

**14 D 10**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Kilkenny (Vol.2)**

**O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; O'Curry, Eugene**

**Assorted letters, extracts, sketches and maps, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the Co. Kilkenny, with particular reference to its abbeys, churches, burial grounds, place names and ancient lordships.**

**ill. 1838-1839; 250p.**

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**Nineteenth Century**

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1839 Vol 2

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Letters

containing information relative  
to the

Antiquities

of the

County of Kilkenny

collected during the  
progress of the

Ordnance Survey

in

1839

Vol II.

14/10/10

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Gaulskill Ph.



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Sbercon, Kerolluiche Chief of, according to O'Hessin, II. 20 — <sup>History of the County of Wick, 1852</sup>  
 see Kilcolumb Ph. —

Sda Barony originally divided into three distinct territories or baronies, viz. — Sgrin, Sda, and Sbercon — of their situation v. II. 155 — see Kilcolumb Ph. —

Sdough, I. 254 —

Sdrone, <sup>Ag-Droma</sup>, see Shankill Ph. & Ullard Ph. — <sup>Pardus comprised within it, v. II. 13 —</sup> References to Sgrin territory, see Sda Barony, & Kilcolumb Ph. —  
 Sgrine Barony, II. 308 —

Slede, Sld, II. 330, 333

Suck, see kellan Ph. —

Sneche, II. 279 —

Snehyolaghan, see Westkinnch. —

Snis Bofin, see Aran —

Snishock, II. 283

Snistoge Ph. II. 269 to 287 — Situation & Name, 269, 270 — Ref. to Snistoc (Snistoge) from Ann: IV Mast. 270 — Small island below the bridge of Snistoge, which probably gave name to the place, 270 — Ruins of Old Abbey, 270 — Square tower, to which the new Protest. Church is attached, 270 — Large Castle called the Black Castle standing near the ruins [of the abbey] — the belfry being called the White Castle, 271 — Large burial ground containing some tombs with Latin inscriptions of time of Elizabeth, 271 — Two old castles in the town, one of them serving for a Court or Petty Sessions house — & part of an old town wall, and a large Moat, 271 — The Moat suggested to



to be an erection of the Anglo Normans, ... 120. — Stone pillar in the Market place, having a Latin inscription & heronial bearings, 271. — Notice of Inistoge, "A walled town & borough on the River Nore": from Archdal (*Mon. Hib.*), 273 to 283. — An Abbey founded there apparently so early as A.D. 800. — 273. — An Abbey erected there about A.D. 1210, by Tho<sup>s</sup>. son of Tullyony, Seneschal of Erinster, for Augustinian Canons, & dedicated to the Virgin Mary & St. Columba, the special patrons of the place, 273. — Of the Priors of the Abbey, 273, 274, 279. — Alured, a Canon of Kells, the first prior. — the Churches of Grenan and Killcrenath granted to him, 273-4. — Mowry of the Church of Killbrecock in diocese of Ossory, held by the prior in 1396. — 274. — Milo baron at Fitzgerald, the last prior, who built a new steeple to the Priory, & a cloister adjoining it, — Made Bishop of Ossory in 1527. — 274. — Extracts from Inquisitions detailing the lands & possessions of this Abbey, 275 to 283. — This Monastery &c. granted 1<sup>st</sup> May & Queen Eliz: to Edmund Butler & his heirs male, by Knights service, at a yearly rent, 279, 280, 281. — Woodstock (near Inistoge), the residence of the late W<sup>m</sup>. Tighe author of the Stat<sup>s</sup>. Survey of Kilkenny. — Nothing known there of the Delasgic stone & inscription which he states he carried away from Sliah-Igryn, or Tory Hill, near Mullinavat, 272. — Sean Chill (Shankill or the old Church, a small neglected bur<sup>l</sup>. ground so called, on the est. of Kilmacshane, 284. — Killeen, containing another small <sup>bur<sup>l</sup>.</sup> ground, now out of use, 284. — Kilcross old Church there described, 284. — No

## Inistioge Ph. continued.

burial ground at the place, 285— Spring well a few paces S.E. of the ruin— called Tobar na Croiche Naomh (the well of the Holy Cross)— a patron formerly held there— but not now considered holy, 285— Kilhiaran— little obsolete burial ground there, without any remains of a church— Va holy well near it, called after Saint Hieran, but not now visited for devotional purposes, 285— Truth-na-Sailleog, or the stream of the Sallies— a small stream running down by same place— so called from having its source in a little bog called Moim na Sailleog, or the Sally bog, 285— Cill-Chilleán or Chilleán's Church— a small old church & burial ground attached— on the bank of the Noce, about a mile north of the Inistioge [Br. ?]— Parish unknown— the ruin described, 285-67— a saint Chilleán mentioned in the Irish Calendar at 16<sup>th</sup>

Jan<sup>y</sup>. but no proof of his having belonged to this place, 287—  
*Inistioge, see Ennistieg*—  
Inise an Chairn [Inchacarran, Killahy Ph. ?], a castle said to have stood there, II. 150—

Iska Malaska well near Old Leighlin— tradition as to the virtue of its water, II. 27-8—

Ivary, II. 255—

Ivork (Uibh Circ), Race of Circa in, I. 252— Ivork Barony, see St. Martin's Ph.

Kilistore, II. 265—

Senkinstown (at Corcalagh), see Wayne Ph.

*Serpoint Abbey*



Serpoint Abbey Ph. II. 248 to 267. Situation & Name, 248. Called Mainister Sherequin by the Country people & by Duado Mac Fierbis, 248. Ruins of the Abbey founded (in 1180) by Donall Fitzpatrick, Prince of Ossory, 248-9. <sup>[see sketching]</sup> Ancient tombs and sculptured tomb stones with figures of warriors & monks within the Abbey — one of the tombs suggested to be that of the founder, who died in 1185, & was interred in the Abbey, 249. Notices of Serpoint Abbey from Sanigan's Eccles. Hist., 250. — from Archdeac (Mon. Hibern.), 254 to 267. Error of Archdeac as to the name of the founder, 250-51. Donall Fitzpatrick clearly pointed out as the real founder, by Duado Mac Fierbis in the pedigree of the Fitzpatricks. Extract from the pedigree. Irish & translation, 251 to 253. The grants made to the Abbey both before & after the arrival of Earl Richard (Strongbow), confirmed by John, Lord of Ireland, 254-5. List of lands granted by the founder, 255. D.<sup>o</sup> of those granted by the English, 256. Batroch-ellam, lands of, whereon the Abbey was built, 255. Annals of the Abbey, 257 to 261. Felia O'Dullany, Bishop of Ossory interred there in 1202, 257. The Abbot of Serpoint compelled by writ to appear in parliament, 259. Was a lord of parliament, 267. Were Irishmen prohibited (by Act of parliament of 1380) from making their profession in this Abbey, 260. Oliver Grace the last Abbot, 262. Inquisitions stating the possessions of which he was found seized, &c., 262 to 266. All the several reprises made in the King's grants, in reign of Philip & Mary, to James Earl of Desmond & his heirs Male, &c. 267.

John, Prince, Earl of Morton, see McCallikenn Ph. — Lord of Ireland, see Serpoint Abbey Ph. 2.  
 King John, see Bibliography Ph. —  
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John's Castle & burial ground, see St. John's Ph.

Johnstown, see Ferlagh Ph.

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Kell Rudi, Town of, ment<sup>d</sup> in Ing<sup>le</sup> II. 255—

Kells Ph. II. 70-1— Situation & Name, 70— Moat near the Chapel in the modern village, supposed to be the original locality of the ancient <sup>Kemmannus</sup> Cemmannus, 70-1— The moat of Kells suggested to be an erection of the Anglo-Normans, 120— The English town at that distance to the E. built by Geoffrey son of Rob<sup>t</sup>. in 1193—

Glendow ruins there of a town wall, square towers, &c. Monastery 7<sup>th</sup> 71—  
Kemmannus, see Kells Ph.

Kellymount, see Shenkill Ph.

Kilnbrought, II. 282—

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Kilbeacon Ph. II. 143 to 146— Situation & Name, 143— Large Burial ground near the Protest<sup>t</sup>. Church of Kilbeacon— & another at the R. Co. Chapel— both in Mullinavat, 143— Head stone in the latter erected to the memory of Walter & Margaret Delahunty & bearing an Ogham inscription put on it by the late James Scarry of Dublin, who is himself buried near the stone, 144— A castle said to have stood in Kilbeacon, 150—

Ballymoony, rectius Baile-Sneona (the town of the anvil)— Large stone standing there called the Seac Mhor (the large flag),

145— Eight urns said to have been discovered in the graves which were found under the large Caen which formerly stood there— the urns said to have been again buried, 145— Stone enclosure in same Co. called a grave— and another about 1/2 mile N.E. of it, 145-6— A castle said to have stood in Baile-Sneona, 150— Holy well dedicated to St. Luke, in Smithstown, at which pilgrimages & processions were formerly held on the Samedi & Sundays— but now almost up, & infrequent, 146—

Kilbeckillagh



Kilbeckillagh, see Rossinan—

Kilbecocke, Kilbrecock, Rectory &c. mentd. in extract from Archdeacon  
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Kilbride (Kilbridget) see Callan Ph

Kilbride Ph II. 175-6— *Situation & Name, 175— Old Church of Kilbride*  
*(Kilbride in Ida, seemingly the Kille Breighde Major of Colgan, 64.)*  
now level with the ground, 175-6— Callaghan Church, site of,  
shown in Weatherstown— said to be the second Church named in  
Rome, when the Pope is counting the Churches under his  
jurisdiction, 176— Tobermurry, or the Virgin's well, about  
1 mile distant from the site of the Church, 176— The Church  
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of Ahascragh [Colgalway?], and afterwards rebuilt by the Anglo-  
Normans, & dedicated to the B. Virgin, 176—

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Kilcolumbkille Ph II. 179 to 187— *Situation & Name, 179— Called Kilcolumbkille*  
*in Irish Calendar at 5<sup>th</sup> May, where it is stated that Saint*  
*Finian Finian is its patron, 179— The orig<sup>l</sup> Ph Church said by*  
*tradition to have been built by S. Columbkille, on the lands of*  
*Ballystinken— & the present old Church to have been erected by*  
*a lady of the name Roche, 179-80— Tober na g columbkille (the well*  
*of the doves), a holy well near the Church, at which stations were*  
*formerly performed on S. Columbkille's day— tradition*  
*about it, 180— Stones a short distance to the N. of the Church, on*  
*which*  
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which St. Columbkille is said to have left the impress of his head & two knees. By which persons may be redeemed from head aches during the year 180— The orig<sup>l</sup> Patron day of the Ogh laid aside— In Pattern held near the Church in honor of the exaltation of the Holy Cross, on 15<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>, 180—

