

14 C 15

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Dublin

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; Petrie, George, 1790-1866; Du Noyer, George Victor MRIA (1817-1869) et al.

Assorted letters, drawings and maps, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of County Dublin, with particular reference to its early churches and monasteries, forts, burial grounds and the origins of its place names.

ill. 1837; 51p.

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14 C 15/1

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Title pages and index to the Ordnance Survey letters of Dublin.

[1837]

3p.

25 cm (i); 23 cm (ii-iii)



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1057
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Letters
containing information relative
to the
Antiquities
of the
County of Dublin
collected during the
progress of the
Ordnance Survey
in
1837

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14/c/15/1 (11)

END

14 C 15/2

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to J.S. Skarkey, of the Ordnance Survey Office, Mountjoy Barracks, Dublin, from John O'Donovan, in which he writes of his completion of work on the Ordnance Survey name books for County Dublin and related observations concerning the nature of place names in the county.

31 March 1837

1p.

24 cm

RIA

1
March 31st 1837.

Dear Sir,

I send you all the name Books of the county of Dublin with the names settled. You will observe that the greater part of them ~~names~~ are modern fancy names derived from mounts and views and trees and flowers and shrubs.

The groves so called as being void of trees
Like lucy from no light &c.

These I leave to yourself to be spelt according to Johnson's Dictionary, and the best and latest Botanical works; but perhaps the proprietors will require that we ~~should~~ adopt the spellings on their respective gates? This we may in 99 out of 100 instances, but still a few errors will occur, such as Wingor for Windsor &c.

There are a few Irish names in the mounting which I have marked as doubtful, and which I wish you to refer to the officers again.

I send also a list of the names of the parishes in the Co. of Longford, with the orthography decided as well as I could at present; But mark that I do not finally decide until I visit the sages residing on the lands.

Please to let me know where in the Co. of Cavan Ardougher lies in, or what parish.

yours invariably

John O'Donovan,

Mr J. D. Sharkey,

14/C/15/2

J. S. Shurkey Esq.

Ord. Survey Office,

END

14 C 15/3

Petrie, George, 1790-1866

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from George Petrie, of the Topographical Section of the Ordnance Survey, in which he refers to John O'Donovan's and Eugene Curry's recent expedition to the Dublin mountains as part of their survey work.

19 April 1837

1p.

18 cm

Reference is made to a recently discovered cromleac in the Dublin mountains known as the 'giant's grave.'

My dear Larson

O'Donovan &

Curry made an excursion
in the Dublin Mountains
yesterday. O'D. will write
you the result. Though they
made some blunders and
missed some things yet upon
the whole they were successful.
The giant's grave, which was
discovered but a few years
ago, and which I never saw
is a grand example of the
cromlech in its original state
concealed beneath a tumulus.

14/c/15/13

of earth. This should be laid
down on the maps, and
carefully drawings and measured.
So should the Loop nagon
whether it be natural or,
partly artificial, as I suppose.
This I never heard of, and
it is curious that it is placed
on the very boundary.

There is quite work enough
for another day in the same
district. The collection of
Stone corals there, did not
succeed.

Yours ever
George Collins
April 19. 1835.

END

14 C 15/4

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, concerning the antiquities, folklore, history and topography associated with the townlands of Ballyedmondduff, Kilgobbin and Glencullen, Co. Dublin, with particular reference to the holy well, cromleac and stone cross found in the area.

19 April 1837

1p.

24 cm

Of the recently discovered 'Giants grave' in Ballyedmondduff, O'Donovan writes 'I doubt that we have met so perfect a pagan grave in any of the other counties hitherto examined.'

14/C/15/4

9

April 19th 1837

Dear Sir

Mr. Guiry and I travelled through Glencullin yesterday to ascertain whether the ^{inhabitants} retain any traditions worthy of preservation; but I am now satisfied that they retain none. We met some features not in the name books, but which certainly should be on the plans. Perhaps they are:

1. Claghmagon; a remarkable rock on the Glencullin mountain; its situation will be easily found on the Ordnance map, which rises near it and falls into the Glencullin river, a short distance to the east of a little cluster of houses called on the County map Rinnardagh. It has a Trig. station on it and I think that it must be the object laid down on the Co. map as "Castle Tack."

Claghmagon signifies the stone of the bands (clac na g-con) but there is no one ^(anistie) in the Glen. that understands the name or retains any old story about it. If the tradition were alive, the name would of course be accounted for by a story about ^{the famous hunter} Fin Maccois and his dogs. There is indeed, a written Romance (in one of the College MSS.) of Fin's chase in Glen a Smoil, but I do not recollect that any such notice as clac na g-con is mentioned in it.

This rock is a natural one, but there are two large detached slabs on the top which may have been placed, artificially, but I don't say so positively. I only wish that it be so placed on the Ordnance map under the name of Claghmagon. It is very near, if not actually on the Co. boundary.

Copy of the "Captain's Papers" by Col. J. Guiry, Sept 1837

2. A Giant's grave in the townland of Ballyadmond dielt in the parish of Kilgobban. ^{in the parish} It lies to the left of the road, as you go from Glencullen house to Kilgobban about 4 mile from the former. It is a very fine one resembling the bed of an old friend Callan stone, but much more perfect. I doubt that ^{met} there is a purer grave in any of the other counties hitherto examined. It was discovered 4 or 5 years ago by ^{Hidderman} Mr. Blacker of St. John's Dublin. It was then a tumulus, but now the earth is cleared away and the grave is to be seen. I think it would be desirable to get drawings and measurements of this.

The country people say that oxles were found in this grave, but I could not learn from them that any thing like an urn, crock or gold thing like a pulcher was found.

3. A pillar stone (white flint, of geological name) ^{called by the people} standing in a field to the east of the road opposite Glencullen house. The people have no name for it but the whiter stone. It is said that another stone of the same kind stood on this side about its near the chapel but it was removed. Some say these stones were used by the Danes for playing the game of Rings, one standing at one side and another at ~~another~~ the opposite side and pitching the ring to each other alternately but how the game was played they do not remember. Can there be any truth in this?

4. Close to Kilgobban old Church there was a holy well called "The eye well" (the Tohermisal of other churches). But a drain built in its neighbourhood removed its spring or rather caused it to disappear. This cannot be shown in the map. There is a stone cross ^{with one arm broken off} exhibiting a very rude representation of the crucifixion standing near this church, but the church itself tho' a ruin is modern and certainly not

the work of St. Gobban. Can such crosses ~~are~~ ^{or} dried
up wells be shown on the Ordnance map? I suppose not.
Please to look at the Plans to see if any of these
are marked, for it is possible that they may be
marked on the plans though not set down in
the name Books.

The mountain called Catty Gallagher in the
name book of Rathnichadrig ~~never~~ ^{never} so called,
in Glenallen nor in any part of the neighbourhood.
I enquired of 7 or 8 persons, and they all agreed that
it was never known by any name but Carrig-Ollagon.
It is ~~now~~ set down as Carrig-gollagon on the Co. map.
Catty-Gallagher is one of those monstrous corruptions
which first originate with children and which are
afterwards taken up by the natives of little towns.
The true name is generally retained in the mountainous
districts.

I met no one to tell me the old Irish name of the
Sugar loaf; the name seems to have been lost a
long time.

Howth looks like an island from this neighbour-
hood: it is no wonder that Ptolemy marks it as an island;
(*Edris desertis*)
the little neck ~~of land~~ connecting it with the main
land looks very low, and may have been covered by
the sea in 180 when the Alexandrian ~~draw~~ drew his
Pictorial representation of Ireland.

Your obedient servant
J. Donovan

Thos. A. Larcom Esq.,

Red: Survey office
Phoenix Park

END

14 C 15/5

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, concerning the location and naming of Slieve Rua, Co. Wicklow.

20 April 1837

1p.

24 cm

Included are copy extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters' concerning Slieve Rua, Co. Wicklow.

RIA

April 20th 1837.

Dear Sir,

Could you get up tracings of Norden's maps of Wicklow and Dublin? I think they are in the College. I want to find out the situation and present name of Slieve Ruc, which O'Reilly conjectured to be the present Tapparae near Powery Court. I cannot say where it ^{lay} until I know the extent of O'Toole's Country and the situation of his castles.

It is probable that Norden has marked this remarkable mountain as well as Slieve Gorker in Cavan; if not it will be very difficult to ascertain which of the Dublin or Wicklow mountains it is.

The following references to it in the chronicle of the Four Masters will give you some idea of its situation.

A.D. 1580. James Eustace (the son of Roland, son of Thomas) embraced the Catholic faith, ~~and~~ demolished his castles, and renounced his allegiance to the Queen, ~~so that on the~~ and the Panaraugh, Kingphellaugh, Ryney, Toole, Galval, Kanail. (the O'Byrnes of Glennmalur) and the surviving part of the men of Offaly and Leix congregated to his assistance so that on the arrival of Arthur Lord Gray as Chief Justice, he found that whole extent of Country from the Slaney to the Shannon, and from the Royne to the meeting of the three Waters, one scene of strife and contention.

These plunderers pitched a camp on the confines of Slieve Ruc and Glennmalur. The Lord Chief Justice and Captain Malby mustered an army, and set out to disperse and expel these formidable plunderers, who, as soon as they had heard of the overwhelming danger that menaced

14/c/15/5

them, retreated into the fastnesses of the rough and rugged mountains of Glenmalur. &c. &c.

A. D. 1590. Red Hugh O'Donnell and the sons of O'Neill made their escape from the castle of Dublin and pursued their way across Sliue Rua, being afraid to venture on the public road, and never halted until they had crossed that mountain, when being weary and fatigued by their long journey, they retired to a thick shady wood in the neighbourhood where they remained until morning. They then resumed their journey, fearing pursuit, but Hugh, whose tender feet were torn by the furze of the mountains (for their shoes had been destroyed by the wet, to the operation of which, they had not been subjected for a long time before,) was unable to keep pace with his companions, who were obliged to leave him behind. Hugh then despatched a friend of his to one of the nobles of Kington who lived in a neighbouring castle to enquire whether he could afford him protection. The name of this noble was Seim O'Hoole, and Hugh thought him his friend because he had a visit from him while in prison. The messenger arrived at Seim's castle and delivered his message, but Seim was prevailed upon by his friends, who feared the English government, not to shelter him, and these having learned the situation of the wood in which Hugh was concealed, went in search of him and set blood-hounds to scent him out. He was taken and sent back to Dublin, &c. &c.

A. D. 1592. Hugh made a second escape. He moved on by the most unfrequented and difficult ways until he arrived at the borders of Sliue Rua, the mountain which ~~he~~ had crossed on his former escape, &c. He crossed it, and then sent a messenger to Glenmalur, to the celebrated warrior Fiach, the son of Hugh O'Byrne.

What mountain is this? I am told that there is a mountain

14
near Ballymore Eustace called Slieve Rua, but would
not this be out of his way to Glenmalur? From the
passage at the year 1580. it would appear that Slieve Rua
was in the County of Wicklow and immediately adjoining
Glenmalur, but from the other passages one would be inclined
to make it the Dublin hill.

Our Irish authorities for Dublin and Wicklow are very meagre;
the book of the Higgins treats of that family only, and the Books
of Glendalough treat of Ireland generally. We have no ^{extant} Annals now
that were compiled from ~~the~~ Glendalough, Kildare, Ferm, or any other Monastery in Leinster
and the Annals of Ulster, Irishfellan, Connaught and of the Four
Masters speak very little of Leinster. We must therefore have
recourse to English Records for the history of the English
Pale.

Is there any chance of getting the Connaught Inquisitions?
I feel a great loss for them.

your obedient servant

John O'Donovan

Col. J. V. Vancom Esq. R. Eng

Ad. Bureau Office

END

14 C 15/6

Petrie, George, 1790-1866

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from George Petrie, director of the Survey's Topographical Section, in which he refers to sites of archaeological interest in Glencullen and Ballynascorney, Co. Dublin.

23 May 1837

2p.

18 cm

Petrie refers to the disappearance of 'druidic ... remains' from parts of county Dublin 'since granite has become valuable for building.'

RIA

My dear Larcom,

I think you will be gratified by the result of Curry's Sunday excursion. It is really very interesting; and more matter may turn up yet, as there is nothing like the answer for a Donovan. I shall send him off tomorrow to prosecute his inquiries in the same mountain line. These remainers are quite similar to what have been found in North Wales, and Angleson, and clearly belong to the same people.

I finished the reading of Sam last night and it went off with éclat.

14/c/15/16(i)

In return to their wishes, they
are quite a discovery, and are
connected with the grand Cromlech
of Killyman.

I had hoped to have seen
you at the Academy last
night. I trust sincerely that
it was not indigestion
that kept you away.

Believe me ever

My dear Lady

Yours faithfully

George Peck

May 23. 1837.

I will venture to send Dr. Rogers
with Henry tomorrow - if I do not
hear from you this evening to the
contrary.

My dear Lanyon

As I am intimate with every vestige of antiquity in the County of Dublin, you may be sure that nothing shall be omitted.

In my boyish days the number of Druids (as they are called) remains in the County was greater perhaps than the whole of England could produce, but since Granite has become valuable for building they have sadly disappeared. - Still they are very numerous - particularly in and adjacent to the Mountains

14/c/23/6 (11)

In Glencullen there is a remarkable pillar stone of white quartz and two or three circles of stone near it. There is also a fine circle of stones called "the Lighan" in the mountains near Ballynascorney, as well as an unremarkable boundary stone in the same neighbourhood. There is a magnificent though ruined cromlech. It is enclosed within a circular wall - modern. But I shall take care that you omit nothing - The materials for the County of Dublin will be very rich.

O'Donovan will go out early on Monday.

I have been reading Mexican

END

14 C 15/7

O'Curry, Eugene

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from 21 Great Charles Street, Dublin, regarding his examination of a group of field monuments located near in the townlands of Glencullen, Newtown and Ballybetagh, Co. Dublin.

23-31 May 1837

5p.

23 cm (i-ii), (iv); 41 x 31 cm (iii); 32 x 34 cm (v)

iii; sketch plans of the field monuments and enclosures at Newtown and Ballybetagh, with annotations by O'Curry.

[O'] Curry also refers his discovery of a 'lucky' well near Glencullen, in which he local populace wash their dairy vessels to prevent 'the loss of butter by witchcraft.'

24 Great Charles Street

23rd May 1837

Sir

I went on Sunday last to Glencullen to look out for some circles of stones which Mr. Petrie had ~~some~~ reason to believe were to be found somewhere about the Druids Judgment Seat, and which after a long search I discovered, but not exactly where I expected them. About half a mile North east of Glencullen House, and nearly at the summit of Newtown Mountain I met the group of circular and square enclosures of which I send you the plan and locality, laid down by Mr. Pringle from the memorandum which I made on the spot with as much accuracy as I could.

