Situation. This parish is in the Barony of Slieveardagh and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Buolick and Kilcooley, on the east by the County of Kilkenny, on the parishes of Lismalin and Elloy-sweeney and on the west by those of Croghane, Lickfin and a detached portion of Kilcooley.

Name. Ballingarry, which is the name of several parishes and townlands in Ireland is written in Irish Baile an gharraidh and signifies garden-town or town of the garden.

No part of the original church of Ballingarry now remains and its site is occupied by a protestant church which is about 40 years built. There is no ancient monument in the church yard worth the attention of the antiquarian.

In the townland of Farranrory about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the west of the Munster river which divides the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary there is a round castle measuring  $17\frac{1}{2}$  ft in diameter.  
on

on the inside and its walls well grouted  
9 ft in thickness and about 40 ft in height.  
It is three stories high; the third floor  
rested on a stone arch still remaining  
the others were of wood and have  
long since disappeared, as usual.  
The doorway which is on the N. W. side  
is pointed and constructed of cut lime-  
stone. The windows are all constructed  
of cut lime stone and are some quadran-  
-gular, some roundheaded and some  
pointed. (See Du Noyer's sketch),

Kenagh }  
Oct. 4<sup>th</sup> 1840.

Antiquities examined by  
Mr. A. Curry

John O'Donovan

(488)

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(491)  
on the inside, and its walls well grouted, 9 feet <sup>432</sup>  
in thickness and about 40 ft in height. It  
is three stories high; the third floor rested  
on a stone arch still remaining, the others  
were of wood, and have long since disap-  
peared. The doorway which is <sup>parted and</sup> constructed  
of cut lime stone is on the N. W. side. The  
windows are, some round headed, some pointed  
and some quadrangular, <sup>and</sup> are also constructed  
of cut lime stone.

Antiquities examined by  
Mr. A. Curry,

Menagh

Sept. } Oct. 4<sup>th</sup> 1840.

John O'Donovan,

(492)  
433

## The parish of Boullicko.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Slieve Ardagh and is bounded on the North by the parish of Fennor, on the E. by Kilcooley, on the South by Ballingarry and on the W. by detached portions of the parishes of Kilcooley and Fennor.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *bunúic*, but I never met any explanation of it, and I will not offer a conjectural one. The natives think it a modification of the word *bunúic*, a fold, or Dairy place.

The old church of Boullicko is a building of the 15<sup>th</sup> or beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. It is divided into nave and choir and has a square tower on the west end which served for a belfry &c. The nave measures <sup>in length</sup> from the choir arch to the tower at the west end 75 ft, and in breadth on the inside 25 ft. The choir is 28 ft in length and 20 ft in breadth. The choir arch is narrow & pointed and constructed of chiselled lime stone, & measures 10 ft in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 6.9 in width.

The east gable contains a small pointed window constructed of cut lime stone and divided into two parts by a stone mullion, and the choir was also lighted by two small roundheaded windows placed in the side walls close to the east gable.

The nave has two pointed doorways placed opposite each

each other in the side walls and two small windows placed near the middle gable.

(493)  
494

Immediately to the east of this church there are the remains of an extensive Bawn called Bawnreagh having within it a strong square tower with a stone roof, and the west gable of a mansion house surmounted with a chimney. From the many walls and extensive enclosures remaining in good preservation at this place it appears to have the residence at no distant period of a powerful family, and according to tradition it belonged to a branch of the Butlers.

There are two remarkable forts near this Bawn.

On the townland of Clonamicklon (Cluin O' mitchon) in this parish there are extensive ruins of another Bawn of said to have been one of the residences of the Carrick family. This Bawn has two round towers one at the N. E. and the other at the S. E. corner, and a strong <sup>square</sup> castle on the west side. The east side of the castle is destroyed down to the ground but the west and north sides remain to their original height. Its west side is <sup>ft in</sup> 60.2 in length and its north side 35 ft.

A square tower containing a staircase leading up to the top of the ~~square~~ castle projects from the west side; it measures <sup>ft in</sup> 11.4 from E. to W. and projects <sup>ft in</sup> 9.3.

From the east side of the castle to the east wall of the Bawn is 26 paces, and from the N. to the S. tower of the Bawn is 45 paces. The towers of the bawn are 3 stories high, and the square castle is 4 stories and <sup>was</sup> lighted by large windows

14/E/18/27(11) now

(494)  
435

now much injured. Its walls are <sup>6 to 8</sup> 7 or 8 in thickness at the base. (See Du Noyer's sketch.)

In the townland of Kilbragh in this parish there was an old grave yard which gave name to the townland but it is now just effaced.

In the townland of Mellis <sup>mag Korpán</sup> in this parish are the ruins of a small square castle with a part of a very small <sup>containing a spiral stair case</sup> round tower, at the south east corner. This castle measures on the outside 26 ft from E. to W. and from the N. E. corner to the round tower abovementioned 21 feet. It is three stories high.

John O'Donovan,

Kenagh, October 5<sup>th</sup> 1840.

**END**

**14 F 18/28**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Kilcooley (sic) and Fennor, Co.**

**Tipperary, with particular reference to**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**5 October 1840**

**14 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 436-447.**

**Included are related extracts from Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum' and Lanigan's 'Ecclesiastical History of Ireland'.**

RIA

61. 1845  
The parish of Kilcoaley.

(495) 436

Situation. This parish is situated in the N. E. of the Barony of Slueardagh, and is in three detached divisions, the largest of which lies in the N. E. of the Barony adjoining the County of Kilkenny, and is bounded on the North by the parish of Fennor, on the E. by the County of Kilkenny, on the South by the parish of Ballingarry, and on the West by the parish of Buailic. The other two divisions are far removed from this and from each other, the <sup>one</sup> lying in the <sup>S.</sup> east extremity of the Barony of Elygarty adjoining the parishes of Buailic and Fennor in the Bar. of Slueardagh, and the other in the Bar. of Slueardagh adjoining the parish of Hillinaule.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Cill Cúile, which signifies the church of the corner or angle.

The old church of Kilcoaley, which was a small one, was taken down when the present protestant church was building, but the great abbey remains in tolerable preservation. (See Du Noyer's sketch)

I here insert what our Irish writers have collected of the history of Kilcoaley.

(496)

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KilcoolyCounty  
of  
Tipperary

In the barony of Stewarda and comp<sup>ny</sup>, eight miles east of Thurles and bordering the County of Kilkenny. Donogh Carbragh O'Brien founded an abbey here for cistercian monks in the year 1200. and dedicated it to the virgin Mary. some writers place this foundation in the year 1209. This house was a daughter of the Abbey of Seipoint. (1) 1341. Thomas O'Rourke was abbot. and the said Thomas, by the assistance of Richard O'Brennan and Gerald O'ycan with William de Lisnerness, chaplain, did seize by distress, at Dumlonaire, the chattels of James the son of Laurence warner. to the amount and value of 40. (2) Thomas Shortall was the last abbot

(1) war man. (2) King. p. 276.

and

14/F/18/28(2)

(498)

~~688~~

438 and April 10<sup>th</sup> 1539. an annual pension  
of £5 was granted to him. (2).

mf. Inquisition of Monday next after Whit-  
sunday XXXX Henry VIII. finds that  
the last abbot was seized of the  
abbey church and belfry. a cemetery hall  
dormitory four chambers a store kitchen  
two stables an orchard two gardens  
and sundry other closes containing 8  
acres of land within the precincts,  
also 10 messuages 12 gardens 200 acres  
of arable 100 acres of pasture 10 of  
meadow 100 of bog with an orchard  
and a water Mill in Kilcowley of  
the annual value of — 6 messuages  
6 gardens 140 acres of arable and 100 of  
pasture and bog in Grangehouse annual  
value besides reprises, £3.5.6. and 6 messuages  
6.

6 gardens and 40 acres of arable with the appurtenances in the Grange of Kilcowle annual value besides reprises 9. the rectory of Kilcowley its annual value besides reprises £8. the rectory of Ballylackin annual value besides reprises . . . . . and the rectory of Ballylackin and grange of Heishe annual value besides reprises £3. 13. 4. The said rectories being all appropriated to the said abbot and his successors and with the before mentioned lands, lie and are situate in this County. (r)

This abbey and the appurtenances with 110 acres of arable and 6 of pasture of the great measure in Kilcowle 11 gardens 30 acres and a stang of land in the town of Graychiffe and 30 acres in

(r) chief resembances.

the  
14/E/18/28(5)

(500)

690

440

The Grange of Kilcoole were granted together with the monastery of Athapell in this county to Thomas Earl of Ormond (s) See Athapell.

Infy Inquisition 3<sup>rd</sup> April XIII. R. Charles finds that James Earl of Ormond & ofson being seized in fee of this abbey with the appurtenances therunto belonging to 20 messuages, 20 cottages, 20 lofts, 40 gardens 80 acres of arable 100 of meadow 500 of pasture 100 of wood 200.

see in orig.

scampson: & bruce &

200 of bog in Kilcoole did by fine XI R Charles alienate the same to David Roth Gerald Jennell Patrick Neymes & Edward comford Esqrs. & their heirs & the said premises were held from the King in capite by Knights service. (s).

Kilcoole is now the seat of Sir William Barker Bart.

(s) and Gen (ss). Rot. Cam.

(694)

(Goughs Ramden)

(501) 441

# Kilcooly

County  
of  
Tipperary

At Kilcooly eight miles east of Thurles  
and bordering on the County of Kilkenny.  
Donagh Carbaugh OBriens founded a  
cistercian abbey 1200. It is now the seat  
of Sir William Barker, bart. There are  
also ruins of a castle <sup>\*</sup>.

\* This is the castle of Grange Kilcooly.  
DOD

14/F/18/28(7)

(502)

~~692~~

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695

(503)

442

[Lanigan's Ecclesiastical Hist.]  
Vol. IV. P. 324.

# Kilcooly.

[Compend  
P. 16]

SXV. To the said year 1200 is assigned the foundation of two Cistercian Monasteries by Donogh Carbrack O'Brien, the Successor of Donald King of North Munster. One was that of Kilcoul or Kilcooley in the County of Tipperary, and Barony of Stewards and Company. It was otherwise called the Abbey of the Blessed Virgin Mary De arvi campo, and was a daughter of the Monastery of Seripont or Serpoint, that is, it received its first monks from that establishment. (121)

p. 335.

Note:

p. 336.

(121) Ware, Antiq. Cap. 26. at Tipperary. Harris, Monast. at Cistercians.

Archdale at Kilcooly. In the Monast. Angl. (Vol. 2. P. 1029.)

Shaw

MS/E/18/28(9)

(504)

696

443

there is a deed of King Henry III. confirming the grant made to this Abbey, there called Kyllconil, by Donald O'Brian. Instead of Donald must be read Donogh; for, as Ware observed, according to the book of the Statute of the Irish Cistercians it was founded in 1200, six years after Donald's death.

He mentions the Register of Richmond, which brings it down to 1209. This would not prevent its having been founded by Donogh; but in all probability the true date is 1200.



100  
(697)  
77

(505) 361  
444

The other antiquities in this parish besides the great abbey of Kilcooley are, 1. The square castle of Grange Kilcooley, 2. The old church of Abh-fada called in English Longford pass old church situated in the townland of Longford Pass North. 3. The old church yard of Doire Meille (anglice Derrysella) which is said to be the <sup>second</sup> oldest church yard in Ireland and one which the Pope is obliged to mention once a year. This is the Doire Meille of the Irish Hagiologists, where the memory of St. Tigernach was venerated on the 4<sup>th</sup> of November.

a n. Donnach Uíuináin }  
 .

John O'Donovan  
 October 5<sup>th</sup> 1840.

14/F/18/28(11)

(506)  
440

The parish of Fennor.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the N. E. ex-  
-tremity of the Barony of Slueardagh in two  
detached divisions, the larger of which forms  
the N. E. point of the Barony aforesaid, and is  
bounded on the west by a detached portion of  
the parish of Kilcooley and by the parish of  
Moyne; on the N. E. and E. by the County of  
Kilkenny and on the south by the parishes of  
Kilcooley and Buailic.

Name.

This is the name of several parishes in  
Ireland. The correct original Irish orthogra-  
-phy of the word is Fionnabairi, but it is here pro-  
-nounced as if written Fionnairi. Colgan, though  
he often mentions places of the name, has  
nowhere given us his opinion of its meaning,  
but Jocelin, who is perhaps but a bad  
authority translates it Campus albus. I  
find generally applied to gentle hills.

The old church of Fennor is situated on  
a hill about a mile to the west of the town  
of Uringford in the County of Kilkenny.  
It is rather a rude building about 4 centuries  
old, but it would appear to have been remodelled  
since it was first erected. It is divided into

(Name)

~~693~~

(507)  
446

Nave and choir. From the chair arch to the west end measures 55 feet but the western <sup>end</sup> part is <sup>divided</sup> enclosed by a wall built across, which does not look original. The nave is 23<sup>ft</sup> 8<sup>in</sup> on the inside in breadth. The choir, which looks exceedingly rude is 25 ft in length and 19 ft in breadth. The chair arch is pointed and built of cut lime stone in rather a neat style compared with the rest of the building, and measures 11 ft in height from the present level of the ground and 9 ft in width. The walls of this church are 2<sup>ft</sup> 8<sup>in</sup> in thickness and built in a rude style of masonry.

There is a tombstone within the choir with a Latin inscription around its edges in the Black letter character which Mr. Du Noyer is requested to copy.

Immediately to the N.E. of this church is a high but slender fragment of the castle of Fenner said to have been built by the family of Turvin but now claimed by the Carrick family. Only a part of the N. and W. walls of this building remains. 5<sup>ft</sup> 10<sup>in</sup> in thickness and about 40 feet in height. The remains of outer walls are also visible but they do not appear to be as old as the castle itself.

Turvin the last heir to this place is said to have lived in a house built at the foot of the castle about 100 years ago.

14/E/18/28(19)

(508)

(694)

In the townland of Urad (Orard) in this parish about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile southwards of the town of Walingford are the ruins of an old castle called Caislean dubh or Black Castle. Parts of its east and west sides remain and a fragment of its N. wall but all the rest is destroyed. It measures 62 feet from east to west but its extent in the other direction cannot now be ascertained. Its walls are  $4\frac{1}{3}$  ft in thickness.

The field name book mentions an old church and graves yard on this townland of Urad but I could not find them and the natives assured me that they do not exist. How then did they find their way into the Name book?