Uluin Phadraig (gen<sup>l</sup> Patricius), a monument of great antiquity so called, in Baile Dhaithe, or Davidstown, consisting of a blind well & a heap of stones, on which is placed a larger stone with two remarkable hollows, said to be the impressions of St. Patrick's knees— Legend, in connexion with it, about St. Patrick & the hound 181 to 184— The place called Connawee (Connabhuidhe) by St. Patrick. & why, 181-183— Said to have been the intended site of the Cathedral & City which were afterwards placed at Waterford, 181— Ballincree mentioned in the Legend, 181, 184— Nicholas Bacach, the Gardun Balbh— & Sweeney Rabby, supposed to be the descendants of the pagan woman of Ballincree, 181— Treanawee, where the hound was killed & buried— White thorn bush placed over her grave, now called Sgaithin na Con, i.e. the little thorn of the hound— & Stones near the bush impressed with the marks of a greyhound's feet— one of them exhibiting the figure of a grey hound in miniature, 182-3— Cill Cloiginn (Church of the skulls), a small old Church so called which stood in Davidstown— but whose very site is now effaced, 185— Seacht Uí Daghaidh, i.e. the monument of O'Day— the site of a monain<sup>t</sup>. so called  
shown



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shown in Seartnamo, 185— O'Day called by tradition the Ridire O'Day i.e. the Ritter, or Knight, O'Day— site of his house pointed out in a field not far from the site of his Seacht, but in the T<sup>h</sup> of Little Gaulstown, 185— said to have been the ancient Chief of the barony of Ui Deaghaidh, or Ida, 185— The territory of Ida in Ossory, comprising the three territories of Ida, Igrin, and Ibercon, not mentioned in O'Huidhrin's toighe poem, 185— Ibercon, apparently the general name under which the three territories were included according to the poem, 186— Rochestown, small square tower which formerly stood there, to the E. of the house of Pierce C. Forstall Esq.— belonged probably to the family of Roche, the anc<sup>t</sup>. proprietors of Rochestown, 186— Temple Feeneen, a small ancient church so called, which stood not many years ago in the division of Rochestown called Baile na Cille, supposed to have been built by St. Feeneen of Clonard, 186— Ringville, that part of Rochestown on which Lady Edmond's house stands, now so called— but in the title Deeds called "the Ring of Rochestown"— was purchased by Mr. Devereux, Lady E.'s uncle, from the father of Pierce C. Forstall Esq., 186-7— Notice of the family of Forstall as Forster— Thir Arms &c., 187— Captain Edmond Duff Forstall, who commanded the Fish at Limerick in 1690.— 187— Blackney's part or Attacemoore, 180—

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Kilculliheen Ph. II. 323 to 334— Situation & Name, 323—

Rath Cullihen, a T.L. so called from some personage of the name of Cullihen, not far from the situation of the original Church, 323— see Rathkyllen ment. in Inquisit. 328, 331, 333—

A Nunnery erected at Kilculliheen in 1151, by Dermot Mac Morogh, King of Leinster, as a cell to that of Mary de Hogges near <sup>near</sup> Dublin— It was afterwards richly endowed by Prince John,

who called it "de Bello portu", 323— The Ferrybank on the Kilkenny side of the river, still called An Port mór by the Irish, 323-4— History of the Nunnery, <sup>(Kilculliheen)</sup> as collected by Archd., 325 to 333— Annals of I. the different Abbesses, I. 325 to 327—

Sandwich of which the last Abbess was found seized, as detailed in Inquisitions, 327 to 333— A grant of this Monastery, with its

appurtenances I. made to the Mayor, Sheriffs &c. of the City of Waterford the 4th Eliz., 332— The site of the Nunnery now occupied by a handsome Prot. Church, called the Monastery Church— no part of the original building appearing, 334—

Belmount another site called Ballynagraigue by the natives, 334—

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Kilderry Ph. Situation— Name— No old Church, I. 251—

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Kilfane Ph. II. 14, 15— Situation & Name, 14— The Kill Phian in Ossory mentioned by Colgan (A.A.S.) as having been built by Saint Phian, stated by Archd. al. to be "now a p<sup>h</sup>. Church in the Diocese of Ossory" &c., 14— Nothing now remembered of St. Phian or his Church, 14— Old Church of the Ph. used as a Protest.<sup>t</sup>. Church till very lately— Now in ruins, having attached to it a castle or square tower (Kilfane Castle), which is said to have anciently belonged to a distinguished warrior of the name Campbell— 14— The Powers in Kilfane only since 1798, when they removed thither from Co. Tipperary, 14, 15— Cloch Scerige (fortress of the Shreeg or Cliff), ruins of the Castle of, said to have belonged to Campbell, the warrior— & indistinct ruins of a little Chapel & grave yard which belonged to it, immediately to the north of it, 15— Kilmurry, i.e. the Church of the B.V. Mary— No church now recollected to have ever existed in the T<sup>h</sup>. so called, 15—

Kilferia (Kilfinachrach), see Sheestown Ph.

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 I. 12-175- 188— }  
Kilkenny— of the derivation of the name, I. 259— Ment<sup>d</sup>. in Extract

from Ann. II. Matt. I. 69, 70, 71— More remarkable for floods than any part of the country, I. 246— Mont<sup>g</sup> of Kilkenny suggested to be an erection of the Anglo Normans, II. 120— Rich Meadows & Corn fields of Kilkenny contrasted with the barren Mountains of

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Kilkiaran Church bur<sup>l</sup>. ground, &c. see Smittoge Ph. and  
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Kilkieran Ph. I. 251-2 - Situation - Name - No old Church &c.  
251 - Kieran of Saiger said to have preached Christianity  
in Ossory before the arrival of St. Patrick - tradition about  
the two saints, 251-2 -

Kilkrosst, II. 277 -

Kilkente now Kilcrot in Co. Carlow, I. 254 -

Kill, als Kiltockeghane (Kiltakeghan) in barony of Sprine,  
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Kill-achad-dromfadda, see Killaphy Ph. (Knocktopher Bar<sup>th</sup>.)

Killadrcena, see Tubbridvatin Ph.

Killaghe, II. 277 -

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Killaghy Ph. (Braunagh Bar<sup>th</sup>.) I. 173-4 - Situation & Name, 173 -

<sup>Church</sup> Old of Killaghy in Greenhill, 173-4 - Druim Seacain (John's  
Ridge or hill), a small hill in Killaghy, 174 -

Killaghy Ph. (Knocktopher Bar<sup>th</sup>), II. 139, 140 - Situation & Name,  
139 - Old Church, 139-40 - A patron held there formerly but  
the day now forgotten, 140 - Neither this Killaghy, nor the  
one in Bar<sup>th</sup>. of Braunagh, the same with the Killaghy (Kil-  
achad-dromfadda) noticed by Richard, 140 - Extract from  
Mon. Hib., 141-2 - Site of Old Castle shown in Coolagh, 140.  
[see Pallynacooly, 150] - Tobar a Chaisg, i.e. the well of  
Easter, a Spring well in Redacres, 140 -

Killaloe Ph.



Killaloe Ph. II. 51 to 54. — Situation, 51 — Name, 51-2 — Large Burial ground at Killaloe — but no vestige of a Church, 52 — The holy well called after Molua, which was a few perches N. of the bur. ground, before the present high road was made over it — now springing a little to the S.E. & not regarded with any veneration, 52 — A patron still held at Killaloe on the Sunday after the 4<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>r</sup>. (St. Molua's day), 52 — Wooden figure of St. Molua which formerly stood at the well, & was taken care of by a family of the name of Hayden (the Heremachs of the place) now preserved by a farmer named Michael Butler, in immediate vicinity of Killaloe, &c., 53-4 — Small river called the Munster River, which runs down from the Bog of Allen, separating this County (Kilkenny) from Tipperary, & falls into the King's River at the boundary of this Ph. with Kellan, 54 — Another stream dividing the two Phs. called at the bridge Uth Rhuile — ni Chluonhain (the Ford of Cullycluran), 54 —

Killamery Ph. II. 95 to 104. — Situation, 95 — Name, 96 — Bill Samra ment: in Irish Calendar at 5<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>, and Surack, the son of Cunack, at 17<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup>. 96 — No patron day remembered in the Ph. — the well in the Church y<sup>d</sup>. Dedicated to St. Nicholas, 96 — Foundation of old Church, with large Yew tree &c. on S.E. side of the Church y<sup>d</sup>. 97 — Ornamented stone cross in the grave y<sup>d</sup>. — Stations performed at it on Good Friday — & frequently visited for the cure of headache, &c., 97-8 — Stone near the Cross — having the figure of a Cross cut upon it — with an Irish inscription (Sketch), 98 to 100 — Adan, whose name appears in the inscription, sup-

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posed to have been some ecclesiastic belonging to the Church,  
 104— Notice of the Church of Killamruidhe near Shiabh-  
na mban ofionn, now called Sluinge a man in Hicarthu,  
 from Archdal, 102— St. Gobban stated to have governed it  
 and to have been interred in the abbey of Chuanednech or  
Chomenagh in the Queen's Co., 102— St. Gobban mentioned  
 as at Killamruidhe in Irish Cal., 103— Ref. to Bill Samh-  
raighe from Ann. IV Masters, 104— Killamery Moat about  
 10 perches to the N.E. of the bur. ground, 101— Hy Cairthin  
 erroneously placed in Ossory by Archdal, 103— Was anciently  
O'Mearher's country, & contained the mountain now called  
 the Devil's Bit in Co. Tipperary, 103— Rossanery— an old  
 Church there & neglected bur. ground, 101— Oldcastle— butt of a  
 castle there, 101— Windgap (Pearna na garithe), hill of— two  
 pinnacles on its top, one of them called Carrac na gCapast,  
 or the rock of the horses, & the other Carrac an t-Deipail, the rock

of the chapel, 101-2—  
Killamruidhe, see Killamery Ph.  
Killaree, see Odagh Ph.

Killashulan, see Fertagh Ph.

Hill O'hrighde Major & Minor, see Kilree Ph.

Hill-bannonagh, see Aran

Hill-Cholma, see Kilcolumb Ph.

Hill Cholmain, see Grange MacCombe Ph.

Hillechuain, bill Chuan— see Dysart Ph. & Whitbride Ph.

Hill O'ginn, see Kilcolumb Ph.

Hill Coemac, see Donaghmore Ph.

Hill Draighneach



<sup>c</sup>  
 Kill Draighneach of Strone Co. Carlow, see Dubbsidbratinn Ph.

Kill Barca, I. 109- see Eike Ph.

Kill casbaig (Killinaspick) see Clonmore Ph.

Killeen, see Ballylinch Ph.

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Killeens (na Billinidhe), see The Power Ph.

Killener, II. 282-3-

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Killeshran, Castle of, stated by Tighe to have belonged to the

Shortalls, I. 167-

Killyfinchrack (Kilfinn) see Sheddoun Ph.

Killin, II. 278-

Killinaspick, see Clonmore Ph.