With the exception of the Rath all the lines and circles are of single loose round stones.

The Rath (or little Rath) as the peasantry call it, is composed of a double line of stones, the interstices filled with earth, moss &c. The height of the ring in some places is about a yard, the diameter about 28 yards. The divisional internal line is of single stones as are the smaller internal circles.

You will perceive that there were two doors; one from the South East leading into the Northern or larger division, and the other from the South West, leading into the Southern division.

The second concentric circle, which I take to be about 80 yards from the centre of the Rath is of the same material

14/C/15/70

with the latter and of nearly its height. I had not time to see if it continues on the West side, but was told by the owner of the land, Mr. Dwyer, that it does.

The Capn (Mound) lying south East of the Raim and called by the peasantry O'Sian's Grave, is a heap of stones and earth about 2 1/2 feet high and 6 yards in diameter.

All the south side of the mountain is covered with these loose round stones, running in angular and circular lines; and they continue in the same manner on the east, but not always so distinctly.

It was late in the day when I discovered these interesting remains, consequently had ^{not} time to explore any more of the mountain; but will be glad to explore this and the mountain to the N. W. of Glencullen the first day that leisure will permit me.

Your Obedient Servant

To
 J. & F. Lacombe Esq. &c.
 Dublin

Eugene Curry

21 Great Charles St.
27 May 1837

O. L.

On yesterday I explored the townland of Bally-
belagh at the foot of Newtown mountain on the South
and East: where I discovered the groups of Cúceas ~~which~~
which you will find laid down on the accompanying
sheet, as well as I could mark their places; and numbered
~~from~~ 1 to 8. I think it would be well that Mr. Williams
would come out at once and place these objects in
their proper positions, so that I may get rid of that
neighbourhood and take up another district.

I also succeeded in discovering a well on Glencullen
townland to which my attention was pointed by Mr. Petrie.
This is called by the peasantry Butterwell, and lies about
a quarter of a mile S.W. of Glencullen house near the river.
It cures sickness at the stomach and affection of the bowels,
and continues in good though declining repute.

They think it alucky, but not abixed well. Washing
dairy vessels with its water is a certain specific against the
loss of butter by witchcraft.

Yours Obedient Servant

To Thos. A. Lecom Esq |
O. L.

Engene Curry.

14/c/15/7(11)

14 C 15/7 (iii)

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

34
21 Great Charles St.

31 May 1837

Sir

On yesterday I went over the remaining part
of Ballyhetagh hill to the S. E. of Ballyhetagh house,
where I met the two groups of circles, of which the
accompanying sheet will show you the situation
and plan as well as I could mark them.

The Cromlech is about 7 feet long, 2 in. broad
and same thickness. It inclines to the south,
resting ^{on the north} on the points of a few small stones, about
a foot above the surface. The diameter of the
circle that incloses it, is not much more than
the length of the stone. I also explored the
Scalp and Carrigollougher, and send you the
result. On tomorrow I will go over the re-
maining part of Shankill and Kingsdown Hill.

T. A. Larcom Esq

RE

Yours obedient servant

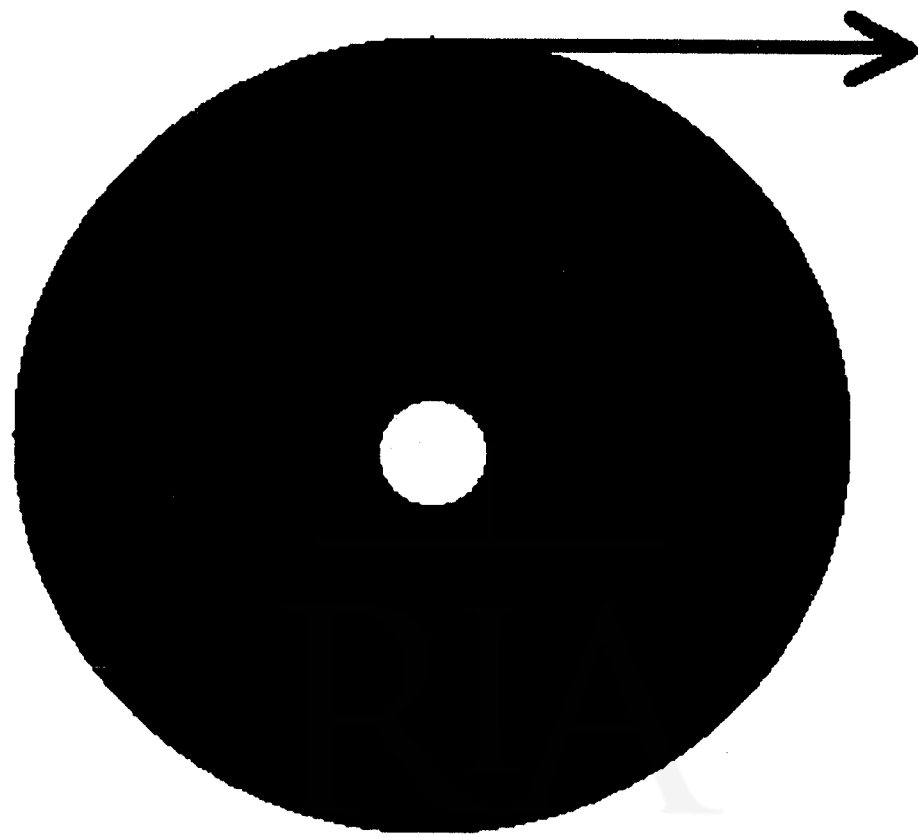
Eugene Quin
14/C/15.17(IV)

14 C 15/7 (v)

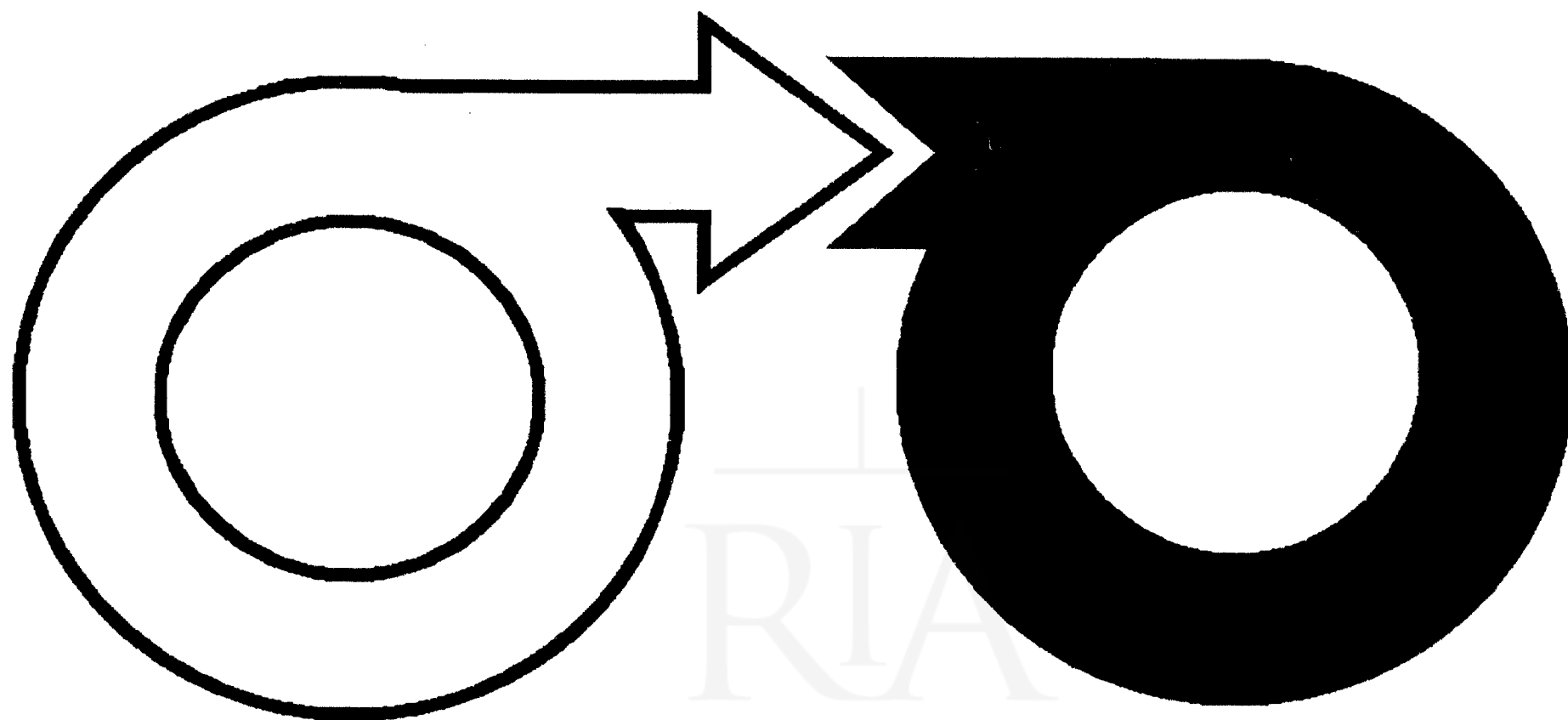
Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END



START OF REEL



CONTINUED FROM
PREVIOUS REEL

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November 2006

REEL N 4013

THIS REEL CONTAINS

14 C 15/8 – 14 C 20/8

Letters; Dublin - Galway

14 C 15

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Dublin

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; Petrie, George, 1790-1866; Du Noyer, George Victor MRJA (1817-1869) et al.

Assorted letters, drawings and maps, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of County Dublin, with particular reference to its early churches and monasteries, forts, burial grounds and the origins of its place names.

ill. 1837; 51p.

Disbound, conserved and boxed by the Delmas Conservation Bindery. Conservation funded by Atlantic Philanthropies, August 2003.

23 cm (approx).

Includes outsize material.

Donated by the Ordnance Survey Office, 1861.

14 C 17

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Fermanagh

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861 et al.

Assorted letters, notes and maps, relating to the history, traditions, antiquities and topography of the County Fermanagh, with particular reference to its genealogy, place names and early lordships.

ill. 1834; 76p.

Disbound, conserved and boxed by the Delmas Conservation Bindery. Conservation funded by Atlantic Philanthropies, August 2003.

23 cm (approx).

Includes outsize material.

Donated by the Ordnance Survey Office, 1861.

14 C 20

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Galway (Vol.1)

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; O'Connor, Thomas

Assorted letters, extracts, maps and sketches, relating to the history, antiquities, genealogy and topography of Co. Galway, with particular reference to its religious foundations, churches, holy wells, castles and the origins of its place names.

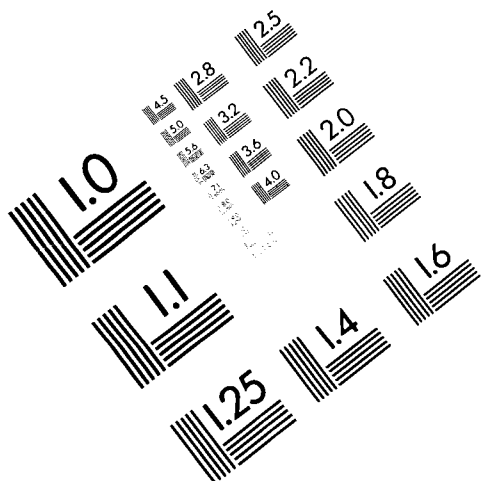
ill. 1838; 654p.

Disbound, conserved and boxed by the Delmas Conservation Bindery. Conservation funded by Atlantic Philanthropies, February 2004.

23 cm (approx).

Includes outsize material.

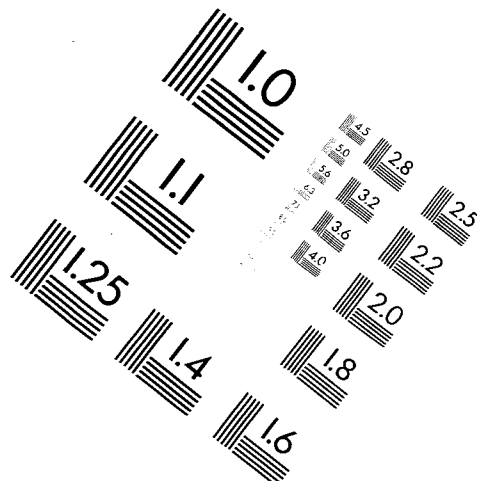
Donated by the Ordnance Survey Office, 1861.



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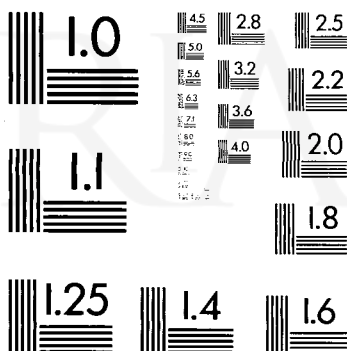
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301/587-8202



Centimeter

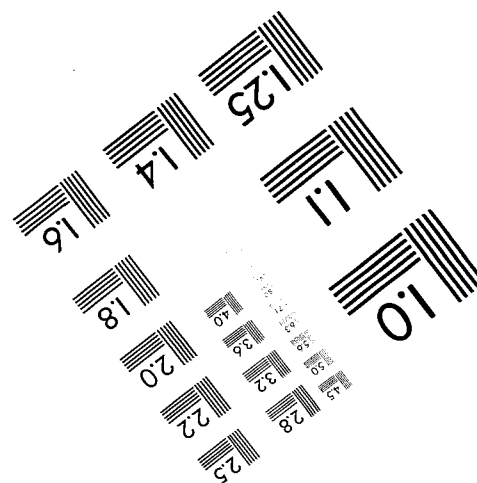
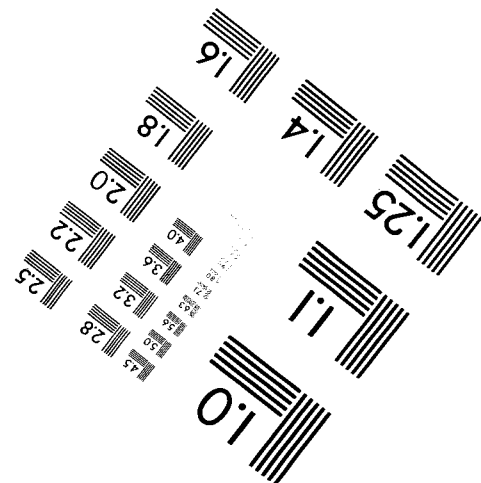


Inches



**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (QA-3)**

MANUFACTURED TO AIM STANDARDS
BY APPLIED IMAGE, INC.