In the townland of Graigue-Padreen in this parish are the ruins of another castle called Gloch na Cor-rátha (Cloghnacoraha) or Carey's <sup>rock</sup> and there is another in the middle of a bog in the townland of Inch-y-Kourke (O'Rourke's island) said to have been built by a family of the O'Rourke's formerly located in this part of the County. See Kilcooley abbey.

John O'Donovan

Menagh, October 5<sup>th</sup> 1840.

**END**

**14 F 18/29**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Nenagh, Co.**

**Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Two**

**Mile Borrish (sic), Co. Tipperary, with**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**5 October 1840**

**10 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 448-457.**

RIA

## The parish of Two Miles Borris.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the southeast part of the Barony of Elyogarty and is bounded on the N.W. by the parish of Galvoda or Koley, on the N. by the parishes of Rahely and Thurley, on the N.E. by the parish of Moyne, on the S.E. by the parishes of Kilcoaley and <sup>Buaidic</sup> Buolick, on the S. by the parishes of Fennor and Kilcouley, ~~and~~ on the S.E. by the parish of Killinaule, and on the west by the parish of Ballymurreen.

Name. The name of this parish is now ~~called~~ burpóir a dá míle, of which Two mile Borris is a translation, but its ancient name is said to be Buirgheis Leith, which is the form of the name adopted by Beau-ford on his ecclesiastical map. It was called Two mile Borris from its being two big ould Irish miles from the town of Thurley, and Borris Leigh from the famous old church of Leith Mochoemog, of which I shall treat presently, lying near it.

The name Buirgheis or Borris, which occurs so frequently in this part of Ireland is of Anglo-Norman <sup>not Irish</sup> origin, and signifies a Burgage.

The

449

The old church of Two Mile Borris is divided into Nave and choir, the nave measuring 58 ft in length and <sup>50 in</sup> 25.6 in breadth and the choir 26 ft in length and <sup>4 in</sup> 16.6 in breadth.

The east gable is reduced to the height of the side walls and its window has consequently disappeared. The choir was lighted by two other windows, one on the S. wall near the east gable and the other on the N. wall near the middle gable but both are now destroyed. There is a doorway on its south wall at the distance of 7 feet from the middle gable; it is pointed inside and outside and built of hammered stones; it measures on the outside <sup>4 in</sup> 5.7 in height and <sup>4 in</sup> 2.5 in width.

The choir arch is much injured, but from what remains it appears that it was <sup>oblong and</sup> built in a rude style of hammered stones, and 7 ft in height and 9 feet in width.

The



(511)  
450

The south wall of the Nave contains a quadrangular window placed at the distance of 4 feet of the middle gable. It is constructed of hammered <sup>lime</sup> stones on the inside and of cut lime stones on the outside; on the inside it is  $3.6$  ft in height and  $2.4$  ft in width, and on the outside 2 ft in height and 6 inches in width.

The doorway is on the same wall at the distance of 18 ft from the west end; it is constructed of hammered stones on the inside where it forms an obtuse arch at the top, and of cut lime stone on the outside where it is painted; it measures on the inside  $6.6$  ft in height and 4 ft in width and on the outside 6 ft in height, and  $3.6$  ft in width.

The west gable is destroyed down to the very foundations.

There was a doorway on the north wall opposite the one above described

14/E/18/29(3) but

(572)  
457

but it is now disfigured. The same wall contains a small window placed at the distance of ten feet from the middle gable; it is of the same form and dimensions with the one in the south wall already described.

The side walls of this church are 3 ft thick and about 11 ft high and built of quarried lime stones cemented with lime and sand mortar.

There is a large graveyard attached to this church still much in use.

On the same townland about 150 paces to the N. W. of this old church there is a square castle in good preservation. It measures 43.6 from E to W. and 33.9 from N. to S. It is five stories high;  
— its

its fourth floor rested on an arch <sup>(573)</sup>  
which still remains, the others were <sup>452</sup>  
of wood. The walls of this Castle  
are 8 ft thick and about 65 ft  
high. The doorway which is pointed  
and constructed of cut lime stone  
is on the west side. A stair case  
leads to the top through the thick-  
-ness of the North wall.

It is lighted by 36 <sup>narrow</sup> windows, some pointed,  
and some quadrangular, all constructed  
of cut lime stones.

About 2 miles to the east of this  
Castle on the townland of Leigh,  
on level ground in a meadow are the  
ruins of the remotely aged and cele-  
-brated church of Liath mor, the si-  
-tuation of which has not been pointed  
out by any of our modern writers.

This little church is <sup>ft in</sup> 20.4 in length and  
<sup>ft in</sup> 11.4 in breadth on the inside and the  
side walls are <sup>ft in</sup> 2.7 in thickness and <sup>ft in</sup> 11.6  
in height. The two gables are remarka-  
-bly sharp and in tolerable preservation

14/E/18/29(5)

but

(574)  
453 but unfortunately all the features are destroyed.  
There was a window on the east gable, but it is now destroyed two or three stones on the inside from which it appears that it was roundheaded. The side walls are featureless. The doorway was on the west gable as is usual with all Irish churches of the primitive ages, but its sides are entirely destroyed. The lintel remains from which it can be ascertained that this doorway was <sup>ft</sup> 5.11 in height, but its width is not ascertainable. The lintel is a large limestone measuring <sup>ft</sup> 5.2 in length, <sup>in</sup> 10½ inches in height and extending <sup>ft</sup> 1.10 into the thickness of the wall.

The walls are built of field limestone cemented with sand and lime mortar. I was looking for this church some years since in the territory of Ely O'Barroll, but in vain; I now see from the Glossographer of the Feilire or Festivity of Aengus, that it is in the south Ely i.e. Ely-O'Fogarty. The words of Aengus are the following, 13. stant:

Ronrardoe mocoemoc  
don bith coemnu bray  
Cuangus caro co roay  
o lath mor maith dray.

The Glossographer adds "Mocoemoc, the son of Beodh,  
"and Cuangus the son of Dall are of Liath mor in  
"the Southern Ely." Feilire Beg at 13<sup>th</sup> March.

At the distance of 78 paces to the S.W. of this church there is a larger one which is divided into nave and choir, the nave measuring 41<sup>ft</sup> 2<sup>in</sup> in length and 18<sup>ft</sup> 8<sup>in</sup> in breadth, and the choir 27<sup>ft</sup> in length and 16<sup>ft</sup> 6<sup>in</sup> in breadth.

The east gable of the choir contains a window which is quad: on the inside where it measures 6<sup>ft</sup> 6<sup>in</sup> in height and 4<sup>ft</sup> in width but on the out it forms two curvilinear points at top and measures 5<sup>ft</sup> 9<sup>in</sup> in height and 1<sup>ft</sup> 11<sup>in</sup> in width; it is divided into four compartments on this side by stone mullions, one perpendicular and the other across, each division measuring 2<sup>ft</sup> 7<sup>in</sup> 7/8 in height and 8 1/2 inches in width; It is placed at the height of 4<sup>ft</sup> 6<sup>in</sup> from the level of the ground on the outside.

The choir has a semicircular arch over-head which seems to have supported some superstructure as some fragments of walls are still to be seen over it.

At the distance of 7<sup>ft</sup> 5<sup>in</sup> from the east gable the south wall of the choir contains a window which was roundheaded inside and outside. On the inside it is 6<sup>ft</sup> 9<sup>in</sup> in height and 3<sup>ft</sup> 11<sup>in</sup> in width, but it is broken on the outside. From what remains it appears that it was constructed of chiselled lime stone. In the same wall close to the middle gable there is a pointed doorway constructed of cut lime stone which communicated with a stair case leading up to the apartment or crypt over the choir, but this passage is now stopped up with loose stones and cannot be easily entered.

The choir arch was ancient and beautiful but nothing remains of it but its sides up to the points where it sprung. These are 8<sup>ft</sup> 2<sup>in</sup> in height and 9<sup>ft</sup> 9<sup>in</sup> asunder. They are constructed of cut sand stone of a brownish color. Its wall is 3<sup>ft</sup> 8<sup>in</sup> thick.

At the distance of 5<sup>ft</sup> 7<sup>in</sup> from the middle gable the south wall of the nave contains a window which was quadrangular on the inside and roundheaded on the outside; it measures on the inside 4<sup>ft</sup> 8<sup>in</sup> in height and 4<sup>ft</sup> 0<sup>in</sup> in width, and on the outside it is destroyed except the top stone in which its round head is formed.

14/F/18/29(7)

The doorway is placed on the same wall at the distance of 7<sup>ft</sup> 9<sup>in</sup> from the west gable, but it is now nearly destroyed

(516)  
455 destroyed; there is another doorway directly opposite  
it on the north wall, forming a low arch constructed  
of thin hammered lime stones on the inside and  
a semicircular arch of cut brown sandstone on  
the outside; on the inside it is  $7\frac{1}{8}$  in height and  
 $4\frac{1}{2}$  in width, and on the outside 7 ft in height  
and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in width.

The west gable contains a pointed window about 12 ft  
from the ground, destroyed on the inside and mea-  
suring about 4 ft in height and 7 inches in width  
on the outside.

The north walls contains another window placed at  
the distance of  $6\frac{1}{3}$  from the middle gable; it forms  
a low arch on the inside and a semicircular one  
on the outside where it is constructed of cut  
brown sand stone; it measures on the inside  
 $5\frac{1}{4}$  in height and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in width, and on the  
outside  $3\frac{1}{10}$  in height and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width.  
There are three heads placed over this on the  
outside which look to be of considerable an-  
tiquity.

The side walls of the nave of this church are  
 $3\frac{1}{8}$  in thickness and about 12 ft in height and  
constructed of hammered lime stones cemented  
with sand and lime mortar.

The church yard is now deserted.

In the townland of Rathmanna in this  
parish there is an old grave yard now also  
deserted in which are traceable the foundations  
of a church measuring 38 ft in length and  
18 ft in breadth.

In the townland of Bailsheag or Littleton in this parish there is a square castle in good preservation measuring on the outside 35 feet from east to west and 31 ft from N. to S. and its walls are 6 feet thick and about 50 ft high. It is four stories high; the third floor rested on a stone arch still remaining, the others were of wood and have long since disappeared. The doorway, which is on the east side is semicircular headed and constructed of blocks of chiselled lime stone.

This building is lighted by sixteen windows of which some are quadrangular and some pointed and constructed of cut lime stone.

In the townland of Ballydauid on level ground <sup>is a small part of</sup> ~~part~~ the ruins of another square castle measuring 40 feet from east to west and 29 ft from N. to S. The walls <sup>well grouted</sup> are 7" 6 in thickness but now destroyed except 8 feet of their height. No doorway or window remains, and the face of the walls remaining are <sup>nearly</sup> destroyed.

At the distance of 25 paces to the N. of this castle there is a remarkably large fort measuring 94 paces in diameter, with a parapet about 16 ft in height from the level of the field on the outside, and about 5 ft over the platform of the fort itself.

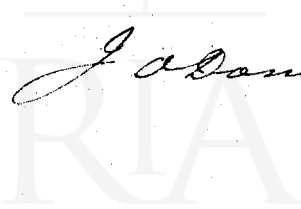
On the townland of Coolcrew in this parish are the ruins of a square castle

(518)  
415

castle, the dimensions of which cannot now be ascertained. Only its north side and parts of the east and west <sup>connected with it</sup> ones remain to the height of about 33 ft. The remaining parts are destroyed down to the very foundations. The walls are grouted and built of hammered limestones; they are 8 feet thick and look rather old. There is a small square tower at the N.E. corner through which a stair case led to the top.

Kenagh  
Oct. 5<sup>th</sup> 1840.

Antiquities examined by  
Mr. A. Barry  
J. O'Donovan





**END**

**14 F 18/30**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Moyne and Moycarkey (sic), Co.**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**5 October 1840**

**10 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 458-467**

RIA

The parish of Moyne. -

Situation. This parish is situated in the East of the Bar: of Elyogarty, and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Templetonky, on the N.E. and E. by the parish of Erke in the County of Kilkenny, and Fennor in the Co. of Tipperary, on the S.E. and S. by the parish of Two Mile Barris, and on the S.W. and W. by those of Mahelty, Shyane and Loughmae East.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Maighin, for the meaning of which i.e. a small plain  
 See my observations on the Abbey of Moyne in the Bar: of Tixawley in the County of Mayo.

The old church of this parish is situated on level ground in the townland of Moyne-temple and in the village of Moyne. There remains <sup>an</sup> of it at present but the two gables and two fragments of the side walls connected with the east gable, 6 feet of the north and 10 ft of the south wall. The building was 57 feet in length and 19 feet in breadth. Both gables were surmounted with small belfries which are now nearly destroyed.

The east window is rectangular on the inside  
 14/5/18/30(1) where

(520)

459 \* 7 ft from the level of the ground on the outside.

where it is 7 feet in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 3" 9 in width, but on the outside it has two heads nearly resembling the form of two shamrocks; on this side it is constructed of cut lime stone & divided into four compartments by two mullions, one placed perpendicular, the other across, and measures <sup>ft in</sup> 5" 5 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 1" 9 in width. \* The <sup>two</sup> lower divisions are quadrangular and <sup>ft in</sup> 2" 4 high and <sup>each</sup> 8 inches wide, and the upper divisions <sup>ft in</sup> 2" 8 in height and the same width with the lower ones.

The fragment remaining of the south wall has another window placed at the distance of two feet from the east gable; it is disfigured on the inside, but on the outside it is in good preservation and constructed of cut lime stone and is <sup>ft in</sup> 3" 3 in height and 6 3/4 inches in width.

The west gable has 4 quadrangular windows constructed of cut lime stone. The three lower ones are of equal dimensions measuring on the inside <sup>ft in</sup> 3" 2 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 2" 4 in width and on the outside 2 ft in height and 6 inches in width.

The top one is about <sup>ft in</sup> 1" 6 in height and 4 inches in width. (For their position in the gable see Du Noyer's sketch)

The fragments remaining of the side walls are 10 ft high and 4 ft thick and built of large field line stones cemented with lime and sand mortar.

There is a large grave yard attached to this church still much in use outside there are some ancient trees.

In the Lowland of Moyne and in this parish on a ridge of rich land about 1/2 mile S.W. of the village of Moyne are the ruins of an old <sup>Square</sup> Castle measuring on the outside 47 feet from East to west and 38<sup>ft in</sup> 9 from North to South and its walls are 7<sup>ft in</sup> 4 in thickness at the base and about 42 feet in height. It has but three stories at present but it probable that it was originally much higher; the first floor over the ground one rested on an arch which still remains; over this there were two wooden floors which have long since disappeared. The present roof (or what seems the roof) is a stone arch, but it is highly probable that this originally supported another floor.