~~Kill Killan, or Killan Church, see Smittoge Ph.~~

Kill Monan, I. 10-

Kill Mochaomhog, see Kilmakevoge Ph.

Killmochara, I. 10, see Kilmacas Ph.

Kill mocheanna, see Kilmaganny Ph.

Kill modiomoge, I. 10- see Kilmademoge Ph.

Kill Moque, see Kilmadum Ph.

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Killonery, see Whitechurch Ph.

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Kill Phian, see Killyane Ph.

Kill Righe, I. 189- see Kilree Ph.

Killru, <sup>Kilree ?</sup> near Dunfort, II. 257-

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Killninin, see Discoffin Ph. —

Kilmacakill Ph. II. 17 to 20 — Situation, 17 — see 13 — Name, 17, 18, 19, & 28.

No remains of the old Church, it having been pulled down to build the modern little Protest. Church, 19 — Castle Kelly — the site of a castle pointed out there called Caisleán Mí Cheallaigh from which the IS. took its name, 19 — Some of the descendants of the Kellys who lived in this castle, now dwelling in IS. of Glenties, 19 — Another castle in Poultarn, said to have been built by the same family, 19 — Of the various families of O'Kelly — (O'Callaigh & O'Calluidhe) — O'Kelly of Delvory (O'Callaigh) said by tradition to have been founder of the Monastery of Spawean, 19, 20 —

Kilmacar Ph. I. 26 to 29 — Situation, 26 — Name, 27 — Old Church described, 27-8 — A Patron still held on 29<sup>th</sup> June at Lady's Well, about 1/2 mile East of the Church — the well to be seen no longer, 28-9 — The Burial ground at the Church large & much frequented, 29 — Moat on the other side of the road, on the West, with the site of an old castle — this place popularly called the Barrack, 29 — A Path — and sometimes two of them — in every IS. of this Ph., 29 —

Kilmacoliver, see Tullahought Ph.

Kilmacow Ph. II. 232 to 235 — Situation & Name, 232 — None of the Saints Mochua mentioned in Irish Calendar in connection with this locality, 233 — Old Burial ground & new Protest. Church, 233 — Granny (Greanach), old castle there, formerly the residence of the Earls & Dukes of Devon, according to inscription on a board attached ~~attached~~ to the wall, 233-4 — St. Patrick said by tradition



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to have crossed the River Suir in this neighbourhood, on his way to Waterford - the timbers of the boat in which he crossed said to remain a little outside this Castle, in the river, 235 -

Kilmacshane, see Inistoge Ph.

Kilmademoge Ph. I. 32 to 37 - Situation, 32 - Name, 33 -

St. Modiomage, supposed to be a son of Diarma, 33 -

Old Church of Modiomage, remains of, 33-4 - Sketch of window in E. gable, 35 - Burial ground, 36 - Mothal, Maothail (Mohil)

Old Church, within a few perches of the Cave of Dunmore, descends, 36-7 - A much frequented Burial ground near it, 37 -

Kilmadum Ph. I. 30 to 32 - Situation & Name, 30 - St. Modhuma,

the patron or founder, 30 - Old Church, remains of the walls of, & -

no trace of a burial ground, 31 - Bill Mogue, or the cell of Maadhoge,

a small enclosure like a Rath so called by the people, in Ballyfoyle

no remains of a building there - Still born or very young infants

interred there, 31 - Remains of a fine old Castle in Ballyfoyle,

supposed by Stighe (Stat. Survey) to have belonged to the Purcell family, 31-2 -

Kilmaganny Ph. (Bill Mocheanna), II. 105 to 107 - Situation, 105 -

name, 105-6 - St. Mocheanna, a virgin whose festival day was 29<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>r</sup> -

according to the Irish Calendar, 106 - Site of old Church occupied

by the present Protest. Church - Large burial ground at the place, 106 -

Old Castle in Cuiriothal [Currahill] - & another in Cuinin mic -

Scainn buidhe [Clonmacshandry], i.e. the bloom of the son of

Yellow John, whose name is supposed to have been Walsh, 106 -

Site of a Castle shown at Castle Hale which is believed to have been

called - as well as Ballyhale in Knocktopher - after Hawell Walsh of

the <sup>Walsh</sup> Walsh mountains in this district, 107 -

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Kilmakewoge

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Rosbercon Ph.

Rosbercon Ph. II. 158 to 161 — <sup>(See 155)</sup> Situation & Name, 158 — Notice of "Rossibercon" from Archdal. Mon. Hib. 159 to 161 — A Monastery dedicated to the assumption of the Virgin Mary, where friars preachers were first introduced (Sept. 19<sup>th</sup> 1257) — said to have been founded there by the families of Grace & Walsh, 159 — Matthew Fleming the last prior, 159 — Inquisitions rel. to the Friary, 159 to 161 — Was, with its appurtenances, granted to John Parker [~~XXXV~~ Hen. VIII], 160. Luke Blake of New Ross (in Co. Wexford), found by Inquis. XIX Eliz. to have been seized in fee of same. 160 — & Rich<sup>d</sup>. Benton & the heirs of Luke Blake found by Inq. XXXII Eliz. to have been seized of same grant, 161 — The ruins of this monastery ment<sup>d</sup>. by Archdal not now in existence, 161 — The Rectory of Rosbar, alias Rosbarrecon (i.e. Rosbercon), ment<sup>d</sup>. in extract from Archdal rel. to Killickeen, 333 —

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Ross-Ibercon



Ross-Ibercon, see Rosbercon Ph.

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S<sup>t</sup>. Ailve, Bishop of the Momonians, I. 228—

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S<sup>t</sup>. Brendan ments in extract from Colgan (A. H. S.), I. 55—  
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S<sup>t</sup>. Brendan's well, see Aghaviller Ph.

~~S<sup>t</sup>. Bridget, see Kilree Ph.~~  
S<sup>t</sup>. Bridget - well called after her, see Atharney Ph.

S<sup>t</sup>. Bridget's well (*Tobar Brighde*), see Castlerea Ph.

S<sup>t</sup>. Briotan, see Tubbrid Britain Ph.

S<sup>t</sup>. Caillin of Henagh, see Kilmakewage Ph.

S<sup>t</sup>. Candeck of Achadh-bo, <sup>the patron of Kilkenney,</sup> see Clonmore Ph.

S<sup>t</sup>. Canneach, see S<sup>t</sup>. Canice Ph.

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S<sup>t</sup>. Canice Ph.

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St. Columbille, see Columbille Ph. and Kilcolumb Ph.

St. Cuan, see Hillside Ph.

St. Dallan, his well. churches, &c. see Burachurch Ph.

St. Dominic, or Modomnac, see Tibberaghney Ph.

St. Eadichtna



*St. Sachtua*, his well, *Y<sup>e</sup> de Tibberaghny Ph.*

*St. Inolan Trionn*, see *Milcolumb Ph.*

*St. Seeneen of Clonard*, see *Milcolumb Ph.*

*St. Triachra*, see *Sheastown Ph. & Ullard Ph.*

*St. Finans Well*, *Y<sup>e</sup> de Allmanagh Ph.*

*St. Finchmannus*, Irish life of, referred to by *Volgan*, I. 55-

*St. Fintan Corack of Lismahoeill*, his church discovered, see  
*Lowhill-*

*St. Gobban*, see *Hillmanery Ph.* — *Mo Ghobh-Niticea*, see *Shanbogh Ph.*

*St. Gypies*, see *St. Malinbeg Ph.*

*St. John's* *G<sup>o</sup>*, II. 79 to 82 — *Situation & Name*, 79 — *Johnswell* *St<sup>d</sup>*, a  
holy well there, called in Irish *Achadh*, i.e. the field, at which a  
patron was formerly held on 24<sup>th</sup> June, *Y<sup>e</sup>* — a Bur<sup>l</sup>. ground  
there, but no vestige of a church — a Catholic Chapel within the  
grave *Y<sup>e</sup>*, 80 — A mountain stream running down there called  
*Abha Bhuide*, or the Yellow River, 80 — *Bawnfadda* *St<sup>d</sup>*, burial  
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(the Garden of the Tree) ruin of a Church in, described — no burial  
ground, 81 — Pillar Stone, a few perches N.E. of the ruin, called  
"Long Stone" in English — but in Irish, "Siagan", 81-2 — *John's Castle*,  
an old castle so called, on E. side of the Nore — Bur<sup>l</sup>. ground near  
it, called by some *John's burial ground* — but by others said to  
have no name. — Catholic Chapel within it, 82 —

*St. Kenny's Church*, see *St. Martin's Ph.*

*St. Kieran of Saiger*, see *Fortlagh Ph.*, *Kickieran Ph.*, & *Julianherin Ph.*  
*Julianherin Ph. & Keshkerrin Ph.*

*St. Sachtuin*, see *Freshford Ph.*

*St. Leonard's well*, see *Dunmaggan Ph.*

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St. Luke's

*St. Luke's well, see Kilbricon Ph.*

*St. Lurach, see Killamory Ph.*

*St. Malasha, II. 27-8*

*St. Mary's hope, his cell, see Killamory Ph.*

*St. Maon, see Tullamaine Ph.*

*St. Martin's Ph. I. 246 to 250— Situation & Name, 246— Old Church said by tradition to have belonged to the Vicars Choral of i<sup>st</sup> Henry's Church— Mass formerly celebrated in the town every St. Martin's day, 247— A well dedicated to St. Martin, in a bog about 200 yards to the N.E. of the Church, at which Stations are performed on St. Martin's day, 11<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>?, 247— The Church the burial place of the Shortalls, formerly Lords Rathenmore, but dispossessed by Cromwell, 248— Two tomb-stones in the Choir inscribed to them in the Gothic character, 249-50— List of Castles which belonged to them, 248— The Shortalls erroneously placed in the Barony of Iverk, by Cha<sup>s</sup>. O'Connor in his map called "Ordnance Improved"— The family still numerous about this neighbourhood (Kilkenny)— Seeds on parchment belonging to them, in possession of M<sup>rs</sup>. Omdly of Watergate, Kilkenny, a descendant of one of the most respectable branches of them, 250— The Castle of Rathen<sup>sen</sup>more, which was situated in a T<sup>h</sup>. still retaining the name— now lost with the field, together with the ford near which it stood, 248—*

*St. Mary's Ph. II. 86— Situation— Name— No local appendage to Ph.*

*St. Mael's Ph. II. 85— Situation— Name— Old burial ground called Seasupat-na m-Ball, i. e. the church of the limbs— But one T<sup>h</sup>. in the Ph.*