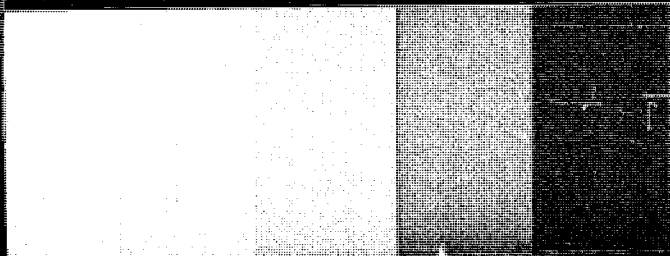


KODAK Gray Scale

C



M



REDUCTION

8 ×

RIA

Filmed: October 2006
Operator: Ms C. Waterloo
Original: black & white

**BLANK PAGES
NOT
FILMED**

14 C 15/8

Du Noyer, George Victor MRJA (1817-1869)

Drawing of a ringfort, cairn and group of stone circles located near the townlands of Ballybetagh and Newtown, Co. Dublin.

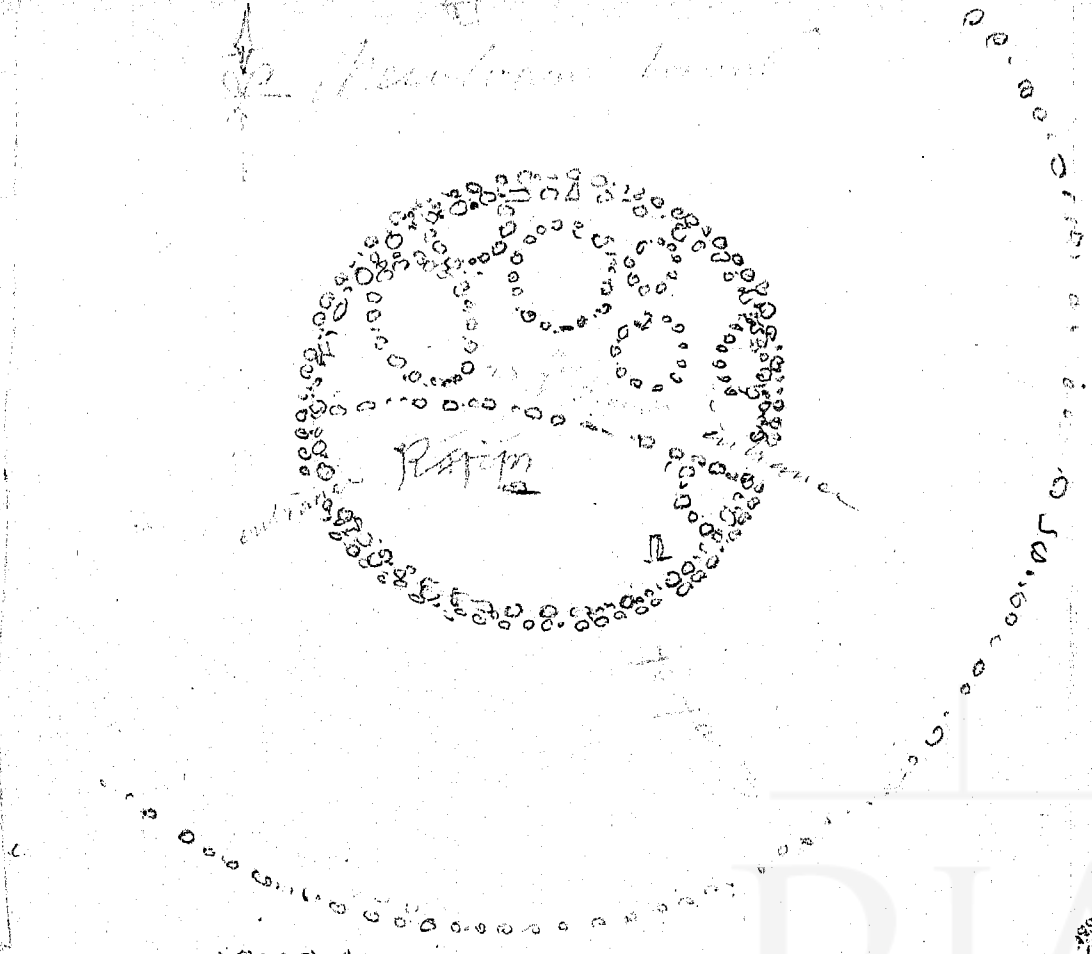
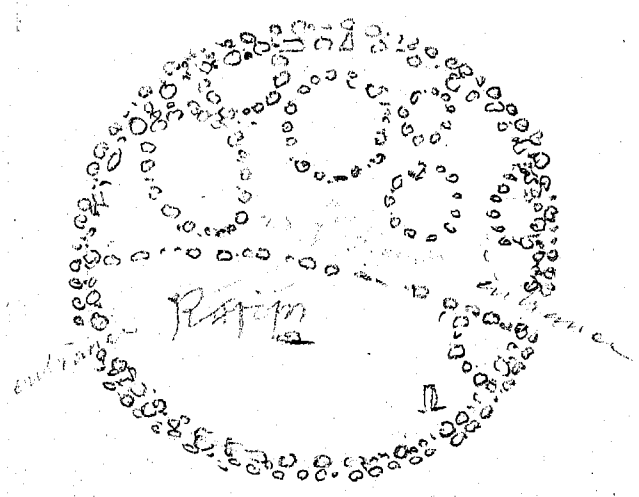
[May 1837]

1p.

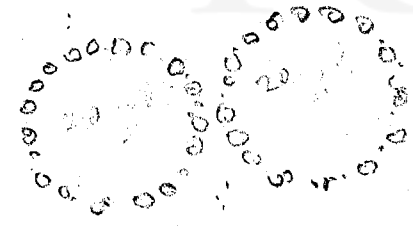
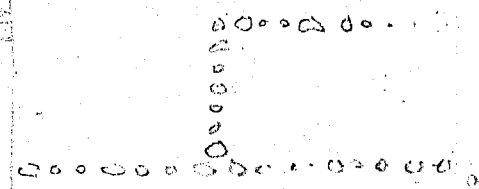
23 x 34 cm

MRJA

2. Newborn Lamb



Cat - born from mother



John W. ...
Chapman

137. ...

14/c/15/8

END

14 C 15/9

O'Curry, Eugene

Sketch plan of field monuments located in the townlands of Ballybetagh and Newtown, Co. Dublin, with annotations made by Eugene [O'] Curry.

[1837]

1p.

23 x 32 cm

Indicated are the locations of the rath, cairn and stone circles at Newtown, Glencullen House and the Glencullen pillar stone.

RIA



END

14 C 15/10

Du Noyer, George Victor MRIA (1817-1869)

Drawing of a wedge tomb, known as the Giant's Grave, located near Glencullen,
Co. Dublin.

[May 1837]

1p.

25 x 32 cm

RIA

Giant's Grave. situated on the S.E. declivity of the Blackallth
about 7/8 mile N of Glencullen village.



14/5/70

END

14 C 15/11

Du Noyer, George Victor MRIA (1817-1869)

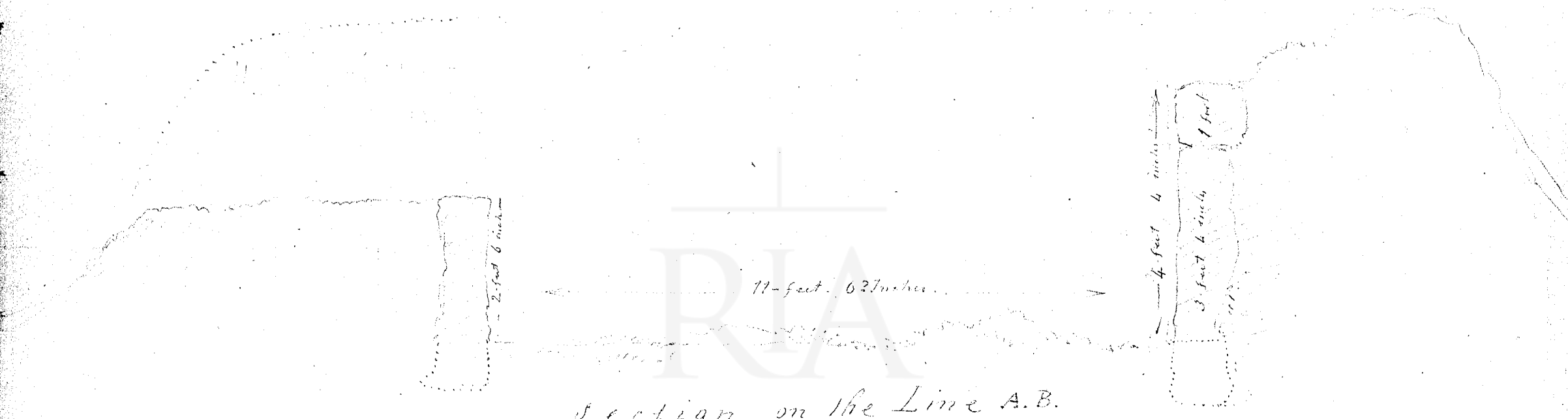
Sectional drawing of a wedge tomb, known as the Giant's Grave, located near Glencullen, Co. Dublin.

[May 1837]

1p.

20 x 30 cm

RIA



Section on the Line A.B.

14/c/15/11

END

14 C 15/12

Du Noyer, George Victor MRIA (1817-1869)

Sectional drawing of a wedge tomb, known as the Giant's Grave, located near
Glencullen, Co. Dublin.

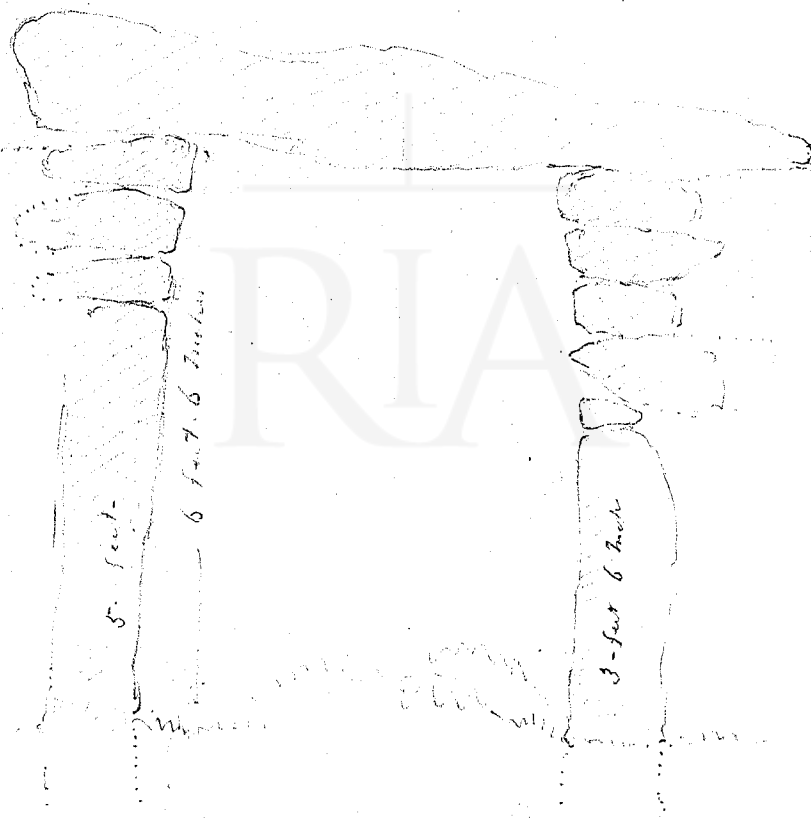
[May 1837]

1p.

20 x 30 cm

MRIA

14/C/15/12



Section on the Line C.D.

END

14 C 15/13

Du Noyer, George Victor MRIA (1817-1869)

Map of lands in Glencullen, Ballybetagh and Newtown, Co. Dublin, indicating sites of archaeological interest.

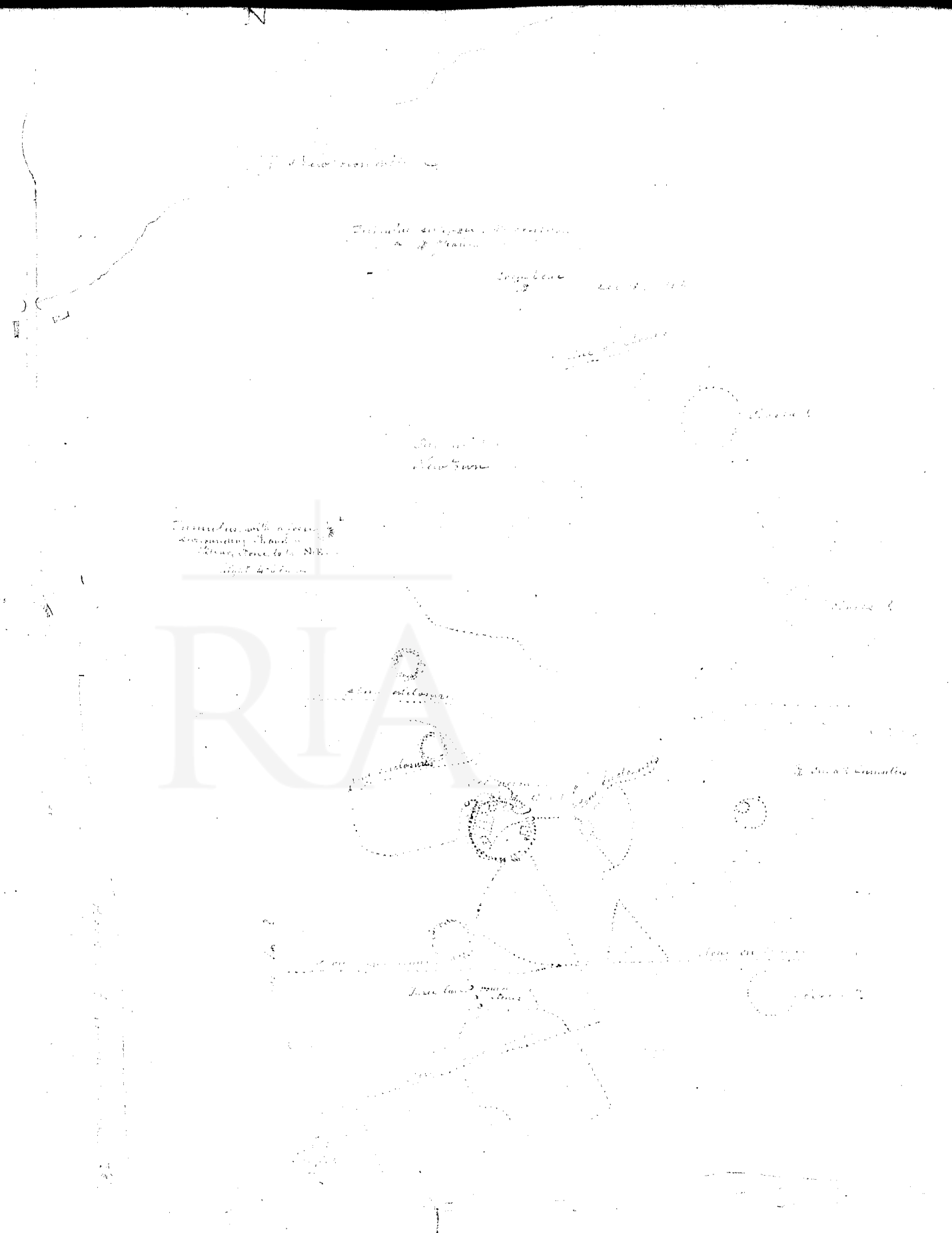
[May 1837]

1p.