This building is lighted by 16 quadrangular windows constructed of cut lime stone.

The doorway is on the N. side; it is constructed

(522)  
461 of cut lime stone in the pointed style. A stair  
case leads to the top through the thickness  
of the east wall.

In the townland of Lisheen are  
the ruins of another castle situated on a  
small hill. <sup>The only part <sup>at all</sup> perfect is</sup> ~~Only~~ the N. E. angle of it <sup>now</sup> ~~now~~  
<sup>which</sup> remains to the height of <sup>about</sup> 36 feet; there  
are other scattered fragments but none  
sufficiently distinct to merit description.  
The original dimensions of the building  
cannot be ascertained with any certainty  
as the foundations are not traceable. In the  
fragment of the north wall remaining are two  
quadrangular windows constructed of cut  
lime stone. The walls are 4 ft in thickness &  
constructed of large field lime stones well  
grouted. Two of its floors rested on stone  
arches as appears from fragments of  
them still remaining, but the number  
of floors cannot now be ascertained.  
Mr. Lloyd is now building a new castle  
about 40 perches to the East of it.

Antiquities examined by }  
Mr. A. Barry.

John O'Donovan

Kenagh Octob. 5<sup>th</sup> 1840.

14 (525)  
462

The parish of Moycarkey.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Elygarty, and is bounded on the N.W. by the parish of Fertianes, on the N.E. by Galwoley or Boley, on the east by Ballymurreen, and on the S. and W. by the parishes of Graystown, Ballysheehan and Geale.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin but derived from the name of the plain in which the original church was built. It is pronounced in Irish as if written Magh Cairce, which signifies the plain of Cairce.  
nom. iiri  
Cairce.

The old church of Moycarkey is situated on level ground in the townland of Moycarkey. It is divided into nave and choir, the former measuring on the inside 56 ft in length and 23<sup>ft in</sup> 6 in in breadth and the latter 33 ft in length and 19 ft in breadth.

The east window is quadrangular on the inside where it measures 6 ft in height and 3 ft in width, and pointed on the outside where it measures 4<sup>ft in</sup> 4 in in height and 1<sup>ft in</sup> 6 in in width; it was divided into two parts by a stone mullion which has been taken away, each division pointed at top and 6 inches in width. It is constructed of cut lime stone.

As-  
14/E/18/30(S)

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463

At the distance of  $8'' 8^{\text{in}}$  from the east gable the south wall of the choir, contains a window which is disfigured on the inside and quadrangular on the outside where it is constructed of cut line stone and measures  $1'' 10^{\text{in}}$  in height and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width. Nearly opposite this there is another window on the north wall of the choir, of the same form and dimensions with the one just described. At the distance of  $6'' 2^{\text{in}}$  from the middle gable the south wall of the choir contains a pointed doorway, which is disfigured on the inside but in tolerable preservation on the outside, where it is constructed of cut line stone and measures  $5'' 9\frac{1}{2}^{\text{in}}$  in height and  $2'' 10\frac{1}{2}^{\text{in}}$  in width.

The choir arch is now filled up with masonry which does not look very modern; it is <sup>built of cut line stone</sup> semicircular & measures  $8'' 8^{\text{in}}$  in height and  $9'' 8^{\text{in}}$  in width.

On the top of the middle gable over the choir arch there is a square little belfry constructed of cut line stone. There is a larger <sup>aged</sup> ash tree growing within the choir near the east window which shows that the building has been a long time without a roof.

At the distance of 8 ft from the middle gable there was on the south wall of the nave a window but it is now totally disfigured. The doorway is on the same wall at the distance of  $11'' 2^{\text{in}}$  from the west gable, but it also is now much disfigured on the outside where its original dimensions cannot be obtained, but on the inside it forms at top a semicircular arch constructed of hammered stones and measures



measures <sup>ft in</sup> 6.6 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 5.5 in width.

527  
464

The west gable has <sup>two</sup> small windows, one pointed and <sup>placed</sup> situated 9 ft from the ground; it is disfigured on the inside, but on the outside it is perfect and measures about 4 ft in height and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width. The other which is quadrangular and is placed within 5 feet of the North wall and <sup>ft in</sup> 3.9 from the ground, and measures on the inside <sup>ft in</sup> 3.3 in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 2.8 in width, and on the outside <sup>ft in</sup> 1.10 in height and 5 inches in width. Both are constructed of cut lime stone.

There was another doorway on the north wall opposite the south one already described but it is all destroyed except two stones on each side from which it appears that it was <sup>ft in</sup> 3.6 wide and constructed of hammer-stones. Between this doorway and the middle gable there is a breach of 6 ft on the N. wall.

The side walls of the nave are 3 feet in thickness and about 11 feet in height and built of large field lime stones irregularly laid and cemented with lime and sand mortar.

|| A large grave yard much in use.

A pattern was annually held at this church on Dombach Bruim Duibh or Garland Sunday, from which I should infer that it is one of the churches of St. Patrick.

St

14/E/18/30(7)

(528)  
465

At the distance of 400 paces to the S. E. of this church on the same townland stands a square castle (called of Moycarkey) in very good preservation. It measures on the outside 37 ft from North to South and 27 ft from E. to W. and its walls are <sup>ft in</sup> 5-8 in thickness and about 55 feet in height. It had five floors, the third of which rested on a stone arch which still remains in good preservation; the others were of wood and have long since disappeared. The doorway was on the east side, but is now disfigured. The stair case extends leads through the thickness of the east wall as far as the first flight extends, but thence <sup>to the top</sup> through a square tower on the N. E. corner.

This building was lighted by 20 windows of which some are quadrangular and some pointed, besides loopholes all constructed of cut lime stone.

This Castle, which is a remarkably strong one, stands in the centre of a square Bawn whose sides are 46 paces in length and which has two round towers, <sup>with loop holes</sup> one at the N. E. and the other at the S. W. corner.

The walls of this Bawn are <sup>ft in</sup> 4-8 in thickness and about 25 ft in height, and the round towers are <sup>ft in</sup> 8-3 in internal diameter and two stories high.

At

(529)  
466  
At the height of about 12 feet from the ground there is in the wall of the Bawn on the inside a platform on which men could stand and fire at the enemy through six loop holes in the upper part of the wall.

This Castle is said to have been erected by the family of Cantwell.

In the townland of Forgestown are the ruins of a square Castle of which only the east side and 13 feet of the N. and S. walls remain to the height of about 28 feet. This building is <sup>ft in</sup> 22.6 from N. to S. but its extent in the other direction cannot now be ascertained as the foundations of the west side are not traceable.

The walls are built of hammered lime stone and grouted.

The doorway was on the east end but is now destroyed. The first floor over the ground one rested on a stone arch of which a fragment still remains.

There are two quadrangular windows on the east side constructed of cut lime stone.

This is all that could be said about this fragment. There is no tradition of the family by whom it was built or occupied.

14/F/18/30 (9)

on

(530)  
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On the townland of Graigue in this parish is a fragment of an old castle which goes by the name of the townland. Only the east side and 2 feet of the north wall connected with it remain to the height of about 30 feet. The extent of the building cannot now be ascertained, as the foundations of the other walls are not traceable. The stair case extends through the thickness of the east wall. The walls remaining are grouted and only 3 ft thick.

This fabric was originally surrounded by a Bawn of the east wall of which 36 ft remain to the height of 25 ft and a fragment of the south side 12 feet in length and about the same height. These fragments of the Bawn are built of hammered lime stone and 3.6 in thickness.

Antiquities examined by  
Mr. A. Barry

Kenagh,  
October 6<sup>th</sup> 1840

John O'Donovan

**END**

**14 F 18/31**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Holycross and Loughmoe (sic), Co.**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**6-7 October 1840**

**34 p., plus one insert**

**23 cm (i-ii), (iv-**

**6 x 17 cm (iii)**

**ills; ground plan of Loughmoe Castle, Co. Tipperary.**

**Pagination in original binding was 468-498.**

**Insert refers to text on p. 6, originally p. 472**

**Included are related extracts from the 'Annals fo Innisfallen', the 'Annals of the Four Masters', Lanigan's 'Ecclesiastical History of Ireland' and Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum' and transcriptions**

The parish of Holycross.

Situation. This parish is situated partly in the Barony of Clogarty and partly in that of Middlethird; it is bounded on the North by the parish of Ballycahill, on the E. and S.E. by those of Thurles, Fertiana and Geal, on the South by that of Ardmayle, and on the west by the parishes of Clogher & Moyaliff.

Name The great Abbey founded here in 1209 by Donagh Cairbreach O'Brien King of Limerick was dedicated to the Holy Cross, a real piece of which is supposed to have been preserved in it down to the time of the dissolution. It is in Irish MAINTPTEIP NA CPOICE NA OIM and in Latin Monasterium de Sancta Cruce.

As Archdall has published an accurate description of this abbey from the papers furnished him by the artists employed by Col. Burton Conyngham, I shall not attempt a description of it but insert what he has published

(532)

469

add what struck myself as curious in  
the building. It was evidently remodelled  
at different periods and in my opinion  
used its church was used as a house of  
worship since the Reformation



Holy Cross.

(533) ~~567~~  
470

A. D.

[Ann: Innisfallen]

1175. The Monastery or Abbey of The Holy  
Cross in Cily was built by Donall  
more O'Brien.

1207. Malton Meyne Archbishop of Cashell  
and The Popes Legate, died in The Monastery  
of the Holy Cross, having repented, and being  
annointed before.

~~568~~

(534)

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Mainistir na Croixhe Naomh (Holy Cross).

[Ann. 4. masters]

A. Q

1600. O'Neill (Augh, the Son of Ludoragh,  
who was Son of Con Bacach) mustered  
an army in the Month of January this  
year and proceeded to the South of  
Ireland to confirm his friendship with  
his allies and to wreak his vengeance  
upon his enemies. (†) \* \* \* After this

O'Neill moved forward to the borders  
(Ballaghmore in County) of Bealach-mor-Muighe-Cala, to Roserea,  
(Kerrin) (Templemore parish),  
By-Cairin, to Corco-Teineadh, pitching  
his Camp where-ever he stopped until he  
arrived at the Gate of the Monastery of  
the Holy Cross. They were not long here  
when

(†) See Cathol. of this year, Pp. for the article of this article.

472

when the <sup>Holy \*</sup> Cross was brought out to induce  
 protection, and the Irish presented great  
 gifts and offerings to its Keepers and  
 monks in honour of the God of the  
 elements. They gave protection to the  
 Monastery and shewed respect to its  
 walls and Glebe lands and to all  
 its inhabitants.

See Castel at this year, & for  
 the entire of this article.

Compt's

PK.

\* That is the relic in which the piece  
 of the true cross was contained, was  
 brought out to O'Neill to induce  
 him to protect the abbey to which  
 it belonged.

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# Holy Cross

Holy Cross was a celebrated abbey founded  
 on the river Suire, two miles southwest  
 of Thurles, by Donagh Carbaugh St Bruno  
 King of Limerick. The remains are of beautiful  
 Gothic and among them is a tomb of the persons  
 who brought hither a piece of the true cross  
 1559. The architecture of this building was  
 uncommonly fine. In the centre is a high  
 square tower, and at the east end a small  
 chapel 24 feet by 21, with an arched roof,  
 and on the south side the tomb of the  
 founder with a cross but no inscriptions  
 between the nave and steeple is a space  
 of 21 feet and a half broad and 30 long

~~570~~ (538)

474 divided from the nave by an arch, and supposed to have made part of the church.

On its south side are two Chapels about 10 feet square. Between which is a double row of Gothic arches. Supported by twisted pillars, about 2-4 asunder. Here the

ceremony of Walking the monks was performed and the holy relique kept as observed

by Mr. J. Halloran. On the north side of the choir are two other Chapels each 7 feet by 11 like the former. Between these

and the opposite side aisle the whole is arched, but opposite the south Chapel is an open space with a staircase leading

to

---

{candle after him by Doctor Campbell p. 151. Mr. Halloran has engraved it in a plate, which by mistake is reversed. }

to the steeple, in whose north angle  
are steps to the tops. The nave is 58 feet  
by 49, with aisles reaching to the chow.

Nothing could have been more highly  
finished than the Steeple and Chapels  
which are built of marble and limestone:

but the nave with its aisles and the  
adjoining chapels are miserably mean.

The ruins on the south side cover a  
considerable space. The river Seine

which before it reaches the sea is amaz-  
-ingly extensive flows near this monastery

in a small stream. A parish church

with a few wretched cabins are the only

remains of this once celebrated town. &c.

{ A Arche-bispe }

14/E/18/31(9)

2/3 (540)

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County  
of  
Lippinany

# Holy Cross.

On the river Suir in the barony of Elogurty and <sup>exactly 3 miles. ~~2~~</sup> 2 miles south west of Phurles. Donogh Carbragh O'Brien King of Limerick founded a celebrated abbey here in honour of the Holy cross, St Mary and St Benedict for monks of the cistercian order. (2).

A. D. 1102. Gregory was abbot. in which year the founder made a grant of the following lands viz. Calucattair, Lamudin, Ballyduban. Ballydeubair. Ballygirrida. Ballymoeluchair. Gualuhelach. Sirdach. Ballycheallach. Ballyicrain and Iontigancuceta. Wilfrid Christian bishop of Lismore and legate M archbishop of Cashel and B. bishop of Limerick (2).

1186. About this time John Lord of Ireland

(2) Monast. Hist. V. 2. p. 1035. (a) 101

Confirmed  
14/E/18/31(11)

~~547~~ (542)  
477

confirmed the grant made by King Donough,  
and did further order and direct, that  
the monks of this abbey should enjoy  
all chartered liberties and freedoms. Witness  
the bishop of Ferns. (b)

Maurice Mc Amroogh, Richard O'Feinore  
and Dionysius O Congail who added a  
beautiful cloister to this church, were  
abbots here, but the years in which they  
flourished are not recorded. (c)

1207. Matthew archbishop of Cashel and  
apostolic legate died <sup>in</sup> this abbey after  
having received absolution and extreme  
unction. (d)

1233. In this year, King Henry VIII. conf-  
irmed the charter of King John, and 30<sup>th</sup>  
September he took this house into his  
Royal Protection. (e)

1954.