*St. Michael*



*St. Michael in Compoge, II. 278—*

*St. Michael's Church, see Ballacullan Ph.*

*St. Mochaomhog (Pulcherius), see Kilmakewoge Ph.*

*St. Mochanna, see Kilmaganny Ph.*

*St. Mocholla, see Muckalee Ph. (Macalighe)—*

*St. Mochua, see Kilmacow Ph.*

*St. Modhoma, see Kilmadum Ph.*

*St. Modhomhog, see Tibberaghny Ph.*

*St. Modiomoge, see Kilmademoge Ph.*

*St. Modomnoc, see Tibberaghny Ph.*

*St. Moenendus, I. 51—*

*St. Moennennius, I. 55—*

*St. Moque, <sup>his church, Kiffe Moque,</sup> see Kilmadum Ph.*

*St. Molla, his well, wooden figure, &c. see Killa-lac Ph.*

*St. Momhadowge, see Tiddown Ph. & Clonmore Ph.*

*St. Mullin, see Sitterlin Ph.*

*St. Natalis, see Kilmagagh Ph.*

*St. Neëlan of Ullagh, see Ullio Ph.*

*St. Nicholas, well dedicated to, see Killamery Ph.*

*St. Patrick, see Castleinch Ph., Kilcolumb Ph., Kilmacow Ph.—*

*St. Patrick & St. Kieran of Shiges, see Kilkieran Ph., & Tullamery Ph.*

*St. Patrick's Ph., II. 83-4-5— Situation & Name, 83— Drakestead, old*

*castle there supposed to have belonged to the Grace family, 83—*

*Holdensrath— old castle at, 84— No Path near it from which it*

*might have taken its name, 85— Circular Castle within the City, in*

*this Ph. 85—*

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St. Phisan

*St. Phian, see Kilfane Ph.*

*St. Pulcherius, see Kilmakewoge Ph.*

*St. Ruadhan Sotha, I. 209—*

*St. Scottin, see Tiscoffin Ph.*

*St. Senachus, I. 52, 56, 57—*

*St. Sinehell, reference to, in extract from Archdal, II. 141—*

*Sal Roe, near the Little Killary, Co. Galway, I. 178—*

*Sanford's Court, see Rathcoole Ph.*

*Sawney Ribby, see Kilcolumb Ph.*

*Scartnamo, see Kilcolumb Ph.*

*Sean bhoth, see Shanbogh Ph.*

*Seanchill (Shankill), see Inistoge Ph.*

*Seefin (Suidhe-tinn), see Stertigh Ph.*

*Sennuadhat, Rex. Sag. (King of Leinster), ment. in extract from  
Cogan, I. 55.*

*Sertgurtha, II. 255—*

*Seskin Mountgarret, see Shanney Ph.*

*Speach na Coantaioise, see Durning Ph.*

*Speach na njarlach, see Coolcullen (West) Ph.*

*Speithin na bon, see Kilcolumb Ph.*

*Shanbogh Ph. II. 171-2— Situation & Name, 171— It is not the celebrated*

*Sean bhoth mentioned in life of St. Moque or Maidec, I describe*

*as at the foot of Suidhe Saighern, now Stuagh Saighern or*

*Mount Seinster— that place being Templeshanbogh, in Co.  
Wexford, 172— A church probably in Shanbogh at a very early period— of which  
no part now remains— one gable of a chapel, & a grave y<sup>e</sup>? being the only remnants  
of antiquity there at present, 172— Shanmoghe (Shanbogh) Rectory mentioned  
in extract from Archdal, 329 & Shanewagh, 333— Old castle in Annagh, or  
the Marshes, near which there was formerly an old baron said to have been built  
by the Golden Sacer, the High Priest of the Irish, 172 (see 158)—*

*Shanbogh (in Wexford), see preceding. & also Shanboghnamagh Ph.*

*Shanewagh, see Shanbogh Ph.*

*Shanaganny*



Shanganmy, see Coolraheen Ph.

Shankill (Sean chille) an old burial ground so called, in Inistoge Ph, which see—

Shankill Ph. I. 253 to 258—II. 13, 24, 28, 278— Situation, I. 253—II. 13, 24—

Name, I. 253—II. 28— Shankill mentioned amongst the rectories & appropriated to the prior of Inistoge, in extract from Archdeol, II. 278— Old Church within Mr. Edward's demesne, within 1/4 (miles) of the Royal Oak, I. 253— Vault in S.E. corner belonging to the family of Aylward, I. 253-4— The Rathduffe trench, a remarkable trench so called by Mercator on his Map of the Barony of Idrone— & shown as immediately to the E. of this church— extending from a hill on the boundary of Sough to the Barrow &c. I. 254— Assumed by Mr. Aylward to have formed the boundary between the Counties of Kilkenny & Carlow— & in ancient times, between the territories of Idrone & Galbhay, I. 254— Such a trench said by tradition to have existed about 100 years ago, called the Gripe of the Pig, I. 255— Legend accounting for the origin of the "gripe", I. 257— A fragment of it remaining at the "Mile Bush" in Kellymount, I. 256-7-8— Forts which were on the trench, and would now serve to mark its outline, il.— Donye (now Dunings), and Court Fenore (now Finner's Court), shown immediately to the E. of this trench, by Mercator, I. 254— Rathduffe in the S.E. of Wells, from which the trench took its name, & Whitefield Path, I. 256— Rahcennagleragh in Kellymount, I. 257—

Shanvogh, see Shanlogh Ph.

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Shanvogh Ph.

Sheastown Ph. I. 276 to 280— Situation, 276— Name, 276-7—

Supposed by the inhabitants of Ballyshea, or Sheastown, to have been called Baile an tThasaigh, till it became the property of the O'Sheas, 277— Old Church & burial ground, 277-8-9—

Sculptured stone in a window of the Church inscribed to Rich<sup>d</sup> Shee Mil. 1578— & tomb stone with inscription in raised Gothic characters, 279— Bilfera (Bilfiachrach)— small bur. ground & remains of building there, 279— Holy well called after St. Fiachrach, a little to the East of the bur. ground, at which a patron was formerly held— but on what day not remembered, 280— Bilree, remains of a castle in, 280—

Sheepstown, see Knocktopher Ph.

Sheffin Ph. I. 89 to 93— Situation, 89— Name, 90— Cell Sheiffin bur.

ground, now out of use & covered with furze, in T.S.<sup>d</sup> of Clontubrid, <sup>[Clontubrid another name for Sheffin Ph. see Barony & Ph. name Book]</sup>

90— Little pile of stone roofed building at E. end of the Catholic Chapel in Clontubrid, containing a well, & said to have been a hermit's Cell— but popularly called Tobar a Druidh, the Druid's well, 90 to 93— Form of doorway in E. end & sketch of cross lying against the wall on S. side, 92— Tighfiachna

burial ground, 93— Lodge park, site of old castle in, 93— <sup>Sherrin, see Schpoint abbey Ph.</sup>

Shillelogher Barony, of the name, II. 32, 33—

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Sliabh na mbunfionn



Shiabh na mban bfiomn, see Killamery Ph.

Slieve-Grin, see Torg-hill —

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Smithstown mentioned in extract from Archael., II. 261, 265 — see  
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Spaleagh (Strathleigh), see Donaghmore Ph.

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Stations, see Holy wells —

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see Tibberaghney Ph. —

Stone enclosures &c. see Kilbeacon Ph.

Stonecarthy Ph. I. 282-3 — Situation & Name, 282-3 — Old Church,  
called Róilij Mhu Berrtha (the burial ground of Stim Cartha), and  
unfrequented Bur.<sup>d</sup> ground attached, 283 — Tober Ciarrain, i.e. Kieran's  
well (Toberkeeran), a little to the south of the Church — not now  
regarded as a holy well, 283 —

Stradbally, II. 278 —

Strang's Mill (Minilleann a' Strangaigh), see Dunkitt Ph.

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Stragh Saighean, Strachí Saighean, Saidh Saighean, or Mount-  
Sainter, see Shanbogh Ph. and Graigueenamanagh Ph.

Suidhe Finn (Seefin), see Clonatragh Ph. & Fertagh Ph.

Suidhe Saighean, Stragh Saighean, or Mount-Sainter, see Shanbogh Ph.  
and Graigueenamanagh Ph.

Suir (Suir) River, see Kilmacow Ph. & also Noce —

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Taodhog

Taodhog, see Thomastown Ph.

Taeth and Church, see Thomastown Ph.

Teagh Scotthin, see Tiscoffin Ph.

Teampall a Daingin, see Dunnamaggin Ph.

Teampall Baruntacht, see Tharney Ph.

Teampall Beal-Barr, see Duncfort Ph.

Teampall Beancain, see Aran —

Teampall <sup>(22)</sup> Chlais Shuibhlán, see Hertagh Ph.

Teampall Dhun-seart, see Duncfort Ph.

Teampall Dumnabogán, see Dunnamaggin Ph.

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14/10/10 (LV)

# Ordnance Survey

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**END**

14 D 10/2

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Ullard, Kilphane (Kilfane), Powerstown and Graigue (Graiguenamanagh), with particular reference to their early churches, castles and the origins of their place names.

14 September 1839

8p.

24 cm





Thomastown Septemb<sup>r</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1839.

Dear Sir,

On the 12<sup>th</sup> I walked to Graigue, and thence northwards keeping close to the banks of the Barrow until I arrived at Ullard; on the 13<sup>th</sup> I returned to Thomastown passing through the parishes of Graigue, Kilphane and Columbkille in which I met but very little to interest. The rain <sup>has been</sup> as incessant as ever since 2 o'clock yesterday.

Of the parish of Ullard, antiquities Erard.

Situation.

This small parish lies along the <sup>west</sup> bank of the River Barrow by which <sup>that part of it belonging to this County</sup> is bounded on the east and North east side. It is bounded on the south and west by the parishes of Graigue and Pomerstown.

Name. It is not easy to ascertain what the original Irish spelling of this name was it being now pronounced as if it were written Ullard, but by comparing it with other names which have been

14/5/10/26)

Done

(2)

in the absence of historical evidence similarly anglicised, one might venture on the conclusion that it is a corruption of aball. 30px - apple-yard which is here pronounced Oulooist. I do not however believe that this is the original form of the name, and I have little doubt that it is the place called Erard in the Irish Calendar at the 2<sup>nd</sup> of May. The following reasons render this conclusion almost unavoidable. 1. The Erard of the Calendar is placed in the territory of Hy-Drona and its patron is <sup>st</sup> Fiachra. 2. The parish of Ullard has for its patron St. Fiaghra to whom there is a well dedicated. 3. The parish of Ullard is not in the diocese of Ossory nor never was in the territory of Ossory. 4. A part of the parish of Ullard is in the County of Carlow, and as the part of it lying west of the Barrow was never in Ossory it must have belonged to the same territory to which the County of Carlow part of it belonged. The parishes of Shankill, Kilmacahill, Grangesilly, Pomerstown, Ullard, Graiguen and the Romer lying along the western



(3)

banks of the Barrow do not belong to the  
Diocese of Ossory, and as they therefore never  
belonged to the Kingdom of the Ossraigi, they  
must have been part of the territory of Hy-drona  
in Hy-Kinsellagh. If this be true (and that  
it is not, it will be difficult to prove) it will  
appear highly probable if not certain, that  
the modern Ullard, the church of St. Fiachra,  
is the one called by the ancients Epyard in  
Idrone.