25 x 34 cm

RIA

Thurs. Nov. 14. 1873



14/c 15/13

14/c 15/13

END

14 C 15/14

Du Noyer, George Victor MRIA (1817-1869)

Drawing of a portal tomb, located at Ballybrack, near Kiltarnan, Co. Dublin.

[May 1837]

1p.

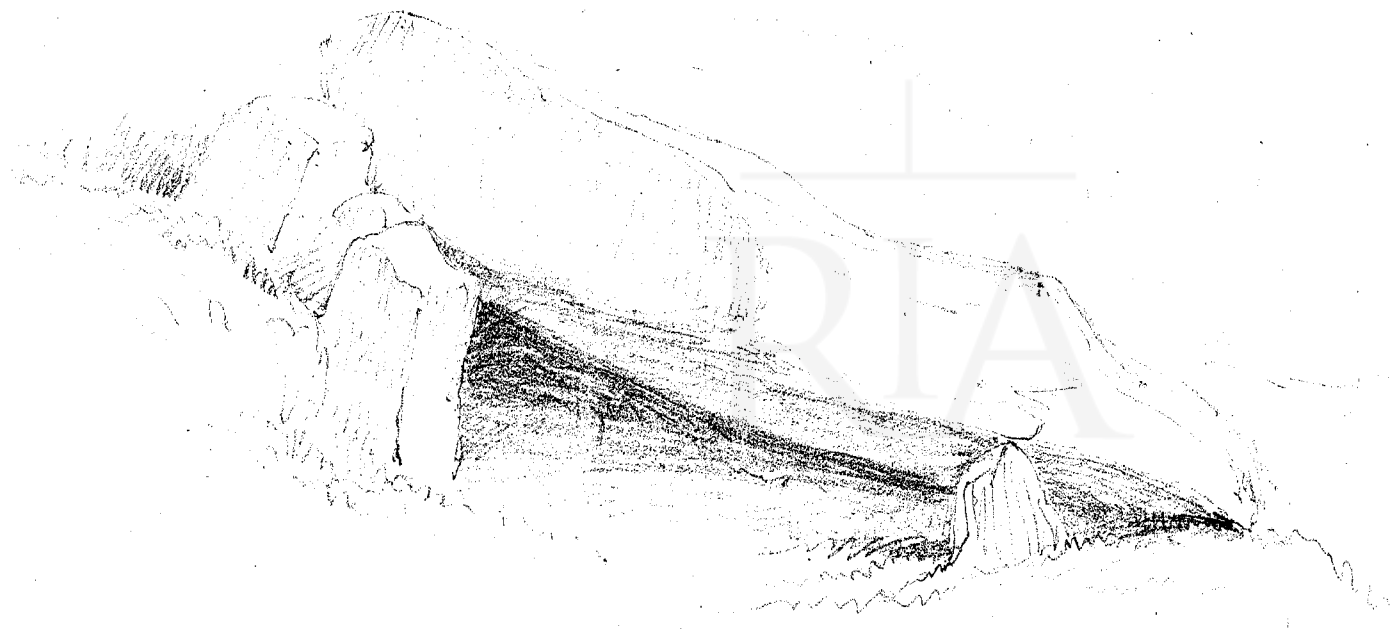
20 x 27 cm

Notations by Du Noyer indicate the dimensions of the tomb.

MRIA

14/2/15/14

RIA



crumpled on the opposite side and S.W. of Killtarn Cromlech
length 14 feet. breadth 8 -

G.M.

END

14 C 15/15

Du Noyer, George Victor MRIA (1817-1869)

Drawing of a ringfort, located near Newtown, Co. Dublin.

[May 1837]

1p.

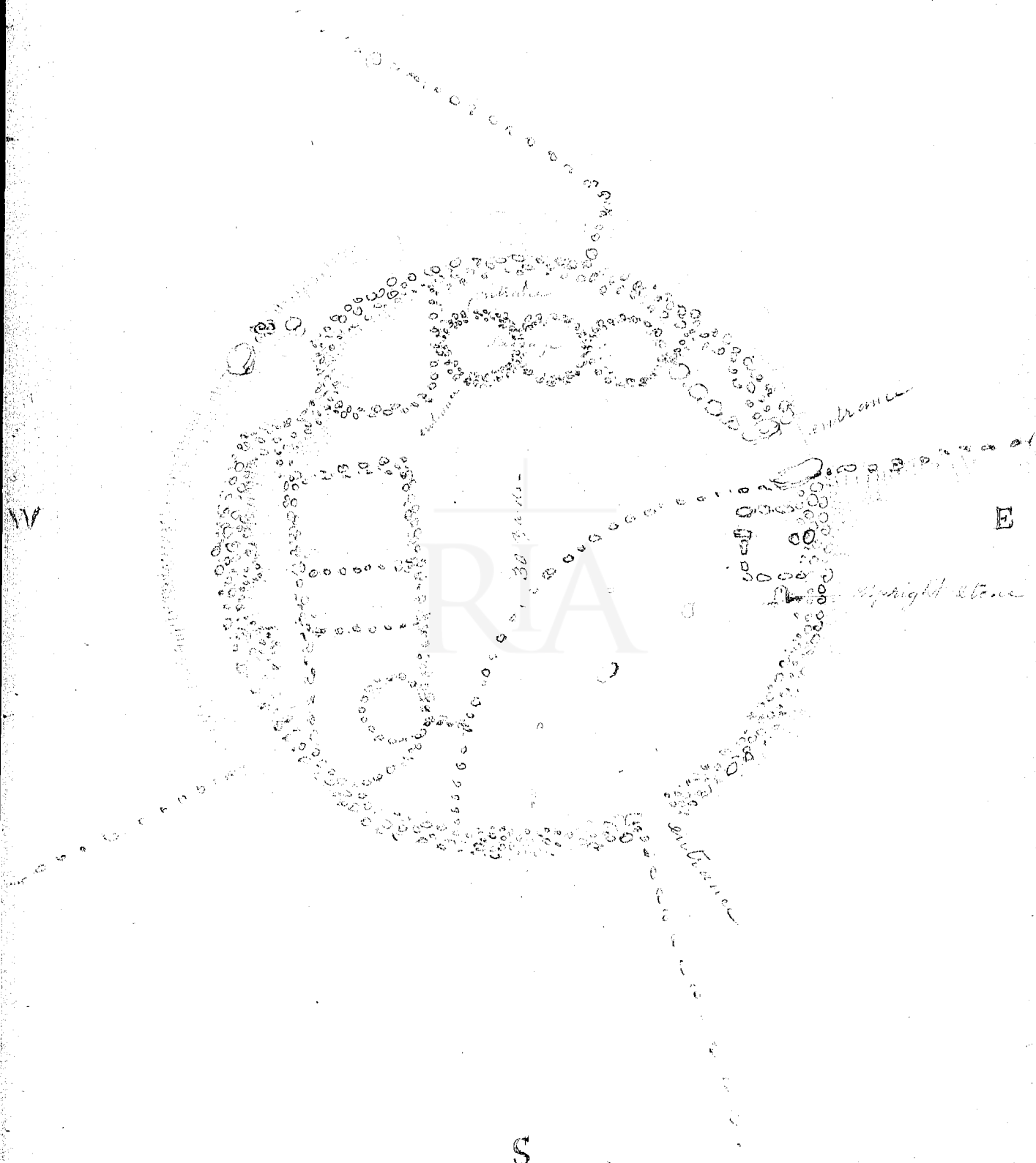
24 x 18 cm

Indicated are the locations of the entrances of the fort and standing stones within the site.

RIA

N

30



14/c/15/15

END

14 C 15/16

Butler Williams, T.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from T. Butler Williams, written from 112 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin, concerning his recent examination of archaeological sites in Kilternan, Co. Dublin and his intention of sketching part of the district.

10 June 1837

1p.

18 cm



Mr. Lower & Co. & Co.
June 12th 1852

My dear Sir - I took the pleasure
of writing on you this morning to
state that I have advised that
I am to return and will leave
I marked on the passage some
business and other things I saw,
but when I came to the complicated
detail of what you had to do
concerned of the same I was
left with a heavy weight on my
conscience. I found the ~~unpleasant~~
nature of the business too
complex to enable me to take
the same with me. I am
very

14/c/23/16

Will I think, maybe me to wait for the southern

And. Can you see the relation

Suppression of blood to skin,

Wm. to New Haven, to find

the last with precision: "could,"

If you are pressed for time,

you have no doubt a clear notion

of the amount we have to wait

The New York Public Library

From a small number of letters

from the fact that in

2 days short time used.

George Petrie Esq

RIA
Chas. Petrie

END

14 C 15/17

Du Noyer, George Victor MRIA (1817-1869)

Drawing of a wedge tomb, known as the Giant's Grave, located near Glencullen,
Co. Dublin.

[May 1837]

1p.

17 x 24 cm



38

14/c/15/12



RIA



Sketch of a tree near a body of water, near Pittsburg, Kansas, 1902.

END

14 C 15/18

O'Curry, Eugene

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from 21 Great Charles Street, Dublin, in which he refers to his recent visit to Carrickmines, Loughlanstown (Loughlinstown), Tullow and Glen Druid (Druids Glen), Co. Dublin.

29 June 1837

2p.

24 cm (i); 31 x 39 cm (ii)

ill; sketch plan, indicating the field monuments found in the locality of Glenamuck, Druids Glen, Tullow and Rathmichael.

21 Ave at Chaly Street

29th June 1837G^d

On yesterday I traversed Carrickmines,
 Loughinstown, Fallow, Glen Druid &c and
 send you the result of my researches, together
 with those of a former day (Believe 10th but 4th).

I intend on tomorrow to visit Shanganagh,
 Ballyrack, Killiny, &c, when I expect to
 finish that side of the County; and then
 will be prepared to go with Mr. Williams
 to point out all the places that I have
 discovered.

Yours obedient servant

Thos. A. Larcom Esq.

R. E.

Eugene Curry

14/c/15/1861

14 C 15/18 (ii)

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 C 15/19

O'Curry, Eugene

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from 21 Great Charles Street, Dublin, in which he writes of his findings regarding the place names associated with Glencullen river and his examination of the antiquities at Ballynascorney, near Tallaght and the Mount Venus Demesne.

26 July 1837

3p.

24 cm (i), (iii); 25 cm (ii)

O'Curry refers to his discovery of an 'ancient road' at Ballybetagh which was directed through the stone circles.

21 Great Charles Street
26 July 1837

Sir,

On Friday and Saturday last I finished
my researches in Glencullen, where with the assistance
of aboy (to whom I paid 10^s for the two days) I
obtained the following local Irish names; at
both sides of the Glencullen river. coill mór. binnacáide.
Ruadan. Toimínín. An léo. lúg mór. baile an apatairís. Clarr
a gaoithe. bandraic. Gleann dub. cruicán. lúg na heala. Clarr
na rípearaí. The four last names, though on the Glencullen
side of the river, are not part of that glen, but
of White Mountain. On the Ballyrack side
of the river the following places are situated. Carraga
an póirtín. (a cairn) Capna cloe. Carragín. garraic ibid. Cruic
a coille. leacain. curraic. binnacáide. Cluain ríce. mór a lúg.
Aille. Carran na ccat. mullac. Cruic. Cruic buaile. alt mór. baile
breac. (the name of the lowlands). bánaí bán. Toimín le gaoithe rock.
cloe bán. Carraga breac. Shab gearr. Curraic asan tóin.
I also met a good many of those ancient circles at both
sides of the river; those on the south side of smaller
dimensions than any that I had seen before, while those
on the north side are considerably larger, some of
14/c/15/190

of them containing several smaller inclosures. I discover-
ed apart of an ancient road on the mountain of
Ballyhetagh; Its direction was from the scalp to
Glencallen, as well as I could understand, passing
through two groups of those ancient circles. The
lines of stones at both sides are still very distinct,
presenting a curve at every perch or so; and there is a
little circle of stones in one of these curves, ^{deeper} ~~longer~~ than
the rest, ^{used} probably for the purpose of watching, or for
collecting the tolls. This is probably one of the an-
cient Roads, a road leading to the mansion of
a King. That some person of great importance resided
in the above neighbourhood there can be no doubt.

I went on yesterday to Fallagh, and visited a mountain
above Ballynascorney called by the people Súrscán, i.e.
the Seat. It is a very high boggy mountain capped
with a capn of stones about 80 yards in circumference
and 10 feet high, on which is a biron. That this
Cairn is perfect, and has two ancient low sepulchral
mounds very near it, one on the east side, distant about
14 yards, the other on the west, distant about 20 yards. That
on the east is covered with a flag stone 8 or 9 feet long
and four broad; the one on the west ^{has been} ~~was~~ opening

4. The amount paid of the ...
by ... at ...
Date ...

RIA

14/c/15/19(ii)

43
apparently along time since, and the covering stone broken.
I descended the east side of the mountain into Glen
a Smoil, - the far famed residence of the
mighty Finn Mac Cool. There are many old
recollections of him still in this Glen; however had
not time enough left to make more than a passing
enquiry; but expect to collect some curious facts
when I visit it again, which I hope to be able to do
on Friday next. I met an immense cromlech
in Mount Beny Clements which I had no previous
account. The rock is about 20 feet long, 10 broad
and 4 thick. It is fallen from its original
incumbent position, and rests against the pillar
stone which once sustained the ponderous weight
of its overthrown end. This pillar stone is about
7 feet high and 4 feet square at the bottom,
but tapering to the top, a piece of which appears
to have been broken off. There are three other
large stones near it, one of them 13 feet long, these
were the other supporting stones, but they all appear
to have been disturbed.

J. A. Locom Eng.

R.E.

14/C/15/19(III)

Remain in your debt.

Ed. Curry

44
If the Name Book of Balliaghstown Can be Spared
I will be glad to get it by the first messenger.

Edw. J. Barry

END

14 C 15/20

O'Curry, Eugene

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from 21 Great Charles Street, Dublin, concerning his visits to Glen a Smoil, with particular reference to its topographical features and antiquities, his findings regarding its place names and the decline of spoken Irish in district.