(b) King. p. 371. (c) id. near Coenobium p. 68. (d) ann. munst. (e)  
King. p. 372

1234 November the ~~year~~ the king renewed his Protection (†).

1249. In a General Chapter of this year the abbot of Clarevaux Subjected this abbey to that of Burnes in Lancashire. (s)

1267. Isaac O Gormacain bishop of Killaloe resigned that see and became a monk in this abbey. (h).

1275. The abbot David O Cuspy or Tuffigh abbot of Holy cross. was made bishop of Emly and died in June 1281. (i)

1270. Peter O Connings was abbot (k) for in this year he granted to Lawrence son of Jacob the Grange of Ballycathran. and two mills with the rents of L<sup>y</sup>. S. G. arising from the lands of Tippergeel Bridgeton Rathkenan and the great Grange near Bridgeton (l)

1313 Thomas was abbot. (m).

(†) King. p. 372. (s) id. (h) *Annals* 1342 p. 591. (i) id. p. 496. (l) King. p. 371. 1895  
(k) id. p. 372. (m) *Annals* 1313. V. 6. p. 9.

~~579~~ (544)  
479

1395. April 20<sup>th</sup> King Richard confirmed  
the Charter of King John. (n)

1414. January the 10<sup>th</sup> James Earl of Ormond  
and the Lord Deputy, Thomas le Botiller  
prior of St John of Jerusalem granted  
their protection to this abbey. (o)

1429. September 22<sup>nd</sup> Richard the archbishop  
and David dean of Cashel granted to the  
abbot of this house the vicarage of the  
parish church of Bealachachail (p).

1452. October 27<sup>th</sup> John archbishop of  
Lishele made a grant to this abbey of  
the vicarage of Rathkellan. (q)

1485. June 10<sup>th</sup> David archbishop of Lishele  
granted the vicarage of Gleankeen. (r)

1538. Philip Purcell was abbot. (s)

William O'Dwyer was the last abbot.

This abbey was a daughter of the abbey of  
Avenay, or Maig, in the County of Limerick (t)

(n) King. p. 372 (o) id. (p) id. (q) id. (r) id. (s) id. p. 370. (t) was and  
now.

and the abbot was styled Earl of Holy cross. the lands belonging to the abbey being an Earldom: he was also Baron of parliament. (w). and was usually vicar General of the cistercian order in Ireland. (w).

Inquisition taken on the Thursday next after the feast of all Saints. xx Elizabeth finds that the last abbot was seized of two messuages in Francis Street Cashel. lying between the messuage lately held by Isolde White and that which belonged to Peter Mason. which messuage was given by David Comyn to Fergal formerly abbot of this house. (x).

3<sup>rd</sup> October Elizabeth this abbey with the appurtenances containing 160 acres of arable 60 of pasture. and 2 of wood in the town of Holy cross. 1 ruined messuage 60 acres

(w) 1000 mon. (w) Alexander (x) chief remem. of  
14/F/18/31(15)

of land and one of wood in Kilkenny 16  
 acres in Bellekille. 2 messuages. 4 cottages  
 and 21/2 acres of land in Lisnegonok.  
 30 acres in Kilsomer. 20 acres in Thurles in  
 this County. 1 messuage 32 acres of arable  
 and 6 of pasture in Ballytina and bountie  
 of Kilkenny. one close near the town of  
 Carlow. containing a garden an orchard  
 and 3 acres of pasture. and 7 acres in  
 Ballyshear. and Maynooth in the county  
 of Kildare. were granted to Gerald  
 Earl of Ormond. in capite at the annual  
 rent of £15. 10. 4. (S)

In the winter of 1559. the great rebel  
 O'neal made a pilgrimage to a piece of  
 the cross which was said to have been preserved  
 in this abbey (S)

The architecture of this erection was

(S) and Gen. (S) Camden's O'neal.

uncommonly

uncommonly fine the building consists of  
an high Steeple nearly Square supported  
on each side by a beautiful Gothic <sup>(a)</sup> arch  
and in the centre by a great variety of  
ogives passing diagonally from each angle  
viz. on the east side thereof is a small chapel,  
twenty one feet in breadth and 24 in length.  
the roof is arched and beautifully supported  
by a number of Ogives from the sides and  
angles, on the south side is a Gothic  
tomb, which according to O Halloran is  
that of the founder, with a cross thereon  
but no inscription the tradition of the  
place however informs us that this tomb  
was erected for the Good Woman who  
brought the holy relique hither between  
the nave and Steeple is a space of 21  
feet 6 inches in breadth and 30 in length.  
(b)  
detached from the nave by an arch which

we suppose made a part of the choir the nave is 49 feet broad and 58 long. on each side is an arcade of four arches with lateral aisles which pass on either side of that part. we conclude to have been the choir. the entrance is by a door at the west end. under a large window. On the south side of the choir are two chapels, each about 10 feet square, and both of them arched and supported as the other parts of the building between these are a double row of Gothic arches. Supported by twisted pillars, each distant about 2 feet 4 inches from the other, here the ceremony of walking the monks was performed, and not where the holy relique was kept, as remarked by a respectable writer, in a plate which by mistake is reversed, on the north side

of



of the choir are two other chapels each of them 7 feet long and 11 broad, with roofs supported in like manner as the others, and between these and the opposite lateral aisle the whole is arched, but opposite the south side Chapel there is an open space with a large flight of stairs leading to the steeple. &c. in the north angle of which are stairs which ascend to the top.

The difference in the work of this monastery is very extraordinary; nothing could have been more highly finished than the steeple and chapels, which are built of marble and limestone, yet the nave, the aisles and adjoining ruins, are miserably mean. On the south side the ruins cover a considerable space.

The river swire which before it reaches

the  
14/E/18/31 (19)

The sea is so amazingly extensive, flows near the ruins of this monastery in a small stream. A parish church with a few wretched cabins are the only remains of a once celebrated town.

Remarks on the above description of the abbey of the Holy Cross. by, 200,

(a). This tower is supported by four arches, of which the eastern and western are of the same dimensions and characteristics, and measure 20 ft in width and about 25 ft in height. The northern and southern arches are of ~~the~~ equal dimensions being <sup>ft</sup> 10.7 in width and about 25 ft in height, that is 4 feet lower than the other two.

The choir of this ~~each~~ abbey is 45 feet long and <sup>ft</sup> 22.10 in breadth. The east window is pointed remarkably small for such a building as this. It is only <sup>ft</sup> 10.3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in width and about 16 ft in height!! It is constructed of chiselled lime stone and divided into six days by stone mullions ramified above and forming 25 <sup>figures</sup> compartments of different forms.

(b) I take this arch and the wall in which 1486 it is to be only a few centuries old. It looks quite modern and is very mean in its style of architecture. It was probably built since the Reformation. From the face of the western division of the choir arch to the west gable of the nave measures 95 ft. The breadth of the Nave is 23 ft, not including the side aisles, which are each 11 feet in breadth and extend all the length of the nave, that is from the Choir arch to the west gable. The west gable contains a pointed doorway constructed of cut lime stone, and over it a large pointed window divided into six bays by stone mullions, ramified above and forming ten compartments.

On the North side of the choir is a tomb of the O' Fogarty's, chiefs of South Ely <sup>or</sup> Elyogarty, now adopted by Mr Lanigan of Castle Fogarty, - now the representative of that ancient family, as his own family tomb, to <sup>and</sup> which he is justly entitled to it. The inscription on this tomb is <sup>in the black letter and</sup> now much effaced; it begins

Hic jacent discreti homines s<sup>t</sup>. Donat  
 O' Fogarta et Ellena Porsell uxor  
 ejus qui obiit A.D. Mcccc<sup>o</sup>.

~~552~~ (552)  
48<sup>m</sup>

opposite this is the beautiful tomb of  
the Good woman, who is supposed to  
have obtained the piece of the true cross  
which was preserved in this abbey.  
Tradition says that the son of this good  
woman, while he was performing a  
station at Lodernamamah in the  
townland of Ballynahaw in the parish  
of Ballycabill, was murdered by O' Fogarty  
of Castle-Fogarty, and that when the  
Good woman his mother came to hear of  
it she repaired to the abbey <sup>of Holy Cross</sup> and kneeling  
before the high altar prayed that a  
Braen aillse <sup>cankerous</sup> might fall on the tomb  
of O' Fogarty and continue to flow <sup>stillare</sup>  
until the family should become extinct;  
and she had no sooner finished her  
prayer than a drop <sup>ornamented</sup> commenced to  
fall from the roof over the high altar  
on the family tomb of the murderer  
of her son; and behold! this drop  
continued to flow <sup>fall</sup> until about <sup>50</sup> years  
ago when the last heir of Castle-  
Fogarty was hanged in Clonmel for  
Ribbonism

The last possessor of this ancient pro-  
 -perty was Dr. Fogarty of Castle Fogarty  
 who died without issue; after his death  
 the property would <sup>have</sup> devolve to this  
 unfortunate youth already mentioned  
 who was his <sup>paternal</sup> nephew  
 and when he was hanged, it devolved  
 to the <sup>father of the</sup> present Mr Lanigan, the Doctor's  
 nephew by ~~the~~ <sup>his</sup> sister, who now en-  
 -joys it. His house speaks great  
 wealth and magnificence.

In the south side aisle opposite  
 the south chapel is the tomb of O'Kearney  
 inserted in the north wall, with this  
 inscription:

Monumentum hoc  
infra scripti fieri  
fecerunt 13. Augusti  
 1646.

Hic jacet Barnabas O'Kearney  
filius Edmundi de Sancta Cruce  
et Joanna Ny Clery als Kearney  
ejus uxor. Ille obiit die - mensis -  
illa vero - die mensis - A. D. m -  
Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus.

It was never finished because this family  
 lost their property soon after. 04/E/18/31(23)

To the south of the abbey church was the cloister a square area measuring 93 feet from N. to S. and 74 ft from east to west. There were originally three ranges of cells, one ~~at~~ the west, another ~~at~~ the east and third ~~at~~ the south of this area, but the south one is now totally destroyed except the entrance gateway which remains in tolerable preservation.

To the east of the eastern range of cells above mentioned are shown the ruins of <sup>what is called</sup> the abbot's house and its appurtenances, but it is not easy to know what it should be called.

The ruins of this abbey entirely disappointed my expectations: the architecture of the choir and side chapels is indeed truly beautiful, <sup>they are</sup> but not lofty nor magnificent, but the nave and side aisles are contemptible but I am almost certain that this mean part of the abbey is not more than <sup>4 or</sup> 5 centuries old.

[Sanigan's Ecclesiastical Hist.]  
Vol. IV. P. 257.

# Holy Cross

[Comp'd  
O.S.]

§II. In the year 1162, died, Donald O'Mulcan, Archbishop of Cashel, who was succeeded by Maurice, whose real name was undoubtedly Murchertach. It was during his incumbency, but in the early part of it, that the celebrated and beautiful Cistercian abbey of Holy Cross in the County of Tipperary was erected & endowed by Donald O'Brien, King of North Munster, whereas Maurice, while Archbishop of Cashel, was one of the witnesses to its foundation charter.

[p. 252.]

(16)

14/F/18/31(23)  
Note

(b) This Charter is in The Monast. Angl. Vol. 2. P. 1035. It was granted in the present of Gregory, Abbot of Holy Cross. Christian Bishop of Lismore and Legate Apostolic, (i. e. who had been such) M<sup>r</sup>. Archbishop of Cashel, and B. (Bristius) Bishop of Limerick, are named as witnesses to it. By M<sup>r</sup>. must be understood Maurice; for this was not during the reign of Donald O'Brien, nor for many years before, any Archbishop of Cashel, whose name began with that letter. Nor can it be referred to his successor (Mathew), who was not an Archbishop until 1192, and accordingly could not sign along with Christian, who died in 1186. Therefore Ware was wrong (Antiq. Cap. 26. at Lipporay) in assigning this foundation to about 1169 or 1181. Harris (Monast.) marks it at 1182. but it was probably somewhat later, yet prior to the death of Christian.



Inserted in the south wall of the Bridge  
(but not in its original position)  
of Holy Cross, is a monument ~~seen~~  
exhibiting the arms of Butler and  
O'Brien and the following inscription:

Ad viatorem. Nicholaus Cowli me  
fabricavit.

Jacobus Butler Baro de Dunboyne  
et Margareta Brien eius uxor  
hunc pontem collapsum erexerunt  
et suis insignibus adornarunt Anno  
Domini 1626.

Dic precor ante abitum verbo non  
amplius uno evadit stegios auctor  
uterque lacus.

In the townland of Cornacstown in this  
parish are the ruins of an old house  
or Castle called Caislean Dubh or  
Black Castle, and in the townland  
of Droichead na Fearnas or Farney-  
-Bridge stands one large round  
tower now forming a part of Capt'n  
Armstrong's house; it is about 45 ft  
high and partly covered with ivy.

Stenagh }  
in Armond }

John O'Donovan

October 6<sup>th</sup> 1840.

14/E/18/31  
(27)

The parish of Loughmoe.

Situation. The natives recognize but one parish of this name, but Mr. Griffith has divided it into two parishes as I infer from the name books. According to the most intelligent of the natives the River Suire flows through the middle of this parish dividing into two nearly equal parts, the eastern of which according to the field name book is called Loughmoe east or Callabegs and the western Loughmoe west. This parish which is situated in the north of the Barony of Clogarty was anciently called Pubble-Purcell from the family of Purcell, who were Barons of Loughina.

Name. The name of this parish is written by the Four Masters *trachindz* which (*si vocis stymon spectes*) signifies the plain of the reward, but we have as yet discovered no historical account of the origin of this name.

The old church of Loughmoe (or Loughmá as <sup>494</sup> it is properly pronounced) <sup>which is situated in the P. of Tipperary</sup> is not more than three or four centuries old and was probably built by the family of Purcell. It consists of Nave and choir, the former measuring 58 feet in length and 27<sup>5/8</sup> in breadth, and the latter 24 feet in length and 16 ft in breadth. All its features are destroyed with the exception of the choir arch which is <sup>pointed and</sup> constructed of <sup>roughly</sup> cut limestone and measures 9 ft in <sup>5 ft 4 in</sup> height from the present level of the ground and 9<sup>5/8</sup> in width.

There are several Latin inscriptions on tombstones within the choir belonging to the families of Dolan and Purcell, of which Mr. Du Noyer is requested to make fac similis.

The west and middle gables are in tolerable preservation but the sides are nearly destroyed.