The introduction of l for p, however, remains  
to be accounted for, but this cannot form  
a stumbling block for a moment to a profes-  
sional etymologist, who finds the liquid  
consonants t, n, p, put for each other in innum-  
erable instances, of which <sup>a</sup> ~~one~~ striking one  
presents itself: <sup>to be produced as a parallel case</sup> it is an undeniable fact,  
as I have proved in a letter from Mullingar,  
that the Loch Uair of the ancients is now  
invariably styled Loch Uail. Should <sup>it</sup> not <sup>be</sup>

14/10/10/2(11)

(4) be considered rational also to suppose that Earard would by a similar interchange of liquids, become first Ealard, and by anglicising Ullard? Nothing in the world is more likely.

The old parish church is a very interesting ruin, being a link between the ancient Irish and Gothic styles. It consists of nave and choir, the nave measuring in length 33 feet and in breadth <sup>22</sup> <sup>ft</sup>, and the choir <sup>24</sup> <sup>ft</sup> in length and 18 in breadth. The doorway, <sup>which is in the west gable</sup> is well worth the attention of the architectural antiquary, being a round archway divided into three divisions, erected about the beginning of the 12<sup>th</sup> century - immediately before the introduction of the Gothic style. It is very like the doorway of the church of Kill Uissen near Carlow but not so beautifully executed, and perhaps not all out so ancient.



The choir arch was remodelled not many centuries since. The lower part of it is built of good blocks of granite but the upper part of rough slaty stones which are entirely out of character with the original part of this church. The lower part of this arch which is built of granite is decidedly coeval with the doorway, but the part built of slates, which is in the painted style, is two or three centuries more recent.

Under this painted part of the arch is very modern masonwork not worth attention.

In The south wall of this nave at the height of 8 feet from the ground are two <sup>round-headed</sup> windows narrow outside and gradually widening on the inside <sup>to</sup> the extent of feet. From the resemblance of these windows with those in the church of Kill Wissen I come to the conclusion that they are coeval with the doorway.

14/10/10/2 (iii)

The east gable of the choir contains two windows <sup>exactly</sup>

(6) exactly similar to those introduced into the modern part of the church of Kill Wissen, and not many centuries old, though the whole of the gable into which they are inserted, is unquestionably original. Near the S.E. corner of the choir there is a subterraneous vault, and on the north-east corner of same was a tower up which stone steps led, but now nearly destroyed. In the north wall of this church is a pointed arch built up, but it is difficult to discover why or when it was placed there. Perhaps to strengthen the masonry? It looks old, but still it is not so old as the doorway, nor as the lower part of the choir arch. Opposite the east gable (against which a ball alley is now placed!) stands a stone cross, which is coeval with the doorway, if not with St. Fiacre himself.

From



(7)  
I find nothing else of antiquarian interest in this parish but the site of an old grave yard which gave name to the townland of Killeen, and the ruins of a square tower over the Barrow in the townland of Clach Aiste. I have no historical reference whatever to either.

Of the parish of Graigue

Situation.

This parish is situated in the S. E. extremity of the Barony of Gowran and is bounded on the North by the parishes of Pomeroytown and Ullard; on the east by the River Barrow which separates it from the County of Carlow; on the South by the River and Clonmurry, and on the west by the parish of Kilphane.

Name. This parish is called Gráig na manach in the Irish language, which means Graigue of the

(8) the monks; but no authority has yet turned up to prove the meaning of the word Graig or to shew whether it is of <sup>ancient</sup> Irish or Anglo-Norman origin. O'Reilly explains it a small manor or village, but this is purely conjectural. I never met the word in any ancient Irish MSS, nor as entering into the names of places outside the English Pale. It does not occur in any County in Ulster, and it seldom if ever enters into the names of places in Munster. We must therefore leave it unexplained until some authority English or Irish will, if ever, turn up to put its meaning beyond controversy. In the mean time my opinion is that Graig and Grange are of Anglo-Norman origin in Ireland and that their significations should be looked for through the medium of the Anglo-Norman documents and dialect.



(9)  
It would appear from the history of the erection of this abbey as preserved by Ware, Archdall &c. that Graig was not the original name of this place by Disick, and if this be true it is highly probable that Graig was a name given by the English who erected a monastery here in the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

The abbey of Graigue is now nearly destroyed and its site is said to be occupied by the R.C. Chapel. <sup>only</sup> One gable and parts of the side walls of one wing of it now remain. The gable contains three tall windows about 3 feet in breadth, of which the middle one is pointed and the other two round-headed. On the top of this gable is a small belfry having four curvilinearly pointed windows or apertures to give egress to the sound of the Bell. It contains at present a small bell belonging to the modern chapel. See Wakeman's sketch.

There is nothing else of interest in this parish, but the ruins of a church in the townland of old Graigue.

14/10/10/2 (v)

Graigue, and the sites of churches in the townlands of Coolrae and Tigh Keer Lévan, a short distance to the north of the latter of which there is a well called Tobar Eibhlínne, said to be holy, (though its name does not sound very holy); its name is locally pronounced Tober Eileen (the ei like ei<sup>long</sup> in the German) Over the town of Graigue to the south is situated the lofty hill called in Irish Cnoc Breannaill, and in English more correctly Brandon hill. This certainly received its name from St. Brendan, celebrated in Irish Hagiology for his seven years' navigation in the western ocean; and yet I could not find any monument on or near the hill bearing his name nor tradition of such. His name is pronounced in Connaught Leinster and Munster as if written Brainoll, (which affords an instance of the interchange of liquids above referred



referred to in treating of the origin of (11)  
the name Ullard) nor did I ever visit  
a spot where his true Irish name is pre-  
served except his own pure island of  
Inis Gluaise, where is correctly pronounced  
Breannann. See my letter on Inis Gluaise  
written in June 1838 at Binghamstown.

As one goes from Thomastown to Graigue  
when he arrives at the high grounds over  
Graigue, he enjoys a most agreeable view of the  
vale of the Barrow backed by the romantic  
range of the Carlow mountains, i.e. Mount Leins-  
ter to the north, and the Black Stairs in the middle  
and Brandon hill in the County of Kilkenny to the  
south which towers so much over the town of  
Graigue that the natives think it much higher  
than Mount Leinster. The following Irish  
saying preserves the Irish names of these pinnacles

\* Ullonice fe-  
-patein. Tuamo-  
-nice cupatein.

Stuad Lárgeán agus Stuad Léiglinn  
An dá stuad is airde a n-Eirinn 14/D/10/2(VI)  
Dá mbeidead cruicín Óneánarh ar Stuad Léiglinn.

(12) Which is as much as to say in English that if the Cap or Cone of Brandon hill were put on the pinnacle of Leighlin, which is the name of the Southern shoulder of Mount Leinster, then the <sup>peak</sup> pinnacle of Mount Leinster and the pinnacle of Leighlin would be the two highest in Ireland.

"The peak of Leinster and the peak of Leighlin  
" Would be the highest in the isle of Erin  
" If Brandon's cap were on the peak of Leighlin."

I doubt, however, that the Stuadh or higher <sup>apex</sup> caumen <sup>vertex</sup> of Mount Leinster is as high as Lugnaguilla, or that peak in <sup>the</sup> Co. Kerry called after the <sup>4 masters</sup> "noble chieftain" Mac Gilly-Coddy. Carran Tuohill.

Mount Leinster or Stuadh Laighean is certainly the Diuidh Laighean or Sessio Laginensium mentioned by the writer of the Life of St Maidoc, as is obvious from its contiguity to the church of Shanboagh (in the Co. of Wexford) which that writer places at its foot.



(137)  
On the range of mountain extending south-  
wards from the peak of the Black Stairs  
mountain are several cairns of stones appa-  
rently placed there as landmarks, perhaps  
to mark the boundary line between  
two territories in the ancient Hy-Kinsel-  
lagh. At first sight of them I was in-  
clined to suppose that they marked the  
boundary between Hy-Kinsellagh and  
the ancient Ossory, but I have since  
seen evidence to convince me that the an-  
cient Ossory never extended even as far  
eastwards as the Barrow, and that the  
parishes of the Rower, Graigue, Ullard,  
Powerstown Grange Silvy, Kilmac Cahill  
and Shankill now in the Diocese of  
Leighlin, did anciently belong to the  
territories of Hy-Drone in Hy-Kinsellagh.

14/10/10/2 (vii)

Of the parish of Kilphane.

This parish is bounded on the north by the parishes of Tullowhirm and (Dungarvan); on the east by the parish of Graigue, and on the <sup>South and</sup> west by the parishes of Columbkille and Thomastown.

Name. The only record of the name of this parish is found in Colgan's Acta Sanctorum p. 312, where it is stated that St. Phian built a church called Cill Phian in Ossory. Archdall adds that it is now a parish church in the Diocese of Ossory situate seven miles from Kilkenny. It is now always called Cill Pháin, and nothing is remembered of St. Phian, or his church.

The old church of this parish was used as a protestant church till very lately. It is now in ruins, but not worth attention being a modern & vulgar little church. Attached to it is a Castle or square tower about 24 feet by 18, said to have belonged in ancient times is shortly before the time of Cromwell to a distinguished warrior of the name Camphill. The Powers have



(15)

been here only since the year 1798, when they removed hither from the County of Tipperary. In this parish to the right of the road as you go from Thomastown to Graigue is situated on the side of a hill the ruin of the Castle of Black Preige, <sup>i.e.</sup> the fortress of the shregg or Cliff, said to have belonged to Cumphill, the warrior above referred to as having possessed Kilphane Castle. Immediately to north of it are the indistinct ruins of a little chapel and grave yard which belonged to it."

Kilmurry, i.e. the church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the name of a townland in the southern part of this parish would suggest the existence of a church but I could meet no one <sup>to point</sup> ~~find~~ it out, or who heard of its existence at any period.

14/10/10/2 (viii)

(16)

Fennish

of the parish of Pomerstown.

This parish lying between the parish of Dungarvan and the Barrow and the parishes of Grange Silvy and Graigue, derives its present name from a family of the Powers, but "it is probable that this name is not of long standing, and that <sup>now the name of a T.L.</sup> Augh-ahiltane, is the original name, from the fact that the original church stands in that townland. This however cannot be ascertained with any certainty till we get Pope Nicholas's taxation.

There is another little church in the townland of Cullagh near the Barrow which was probably a chapel of ease.