2-23 August 1837

5p.

23 cm (i-ii), (v); 25 cm (iii-iv)

Included are references to his meeting with a local man William Rafter, who recalled that '40 years ago very few spoke English in the Glen except the Dublin Carmen,' and his examination of the sites of the early churches at Kiltalown and Kilnarden. Included are two leaves, taken by O'Curry from Glen a Smaoil.

Wm. Great Charles St. 2nd August 1837

Sir

Since I wrote to you last I visited Glen a small
and the neighbouring mountains twice, I could collect no
tradition of Finn Mac Cool or his warriors in the Glen, but
what is current all over Ireland. The most remarkable
features of this celebrated Glen are the four mountain
streams that descend into it and form the River
Dodder. The first and largest of these streams, which
is called Gill Stream, or Marcony brook, rises in Rippure
mountain near Lough Bray, and rolls down a
rocky precipitate channel to Castle Kelly in the
Glen, a little below which it meets the Dodder or Glen
Do-han, a somewhat small stream which takes
its rise in a slough called Tromán dub (black
stream) some distance to the north of Marcony
brook, on Rippure ridge, and running down
through Coft more ~~is~~ receiving the stream
of Long stream, immediately before it joins Marcony
brook at the place already mentioned. The
smaller waters then flow onward, and at a short
distance receive the stream of Slane or Sluagh.

14/C/15/20(1)

which descends from Beechaon mountain, dividing the mountain of Carrigeon Roe into two parts.

The Glen through which these streams descend have a great many local names among them that I had not time to collect - they are so difficult to access, so remote from persons to point out the localities, and so far distant from where I get off and meet the Fallagh bar. I met an interesting old man at the bottom of the Glen from whom I collected the subjoined list of local names.

His name is William Rafter - William O'Racabpa. He is now 84 years old, with all his faculties in full vigour, and with more activity and buoyancy of spirit than his son, a man of about 50 years of age.

He was born and bred in the old Castle Kelly, on the foundation of which his house is built, and part of the old wall of which may be still seen in the gable of the house. He speaks as good Irish as ever I heard spoken, as does his sister Mua. He says that 40 years ago very few spoke English in the Glen, except the Dublin barmen - very few men of 40 years of age were now in the Glen.

that don't understand tho they don't speak the
Irish - He has no acct. of 'Kelly from whom the
Castle is named, nor have I. He knew many
persons who read and wrote Irish, the last of whom
was Andrew Smith, Apollan O Goban. who died three
years ago at Glasamuck on the Glenside. The fol-
lowing local names are to be found in the Glen and
about it. Cnoc a tsoagh, a tsumby. Slan a mureise. bpscaise
Con apo. Shab na ccloc. Doctos. bun na tpy apomun. Ull
asapm. Caplen n ceallars. Ull dotham. tponnan dub.
luz na ppac. leo mop. Capnars na moods. coll mop. &c

As I will have to write to you again more particularly
on this subject, I will mention no more names at pre-
sent. Ull asapm is remarkable for producing perhaps,
the largest Ivy leaves any where to be found. In
the old Finian poem of Glean admoil, Ossian
complaining of Saint Pat^h. Scanty fare, says that
he would find a quarter of a Black bird in
Glean admoil larger than his quarter of mutton,
a Quicken berry, larger than his Meagan of butter,
and an Ivy leaf larger than his griddle
of bread. I send you two of the celebrated
14/C/15 (2011)

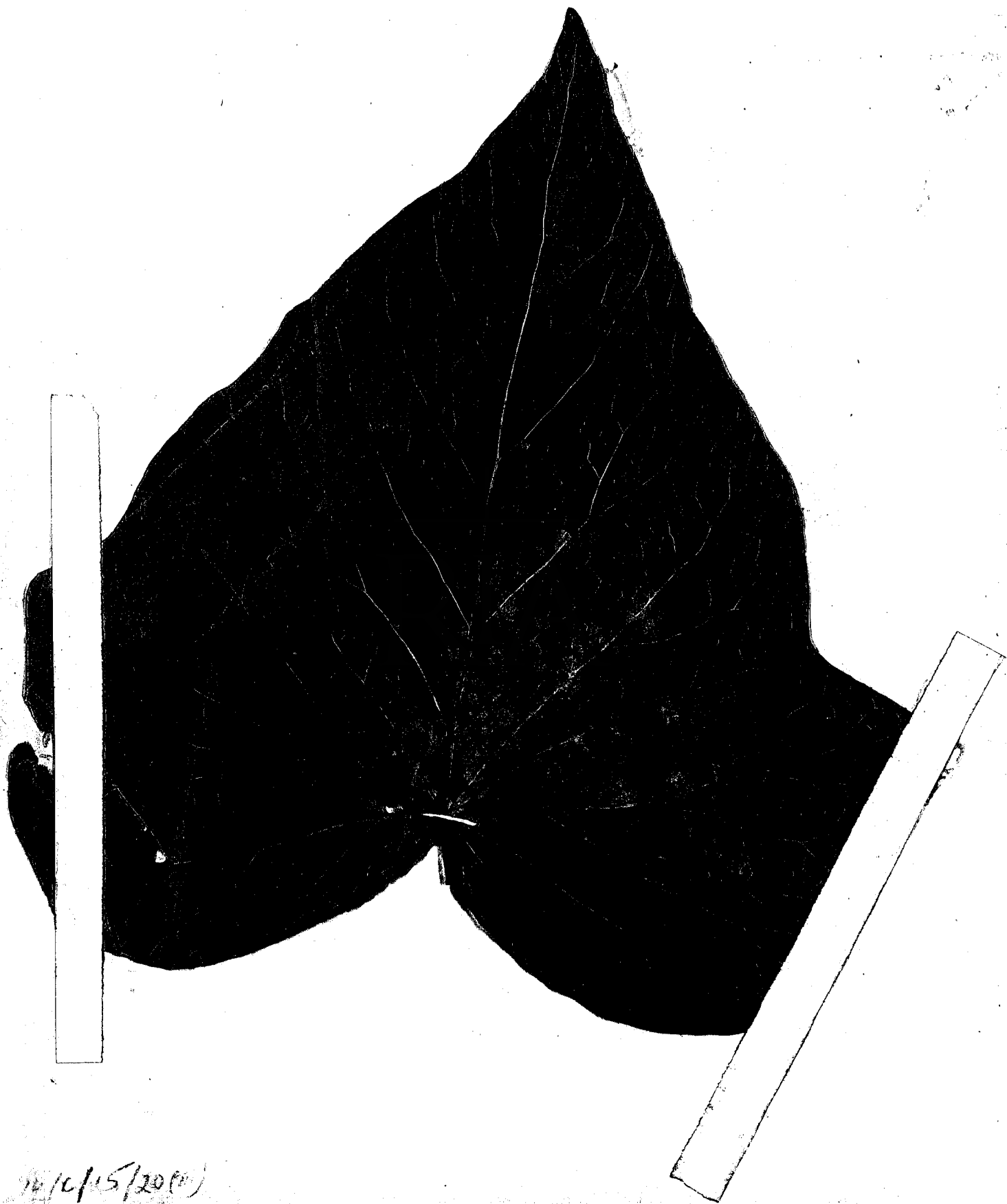
dry leaves, which though not arrived at maturity of growth, will yet afford you a good specimen of the produce of the famous Glen. Can the name Hook of Lallagh be spared, I would want it as soon as it could be sent —

I remain Sir your obedient servant

J. H. Lincoln Esq.

Angus Barry

R. E.



10/01/5/2010



14/c/15/20(iv)

21 Great Charles Street

23 August 1837

Sir

I went on yesterday to glean a Smoile with Mr. William, and pointed out to him all the remains of antiquity that I have been able to discover there as yet. There is a Moate on the edge of Feather bed Bog called Cnocán iserób (Cnockan Aisribh), through which the county boundary line runs. This moate has been cut through ^{to the depth of 5 feet} within the last month, but no grave, stone, urn or any thing else turned up but the bog of which the mound is composed. The line, or trench does not run exactly through the centre, so that perhaps its contents have yet escaped discovery.

Following the boundary line from this to the foot of Kippure Mountain, at the distance of a mile, it passes through another Moate immediately on the bank of Marees Brook, and very near the head of that stream. The trench has not been dug deep here, so that the mound remains still unbroken. A few yards lower down the stream, ^{there is} another small mound, which has not been opened.

14/c/15/20(v)

These mounds have no names. A little below these,
 a rapid stream falls into Mearns brook, on the right
 side, called Eap Cripian duin. i.e. Cataract of the
Green Roan tree. This stream is not marked on the
 Plan. A little below this and on the other side, another
 stream falls into Mearns Brook, which the people
 call Epoman Allison, i.e. Allison's stream. I can make
 but little of this name, but will enquire more about
 it. The point of junction of these three streams
 is called Bun na tigh Epoman. A little lower down
 still is Enocan ^{of the Roan tree} Cripian. This is a large oblong mound
 of considerable height, with a Cave on its lower
 end, ~~and~~ and another at its upper end. Lower
 down the stream still is ^{many cliff} dyll stap, where the dry
 leaves are to be found. A little lower down yet,
 there are ~~two~~ three mounds more, one of them very large,
 it is probably an abundant mound, modified by man
 for his own purpose. ^{It is called Enocan puad.} There is a fine bold stream
 descending into the brook here, which ~~has~~ does not
 appear on the plan and for which I was not able
 to get a name as yet. A crumleac a little up
 on the mountain side, and a few circles further
 on to the North east, fills up my discoveries on the
 right side of Mearns brook —

78

I have yet to explore the Doon Doon or Dodder stream,
up from its junction with Marown Brook to its source.
This I hope to be able to accomplish in a day, after
which I would have but little more to do among
the mountains, so that I think I could get very rapid-
ly over the remainder of the County.

Before I received your direction of the 18th Inst.
I had discovered the site of the old Church of Riltale
town, on the townland of that name near Fallagh.
There is not a vestige of the Church to be found, the
Foundation having been torn up some fifteen years
ago for the purposes of building, by a Mr. Carpenter of
Dublin. I also discovered the site of the Church of
Kilnarden in the same neighbourhood. The old grave
yard is still distinguishable, tho the place has been
under cultivation many years. There is a blessed
well here called Toban ishl. in Saint Pauls well.
There is another blessed well on Corballis town-
land called Toban ishl. There was a burying
ground in its neighbourhood, and people buried
there within the last 50 years, but now the site of
it is scarcely known. I remain Sir your Obedt. servant

J. A. Lanyon Esq.
Rt.

Engene Leary

END

14 C 15/21

O'Curry, Eugene

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, concerning the topography and antiquities of Ballybrack, Co. Dublin, with particular reference to its place names and a wedge tomb know locally as the 'giants grave'.

15 July 1837

2p.

23 cm (i); 24 x 35 cm (ii)

ill; sketch plan of field monuments in the Tibbradden, Kilgobbin and Glencullen district, including the 'Fairy Castle' found on Three Rock Mountain.

49
21 Great Charles Street,
15 July 1837

Sir

In yesterday I went to Llanduller, Ballybrock,
Llanduff, and Fibradder Mountain, and send you the
result of my researches, together with those of two former days
in Kiltiernan, Three Rock mountain, Kilmastogue, Little
Dargle &c. The giants grave at Ballybrock is but little
known, though, appears to have been partly opened, but
not within the memory of Peter Welch, who lives near
it, and is now 90 years old. It is situated on the top
of a little cultivated hill and covered with stone 10
feet by 7. No person in the neighbourhood ever heard
any name for it but Peter Welch, who when he was a
boy heard the wild Irish people call it leaba na gaoithe
(the greyhounds bed). This name must have originated in
one of those popular Irish stories about spirits
appearing in the shape of greyhounds &c.

Peter gave me some old topographical names, such
as luz moy, Shab Teann, luz apona &c. and promised me
some more when I call to see him again, which
I intend to do the first day I go out, as I think
it fortunate that even now man lives in that

14/c/15 p.1(i)

was Irish part of Ireland, who remembers something of the
 old times. The place that you will see marked, Old
 Glenallen House (though irregular Rath) was called by that
 name before the time of Peter's grandfather. The rain and
 thunder prevented me of collecting, or seeking, any traditions
 connected with the pile of rocks on the S. E. brow of Tibrodden
 Mountain. I procured the two Irish names that I send you for it
 but can say nothing more about it at present. The little circles
 and Cairns in its vicinity are the most curious that I have met
 yet. I have made very sharp, though ineffectual, enquiry
 for the Black Roe so often mentioned by the 4 Munsters,
 and saw which O'Neill and O'Donnell hoped, as they
 went into Fowles Country, in their flight from the Tower
 in Dublin in 1595. I still hope to be able to discover
 it.

J. A. L. L. L. L. L.

R. E.

In your obedient service

Erasmus Darwin

14 C 15/21 (ii)

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 C 15/22,

O'Curry, Eugene

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from 21 Great Charles Street, Dublin, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Tallaght, Co. Dublin, with particular reference to its early monastery, cairns and the origins of its place name.

8 August 1837

2p.

24 cm (i); 24 x 34 cm (ii)

ill; sketches of field monuments at Saggart, Tallaght and Sllievethoul, Co. Dublin, with annotations by [O'] Curry.

Included are references to a stream used by the local population for curing head and earache.

J. A. Larcom Esq

21 Great Charles Street

8 August 1837

Sir

Since I wrote to you last I have been
out on Fallagh Hill; Saggart Hill; ~~and~~ Sliah
Inghail; and Rathcoole Hill; and now take time
to send you the result of my researches among these
very interesting mountains. The accompanying
sheet will show you, as well as I can point them, the
vast number of Raths, Cairns &c on these mountains;
but regret to have to state that little if any tradition-
al information touching them remains in the district
around them. The Hill of Fallagh is Fainloch
is two miles from the church and village now
bearing that name; and it would be interesting
to discover which of the two places the name origi-
nated with. I am of opinion that the Hill had
the name before the founding of the Church;
and that in the older times it was said that
~~St. Columba~~ ~~built a church on~~ ~~the hill~~

14/c/15 p2(1)

— some person built a monastery near Tamlacht, (na tairb tamlachra,) which subsequently becoming a place of some note and a bishoprick, mixed the name altogether, throwing the mountain to the back ground, where indeed it has remained very long time. I can find no account of the founding or of the founder of the Church of Tallaght, and the two first notices of it in the Annals of the 4 Masters are somewhat contradictory; viz.

AD 763. Cormac, Prior of Tallaght died.

" 769 ^{cen Chomgáil} The first occupation of Tamlacht Mailerian.