(See Du Noyer's Sketch) There is a vault connected with the choir to the east.

A short distance to the east of this church and close to the margin of the River Suire, which is here an inconsiderable stream, stand the magnificent remains of the castle and mansion house of Purcell Baron of Loughmá. These buildings as ~~it~~ <sup>they</sup> stand at present look up one, but it will be observed that the southern part is several centuries older than the northern. The southern part is a <sup>castle of</sup> considerable antiquity, the windows of which were enlarged at the period of the erection of the more modern part. It is five stories high and measures on the outside 53 ft from East to West and 36 ft from north to South, and its walls are <sup>4 ft 6 in</sup> 9<sup>7/8</sup> in thickness at the base. A spiral stair case

(560)  
495

now in beautiful preservation leads to the third floor at the N. E. corner of the building.

The first floor over the ground one rested on a very strong arch still in excellent preservation; the next floor over this was of wood and has long since disappeared, but the third floor rested on an arch still remaining as strong and as perfect as ever. There were two other floors of wood over this as appears from the windows and the rests for joists.

The chimney piece of the third floor is elaborately ornamented in the same style as the windows of the Banquetting Hall of the Castle of Aughmanire in the Co. of Galway, and exhibits the letters F. P. which are the initials of the <sup>in name of the</sup> Purcell for whom it was erected.

A pointed doorway <sup>constructed of chiselled lime stone</sup> leads from the ground floor of this castle into the more modern mansion house, and another communicates with the staircase at the S. E. corner.

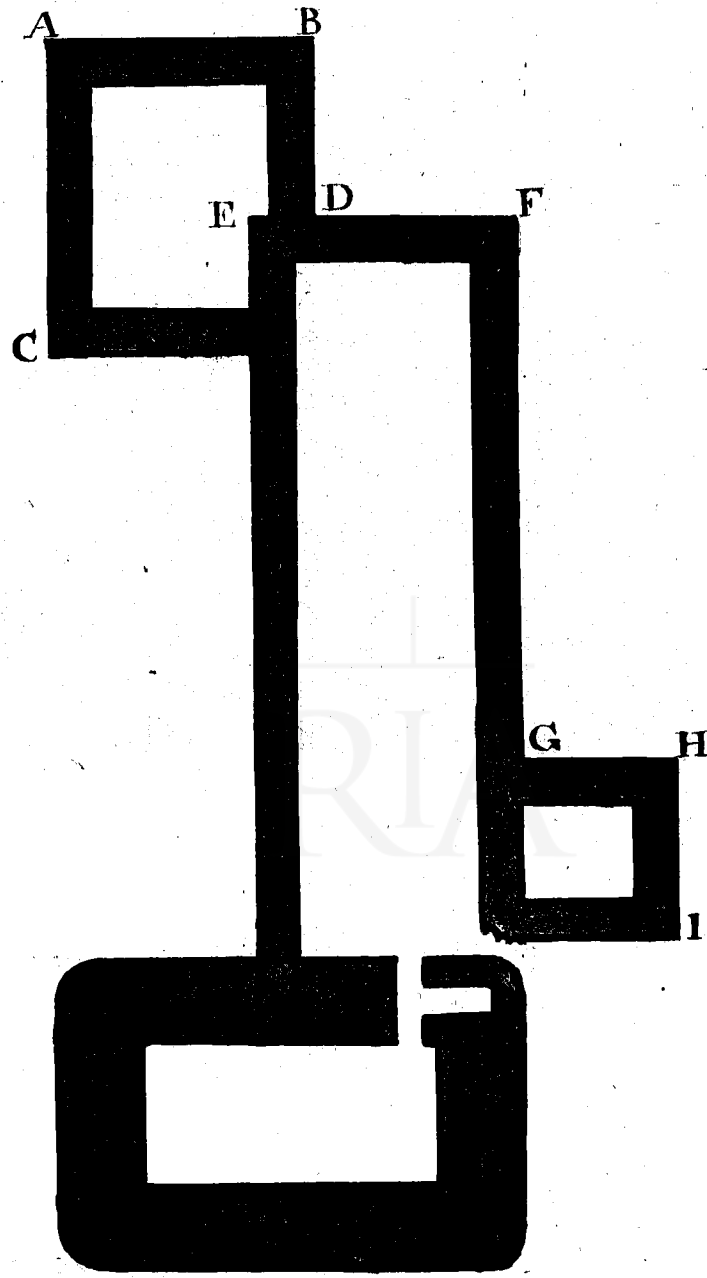
The annexed ground plan will shew the form and extent of the mansion house which was added to this castle probably in the reign of James I. It is 5 stories high and lighted by many large windows, and its walls are <sup>5. in</sup> 4.10 in thickness. Purcell was living in this mansion in the year 1697 according to tradition.

(562)

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14/E/18/31(34)

(561.)  
496



ft in:  
From A to B. 30-0  
— A — C. 35-9  
— B — D. 20-9  
— D — F. 23-0  
— E — F. 30-0  
— F — G. 62-8  
— G — H. 17-2  
— H — I. 20-9

P.O. Keefe fecit  
Mr. Du Noyer will  
do this more correctly  
(40)

According to tradition the first English chieftain who got possession of Loaghma was named Stapleton, and ~~that~~ ~~the~~ Purcell succeeded to him by marriage with his only daughter. A wild legend is told in the neighbourhood, about the manner in which Purcell obtained the daughter of Stapleton in marriage, but it is not worth preserving. It stated that Stapleton issued a proclamation that whoever would kill a wild boar which infested the forest of Clonamuckoge and bring him his head, would receive his only daughter in marriage and the estate of Loaghma after his own death, and that ~~at~~ ~~that~~ ~~time~~ <sup>who</sup> Purcell, was a young soldier of fortune just arrived from England undertook to encounter the boar and succeeded in killing him exactly in the same way as Hercules killed the Lion.

The natives assert that there is not a single individual of the name Purcell now living at Loaghma. In the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth <sup>Signes</sup> as Moryson informs us Richard Purcell was called Baron of Loughmoe and was able to send to the field against the Queen 200 foot and six horse.

There was another branch of this family located in the Barony of Kenry in the N.W. of the Co. Limerick where they built several Castles

14/E/18/31(33)

In the townland of Cloone in the east division of this parish there is a square tower 4 stories high and measuring on the outside 27 ft every way; its walls <sup>are 5</sup> 4 in thickness. The doorway is

(564) painted and  
498 is on the east side near the S. E. corner and constructed  
of cut lime stone. A stair case still ascendible  
leads to the top at the N. E. corner. The second  
and third floors rested on stone arches still  
remaining in good preservation, but all the  
others were of wood and, have, as usual,  
long since disappeared. Belonged to Purcell.

In the townland of Killahara in the western  
division of this parish there is another square  
castle in tolerable preservation, but tradition  
is not decided as to whether it was built  
by Purcell or O'Togarty. (See Du Noyer sketch)  
The other antiquities in this parish which should  
be shewn on the plans are the following.

1. The Castle of Baile an Bharain, or Baronstown  
called after Purcell, Baron of Loughma, situated  
in a townland of the same name in the eastern  
division of this parish.
  2. The old Castle of Brownstown in a townland of  
the same name in the same division of the  
parish! Cloghleigh in the T. L. of.
  3. The old Castle of Graiguerphraghane in the  
same division of the parish.
  4. The old castle of Kilnasare in the same di-  
-vision of the parish.
- All these castles are in the territory anciently  
called Pubblepurcell and were according to  
tradition built by the family of Purcell.
5. The old church of Kilnasare in a townland of  
the same name in the same division of this  
parish.

For historical references to Loughma and Pubblepurcell  
see account of the ancient territories constituting the  
County of Tipperary.

John O'Donovan  
Keshagh Octobr 7<sup>th</sup> 1840.



The Relic of the Holy Cross mentioned at p. 472  
is at present (1884) in the keeping of the Mons of  
the Resculature order, Blackrock, near Cork.

Shepley

14/F/18/3K accompanies

14/F/18/31 p. 6 (formerly  
472)

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RIA

**END**

**14 F 18/32**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Templemore and Drom, Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to their early**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**7 October 1840**

**10 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 499-508.**

**Included are related transcriptions from the 'Annals of the Four Masters' and transcriptions from the tombstones found in the early church at Templemore.**

RIA

142 225  
15 (565)  
499  
The parish of Templemore.

Situation. This parish is situated partly in the Barony of Elyogarty and partly in that of Ikerrin; it is bounded on the North by the parish of Bourney, on the east by Killevenoge and Templeree, on the South by Loaghna and on the southwest and west by the parishes of Drom, Barnane and Killea.

Name. The ancient name of this parish was Corcheherry as appears from Inquisitions taken in the reign of Charles I, but it is now known by the name of Templemore only. Its ancient name <sup>copro tened</sup> is that of a territory celebrated in Irish history, though its situation had never yet been pointed out by any of our topographical writers, but of this hereafter when I come to treat of the ancient territories of which the County of Tipperary consists. Its modern name is in Irish *teampall mór* and signifies the great church - Templum magnum. See explanation of Templemore in the County of Derry given in the Ordnance Memoir.

The old church of Templemore is situated in Sir Henry Barden's demesne near the

(566)  
500 east end of Templemore lake. It is a building of considerable extent but of no great antiquity and appears to have been used as a protestant church at no distant period. It consists of nave and choir.

The nave measured on the inside <sup>ft in</sup> 49"6 in length and 22 ft in breadth. Its west gable has a small Belfry at top, and two windows under it, one of considerable size, pointed and divided into several compartments, the other small and quadrangular, and both constructed of cut lime stone. It has also a semicircular headed doorway, but this is very modern.

There a semicircular headed modern doorway on the middle of the north wall and opposite it there seems to have been another which is now swallowed up in a breach. The choir arch is built up with modern rough masonry and a monument of the family of Lanigan is built against <sup>it</sup> on the nave side. This monument exhibits a Latin inscription at the top and an English one at the bottom. The Latin runs thus:

obit  
Die decimâ mensis Octobris  
Anno salutis reparata 1830  
Abtatis vero tricessimo septimo  
Martinus Lanigan  
Ejus super tumulum  
Non ingrata patria  
flevit  
Monumentum hoc suis <sup>m</sup>suptibus  
Joannes Lanigan frater  
Erexit.

(147) 291  
(564)  
501

The eastern part, or what seems to have been the  
Choir of this church is nearly destroyed.

At the N. E. corner of it there is a horizontal  
tombstone with a Latin inscription around  
its edge, beginning

Hic jacet R<sup>d</sup> pater D: Edmundus Dullany  
Rector de Templemore, &c

Mr. Du Noyer is requested to make a fac simile  
of this inscription.

Near the S. W. extremity of the lake  
of Templemore near the old gateway leading  
into the demesne and belonging to the  
townland of Killillaan are the ruins of  
an extensive castle, which was built,  
according to tradition, by O'Maher, Chief  
of Hy Cairin now the Barony of Ikerrin.  
Its east side is entirely destroyed and its  
west side <sup>which is very lofty</sup> is so veiled with strong ivy that  
I could see the character of the masonry  
or ascertain the character of its windows.  
It measures 58 feet from N. to S. and 35 fo  
from E. to W.

The present entrance to the Demesne is by  
the original gateway of this Castle wh<sup>ch</sup>  
is of considerable height but of rather  
rude architecture.

The tradition of this fortress having be-  
longed to O'Maher seems corroborated  
by O'Kerrin's poem, which places

(568)

502

O'Mahers residence at the foot of Bearnan  
Cile, now the gap called the Devils Wit.

This family are still very affluent in this  
County, and the head of them is member  
of Parliament for the County of Wexford.  
I here insert <sup>two</sup> passages from my translation  
of the annals of the Four Masters  
which throw great light on the  
ancient topography of this part of  
the County of Tipperary.

\*  
(The splendid castellated house of Tullamane  
belongs to this family.)



(Cockehenny)  
Corca-Teineadh.

(569) ~~327~~  
503

[comp'd  
O.K.]

A. D.

[Ann. 4. Masters]

1580. John, the Son of the Earl of  
Desmond was at this time a restless  
and roving plunderer \* \* \* One  
day in the month of July this John  
went to the woods of <sup>(Aharloe)</sup> Cashalack attended  
by so small a body of troops as it was  
imprudent to go forth with; for his foot  
soldiers were fewer than one hundred  
shields, and thirteen only was the  
number of his horsemen. He marched in  
the evening by the limpid-waved Shannon  
and by Magh-Ailbhe, <sup>(Moyaliff parish)</sup> and early next  
morning he seized upon a prey in Quirk-Teith <sup>(Dovea near Lue)</sup>  
in

14/E/18/32(5)

(570) ~~322~~

504

(the Barony of Sleagh)

in the territory of Ma-Suidheach and

proceeded with his force directly  
eastwards thro Conca-Tene and Corcaphenny <sup>now Templemore</sup>  
(Ikerin) <sup>parish</sup>

Mi-Cairin. The forces of each territory  
through which he passed assembled

to pursue him, viz. (the forces) of Ely-  
(Elygarty) Sleagh (Drogh parish)  
- Fogarty, of Hy-Suidheach, of Pobal-droma,  
(Loughmore parishes)

(S) of Pobal-Purcell. These tribes thinking  
it very fortunate for them to find  
John thus attended only by a few troops  
attacked him boldly and fiercely,  
but the pursuers were defeated with  
the loss of eighteen of their nobles, heads  
of tribes, and chiefs of towns, and John  
carried off his prey in triumph to the  
shady

shady and solitary woods of Bealach-  
mor-Muighe-dala;  
(Ballaghmore in Glsy.)

8  
1622

1600. \* \* \* After this O'Neill moved forward  
to the borders of Bealach-mor-Muighe-Dala, to  
Roscrea, Hg-Cairin, <sup>(Skerrin)</sup> to borca-Teineadh,  
pitching his camp where-ever he stopped  
until he arrived at the Gate of the  
Monastery of The Holy-Cross \* \* \*

O'Neill remained for some time in the  
Month of February in the borders of Ely  
(i.e. Eliogarty.) in the west of the County  
of The Butlers, along the Scire and in  
Kilnamanagh.

(†) See Cashed at this year <sup>P. 81</sup> for the intent of this Article.

572  
576

## The parish of Drom.

Situation. This parish is situated in the N.W. of the Barony of Elyogarty, and is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the parishes of Killoshokane, Barnan-Ely and Templemore, on the E. by the parish of Loughmoe west, on the South by the parish of Inch, and on the S.W. by that of Killeemore [cill rís mónd].