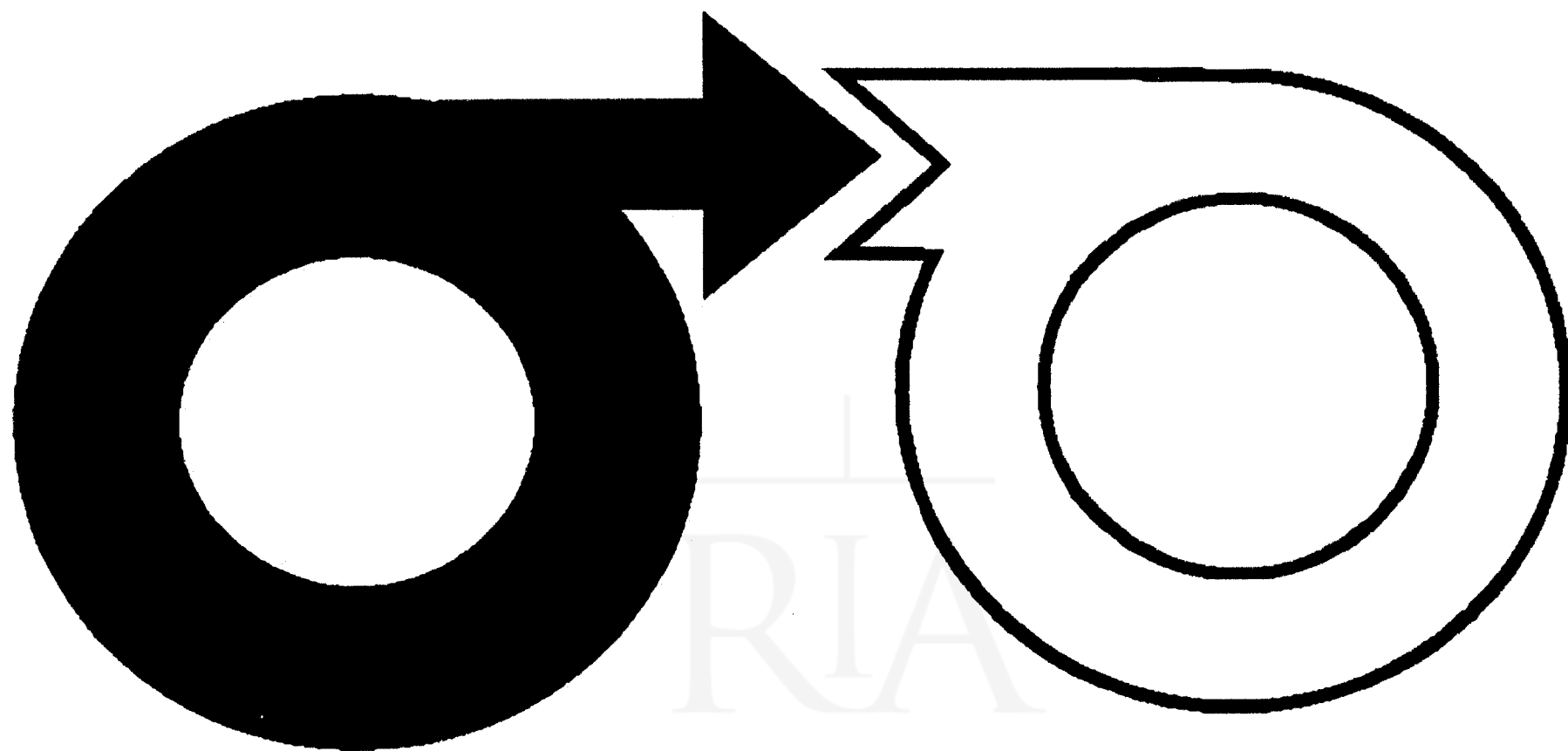
See Mr. Wakeman's sketches in this parish.

There is nothing else of antiquarian interest in this small parish but the Castle of Drumroe and the moat of Pomerstown.

your obedient servant  
John Donovan



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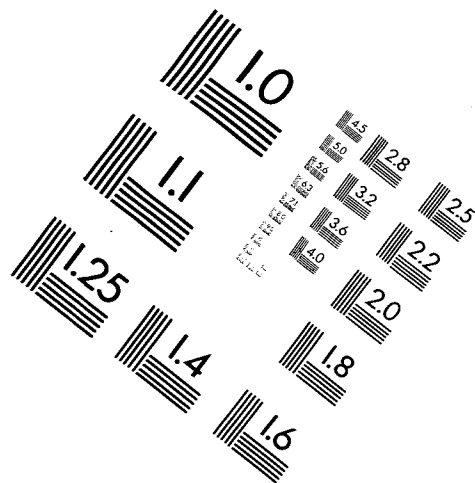
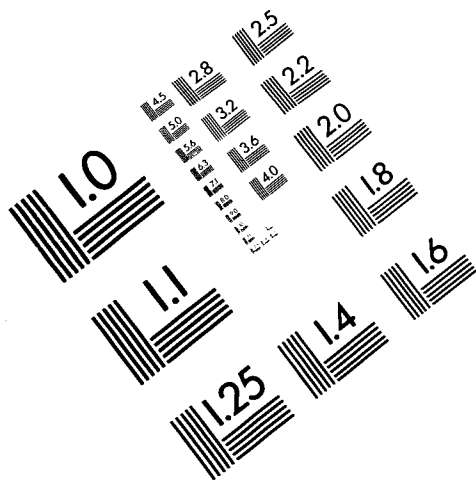




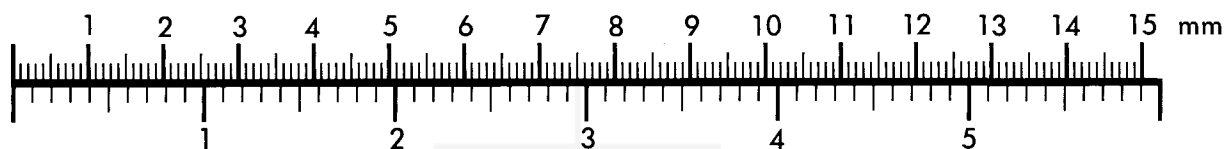
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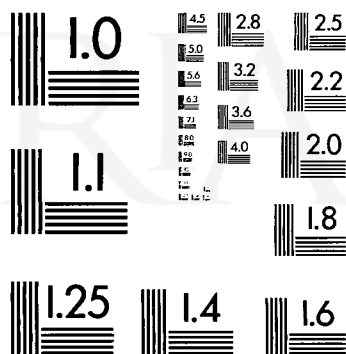
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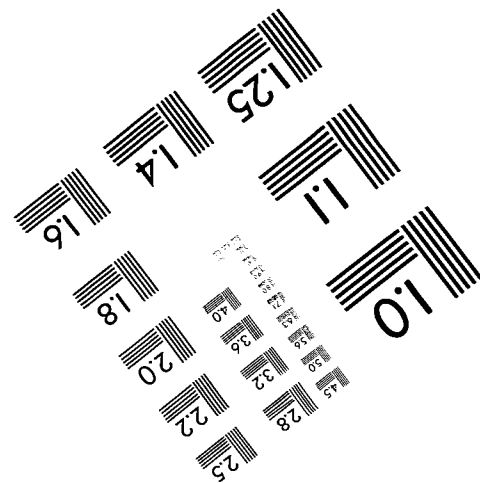
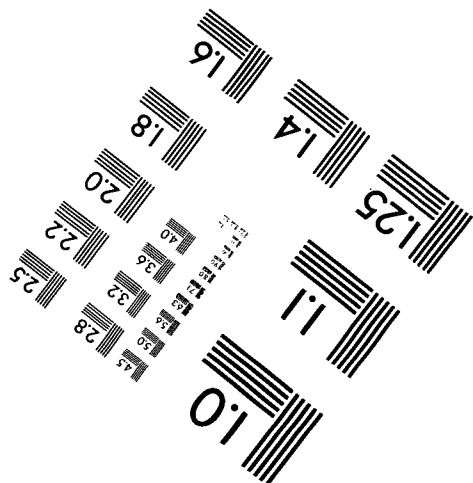


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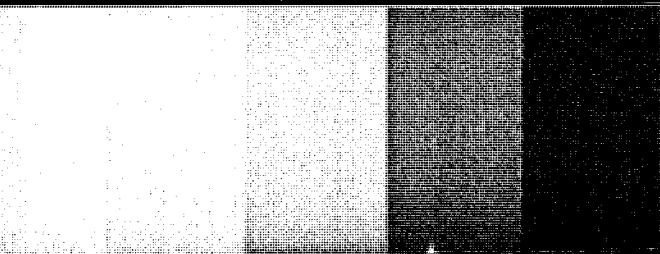