The burying ground of the old monastery ^{would} could not be called Tamlacht; nor do I think any place of sepulture was called by that (pagan) name, but the graves of those who died of tairb (the plague). There is a rather range of mounds, much resembling Cairns at the Dublin side of Tallaght, some of them certainly sepulchral, and perhaps the name originated with them. I have not examined them particularly yet. There are some very remarkable names among those Cairns, such as "Lair na Ríog, on Laggart Hill, which is a low

Little Rath about 40 yards in circumference, enclosing a
 very small circle, somewhat higher than the outer one
 and close to the south side of the latter. *Capn m-dapa-cclac*,
 (*Capn an-deaps-lapic?*) on Tallaght Hill is a very regular circle
 of stones on the top of a handsome mound. *Enocan a binn*
 is a pointed mound, with stones appearing through the earth
 on its top and around it; a little ridge runs to the
 north from it, a few yards, which terminates in
 a round head, which is surrounded by a circle
 of very large stones - the other two lying to the
 north, are very distinct, and composed of earth and
 stones. *Enocan a lerpce*, is one of the most perfect and handsome
 Cairns that ever I saw. It would require but very
 little labour to open it, and I confess I would be
 glad to take a part in examining its contents. *Enocan*
an yolapp, was an enormous large Cairn, but it has been
 opened on the north west side, apparently for the
 purpose of getting gravel, as a great part has
 been carried away. A continued line of ^{large} stones
 appears at a good height, around its sides. The
 Rath immediately near it, has more the appearance
 of a sepulchral enclosure than of a fortification. The

The little cairn near it as well as Enocan aduynne, are quite perfect. The two cairns of Skiahh Foghail are open. The largest of them was very large and high, and was shrouded within the last fifteen years. It contained a large grave, covered by a very large flag stone, which was broken and carried away, but the supporting hill remains, tho not in their proper places. Enocan ^(d) Fopuic is a very perfect and remarkable mound, nearly surrounded by a deep boggy slough, called Bog-Larkins. Ratin Bank is an open cairn. The Long Stone is a pillar of slate rock, about 9 feet high and 3 square, standing on ~~an~~ a potato field. There is no tradition remembered of it.

Tobap na ccluar is a small crevice in rock through which a little stream of very good water issues. It is never dry, and cures the headache and ear ache, by drinking of its water and saying some prayers, hence tobap na ccluar is the Ear-well. I have more to say of Tallaght and Saggart, but think it is better not to lose time, and proceed with the fine weather on my researches, and devote wet days to writing. I have no evening, as it is always late when I come home.

Thy most obedient servant

Edmund

14 C 15/22 (ii)

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 C 15/23

O'Curry, Eugene

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from 19 Clarendon Street, Dublin, concerning the history, religious traditions and antiquities of Tallaght, Co. Dublin, with particular reference to its early church, graveyard, monastery and castle.

13 August 1837

3p.

23 cm

Included are references to the tombstone of Col. John Talbot, of Belgard House, who was thought to have fought against Cromwell.

19 Clarendon Street Dublin

13 August 1837


Sir

I spent the whole of yesterday between the Academy and Charles Street, consulting the Dictionaries and other works on the name and history of Tarnhlacht, but I regret to have to say without success. There is a poem of Dochauidh O'Flinny in the Book of Lecan, describing Magh Nealta alias Sean Mhagh, as the Tarnhlacht or burial place of Partholon; but whether Magh Nealta extended in the older times to Tallaght Hill, I have not been able to ascertain. I was on Wednesday and Thursday at Tallaght village and its neighbourhood, and tho I made every diligent search for antiquarian remains, yet I fear I have made but little of my time. A Patron's still held in the village on the 7 of July in honor of Saint Malruan, the first bishop; and who is now generally known as Saint Mollwoone, and supposed by the peasantry to be a woman. The old church was pulled down some few years back, and a handsome new one built close to the spot on which it stood; but not against the old square Belfry as the old church was. As you go into the churchyard the first tombstone you meet, on the left, level with the ground, and broken across, is that of the Honble Colonel John Talbot of Belgart House who died in 16-7. The

#A. Flaherty says that Tallaght is the Tarnhlacht of Partholon. - good.

9
24/C/15/23(i)

Stone is broken between 16 and 7, so that the figure is lost.
 I think it was 9. The family arms are engraved on the
 head of the stone, and at the foot the letters I. N. R. I.
 There is a tradition that this man fought against Cromwell,
 but I should think it must be wrong, and that he may
 be the Colonel Fulbot who fought ^{for} with King James
 at the Boyne, Augherin and Limerick. This may
 be curious to ascertain. This tomb ^{lay} stood at the foot
 of the high altar in the church before it was transferred
 from the Catholics to the Protestants. There is another
 tombstone close to the above, belonging to the family of Everard
 with the date 1673. There is a vault with ^{and stone} above it
 (now much delapidated), in the western side of the yard;
 the stone bearing the following inscription. ^{By} This burial
 place was purchased, and Tomb created by Patrick
 Pieragh of Furhouse, for him and his posterity. Here-
 under lieth y^e body of the said Patrick Pieragh,
 who departed this life the 2nd of April 1715. Another
 member of the family was buried in it in 1743, but
 now the name is not known in the parish. This name
 appears to be Irish, but I never heard it before. I believe
 it is the anglicism of *Ofpachpach*, and if so I think
 it is a Connaught name. Towards the S. E. side of
 the yard is the butt of a large cross of granite, firmly
 fixed in (what appears to be) a flag of the same kind

of stone which is level with the ground. The butt is
 about a foot high, and the vulgar call it ^{the} Molborough
Loaf and Griddle, and a large baptismal font which
 lies at the opposite side of the yard, they call the Loaset.
 This font is by far the largest that ever I saw - it is laid
 carefully on the ground, and is of this form . It is
 about four and a half feet by four in the clear inside
 and a foot deep. It is a very rude and antiquated
 looking thing, and was, I think, intended for the
 baptism of adults rather than of infants. When
 rooting up the foundation of the old church they
 met an older foundation near it composed of
 rough, large shapeless stones. The steeple, which
 appears to ^{be} an Anglo Norman creation is in very good repair
 and has a handsome small apartment fitted up in
 the underpart. The castle stands a little to the east of the
 church, at the other side of the road. It is a strong square
 building like the rest of the Norman Castle, and has
 been lately put into excellent repair by the present
 proprietor Mr. Lanington, who very kindly allowed
 me to inspect every part of the site of the old monastery,
 Bishop's palace, Castle &c. accompanying me himself
 and giving me all the local information he possessed.
 He is an antiquary, and showed me his collection -
 they are principally foreign, but there ^{are} some Irish ones.

14/c/15/23 (A)

among them of the Hatched and Spear Kind. His collection of birds, beasts, insects and reptiles is very large, as well as of Indian military and domestic utensils. He has a small brass coin or medal, found lately at Tollaft, having on one side an ecclesiastic holding a long staff thus 'I' in his right hand, with a Latin inscription round the margin; and on the other side NO in three or four places. He has around Stone about 4 inches in diameter which was also lately found here 1 1/2 inches thick, rising gradually from the edge to the centre. He thinks it was a small grinding stone; but thinks it held a more dignified place in the clerical furniture of the monastery, and that it is one of those blest stones which are still remembered and venerated in several parts of Vietnam. He has the castle in very good repair, having fitted up two or three good rooms in it which he is furnishing with antique furniture; he has also built or repaired the warden's tower at top and transferred all the old window stones that he found to about the place to its loopholes and windows - one of these little arches is very old. On repairing the stair case he found a lead carved in stone, which stone was firmly set in the wall, with the back part outwards. This shews that the builders of ^{the} castle made use of the materials of the ancient church or monastery for their purpose.


The head is not of ordinary size, - the nose partly broken off, - the chin low and retiring, - the eyes prominent and placed high up, leaving but a very low forehead. The face is rather long and the workmanship very rude.

There is a long house attached to the Castle, which was the monastery in later times; it is now converted to a grand stables or and appears to be of the same age with the Castle. The Archbishop's palace that stood near it is now completely removed excepting one large and strong vault which is raised on the level ground and over which the Archbishop's dining room was placed. There is a fine raised walk running within the garden from North to South, which is called the Friar's walk, and a handsome round moate-like eminence at the north end of it is called the Bishop's seat. The walk was planted at each side with fine elm and other trees, the best of which were cut down lately. There are several yew trees on the walk, some of them very old. There is a very fine Walnut tree in the garden which must be very old. It looks now like two trees rising from one stem, but old Cunningham remembers when it was one fine tree dividing into two branches, which some forty years ago ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~scattered~~ ^{scattered} at the point of junction (about five feet from the ground) so that since it remains as I have stated above. It is in fine health and bearing, and covers with its spreading propped branches a quarter of an English acre.

A bath which had been built here by Archbishop
 m/c (15) (23 (iii))

Fowler was altered by Mr. Laington, and the men when
 turning up some rubbish turned ^{met} up stone about five
 hundred weight. It is a rough roundish lump opposite
 with a round hole through the middle. This hole is
 the more remarkable as being a screwlike one. It
 looks like the pedestal of a cross, which it would seem
 was screwed into it. In clearing out a part
 of the fosse (which is supposed to have enclosed the
 castle and monastery) the men turned up another
 shapeless lump of stone, about two hundred wt.
 with a round cavity about a foot deep, and a foot
 wide at top, tapering to the bottom. It must
 be one of the old holy water fountains. In work-
 manship it corresponds with the other stone, and
 font, all three certainly much older than the present
 remains of the monastery. Mr. Laington says that
 this holy water font is foreign porphyry. ^{Shutchan} Bones are
 dug up in several places about Tallaght, and there are
 many traditional anecdotes of Cromwell's time among
 the old people. Nearly a mile N.E. of Tallaght lies Kil-
 lymon - I was led to this place in search of old Cunningham
 who is a Cartwright, and who I found at work in a shed
 built on the ruin of an old monastery, of which the
 present name is a slight corruption. In all the records
 and title papers it is called Killnemanagh which
 without doubt is the proper name. There is a small square
 castle standing, where I think, the western end of the old church
 stood, it is in good repair and inhabited by Mr. P. Farrell.

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There was a ^{way} door leading from this into the church, but it is now closed up, and the old oak door put to the kitchen which is built against the Castle. This door is cased with oak, and thickly studded in front with iron nails having ~~square~~ thick Leads about 3 quarters of an inch square, the corners thinned down thus . From the S. E. angle of the castle a line of offices extends to the east, and on inspecting the back wall of this line I found it built on the ruins of an ancient wall, several portions of which may be still clearly and distinctly traced. This old wall presents every rude and rough appearance. The stones are square oblong lime quarry stones, scarcely, if at all, latched with ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~hammer~~, and lying irregularly without any old mortar. There are several lumps of porous grey stones scattered about the place, which the people call Leadstones.

There are many of them in the old burying ground which lay behind the shed, but which has not been used or such within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. When Mr Farrell's father took this place about the year 1778 there was no remembrance of this burying place, but when he went about converting the spot into a kitchen garden, he found it so full of human bones that he desisted, and it remains so ever since. Mr Farrell ~~pottered~~ ^{got} one ^{of} his men to dig ^{for me (not graves)} ~~shale~~ in it, and before he went 14 inches deep he came on a perfect skeleton. The bones were much decayed and easily crumbled. I think the site of another house is traceable in a southern direction from the castle.

The whole place was enclosed by a wide and deep fosse, the greater part of which is open and full of water even yet. But this fosse in my opinion is only of old of the Castle. They shew the place of a drawbridge, but the fosse is closed up at that place. There are two fine wells near the place, and they shew the situation of fine more which are now choked up. It is also said that a court was held here at which cases of life and death were decided. A little to the S.E. of Killnarranach stands the ruined Castle of Tynnon. Old Cunningham says that he remembers the ruins of a religious edifice here, and that the name was Tigh Mönna i.e. the House of Munna, now corruptly Tynnon. There is a little hill South of the Castle called the Fairy bank, and a very good well a little to the north called the fairy well. A little farther to the South ^{at Ballrothery,} is a blessed well, now being made deeper and wider for the purpose of turning its stream to a neighbouring mill. It is called Tobair Teyne doyl or the Lime Kiln well, probably from a little hill near it called Limekiln Hill. They say that the well at St. Patrick's Cathedral was fed by the Spring that feeds this well. A little to the West of this well is an oblong square enclosure, containing near an acre. It is surrounded by a good deep fosse, and is believed to be the site of a village and Castle. It is on Newtown Pk. A little hill to the N. is called Castle Ban-croft. — I am not done with the parish of Tullyke yet —

Yours obedient servant
Eugene Curry

END

14 C 15/24

O'Curry, Eugene

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from 21 Charles Street, Dublin, concerning the antiquities, history, place names and topography of south eastern Dublin and north Wicklow, with particular reference to the church, holy well and graveyard at Ballyman, Cork Abbey, near Bray and the church at Kiltuck.

17 August 1837

4p.

24 cm

ill; included is an ink sketch of the cross at Kiltuck church.

Included are references to a mill spotted by O'Curry on the River Dodder, which he described as 'the smallest and oldest mill that ever I have seen.'

21 Charles Street

17 August 1837

Sir

In reference to my notes of my researches through the County of Dublin, I found that I had omitted to ^{open} a few townlands in the S.E. angle of it, and lest any thing remarkable should escape my notice I proceeded on Tuesday to that point. Following the boundary stream from the Scalp into May, and the first object of antiquarian attraction I met was the old church of Ballyman, on the S. of that name. I made every exertion to arrive at the ancient and true name of this church, but without success. I think there is no great risk in setting it down as Baile na Manach. It was a small place immediately on the boundary stream. It has been abandoned as a burial place some years, excepting for unbaptised infants and persons who commit suicide. There is a leprosy well near it, which is now but little used. The finest ^{best} Holly tree, that ever I saw grows in a field, little to the west of this old church. From this I went to Old Comragh where one old church is still standing; there were

14/c/15/2461)

two more in its immediate vicinity, the last of them
 was pulled down some few years since. Some of the
 old inhabitants well remember to have heard this place
 called Steen Ghonnack or Old Ghonnack. I think this
 was the name of the townland without any reference to
 the church or their occupants or founders. They show a
 well in the south side of this townland, which is now
 known by the name of Saint Charles's well. They ascribed
 some miraculous cures to it, but the custom of visiting
 such places is now almost gone away with throughout
 the county through the interference of the Catholic
 Priests. There are two wells near the latter - one called Broderick's well, much frequented
 by consumptive and virtuous persons, the other
Balambosia well remarkable only as a fine spring.
 These three wells, ^{the in this County} are ~~in the~~ very near the ruins of
Saint Gallery Abbey on the Wicklow side of the river.
 There is another fine spring on the commons of Bray, at
 the place called Bloody Bank. Though this well
 is situated at the foot of the Bank or Cliff, yet it ~~is~~
 boils up from the bottom. On the sea side of Little
Bray, and immediately joining that village is Pavey's
well, the residence of Mr. Kelly. It is a fine well,
 built up with brick, vaulted over, ~~with access to the~~
~~entrance~~ and approached by a row. They last well

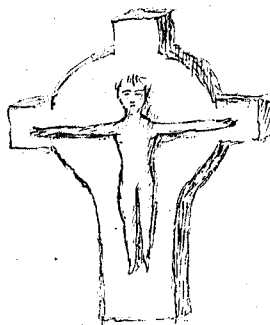
64

out as a blessed well. A little distance on the road
to Dublin you turn to the right into Cork Abbey,
the residence of Colonel Wingfield. They say
that the house is built on the site of the old
^{the ruins of which were pulled down for that purpose some 150 years ago.}
Abbey, and they show the site of the old burial
place, a little south and west of the house. Dead
Horses and bones have been often dug up here.