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Drom which signifies a ridge or rising ground. It is the Pobal Drama mentioned by the 4 masters in the passage above given.

The old church of this parish is situated in the townland of Drom not far from the R. C. chapel. It is a building of considerable extent but rude and not many half centuries old. It was divided into nave and choir, the former measuring on the inside 52 ft in length and 24.17 in breadth and the latter 40 ft in length and 18.14 in breadth. All its features are of hammered stones in the east window constructed a rude pointed doorway placed on the south wall west gable. The choir arch and middle gable are destroyed and the west gable is but a few feet higher than the side wall. (11 ft) There is a lateral apartment off the S. wall of the nave measuring in length from E to W. 31.4 and 18.6 in breadth. It was lighted by four large windows all disfigured at present, one on the E. end and three in the S. wall.

There are tombs in this apartment belonging to the families of Butler and Clarke.

In the townland of Knockagh in this parish are the ruins of a fortress of considerable extent said to have been last occupied by a Sir John Morris. It consists of an outer enclosure or Bawn measuring by paces from N. to S. and 59 paces from East to west and of a round castle and a dwelling house <sup>of considerable extent</sup> placed within it. The dwelling house is not more than 150 years old but the round castle is much older. The external wall is now much ruined, but it was originally very strong and not less than 20 feet high. It had two small turrets, now nearly destroyed, one on the N.E. and the other on S.W. corner.

The castle is 120 feet in external circumference at the base and its wall <sup>is</sup> 9" 8 in thickness as may be ascertained at the doorway. The doorway is on the south side and constructed of cut lime stone in the pointed style. To the left as you enter it there is a stone stair case leading to the top through the thickness of the wall.

This castle is 5 stories high; the first floor over the ground one was of wood and has disappeared, the second rested on a stone arch still remaining in good preservation; the third, fourth and fifth floors were also

(574)

508

also of wood. There is a poor woman now living in the third story, and when I was ascending to her domicile I was first saluted by a pig, next by a fierce cur dog, now the only warrior defending this castle and lastly by the poor woman herself who is very civil.

An <sup>intelligent</sup> old man whom I met on the road near the old castle of Loughmoe told me that the old mansion <sup>house</sup> standing within this Bawn of Knockagh was inhabited in the times of his grandfather by a Sir John Morris whose descendant is now a lord, but he could not recollect the name of the place from which he takes his title.

There is another old castle in the town-land of Rorardstown in this parish.  
(See Du Noyer's sketch)

Monac Uriminán }

John O'Donovan

October 7<sup>th</sup> 1840.

**END**

**14 F 18/33**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Moyaliff, Kilnaneave, Latteragh,**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**7-8 October 1840**

**38 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 509-543.**

**O'Donovan alludes to the destruction of a cromlech in Loughbrack, the stones from which were subsequently used in the construction of a road.**

RIA



The parish of Moyaliff.

(575)  
509

Situation. This parish is situated in the N.E. of the Bar: of Kilnamanagh and is bounded on the North by the parishes of Upper Phairch and Templebeg, on the E. by those of Ballycahill and Holycross and on the South and W. by the parish of Clogher.

Name. The name of this parish is written in Irish by the Four Masters maí aílbe which signifies Campus Ailbe Ailbe having been a woman's name very common in Ireland in Pagan times. There was a celebrated plain of this name in the South of the County of Kildare, but it has been incorrectly rendered Campus Albus by the monkish writers, for Ailbe does not mean albus

The old church of this parish is situated on level ground in the T.L. of Moyaliff. It is 76 feet in length and 24 ft in breadth and not divided into nave and choir as churches of this length usually are. The north wall is nearly destroyed and the east gable is reduced to the height of 9 feet. The east gable contained two windows but both are now disfigured. At the distance of 6 feet from the east gable the south wall has a window which is now destroyed on the inside but in good preservation

14/E/18/33(1)

- tion

(576)  
tion on the outside where it is constructed of hammered  
570 stones, quad, and measures  $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$  in height and  
4 inches in width. The doorway is on the same  
wall at the distance of  $18^{\frac{1}{2}}$  from the west gable;  
it is constructed of cut sand stone of a brownish  
color and pointed on both sides; it measures on the  
inside  $7^{\frac{1}{2}}$  in height and  $4^{\frac{1}{2}}$  in width and on the  
outside 6 ft in height and  $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$  in width.

The walls of this church are 3 ft in thickness and  
about 11 feet in height and built of brown sand  
stones <sup>which were</sup> quarried and hammered.

There is a small grave yard attached to it  
in which there are many headstones but none  
ancient or curious.

In the townland of Drumbane about 400  
yards S.W. of the parish chapel there is a castle  
which is round on the outside and square on  
the inside. It is 100 ft in external circumference  
at the base and  $14^{\frac{1}{2}}$  square on the inside.  
Its walls are <sup>grouted</sup> 8 ft thick and now only about 30 ft  
in height but they were originally much higher;  
The first floor over the ground one rests on a  
strong <sup>arch</sup> still remaining, the one over this was of  
wood, and the third floor, which is now the  
highest, rested on a stone arch also remaining  
in good preservation.

There is a pointed doorway on the S.E. side  
constructed of cut lime, and as you enter  
this you observe to the left a stone stair-  
case leading to the top.

There are twelve <sup>quad</sup> windows on what remains  
of this castle, but none of them is perfect.

*L. Down 1833*

(577)  
571

## The parish of Templebeg.

Situation. This parish is in two detached portions separated from each other by the parish of upper church and runs in a west and east direction from the boundary with the Bar<sup>y</sup>: of upper Ormond on the west to the Barony of Elyogarty on the east from which it is separated partly by the River Clodiagh. It is in the N. E. of the Barony of Kilnamanagh.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Teampull Beag which signifies the small church.

The old church which goes by the name of Templebeg is situated in the town-land of Rossmult in the parish of Elyogarty and is the one which is called Templemichael in the field name book of that parish, according to the natives.

It was 41 ft in length and 20<sup>ft in</sup> 9 in breadth. The ~~east~~<sup>west</sup> gable is perfect, but the eastern one is destroyed except 9 feet of its height and the side walls are razed to the very foundations. The east window

14/E/18/33(B) is

(578)

572 is disfigured on the inside but on the outside it is constructed of cut limestone and in tolerable preservation. It measures  $3\text{m}3$  in height and  $1\text{m}6\frac{1}{2}$  in width and was divided into two parts by a stone million which has been taken out.

The walls of this church are built of quarried sand stones cemented with sand and lime mortar. There is a large grave yard attached to it now much used as a public cemetery.

About 300 paces to the south of this church on the same townland there is a holy well called Tobar Phadrúig i.e. St. Patrick's well.

In the townland of Lag breac (i.e. the speckled hollow) now corruptly Loughbrack there was a remarkable Cromlech on the side of the mountain but it has been lately destroyed and its stones taken away to build a gully on a road in the neighbourhood. Its site could however be still pointed out and it would be curious to shew it on the ordnance map.

J. Donovan. Oct 7<sup>th</sup> 1840

John Thomas

# The parish of upperchurch,

Situation. This parish extends westwards from the parish of Inch in the Barony of Blyogarty to that of Abington in that of Ouney and Ardara and from the parish of Glenkeen to those that of Lome, Templebeg and Moyaliff in the other direction. It is in the North of the Barony of Kilnamanagh.

Name. This parish is called in Irish Teampull Machtair of which upper church is a literal translation.

The old church of this parish was situated in the townland of \_\_\_\_\_ but not part of it remains at present. The <sup>parish</sup> chapel is built at the west side of the large grave yard which belonged to it. the old church was on the east side of the same. <sup>on the top of a moat</sup> In the townland of Gortkelly are to be seen some fragments of an old castle.

(580)

SW The S.E. and S.W. corners of it only remain to the height of about 12 feet. The walls are 8 ft in thickness and ~~are~~ built of sand stone. The mortar is now decomposed and nearly reduced to common earth.

The natives point out the site of a castle, <sup>which was called ~~Cas~~ Caslean Cruinn</sup> on the townland of Curragh Duff, but no part of it remains at present. Its name would shew that it was a round castle.

On the commons of Cruc Corra blueaile on a low green hill there is a large Cromlech in tolerable preservation. It extends east and west and measures <sup>ft. m.</sup> 17.9 in length and 3 feet in width. There are 5 supporters on the north side which extend the entire length, but there are only three on the south side, which do not extend the entire length. The west end is closed by one standing stone but the one which closed the east end was taken away. There is a circle composed of eight stones standing outside the Bed. four on each side.

The stone which closes the west end is 7 ft long <sup>5 in</sup> 2.9 high and <sup>5 in</sup> 1.6 thick. The western part

part of the Bed is ~~also~~ covered at top by <sup>575</sup>(581)  
two large flags laid nearly in a horizontal  
position. The more western one is 6 feet  
long 3 ft wide and <sup>f. in</sup> 1.7 thick, and the more  
eastern one is <sup>f. in</sup> 7.6 in length 5 ft in width  
and <sup>f. in</sup> 1.6 in thickness. They are all ~~poor~~  
mountain grit. -

John O'Donovan  
Newagh, October 8<sup>th</sup> 1840.

14/E/18/33(7)

## The parish of Glenkeem.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the N. E. extremity of the barony of Kilmamagh and is bounded on the N. by the parishes of Aughnacastle and Lutteragh, on the east by those of Killoshane, Kilfeemore and Inch, on the south by Upper Church and on the west by Templeberry.

Name. The name of this place or parish is written Gleann Chorn in the annals of Clonmaga as quoted by Keating, and it is stated that the place is mentioned as forming the S. E. boundary of the Diocese of Killaloe

"Farnice Cille dala ó phíge dala go léim Congcualáin agus ó Shlabh  
"Echtge go Shlabh oigro an rís agus go Gleann Chorn."

"The Diocese of Killaloe extends from Slighe Dala  
"to Leim Congcualainn and from Slabh Echtge  
"to Slabh aighidh an Righ and to Gleann  
"Casin".

- (a) Now Ballaghmore in Osory.  
(b) Now Loophead in the S. W. of the County of Clare.  
(c) Now Slieve Aughty on the confines of the Counties of Galway and Clare.  
(d) Now the pratloe or Gleann na g-Cross mountain to the North of the City of Limerick.  
(e) Now Glenkeem the parish here treated of.



The name may be translated Wallis amoenae.

583

517y

The old church of Glenkeen is situated in a valley in the townland of Glebe; it is divided into nave and choir the former measuring 53 ft in length and 26.6 in breadth and the latter 31.6 in length and 16.6 in breadth.

The choir is all destroyed except its east gable on which are two windows quadrangular on both sides and constructed of red grit stone chiselled; of these one is entirely disfigured but the more northern one is perfect and measured on the inside 6.10 in height, and 3 ft in width, and on the outside, where it is placed at the height of 6.6 from the present level of the ground on the outside, - 5.10 in height, and in width 5½ inches at top and 6½ inches at the bottom. The middle <sup>gable which</sup> contained the choir arch is now nearly destroyed.

Thirty feet of the south wall of the nave are destroyed to the foundation and all the features of the nave are destroyed.

The north wall is 4 ft thick and about 12 ft high and built of green stones irregularly laid and cemented with lime and sand mortar.

There is a large grave yard attached to this church now much in use.

14/E/18/33 (9) Near

(584)  
518 Near the N.E. angle of the nave on the inside there is a tomb with a Latin inscription of which M<sup>r</sup>. Du Noyer is requested to make a fac simile.

In the townland of Cullohill in this parish, and seated on a rock over a valley stands an old house in ruins which is generally called the Castle of Cullohill (Collchoill). It is a quadrangular building measuring <sup>ft in</sup> 55.6 from E. to W. and <sup>ft in</sup> 22.4 from N. to S. Its walls are grouted <sup>ft in</sup> 3.2 in thickness and about 30 ft in height and built of quarried green stone. A square tower the sides of which are 12 ft long projects from the middle of the south wall, and is of the same height with the rest of the building that is three stories.

According to tradition this castle belonged to a lady of the name of Gillen Ny Dwyer.

On the townland of Berrisland South and in the village of Berrisaleigh are the remains of a ~~stone~~ <sup>strong/square</sup> castle measuring <sup>ft in</sup> 30.8 by 20 ft on the inside. It has a square tower at the south west end about 55 ft in height.

This castle formed a part of a Brewery which has fallen to ruin since the apostle of Temperance commenced his labours.

A stone in the wall exhibits the following in-  
-scription

- description of which M<sup>r</sup> Du Noyer is requested <sup>(585)</sup>  
to make a fac simile. 519

Richard Bourk et Edlice Hurly marmore  
cur surgat o:ri facit hospes & hostis  
Hostes in amplexu sed. procul hostis  
eat. 1643."

In the townland of Pallis upper there was another castle, but only a fragment of its south wall remains at present, and the foundations of the others cannot be traced. The fragment of the wall remain is six feet in thickness and well grouted.

There was another castle in the townland of Rathcardan but only a very small fragment of its west side not worth description remains at present.

Antiquities examined by  
Kenny, } M<sup>r</sup> A. Curry,  
October 8<sup>th</sup> 1840. } John O'Donovan.

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14/E/18/33(11)

## The parish of Temple-derry.

Situation. This parish is situated in the south of the Barony of Upper Ormond and is bounded on the west by the parishes of Dolla and Kilnaneane, on the north by a detached portion of Aghnamacastle, on the east by Glenkeen and on the south by the parish of upper church.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Teampull a Doire which signifies the church of the Derry or Oak grove. ecclesia roo roboreti.

No part of the original church of this parish remains at present; its site is occupied by a modern protestant church which was built about 12 yards ago on the site of a more ancient protestant church which contained some of the stones of the primitive Temple-derry.

on the town of Clonshan  
About three quarters of a mile to the west of this church stands Castle Otway, the beautiful seat of Otway Cave Esq. The M.P. into which a part of an old castle enters. (See Du Rayer's sketch of Castle Otway shewing the ancient and modern part of the building.)

About 20 perches to the west of this is the <sup>indistinct</sup> ruin of another old castle situated

(587)  
in the S. E. corner of an earthen fort. It is  
said that this is the castle from which the  
townland was called Cloch Othanain, the  
Rock of Othanain, but I think that the  
real Cloch Othanain is the castle which  
forms a part of the modern Castle Otway.

John O'Donovan

Newagh Octob. 8<sup>th</sup> 1840.