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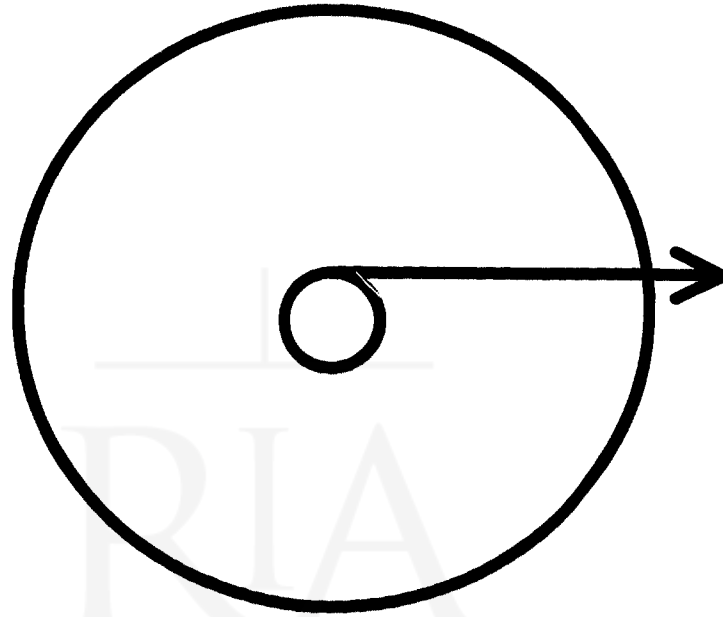
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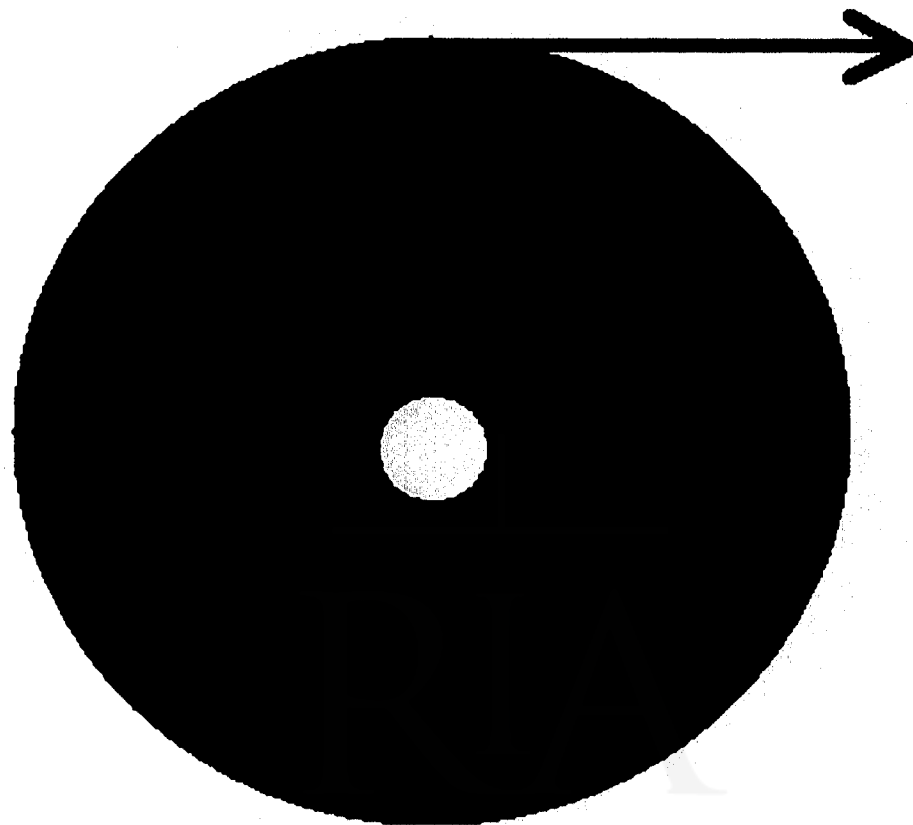
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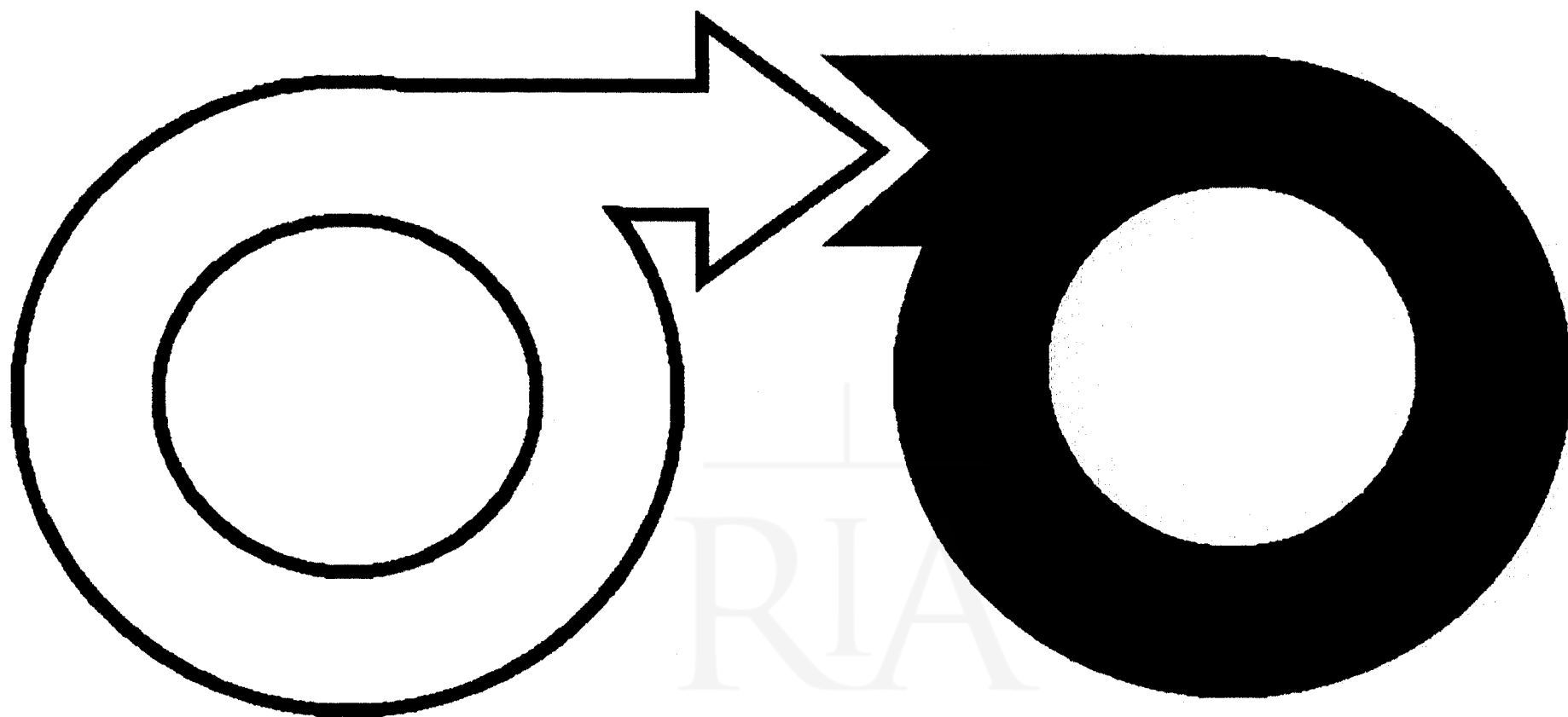


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CONTINUED FROM  
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**November 2006**



REEL N 4022

THIS REEL CONTAINS

14 D 10/3 – 14 D 14/3

Letters;

Kilkenny (Vol. 2) – King's County (Offaly)(Vol. 1)

**14 D 10**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Kilkenny (Vol.2)**

**O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; O'Curry, Eugene**

**Assorted letters, extracts, sketches and maps, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the Co. Kilkenny, with particular reference to its abbeys, churches, burial grounds, place names and ancient lordships.**

**ill. 1838-1839; 250p.**

**Disbound, conserved and boxed by the Delmas Conservation Bindery. Conservation funded by Atlantic Philanthropies, January 2005.**

**23 cm (approx).**

**Includes outsize material.**

**Donated by the Ordnance Survey Office, 1861.**



**14 D 14**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, King's county (Vol.1)**

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

**Assorted letters, extracts and maps, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of King's County, with particular reference to its early churches, holy wells, burial grounds, abbeys, castles and the origins of their place names.**

**ill. 1837-1838; 157p.**

**Disbound, conserved and boxed by the Delmas Conservation Bindery. Conservation funded by Atlantic Philanthropies, January 2005.**

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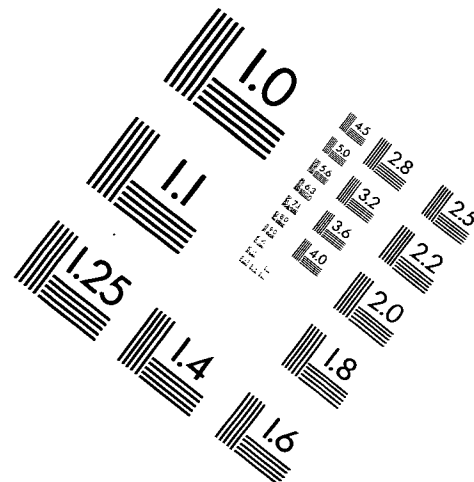
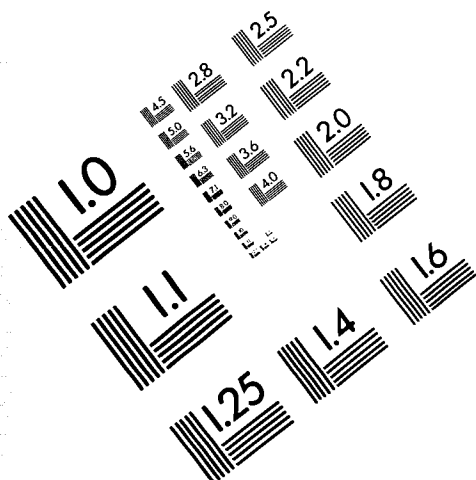
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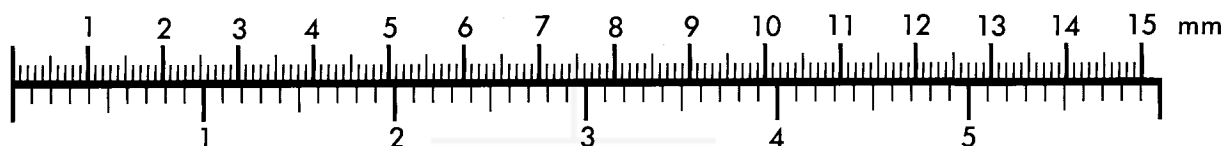
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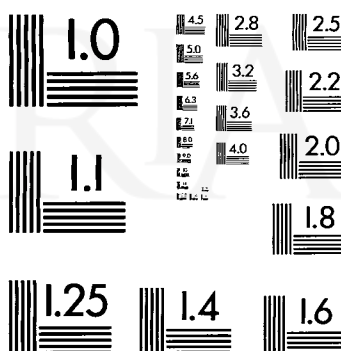
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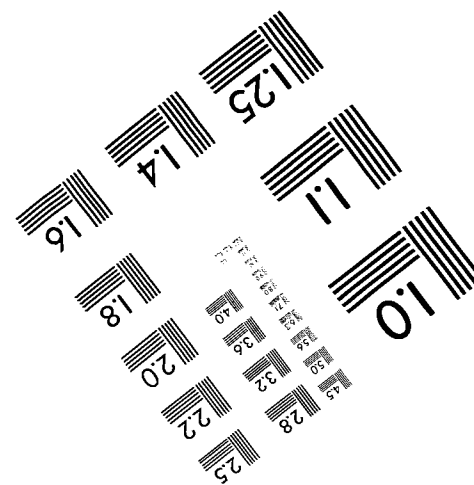
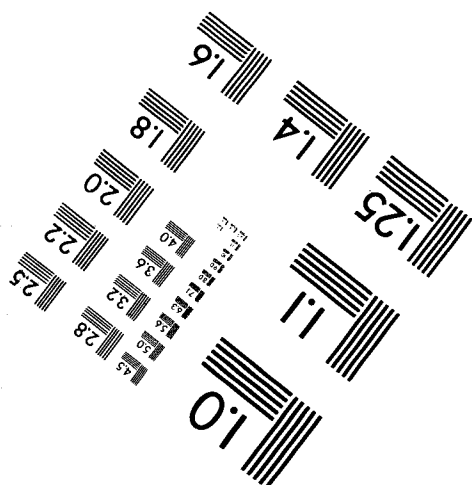


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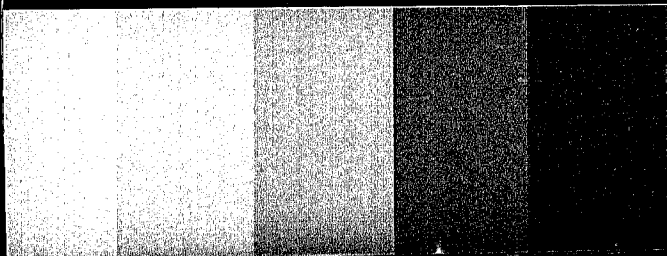
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Operator: Ms C. Waterloo  
Original: black & white

KODAK Gray Scale

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14 D 10/3

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Kilmacahill and Grange Sylvae (Grangesilvia), with particular reference to the castles, holy wells and the origins of their place names.