The Abbey well still remains a little E. of the
site of the same ground. It is a fine spring, built up
with brick, and vaulted, and approached by a
door. This brick work is rather modern. There
is no remembrance of any miraculous powers being
propagated by this well. Some people remember this
place being called Burcuch - St. Anister Burcayge
the Abbey of Burcuch. In the Irish Calendar
we find that Burcuch of Bille Burcayge was
venerated on the 21 July. To the left of the road
as you come a little further on is a very fine and
large moat now called ~~the~~ Troies Moat after
the present proprietor of the land. It is the
largest moat that ever I saw, it had a slope
all round, but it is nearly choked up now. A
gravel pit has been opened on one side of

it, and it appears to be composed of round small stones and sand of the neighbouring strand of May. The same appearances present themselves in the remarkable range of little hills which ^{run} across the parish of Fallagh from the Dodan to, near, Belondalkin. More of these hereafter. Little farther on is Brinkin - Quare Cyprian, the residence of General ^{Balborn} Balborn. Immediately within the design wall is the ruined little Church of Killuck. This was a very small place. The Eastern gable has fallen down, and the stones have been removed. The graveyard was levelled, and all the bones that turned up buried within the Church by the General, who is very careful in preserving the old walls as they are, and who would have had them rebuilt it for divine worship, if the Archbishop of Dublin would have allowed him.

The cut stones of either an arched doorway or window are lying inside, together ^{with} a short column, of Portland Stone, fragments of alabastrade of the same material, and an old cross of the grit or granite stone of the district. ^(the cross) It is only about three feet long, with a small figure of the Saviour in ^{high} relief. This cross must have stood in a round stone like a millstone which ^{lies} at the west end of the church, with an antisepe exactly corresponding with



Crucifix at Kilmuck
E.C.

RIA

the foot of the cross. The upper part (say the circle) of such another cross is placed on a stone inside the lodge door of the demesne. It is not in its proper place, having been set up there lately by one of the workmen on the premises. There was another small square building standing on the S.E. of the Church, but the stones ^{of it} were removed shortly since, and nothing now remaining but the ling of its foundation.

The Steward of the place told me that he always heard this place was subject to Saint Marys Abbey Dublin. I can find no reference to it in any of the authorities, excepting the Irish Calendar which gives two persons of the name of Tucha (Toca), the first venerated on the 17 of August, and the other, Toca me Cuan, venerated on 27 Novr. I was told as I came along that a baptismal font is still standing on a pedestal near Rathmichael old church. If so it must be covered with weeds or shrubs, as I made a pretty diligent search about the place before. I believe it was after I wrote to you first about Rathmichael I discovered the passage which runs under ground to the N.W. of it. This passage is a long time known
14/c/15/24 (III)

71
but I believe it was never explored. It is well built
up at the sides with stone, and flatly covered over
with large flag stones. I will have to ^{see} this place
again. There is an small sepulchral mound on
the bank of Kilboggan near Killiny which I
had not seen until Tuesday—

On yesterday I went to Fallagh, ~~but~~ but was
disappointed in ^{not} meeting with my old friend Cun-
ningham. I wanted to know from him if any old
well remained in veneration about the place, as I
omitted that enquiry before. — As I turned down
from the village to the Dodder, along the stream
which crosses the road, I did not proceed many yards
when I saw a small mill dam. I enquired of a
man who stood at a cabin door if there was a
mill about the place; he told ^{me} he was then standing
in it, which was true. It is the smallest and oldest
mill that ever I have seen. There are two pair of
stones set going by an over that power, and capable
of grinding about 14 barrels of wheat in 24 hours—
The present walls of the millhouse are modern, but the
perpendicular timbered or dam, over which the
water is precipitated on the wheel, is apparently very
old, and built of very small round stones.

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There is a piece of ~~ancient~~ grinding Stone built into the wall over an aperture in the end of the house, ~~and~~ which the Miller says it must be a very old one, as the furrows or grooves in it are very shallow and far asunder, thereby rendering it unequal to any powerful execution. He says it is the old Manor and Monastery Mill of Tallagh, but I must learn more about it from Cunningham. It grinds only for the farmers of the district, having neither Store House nor accommodation for any thing more extensive.

Under Talleght on the brink of the Dodder, they show ^awell which is called the Chapel well; It does not stand on its ancient site at present, the well having been stopped by a Mr O'Sullivan about 16 years back, on which account it moved to the other side of the field. It was a holy well; cured Headaches and indigestion, and contained blessed water up to the time of its desecration.

They show the place of an old burying ground near it, but it is now a flat meadow. On the opposite bank of the Dodder is the townland of Killinaminy. I was induced to explore this place particularly, thinking it might be the Achadh Finnigh

mentioned in the Irish Calendar at May 11. I succeeded
 after "long search", in finding the Gill, which is ^{now}
 situated in the middle of the townland, and the
 site of which is now partly occupied by an old
 house, the residence of Mr. Cotton. They there a
 small square field ~~and~~ which they say was the
 grave yard - but it is quite smooth and level. Adjoin-
 ing Mr. Cotton's house to the S.E. is the ruin of an ancient
 castellated building, consisting of one square room
 about 30 feet long by 20 or so broad. The building
 does not appear to have been larger as ^{it} had no
 apparent ~~plac~~ communication ^{through} but, one door on
 the S.W. side. The wall on this side is about 20
 feet high, and 4 thick. The places of two windows
 appear, one on the south end, large and widely
opened. There is a very narrow square tower rising
 to the height of thirty or more feet ⁱⁿ at the south west
 angle, and joining this tower within the other building
 small portion of the spring of an arching stone arch
 is seen, at the height of the wall already mentioned.
 The arch was turned on hurdles, but it was afterwards
 plastered over, and some fragments of flowers and leaves
 still remain in stucco work on it. There was no entrance
 to the lower part of the little tower, but there is a door on
 it, ^{above} where the arch touches it, with some stone steps
 descending from it to the outer edge of the top of

Drimmler Virgin, Darling, Baelog, and Camgalllog, is the form
taught by of children from Bell na Ninglean, South side of Fallaght.

the wall already mentioned. There is a floor on the level of this door, but there is no floor from that to the bottom. There can be no doubt of this having been religious establishment, and it is still remembered that there was an monastery here, but the name is lost. There was a very large and ancient Walnut tree in the garden, but Mr. Cotton cut it down a few years ago, as it occupied too much room; he obtained ten guineas for the trunk of it. This is not the Achadh Firrigh that I was looking for; however I think I can identify it as another historical place of equal or more interest than that.

In the Irish Calendar at October 26, I find the following reference to, certainly, this place
Daphnomoll, óg, Daphnomó, cablog, 7 comgéallog. 7.
ceitipe hyngeana meap, ó cill na nngén doib la tob
tamlaica moir. Oct. 26. #

Killininy is still but a slight corruption of Kill na ninglean - and the position of the place South of Fallaght clearly points to this.

They show the place of another old Chapel
or church near Killininy, at Old Court;
there are no vestiges of it, and I had not time
yesterday to make any enquiry. There is a
blessed well on the lands of Old Court
which is called Columbkille well. It is
a very ancient looking thing but I could
collect little or nothing about, as yet.

Unless called on by Mr. Williams I will
be off to Fallaght again tomorrow, and hope
to be able to ascertain farther particulars about
the above and other places—

I remain Sir your obedient servant

J. A. Larcom Esq
R.E.

Erasmus Henry

END

14 C 15/25

O'Curry, Eugene

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from 21 Great Charles Street, Dublin, concerning the history, folklore and antiquities of the parish of Rathcoole, with particular reference to its early church, graveyards, raths and the origins of place names within the parish.

13 September 1837

1p.

24 cm



21 Great Charles Street.

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13 September 1837

Tw

I went on yesterday to Rathcoole, and explored the Southern angle of that parish, bordering on the parish of Saggart and ^{on} the County of Kildare.

There is a large stone on the Commons of Rathcoole which is known to the peasantry as the long stone, and the field in which it lies, they call the long stone field. The stone is 8 feet long, 4 broad and three thick - lying on the surface, having no appearance of having ever been in an erect position.

Very near the above stone, but in the Townland of Upper Newtown, Parish of Rathcoole, is the ruin of a very small church, which the neighbors call Reilgin - Reilgin, i.e. the little burying place. The church was about 15 feet long, and 10 wide. A piece of the old wall stands at the South West angle, and the foundation of the ~~whole~~ remaining part is distinct enough. It stands on the immediate brow of a little Glade or floss, and is surrounded

14/C/15/25

by a bank, and fosse, circular on three sides, but square on the four side. I could collect no traditional account of it, but that it is still used as ^{the place of} interment of still born children. ^{A small piece of every strong stone and mortar wall stands, very near this place.} There is a very large Rath a little to the south on the same townland, which is ^{now} called Dows Rath, from a man of that name having lived near it some time ago. There is another Rath on the same townland, close to the avenue leading to Johnstown House. In the townland of Ballaghstown a field is shown, which is called the Chapel field, on which a house was built some years ago by a Mr Armstrong. (The house is now called Sladmore Lodge). This house was built, evidently, on an old burying place; as many cart-loads of human bones were dug up when clearing for its foundation. This assertion is borne out by the tradition of the peasantry, and the name of the townland, which formerly ^{must} have been called baille na ccapleac, - Baille na gbaileach - i.e. the town of the stuns. The ^{holy water} baptismal font belonging to

this nursery, I discovered in the Kitchen garden, being directed to it by the woman at the Lodge as, an old trough that no body would use. It is like the font in the Church yard of Suggart.

A little to the N.W. of Ballaghstown is Badger Hill, on which they show an artificial mound, called Calvermans Chair, but why it is so called I could not learn. It is an oblong heap of small loose quarry stones and earth, evidently thrown up from a deep trench or fosse at the South side of it, but whether for a moat, or to clear away for a mine or quarry, cannot ^{be} well becertained. The ridge of the mound has the appearance of two low moats, one of them, apparently, having been opened.

I do not expect to be able to make many discoveries in this part of the County, and only wish that the weather may hold up a little longer, that I may be able to get over it quickly.

Yours obedient servant

J. A. Lincolls Esq
R. E.

Engine Leary

END

14 C 15/26

Larcom, Thomas A., Lieut; O'Curry, Eugene

Correspondence between [Lieut.] T[homas] A. L[arcom] and Eugene [O'] Curry,
regarding O'Curry's recent survey of the parish of Killdowney, Co. Dublin, his
recommendations on its place name and attempts to locate its early church.

5 September 1837

1p.

18 cm

RIA

I then enquired
of the name of
the church in or near
the townland you
propose to call
Hilldowney?

And town may be
wrong - but it is supposed
on written authorities
estate map & published map
then ought not to be
aided by the presumption
of 2 persons -

7. 6. 27
5 Sept 27

Mr. Curry

When I got
the name of
Hilldowney and
Hilldowney. I
had not sufficient
time left
on that evening
to ascertain
whether any
remembrance
of an old church
exists in the
neighbourhood
I was prepared
to make further
enquiry at
my leisure
to do so.
I am obliged
with, or without
a church that
Hilldowney is
the name.
E. Curry
will make
every possible
enquiry.

14/C/15/26

END

14 C 15/27

O'Curry, Eugene

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from 21 Great Charles Street, Dublin, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Saggart and Killdowney, with particular reference to the place names in the locality.

4-8 September 1837

2p.

24 cm

Reference is made to his examination of the Rath of Cumhal in Rathcoole, Co. Dublin.

21 Great Charles Street

8 September 1837

Sir

I went on yesterday to Saggart, to learn as correctly as I could, the necessary information relative to Royal Garter; Hilldowney &c. —

The Royal Garter was the sign board to a public house established, some fifty years ago, exactly ^{opposite} at the junction of the road coming down from the village of Saggart, with the Naas road. The house subsequently took the name of the Royal Garter, and continuing for along time to be the most important local feature in the neighbourhood, the houses that from time to time were built near it, were said to be at the Royal Garter. And the Omcally Stables are built on ~~another~~ Goatstown, yet they are spoken of as the Royal Garter, or at the G. —

So that from the Stables to the boundary of the parish of Saggart and Rathbarney, all places on the road are called R. G. —

14/c/15/27(i)

I went to Killdown-^y explored the ground, and enquired of, at least twenty of the neighbours, about the name &c. - There is not the slightest vestige of any old Church or other ^{ed} building on the Common - nor is there any recollection of any such - or any sort of abiding place ever having been there, among the peasantry. Nor did any one of those that I enquired of, ever hear it called Guldowen; nor any other name but Killdown, or Killdowna. This last form of the name when correctly written will be pronounced Killdowney.

I do not know what reliance ought to be placed on the published authorities that you allude to; but here you have authorities, of fifty and more years, for the two latter forms of the name.

I also ascertained (I am satisfied) with certainty the little brook called Si Collop (Ath Collop.)

It is the nearest stream to Toharach, above it, running down from the rocks, called blocha Breaca i.e. The Speckled Stones, and joining the Cammack a little above Downshire Bridge.

There is a moat on the left side of the Cammack, at Downshire Bridge, which is called Knock Brima, and now anglicised Knock-broom. Great part

of this little Knock has been carried away for road gravel, but the neighbors have not heard that bones or any other remains were found in the spot ~~off~~ that has been opened. When making the new line of road at the foot of Saffart Hill, a little below, Toborach, a large piece was discovered, containing a very large human skeleton, and burnt bones have been dug out of handsome little oven-like cavities in several of the hillacks about this place.

There are three streams running down from the mountains on the west side of the Cammash, which have Irish names—plao na plumpog—Slad na Plumpoge, a little stream running down from the side of Sliabh Foghail, a little above Owen Reilly's house on the road near Brittas—plao na Cluibame—Slad na Cluibaine, a stream running down at Owen Reilly's house. plao na Ríope^{mead}—Slad na Ravife. The next stream running down below Owen Reilly's.