14/6/18/33(13)

The parish of Kilnaneane.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of upper Ormond, and is bounded on the North by the parishes of Ballin-  
-clagh and Kilkeary, on the east by the western division of the parish of Agh-  
-nameadle and that of Templederry, on the south by the said parish of Templederry and on the west by the pa-  
-rish of Dolla.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *Cill na nAon*, which signifies the Cell or church of the saints. The church was probably dedicated to *All Saints. unde nomen.*

The old church of this parish is in utter ruin, only the west gable and North walls remaining, and the founda-  
-tions of the others not being traceable. The north wall is 52 feet in length <sup>wh</sup> is probably the length of <sup>the</sup> church. The breadth was <sup>21.6</sup> 21.6 as appears from the breadth of the west gable.

At the distance of 18 feet from the west gable the north wall contains a doorway which is disfigured on the inside but per-  
-fect

fect on the outside, where it is constructed of chiselled lime stone and measures 6 feet in height and 3.4<sup>in</sup> in width.

This wall is 3 1/2 feet thick and 9 feet high and built of small slaty stones cemented with lime and sand mortar.

There is a large grave yard attached to this church still much used,

Penagh)

John O'Donovan

October 8<sup>th</sup> 1840.



## The parish of Latteragh.

Situation. This parish is situated in the south-east of the Barony of Upper Ormond and is bounded on the west by a detached division of the parish of Aghnameadle, on the North by a detached division of the parish of Kilkeary, on the east by the parish of Aghnameadle, and on the south by the parish of Glenkeen.

Name. The name of this parish which is celebrated by the Irish ecclesiastical writers, is written by the most ancient and respectable of them  $\text{Teoraid a O'páin}$ , which signifies St. Odrian's slopes or hill sides. The Scholiast of Bengus places it in the territory of Muscraige Thire which comprised the Baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond.

The old church of this parish is situated on high ground in the townland of Latteragh. It consisted of Nave and choir the former measuring 39 ft in length and 29 ft in breadth and the latter 34 ft in length and 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth.

The Nave is all destroyed except 10 ft of the south wall connected with the middle gable and small portions of the west gable and north wall joined together; the remaining part of the

walls



walls are destroyed down to the foundations.

(591)  
525

The walls of the choir are nearly perfect except the east gable which is destroyed down to the height of the side walls.

The east window forms a semicircular arch at the top on the inside and measures  $5\text{ ft } 9\text{ in}$  in height and  $6\text{ ft } 2\text{ in}$  in width. On the outside its top is destroyed and the part remaining is constructed of chiselled brown sand stone. It is  $2\text{ ft } 5\text{ in}$  in ~~height~~ <sup>width</sup> on this side but its height cannot now be ascertained.

There was a window on the south wall placed at the distance of 4 feet from the east gable but it is now entirely disfigured.

There is a pointed doorway on the middle gable instead of a choir arch; it measures on the choir side  $7\text{ ft } 8\text{ in}$  in height and  $5\text{ ft } 2\text{ in}$  in width, and on the nave side  $7\text{ ft}$  in height and  $3\text{ ft } 10\text{ in}$  in width. It is constructed of brown cut stones. The walls of the choir are 3 feet thick and 10 feet high, and built of green quarried stones cemented with lime and sand mortar.

On the fragment of the south wall of the nave above mentioned there is a pointed doorway placed <sup>within 5 ft of</sup> ~~near~~ the middle gable; it is entirely disfigured on the inside, but on the outside it is in good preservation and constructed of smoothly chiselled lime stone, and measures  $6\text{ ft } 5\frac{1}{2}\text{ in}$  in height and  $3\text{ ft } 8\text{ in}$  in width.

There is a large grave yard attached to this church

14/E/18/33(19)

(592)  
336 church now much used, in which grows a large  
ash tree at the N. W. corner of the church  
measuring 11 ft in girth at the base.

In a valley.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the S. E. of this church is St.  
Oran's well at which Stations were formerly  
performed on the 27<sup>th</sup> of October.

About 200 yards to the west of  
the church stood the <sup>round</sup> Castle of Lallymore  
but nothing remains of it at present  
but one fragment of a wall which  
seems to have been pushed from its  
original position by a Cannon. It appears  
from it that the wall of the castle to which  
it belonged was grouted and 9 ft thick.

I here add what the Irish writers have  
preserved of the history of Lallymore  
— oran which is very little

Kenagh  
in Ormond.

John O'Donovan,

October 8<sup>th</sup> 1840.

Leatharach Odhrain

(Annals, Inisfallen)

A. D. 1117.

A great army of the Connaughtmen  
(marched) to Munster as far as Shieve  
Crot, Shieve Claire and Shieve Gua  
The army of Thomond pursued them  
through Munster and a battle was  
fought between them at Leatharach  
wherein the two Kennedys together  
with many others, were slain.

A. D. 1304, Turlogh O'Brien, the son of  
Seige bacluiske made an attack on  
Leathrach Odhrain and burnt that  
town then inhabited by the English  
and slew the Englishmen dwelling  
therein.

Inisfallen Annals, a  
bad Translation by  
O'Flanigan.

God.

~~#72~~ (594)

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# Seatharach.

A. D.

1602.

\* \* \* \* \*

On Christmas day O'Sullivan himself was obliged to go away without the knowledge of and unperceived by the Earl [Thomond].

By the first day's march he went from Gleann Garbh to Baile Muirne; on the second night he arrived on the borders of the countries of O'Keefe and Mac Auliffe; on the third night he arrived at Ardpatrick; on the fourth night he reached Gulchoid; on the fifth and sixth nights he remained at Baile-na-Coilleadh; on the seventh

14/18/33 (1)

~~495~~ 596.)

529

seventh night at Leatharach<sup>(1)</sup>; and  
on the eight night at Baile-Achaidh-  
Caoin. He was not a day or night  
during this period without receiving  
fierce assaults and battles, all which  
he sustained and responded to with  
manliness and vigor. &c &c

(1) Now Lattaragh, a village in the Co. Tipperary,  
about 6 miles S. E. of Nenagh.

Latterack

A. A. G. G. p. 150. col:  
2. Note 31 to c. 22. of the  
Life of S. Molagga, or Molai  
confessor. (XX. Jan.)

In the first part of the Note,  
bolgan quotes what the Annals  
of Ireland in common, he says,  
record at the year 664, respecting  
the ravages made by  
the plague called Buidhe Chon-  
-naile, which broke out in that  
year. He, then, cites the words  
of the Venerable Bede in  
his ecclesiastical history l. 3. c.  
27. whose account of this  
plague, make beautiful  
concordance, <sup>he remarks,</sup> with that  
of the Annals first  
cite.

(595)  
~~597~~

531

In the latter part of the same note, Colgan states that, in the year of Christ 548, there raged in Ireland another mortality, called Crunchomuil, by others, Crunchonnail, by which, some of the most eminent Irish Saints, whose names are given, perished, according to the Annals before cited. Among the names occurs S. Odhran of Leitreacha."



A.A. G.G. p. 191. col. 2. Note  
13. to. c. 10. of the Life of <sup>G</sup>Gilda  
Badonicus.

At this Note, quotations  
are made from the Annals  
of the Four Masters, and  
from Usher's Chronological  
Index, in testimony of the  
very flourishing state of  
the Church in Ireland from  
the birth of Gilda until his  
death.

Among the quotations  
made, is the following,

A.D. 548. "I. Odhran of Petreach-  
-odhrain, died on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of  
October. (Four Masters) 14/F/18/33(25)

See these words at Note 31.32.  
at the latter end of the extract

~~196~~ (600)

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## Latterach

A.A. S.S. p. 461. C. XXVIII.Vit: S. Kieran Episcopi et  
confessoris, (ex codice Scill.  
Hiberniensi.) (V. Martii)

Two carnal brothers from the  
territory of <sup>(31)</sup>Muscragia Hire,  
wished to be pilgrims in another  
Province, that is in the territory  
of the Cornatians near Tulach-  
ruaidh. Now they were named  
Medran, <sup>(32)</sup>and Adran: but  
their town <sup>villa</sup> was called Lettir.  
And when they had come to  
Laggis, namely to Saint Kieran,  
Medran wished to remain  
there. To whom his brother

~~498~~ (602)

234

said; [it is] not this you have  
 promised me, brother. And he  
 says to Saint Kieran, do not  
 Father, detain my brother here.  
 Saint Kieran replied to him;  
 let the Omnipotent God judge  
 between you, if he should re-  
 main here, or go with you;  
 let himself hold, for a token, a  
 candle in his own hand now,  
 and if it be lighted by a  
 blast of his breath, he ought  
 to remain, but if not, let him  
 go with you. And he im-  
 mediately, lighted the candle  
 by <sup>+</sup>blowing his breath on it,  
 and remained  
 there with S. Kieran until  
 his death in great sanctity.  
 And Saint Kieran said to  
 Blessed Odram; Hear me,  
 brother Odram, I tell you

+ flatus  
duo  
 lit: by  
 his puff,  
 or blast

in truth, although you go  
round the four quarters of  
the world, you shall, how-  
-ever, die <sup>in villa tua</sup> in your own  
town of Letter: therefore  
return, and remain therein, be-  
-cause the town itself will  
be denominated from  
your name for ever.  
Thus it was now done. For  
S. Odran according to  
the word of Saint Colman  
returned to the aforesaid  
place, and there erected  
a famous Monastery;  
and he was a man of  
great virtue and sanctity  
himself, and after many,

536 ~~571~~ (604)

many miracles, which are  
 in his life, read of him, [being]  
 Abbot of that place, happily  
 emigrated to the Kingdom  
 of heaven: and as it has  
 been predicted, that place  
 is, from his name, called  
Lettir Adhrain.

Notes p. 465. col: 1.

31:32. Duo fratres, carnales  
 de terra Muscragia Tire,  
 Medhranus & Adhranus  
 c. 28. The genealogy of Saints  
 c. 17 refers the pedigree of these  
 most holy brothers to Conarius  
Magnus, King of Ireland,  
 in these words: "S. Medhranus  
 \*of Lagin, and S. Adhran, Master, + Ma-

+ Conaire  
 Mór.

+ Laginensis.

+ Ma-  
 -gister

filii  
 "the sons of Mac craith, who  
 "was the son of Trochall,  
 "who was the son of Eomon,  
 "who was the son of Dagræus,  
 "who was the son of Nuadhat. &c.

But, he, who is there called  
Medragius is called Medranus  
 not only by the author of  
 this Life, but [also] by Pelucius  
 in the genealogy of the  
 Saints of Ireland, c. 16. by  
 S. Angus, Marian, Maguir,  
 the Martyrology of Tamlaet,  
 the calendar of Cashell  
 and the Martyrology of  
 Donegal at 6<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> June.

But the calendar of Cashell  
 places two Saints Medrani

538 (606)

"S. Medramus & Murchu," it says  
 "two brothers, <sup>filii</sup> the sons of Sena  
 "Macten, are venerated in  
 "Kell murchu in the territory  
 "of Kilgarrchon." In like  
 manner; "S. Medramus &  
 "Tomamus in one church in  
 "Britannica Arcluidensi."

Of the former two, mention  
 is made also at the <sup>eodem die</sup> same day,  
 by Enghis, and Maquis, who  
 -addes. "Medramus . I. Darius,  
 "the son of Merga;" & Murchu,  
 "the son of Sena Macten."  
 "and I know not, where those  
 "sons of Sena Macten, are."  
 But the same Maquis,  
 and the Martyrology of  
 Jamlact, Marian, and



and the Martyrology of Donegal make mention of the two latter at 6<sup>th</sup> June, calling them Adran & London. Whence, he, who is venerated on 6<sup>th</sup> June, seems to be the brother of S. Adran. But S. Adran, is, according to the same writers, venerated on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of October in the Church of Lathrech, alia <sup>in Ecclesia</sup> of Lathrech. Letter in Muscragia - ensi - alias - Tire I. Ormonid: where Letter - also he died in the year - ensi - in Mus - 548, as the Four Masters - cragia. record at the same year, - Tire I. Ormonia.

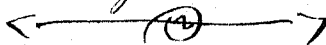
540  
~~547~~(608)

saying; "I. Adran of  
Petrecha Odhrain, died  
"on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of October."



(Goughs Camden) ~~541~~  
(609)  
County  
of  
Down

Lateraghe



The foundations of Lateraghe is uncertain:  
also of Tamnachabuad (A)

RIA

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{R Arch. 665 } R. ib. 674 }

14/18/33 (35)

~~516~~ (610)

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Letteragh (a) odhrain

barony  
of  
Upper Armonde

Five miles south east of Monagh, in  
the barony of Upper Armonde. we know  
not at what time this abbey was founded,  
but are told that St Odrian of Letteragh  
odhrain died of the plague on 2<sup>nd</sup> October  
A. D. 548. This Saint presided over 3000 scholars  
all of them remarkable for piety and  
learning. (a).

1304. Letteragh-odhrain was burned by  
Berlogh, son of Tuige-caoiluiske King of  
Thomond he however spared the churches  
and all the dwellings of the Clergy. (b).

This is now a parish church in the  
diocese of Killaloe. (c).

14/E/18/33 (37)

(a) It is named Ecclesia Letteraghensis, alias Letterensis  
in Miscray tre. in act. St. p. 465. (a) act. St. p. 191. (b) ann. monst.

(c) Visitation Book.

100 (614)

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**END**

**14 F 18/34**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.1)**

**Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of**

**Aghnameadle, Kilkeary, Lisbunny and**

**O'Donovan, John, MRIA (1806-1861)**

**8-9 October 1840**

**20 p.**

**23 cm**

**ills; ink sketches of Knockane Castle and Ballintotty Castle, Co. Tipperary, by William Frederick Wakeman.**

**Pagination in original binding was 543-557.**

**Included are transcriptions from a tombstone located in Kilkeary old church.**



14 (617) 1543

# The parish of Aghnameade.

Situation. This parish is situated in the S. E. of the Barony of Upper Ormond in two detached portions, the larger of which is bounded on the west by the parishes of Lattagh & Milkeary, on the North by those of Templedowney and Ballymackey, on the N. E. by the King's County, on the east by the parishes of Burrismafarney, Barranane and Killoshokane, and on the South by the parish of Glenkeen.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish *Ái na meádaí* by the natives but they do not understand its meaning. The ford of the medals!

The old church of this parish is now nearly destroyed; it was 66 feet in length and 23 ft in breadth but there remains of it at present but the east gable, the south wall and 24 feet of the north near the east side but separated from the east gable by a breach of 5 feet.

The east window forms a <sup>flat</sup> low arch at top on the inside where it measures 7 ft in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 5.7 in width; on the outside it is destroyed

14/F/18/340) at

(618)  
544

at the top so that its height on that side cannot be ascertained; its width is  $2\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ . on this side it is constructed of cut lime stone and was divided into two parts by a stone mullion. There was a window on the south wall within one foot of the east gable but it is now entirely disfigured. There is a pointed doorway on the south wall at the distance of 21 ft from the west end; it is constructed on both sides of thin hammered stones and measures on the inside 7 feet in height and  $6\text{ ft } 5\text{ in}$  in width, and on the outside  $6\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$  in height and  $4\text{ ft } 5\text{ in}$  in width. There is another rude pointed doorway built of thin hammered stones; it is disfigured on the inside but in good preservation on the outside where it measures  $5\text{ ft } 10\text{ in}$  in height and  $2\text{ ft } 7\text{ in}$  in width. The walls of this church are  $3\text{ ft } 2\text{ in}$  in thickness and about 10 feet in height and built of grit stone cemented with lime and sand mortar.

The grave yard belonging to this church is situated on a small hillock about 60 paces to the west of the church, & there is a stone roofed little house or vault between <sup>both</sup> it and the church; which

was

was built by the family of Mac Egan (619) who lived in the old mansion house of Aglinameadles.

About 350 paces to the south of the church there is a square castle measuring <sup>26 ft 6</sup> on the outside from east to west, and <sup>20 ft 6</sup> from North to South. It is four stories high, and the walls are grouted, <sup>5 in</sup> 4 ft 1 in thickness and about 40 ft in height and constructed of mountain grit.

The doorway was on the east side but it is now disfigured. The first floor rested on a stone arch which still remains the others were of wood.

There is an old house in ruins near it.

On a small hill about one mile to the N. W. of this castle and in the townland of Blean stands the ruin of an old castle.

A portion of the east side and the N. & W. corner are all that remain of it at present, <sup>the N. W. corner</sup> to the height of about 50 feet and the east side about 25 ft.

This building was 41 feet from N. to S. and 28 ft from E. to W. and its walls are 6 feet thick and grouted, and built of grit stone.

There were two modern buildings attached to

(620)  
546

this castle one to the east and another to the North.

In the townland of Ballinlough at the meeting of four roads there is a standing stone measuring <sup>8 in</sup> 8.4 in height <sup>7 in</sup> 3.4 in width and <sup>2.5 in</sup> 2.5 in thickness. The road from Lattaragh to Aghnameadle and that leading from Burris Gleagh to Toomyvara meet at this stone.

The antiquities of this parish were examined by Mr. A. Curry

John O'Donovan

Kenagh October 8<sup>th</sup> 1840,

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The parish of Toomyvara or  
Templedowney.

547

Situation. This parish is situated on the East side of the Barony of Upper Ormond being in three detached portions one of which is two miles to the west of the village of Toomyvara, the other  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the west of the same and the other about  $\frac{1}{8}$  mile to the North of it.

Name. Toomyvara is in Irish Tuaim Uí Mheadhra which signifies O'Mara's mound or tumulus; the alias name Templedowney, which seems the true ecclesiastical name of this parish signifies the church of Donagh, which is a redundant name made <sup>up</sup> of two synonymous words like Temple na Hill.

The ruins of the old church of Toomyvara are in the middle of a

(622)  
548

street in the village of Toomyvara, only 30 ft of its south wall remain which is 3 ft thick and about 10 feet high. There is a small graveyard attached to it.

About 100 yards to the south of this ruin in the chapel yard of Toomyvara is a part of an old church which the natives call the abbey. The west gable and the side walls remain in tolerable preservation, but the east gable is totally destroyed, and its foundations not now traceable. The parts remaining of the side walls are 60 ft in length, ~~22~~ 4 feet thick and about 18 feet in height and built of green stones hammered and cemented with lime and sand mortar. The breadth of this building is <sup>56 in</sup> 21.8 but its length cannot be ascertained;

At the distance of 29 feet from the west gable there is a doorway constructed of cut lime stone, roundheaded on the inside and pointed on the outside; it measures on the inside <sup>56 in</sup> 7.9 in height and 4.8 in breadth

breadth, and on <sup>734</sup> the outside <sup>to</sup> 7' 1" in height <sup>(623)</sup>  
and <sup>ft in</sup> 3' 6" in width.

The west gable contains a window placed at the height of about 9 feet from the ground; it is pointed on both sides and measures on the inside about 8 feet in height and 4 ft in width, and on the outside about 6 feet in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 2' 6" in width. It was divided into two parts by stone mullions ramified above, but these mullions and the ramifications are now nearly destroyed.

At the distance of seven feet from the west gable there is a quadrangular window on the north wall; it is entirely disfigured on the inside but on the outside it is constructed of cut lime stone and measures 3 feet in height and 7 inches in width. At the distance of 26 ft from this window there is another on the same wall; it is square on the inside and pointed on the outside, and measures on the inside 6 ft in height and <sup>ft in</sup> 2' 6" in width, and on the outside 3 ft in height and 8½ inches in width; it is formed of cut limestone.

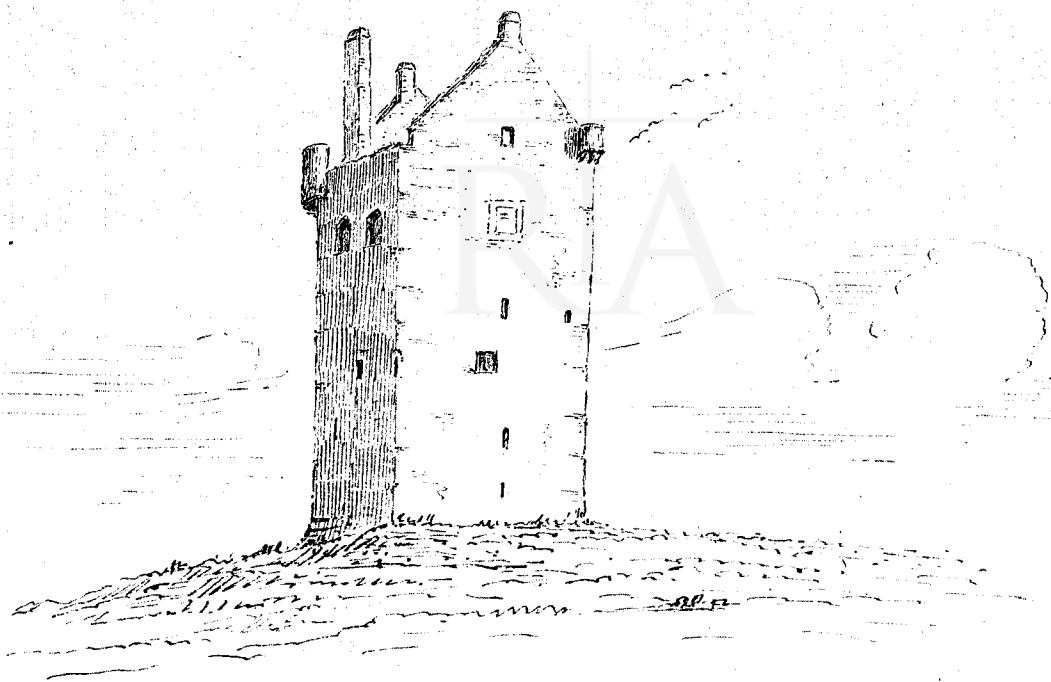
(624)  
550

In the townland of Knochan about one mile to the N. E. of the village of Toomyvara there is a square castle with the stones rounded at the corners. The walls of this building are nearly perfect; it measures 34 feet from N. to S. and 29<sup>ft</sup> 6 from east to west on the outside. It consisted of five stories: the third floor rested on a stone arch which still remains, the others were of wood. The doorway is pointed, constructed of grit stone and placed on the North side. ~~The~~ <sup>A spiral</sup> stair case leads to the top through a small tower at the N. W. corner.

This building is lighted by 19 windows which are all quadrangular except one, which is round headed and placed on the South side. All these windows are formed of cut grit stone except the round headed one just mentioned and three others, of which two are on the same side with it and one on the east side.

The walls of this castle are built of mountain grit grouted 6 ft thick and about 6.5 feet high. It is a splendid castle, & said to have been built by the O'Kennedys.





Brockham Castle

Co. Tipperary March 1840

F.M.

To face page 550. vol. 1.

14/F/18/34 (9)

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# Toomovara

Toomovara a small village shown  
by vestiges of old ruins that it was  
formerly a place of no small consequence<sup>n</sup>

Here are ruins of a preceptory of Knights  
Templars. &

Near Killynaul are ruins of Grays-  
town and Lismullin's Castles.

See Wilson 128 & Wilson 159 (not in Archdall)

14/E/18/34(11)

## The parish of Kilkeary.

Situation This parish is situated near the centre of the Barony of Upper Ormond, and is bounded on the west by the parish of Ballynaclogh, on the North by Lisbunny, Ballymackey and Toomyvara, on the east by Aghnameadle, and on the south by the parishes of Lutteragh and Kilnaneave.

Name. The name of this parish is written Cill Chéiri by the Scholiast of Sen-gus who places it in the territory of Illus-craige Thire which comprised the Baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond.

Cill Ingen Dubhna

Sen-gus Jan. 5<sup>th</sup>  
 f. o cill chéiri a mairceaire thire uca 7 do yil conaire dr.  
 The Scholiast

The old church of Kilkeary was 57 feet in length and 19<sup>ft</sup>  $\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth. All its features are destroyed except the a window in the west gable and this is so veiled with ivy that its form could not be seen. Only the west gable 24 ft of the North wall and about 12 feet  
 of

(627)  
553  
of the south one remain. They are  
built of large lime stone rocks in the  
semi Cyclopean style; one of them in the  
north wall is <sup>60 in</sup> 9" 3 long, <sup>60 in</sup> 3" 9 high at  
the west end and <sup>60 in</sup> 3" 7 at the opposite end.

It is about one foot above the level of  
the ground. There is scarcely one small  
stone in any of the walls of this church  
which is the surest sign of antiquity.

At the east end of this church there  
is a tombstone exhibiting the following  
inscription in raised letters:

" Here lies the body of William  
" Carroll of Ballygrenode gentleman  
" who died the 19<sup>th</sup> day of February  
" Anno Dom: 1706.

" Requiescat in pace."

Kenagh

October 8<sup>th</sup> 1840.

(628)  
554

## The parish of Lisbunny.

Situation. This parish is situated in the North of the Barony of Upper Ormond and is bounded on the N.W. by Nenagh, on the east by Ballymackey and Kilruane, on the south by Kilkenny, and on the west by Ballynaclogh.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin but derived from that of the townland in which the original church was placed, which townland derived its name from an earthen fort. The name is pronounced in Irish as if written *Troypurinne* which would signify the fort of the flood or stream. But this is not the meaning. Arx Ruinnic mulieris insignis.

The old church of this parish is divided into Nave and choir, the former measuring  $50^{\text{ft}}$  $^{\text{in}}$  $6$  in length and 25 ft in breadth and the latter  $29^{\text{ft}}$  $^{\text{in}}$  $6$  in length and  $19^{\text{ft}}$  $^{\text{in}}$  $6$  in breadth. The south wall of the Nave and the middle gable are destroyed to the very foundations and nearly all its doorways and windows are disfigured.

The east window is disfigured on the outside but in good preservation on the inside where it forms a semicircular arch at top and is constructed of cut red sand stone.

There was a window on the south wall of the choir placed at the distance of 6 feet from the east

east gable but it is now entirely disfigured. (629)  
There was a window on the west gable which is also destroyed on both sides 535

There was a rude doorway on the north wall placed sixteen feet from the west gable, but it also is disfigured on both sides.

A lateral Sacristy or sacristy extended from the north wall of the choir with which it communicated by a doorway which is now destroyed. This apartment was 26 ft in length and 16.6 in breadth; its north <sup>wall</sup> gable and half its western side are destroyed. Its east gable had two windows one over the other, both now disfigured.

The walls of the nave of this church are 3 feet thick and about 12 ft high and built of quarried stones cemented with lime and sand mortar.

There is a large grave yard attached to this church now much in use, in which are many trees of different kinds growing, but none of any age or interest.

In the townland of Ranaleen in this parish stands on level ground the ruin of a square castle which goes by the same name with the townland.

The east and west walls and 16 ft of the south one connected with the west one remain to the height of about 22 feet. This building measures 23 feet from east to west, but its extent in the other direction cannot now be determined as the

(630)  
356

Foundation of the north wall is not traceable.

The walls are 4<sup>ft</sup> 3" thick and built of rough lime stones well grouted. There are now no windows on the walls remaining; it looks rather a rude building of no great age.

On the townland of Lisburny about 100 paces to the N. E. of the church above described stands the Castle of Lisburny measuring on the outside 57 feet from east to west and 39 ft from North to South. It is about 40 ft in height at present but it was originally much higher. What remains of its height contained three floors and 14 windows, all disfigured. The doorway was on the east side but is also destroyed.

The walls are well grouted but built in a rude style of quarried lime stones very irregularly laid.

In the townland of Ballintotty are the ruins of a square castle rounded a little at the corners on the outside. It measures 37 feet from North to South on the outside and 28 from E. to W. It had five floors the third of which rested on a strong arch the others were of wood and have disappeared except the first floor of which the original gross oak beams still remain.

The doorway was on the North side and the stair case extended from it to the top through the thickness of west and south walls.

This





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This building was lighted by eighteen windows of which some are quadrangular and some pointed, all constructed of cut lime stone. The walls are <sup>about</sup> 60 ft in height and 7 ft in thickness at the third floor (where only <sup>they</sup> can now be measured with facility) and built of lime stone well grouted. According to tradition this castle was built by O'Kennedy in the 13<sup>th</sup> century but it certainly is not so old.

In the townland of Curraheen in this parish there is a Liagan or standing stone on a rich drom of land; it is 9 feet in height <sup>5. in</sup> 2.6 in width and <sup>ft in</sup> 2.1 in thickness. It is a black rough lime stone.

Three feet to the south of it is a flag laid in a horizontal position; it measures <sup>ft in</sup> 6.2 in length and 4 ft in width at one end and nearly pointed at the other end. These are not a part of a cromlech, but probably land marks.

Nenagh  
in Ormond

John O'Donovan  
October 9<sup>th</sup> 1840.

(632)

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