There are two other streams running down, below this last, which are called "The Two Slades." I have some doubt as to the correctness of the situation given by ^{me} to Downshire Bridge—think I have been led astray by Duncan's Map—that he does not mark

the new road at the foot of Laffort, of which I have spoken - that it was made after his map being published. This, would wish to be looked to. - Shall I still go on to collect these names and situations of small localities - They are very tedious, and consume a great deal of time -

I remain Sir your obedient servant

F. A. Lacour Esq

Eugene Leury

R. E.

88
21 Great Charles Street
14 September 1837

Sir

I beg to correct an mistake that I fell into
in my last letter to you, relative to the stream called
Tobarach. I think I said it fell into the Slade,
or Lammack above Downshire Bridge; but such
is not the case - it falls in a little below that bridge.
Tho this is but a very short and insignificant stream, I find
it bears two local names. The part of it above
the New Road is called Tobarach, but after it
passes the road (through Crooked bridge) it takes
the name of Slad Gär na Speise - Slad Gär na Speise
literally - The stream of the neighing of the horses; if
the name be correct. There are three streams falling
into the same river, between this and Bog Larkin;
one of them is called it's Collop - it's Collop, but
which of them ^{it is}, I was not able to ascertain satisfactorily,
it is so difficult to reconcile the conflicting testimony
of any two or three person who may ^{be} consulted. This I found
to be the case in every part of the County that I visited,
and has been the cause of great delay and many
revisitings, to me

14/9/15/27(11)


89 I have succeeded in obtaining the correct orthography of some of the townlands of the parish Laggart, among them the little Commons of Kill down. I wonder where this form of the name was got, for every person that I consulted on the matter gave the name Kill Down; but two persons, certainly more intelligent than the rest gave me the proper name, viz. Cill-dommain - Killdowney. These men are Edmund Ward, and James Pearce of Brown Barn. I have picked up the following names of different localities on the hills of Laggart and Coolmine, - The latter hill was formerly called Knock Loisge is the hill of burning - or where burning was done. (The handsome little moat on this hill which I was led to call Knock Loisge and Moteen na Sgratha, is properly called - Moteen na Sgratha; or the moat of Knock Loisge.)
Cappatg mor. - Cappatg a cast. - bealaic deurg. - lug a inillatg. (The townland of) Gleann na Raitmoe. (T. of) bon na chmpe. - Tobruac. - cloca breaca. - Cappatg na muc. - Clann an utatg. - Cappatg a tana. - Cnocan Cornpae. - Garla puad. - leuna. - Scoirnac. - urd mor. - Asomh a dnuilarg. - Asomh puad. - Gleann a Raitin. Townland of Rakeen, Cnoc loisce. - lug na plaitioe. - Slad gar na spraoe. - Cappatg mroe. - ramp a da cloc. etc colloq.

There is a large stone in the corner of a field on the land of Larry Thornton in the Townland of Saggart, it is about 16 feet long, 6 high and ~~7~~ ⁴ ~~th~~ broad. It lies on the surface of the ground without any apparent solid support. It was dug under some years ago by money dreamers, but the result has not ~~been~~ transpired. It has no name that I could discover but, the big Stone.

I can say nothing more about Royal Garter, until I go through the place again.

I took a turn through the village of Rathcoole and its immediate vicinity on Saturday. I think I have found the situation of the ancient Path, ^{of Burnham} in a little field called now, the Rakeen field. The remains are those of two or three very large Circles of earth, great part of which has been destroyed, however the parts remaining are very distinct. I send you the Name Book of Saggart, in which I have entered any corrections that I have been able to make.

Yours obedient servant

J. A. Larcom Esq


Eugene Curry

END

14 C 15/28

[Unknown].

Plan of Drumanagh fort, near Loughshinny, Co. Dublin.

[1837]

1p.

17 x 25 cm

Indicated are 'Drumanagh well' and a wall 'apparently ancient'.

RIA

Ancient Remains



to Dublin, 17th Lark, 17th Drumacree.

Scale of 12 Inches to a Mile.

Antient Remains



Co. Dublin, Par. Lusk, T^h Drumnagh.

Scale of 12 Inches to a Mile.

84/8/1/2/4/1

END

14 C 15/29

Larcom, Thomas A., Lieut; O'Curry, Eugene

Correspondence between Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, and Eugene O'Curry, regarding the naming of a well in Crocksling, Saggart, Co. Dublin and the 'Sruileen Well', located in Corcagh Demesne.

2 September 1837

1p.

18 cm

RIA

Sept. 21. 24

91

14/01/57/29

Will I not send
you a Memorandum
enquiring after the
Name of a Well
called in Plan
"Tubberogel" in the
Townland of Crocker-
slin, in the Parish
of Saggart near the
road from Whifery
to Mullinst.

Have you done
anything towards
ascertaining if it
is correct.

And have you
yet obtained any
information
W. Curry

I got no mem.
on this subject,
but I have sent
all the information
I could collect
relative to that
Stream—

I have sent
already all
the information
that

as to the Name of ^{the} relation, this River.

The Carmichael
River, and Indian
Well. —

Mrs. A. Sarscombe
12 Sept 07

There is no appearance
of this well. it having
been closed up many
years ago. A stream
running out of a
tank in Corcagh
demerue, is said
to be the spring
that fed it.

It was called
Struileon well, i.e.
the well of the
little stream, but
was not a blessed
well, as far as
I could learn.

Eugene Leamy.

END

14 C 15/30

O'Curry, Eugene

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, in which he refers to his having traced the source and progress of the Cammuck (Cammack) River, Co. Dublin.

1 September 1837

1p.

23 cm

Reference is also made to the antiquities and history of the townland of Corballis, formerly a 'very flourishing town, having a jail, a Marshalsea, and a pound' and the Black Pitts, near New Street, Dublin.

21 Great Charles Street

1 September 1837-

Sir

Since I wrote to you last I have explored the extreme south angle of this County, and followed the boundary line along to where it, and the County of Wicklow are met by the County of Kildare, but without meeting a single object of antiquity, in the route or Circle way. Indeed I believe I am nearly at the end of my journey in that department. I have made every enquiry about the Ginnick, and altho I have succeeded to a certain extent, still I am not satisfied with the result. The Ginnick River is the Slade one, as I supposed, and it is ~~a branch~~ an artificial branch of the Liffey. — A small stream takes its rise high up on the mountain of Swidhohen, runs down through Ballynaseorney, ^{and} by Penny bog to Stugillanell, where it meets a small stream falling down from Butler Mountain, and forming the boundary of the two Counties in that direction. The united stream flows on then still forming the boundaries and under the name of

14/15/30

94
"The Brittas River." In return - St. Hugh's well aware of it and
runs across the river, turning a portion of its waters into an
artificial Channel, which is carried on through Brittas also,
through ^{by} Bog-Sacken, and into the Commons of Saggart,
and flowing down the Glen, where it takes the name
of Shade More, until it comes down to the little bridge
which crosses it between Saggart and Coolmine, where
it takes the name of Graddle, and the Bridge-Graddle
Bridge. From this down it takes the name of the different
townlands through which it passes. The name of
Gammack was not known to any of the inhabitants of
the Parish, until within the last 18 months, that a law
suit was instituted by the proprietors of the different
mills on the stream, against Councillor Bennett of
St. Hugh's who attempted to prevent the water of coming
out of his river into this, unless they paid him for it.

Then for the first time did the people see the
name Gammack put on the stream, in the Law
Notices that were posted up and served on the
different persons concerned. One woman told me that
she heard an old man, who is now dead, say that the
stream first got the name of Gammack from the
circumstance of the men who cut the channel being

paid their wages in Cammack Halfpence; but when those Halfpence were in Circulation I have not been able to ascertain. The bridge which crosses the Canal at Dolphin Barn, is called Cammack Bridge, but whether it got this name at the time of building the Canal, ^{or} was a bridge thrown ^{originally} over the little stream which comes down from the Dodden through Templegate and runs under the Canal Leve, and into the City Barron, I do not know.

There is a small stream running down by, and out of ~~the~~ Tobarna blues, on the Common of Saggart, and falling into the Cammack, a little above the junction of the old and new roads to Belfington. This little stream is called Tobarachie ie of the well, or the well stream.

I met another old and once ^{first of Ballinagh} Elef well, on the lands of Corballis, near Tobarna blues. This well is called Tobarna Phiopaire ie The Pipers well, and was a place of great resort, about 180 years ago, when Corballis was a very flourishing town, having a Jail - a Marsh, and

found, and considered the first manor in the County of Dublin; according to old W. Mathews whose ancestors have been residents and proprietors during the last three hundred years.

W. Mathews shows a field ~~now~~ on the land of Corbally now called the Bluish field i.e. The field of the rench or Harrow, ^{pit} where a great number of the inhabitants of Corbally were promiscuously buried during a great plague which raged there some 200 years ago. The place called Black Pity near New Street in this City got its name from being the common receptacle of great numbers of the inhabitants of the City who died of the Black Fever in the same ^{time} year. This I have from old James Boulger who lives near Lynne Castle Parish of Tallaght.

There is a deep well at Saggart called John O'raig i.e. Patrick's well.

There are two very remarkable Stones standing within four or five feet of each other, in a field convenient to this well. One of them is of a perfect conical shape - the other square. They are about five feet over ground, and 6 or 7 feet in circumference.

Remain in your obedient Servt
 To J. A. Lucan Esq
 Eugene Curry

END

4 C 15/31

[Unknown]

Copy map of counties Dublin and Wicklow, 'from Speed's printed map of the Province of Leinster.'

[Nineteenth Century]

1p.

30 x 23 cm

Indicated are the main geographic and topographical features of Dublin and north Wicklow, including the main towns and settlements, loughs, mountains and islands.

RIA

END

14 C 15/32

[Unknown]

Trace of William Petty's map of county Dublin.

[Nineteenth Century]

1p.

38 x 27 cm

Indicated are the main geographical and topographical features of the county, including the rivers, mountains, Dublin harbour, towns and settlements, churches and graveyards.

RIA

14 C 15/32

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 C 15/33

[Unknown]

Printed map of County Dublin.

[Nineteenth Century]

1p.

42 x 30 cm

Indicated are the parish boundaries, the county borders with Wicklow and Kildare, Dalkey Island, Lambay Island and Ireland's Eye.

RIA

14 C 15/33

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

END OF

14/C/15

Outsize maps

part of

14 C 15

Dublin

Outsize map

14/C/15/7(iii)

41 x 31 cm

RIA

4

Road

Ballybought house

五

copied - giant's grave
- there was a gonolac here, but it is now destroyed
20 yards diameter

14/15/7(11)

5

Outsize map

14/C/15/7(v)

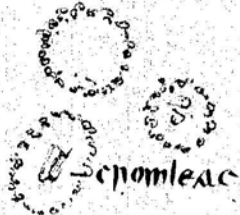
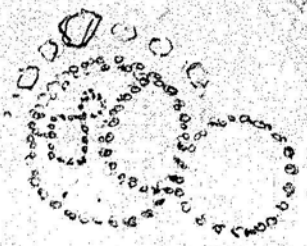
32 x 34 cm

RIA

Ballyhelagh House

14/15/7(V)

Kiltarnish Parish



Spring place



Trumpton

Cayon

Little mound

Carrigollogher

Outsize map

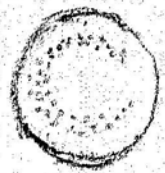
14/C/15/18(ii)

31 x 39 cm

RIA

Red Bull

Carickmore House



Carickmore
Rice



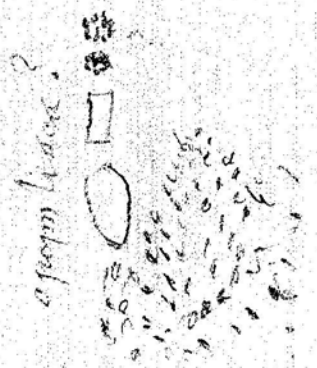
Dr. Quenn

Yan Dind
Cromlee

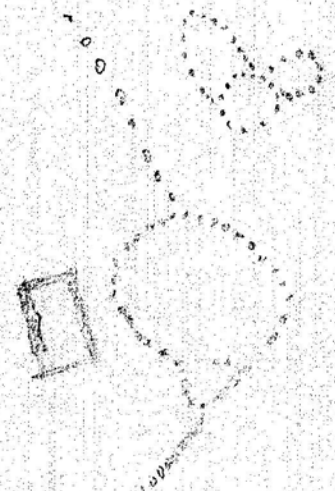
Glennamuck

Found
Tallow Church

opened capn

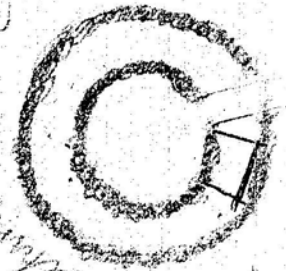


RIA



St. Kins town

Long Lane



Ben. St. John's Hill
21/10/15

Carry all again

Cromlee

10/11/15/18/20

Outsize map

14/C/15/21(ii)

24 x 35 cm

RIA

North

giant chums
Liller Dargies



partly opened

Larry Castle



lus a pica
flem



Madman Darby?

natural piece
caput 50. hair
or cut bar hair



off the rock

RIA

Ship Seap.

grane
Leaba na Sars.

Bully track

Proctorwell

Old Glenallen house!

24/10/1950

Outsize map

14/C/15/22(ii)

24 x 34 cm

RIA

Shab Dagh mountain



open?

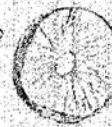


open?

Rathcoole



open?



Enoch am polapp



Mountain



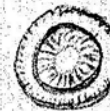
Rath



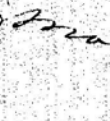
(d)

Enoch aount

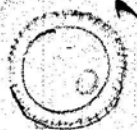
Saggart



Enoch lappet no shop na gappet



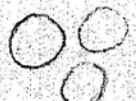
2



Mountain na Rios

Enoch a buachla

The 3 Rath



Road from Dublin to Messington

Enoch bopuc (e)



Liberties

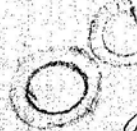
of

Saggart



(2)

to bar na celurp



Rath



Rathin bank



Long stone

Kill



cappat na ffaic

Enoch a buachla, acuing lathig, fany muna

Tullagh

Enoch na mione



Enoch a bopuc

Rathin dub



Enoch a bopuc

There with several others are very like Cairns, but I could not decide

Outsize map

14/C/15/32

38 x 27 cm



THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN

East

Meath

Kil=

dare

Wicklow

THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN

Meath

Kil=

dare

Wicklow

Outsize map

14/C/15/33

42 x 30 cm

RIA

DRAWN BY J.M. CLARK.

DRAWN BY J. M. CLARK

Scale $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to an inch.