15 September 1839

6p.

24 cm

Included is a related memorandum, from L. Eiver, addressed to Lieut. Fenwick, concerning the traditions and antiquities of Grangesilvia.



8)  
Thos. A. Larcom Esq.

17/1/7)  
Thomastown Sept<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1839.

Dear Sir. I shall move to New Ross as soon as the weather will assume any thing like a favourable aspect. It rained so constantly yesterday that we could not venture out. The Messrs. Curry remain here for a few days longer to do the parishes lying south and west of Thomastown, after which they move to Newmarket, and thence, after a few days to Mullinavat. I shall move from New Ross to Waterford whence I will give them notice of what I <sup>shall have done</sup> ~~shall~~. Our next movement, after which, may be to Piltown or Carrick-on-Suire. I trust that the Clare Book, will be ready for us on the first of October.

*Preserved*  
Of the parishes of Kilmacahill and  
Grange Sylva.

The parish of Kilmacahill lying between the parishes of Gowran and Shankill is called in the native language Bill Mac Cathail, which means the church of the sons of Cathal, a name to which I have no historical reference whatever. W. Borroughs  
14/10/36

thinks that it means Michael's church, but from the manner in which the natives pronounce it, the signification could not be Michael's church by any means, nor do I believe that it means the church of <sup>st</sup> Macaule or Mac Tail, but it is highly probable that it received its appellation from the original founder, who was patronymically called Mac Cathail from his father like <sup>st</sup> Mac Dara in the west of Ireland; or perhaps from brothers who were called Mic Chathail, <sup>from their father</sup> like many other of the primitive Irish saints, witness the Mic Ness-sain of Inis Mac Nessain. &c. &c. If none of these derivations will do, we have but one more to offer, which <sup>may</sup> ~~might~~ be true, viz. that this church might have been erected by a family of the name Mac Cathail, and called after them like Kill-O'Derry near Philipstown.

No one can with any certainty say which of these derivations is right or wrong until some historical <sup>authority</sup> be discovered to put the matter beyond controversy. There is no holy well or other

19 (2)

monument near the church, from which it could be inferred that it was dedicated to any saint.

No part of the old church remains, it having been pulled down to build the modern little protestant church.

In the townland of Castle Kelly in this parish is pointed out the site of a castle (called Baisteán Uí Cheallaigh) from which the townland took its name. <sup>name of</sup> The descendants of the Kellys who lived in this castle are dwelling in the townland of Cloner not far distant. There is another castle in the townland of 'Paulstown' said to have been built by the same family. I have no record of this family of O'Kelly of Ossory, <sup>or Idone (supposing this a part of Idone)</sup> There were many families of this name in Ireland, as O'Kelly of Hy-Many, O'Kelly of Bregia, O'Kelly of Cualann, <sup>O'Kelly of Offaly</sup> and O'Kelly of Leix, but I don't find any O'Kelly placed in Ossory, unless <sup>he</sup> it be O'Caollindhe of Ihercon. But the O'Kellys who were located here are called O'Ceallaigh by those who speak the ancient language. This puzzles me much, for wherever I turn to look for an explanation of it I am beset with difficulties, for if I grant that tradition is correct in making O'Kelly the ancient chief of this district and the ~~builder~~ founder, as tradition avers of the <sup>monaster</sup>

14/10/10/3(11)



(7)<sup>20</sup>  
monastery of Gowran, I cannot find any written man-  
-ment of the fact, and if I suppose O'Kelly in  
this instance a corruption of O'Caelluidhe  
I am still beset with difficulties for O'Caelluidhe  
is placed in Iborcon by O'Heerin, a territory ly-  
-ing many miles to the south of Gowran in  
which the O'Caelluidhes - anglicised, no doubt,  
Kellys - are now numerous. But the same  
writer makes O'Danoghoe the ancient chief of  
the territory of Gowran. Who then were these  
O'Kellys and when did they settle here?

of Grange Silva.

Situation. This parish is situated on the east side  
of the County in the Barony of Gowran and  
belongs not to the diocese of Ossory, but to  
that of Leighlin. It is bounded on the north  
by the parishes of Shankill in the County of Kil-  
-kenny and Wells in Carlow; on the east by the riv-  
-er of Barrow; on the west by the parish of Gowran  
and on the south by the parish of Powerstown.

21  
(5)

Name. This parish is called Wood Grange in an old document quoted by Archdall. Its present name is a remnant of the monkish mode of Latinizing the names of places, of which another instance occurs in Ballyprior magna, and Ballyprior parva in Island Magee in the County of Antrim.

The writer on this parish in Mason's Parochial Survey imagines that the word Grange is of Irish origin, and derived from Graine, a grain of corn. But though I agree that the Irish has a root from which it might be formed, I deny that the word existed in Ireland before the arrival of the Anglo-Normans. What will those who believe in Vallancey's derivation of New Grange say to this? It does not occur in the Irish annals, ~~parish~~ or any other Irish MS. that I have ever seen, and I therefore conclude that it is of Anglo-Norman origin in Ireland; for though the Irish had the word ḡrāine, a grain, they never had the word ḡrāineach till they borrowed it from the Anglo-Norman Grange or Grangia which

14/10/10/3 (iii)



(5) which is explained in the old Law Glossaries as signifying a barn, granary, farmhouse or hay-gard. The word which the <sup>ancient</sup> Irish had to express these were raball or rcioból, gabulum or <sup>and</sup> horreum, ioclam, a depository for corn or haggard; but the word gráinneach is not found in their Brehon laws or any other documents. It may be further remarked that when the Irish language borrows a word from the English it changes g soft into r, thus:

Grange	gráinneach
danger	dainréar
Stranger	rgráinneach
Change	rínearl. &c. &c.

It appears therefore from every analogy that the word gráinneach never existed in Ireland before the arrival of the Anglo-Normans.

It may be further remarked that the word is not found entering into the names of places in any part of Ireland not conquered by the ~~Irish~~ English till the reign of Elizabeth, such as Tirconnell, Tyrone, Fermanagh. In a word it is not found any where but in the English pale.



23 (7)

pale, and those parts on which the early Anglo-Norman settlers impressed the Sigma of their possession and institutes.

The writer in Mason's Survey states that there are no monasteries castles or inscriptions in this parish, but a Rath on the borders of the County of Carlow.

There is (however) the site of a church in the townland of Upper Grange. and a piece of land in the townland of Barrowmount called Killeen in which there must have been a little church from which the name was derived.

There is nothing else worthy of attention in this parish but the ruins of Lord Galnry's castle in the townland of Upper Grange and the fort of Dun Inge on the very boundary of the County of Carlow. This is one of the chain of forts on the trench of Raduffe locally called the Gripe of the Pig, shewn by Mercator on his Map of Ireland. See Shankill parish.

14/10/10/3 (14)

24  
#7  
The Rev<sup>d</sup> W. K. Borroughs states that two small  
graves were, some years ago, discovered at  
this path about two feet under the surface  
beside each other, the one that of a child, the  
other that of a full grown man. These graves  
were neatly flagged at the bottom and sides,  
one was 18 inches long and 14 high, the other  
3 feet by 18 inches. In each was found an  
earthen vessel of baked clay, which ~~was~~<sup>was</sup>  
broken by the carelessness of the diggers. The  
bones were not charred by fire."

This is a fine fort and formed one of  
a chain which seems to have separated  
two important ancient territories. If, how-  
ever, this chain of forts connected by the  
the gripe of the pig or the trench of Raduffe  
formed the boundary between the territories  
of Gabhran and Idrone, it is difficult  
to assign a reason for the fact that in  
forming the diocese of Ossory the parish  
of Shankill was not made a part of it, for  
this trench certainly formed its east boundary.  
your obt<sup>servt</sup> D. O'Donovan



I beg to call your attention to the remains of an old building at the letter O. on trace M<sup>ts</sup> Le Francesilva. It is said to be the ruins of an old Monastery, for which I have no other authority than the tradition existing about it in the country: which is: that previous to the building of the Abbey in Graigue the monks chose this as their first site but owing to some spell or witchcraft that operated against them they were unable to proceed: it is said that whatever they built in the day was thrown down at night: they then changed their intentions and removed to Graigue, where they founded the present Abbey - I have asked Mr Burray for information on this subject but he could give me nothing further than a repetition of the tradition connected with it - It is my own opinion that it was not a monastery but one of those Galway Castles so numerous in this part of the country: and that when the house (now in ruins) called Borsakille house

14/10/10/3(V)



(127) 126  
house was building the castle was thrown down  
for the purpose of using the materials in  
the building of the former: there is but a small  
portion of this building remaining but quite  
sufficient to confirm me in the opinion  
that it was a distinct building from  
Brockhill - The small grave yard  
yard at about 8 or 10 chains East of this  
had its origin the whim of some of the  
Jones family being anxious to have himself  
buried here, erected a small vault, & enclosed  
the small piece of ground marked on trace  
as a grave yard in which a few only of  
the servants of the family were interred.

The vault is erroneously considered by the  
country people to be the remains of a  
church it is about 18 by 13 feet from  
out to out with a small Gothic window  
on the north side & a door on the East  
end. South of this and immediately  
adjoining there is a ~~small~~ piece of land  
containing about 10 or twelve acres under  
the denomination of Killeen which I think  
takes its name from the circumstance  
of this small grave yard adjoining it  
if not I can find no other reason that

will agree with the meaning of the word <sup>27</sup> Killin  
which is a "small church" <sup>or grave yard</sup> while it is  
improbable that it should take its name  
from a grave yard not I believe of more  
than forty years standing as a name  
given at that period would more likely  
have an English than an Irish idiom

Mr Burroughs says that Mount Loffus was  
formerly called Mount Ealon

Mr Burroughs requests that you will  
make the following notice said to be prepared  
by the water of the well called in Irish "Loka-  
Malaska" the subject of enquiring by the  
branch of the survey with which it is connected  
as well as to have all the traditions  
collected about this Malaska as he says  
there are several wells dedicated to him  
through various parts of Ireland: his reason  
for being so anxious about it, is, that there  
is a great resemblance between the mode  
of treat of its virtues, & that of the Red  
Water of the Africans

The well is near Old Seighlin I think  
it is in Dr Byrnes work

Copy of a note of its virtues given me by  
Mr B.

"Well near Old Seighlin called in Irish

14/10/10/3(VI)



\* This is perfect nonsense for all the Shankills in Ireland are in Irish  
pen-orth, i.e. vetus cella sine ecclesia. 1828

Iska Malachla - a curious tradition exists  
as to some peculiar virtue the water of this  
well has for discovering thieves - the mode of trial  
is this - a glass of water is handed to the suspected  
individual - If he drinks it having sworn falsely his  
mouth tradition says will change its place and  
open under his ear and so remain while he lives.  
If frightened by superstition he refuses to drink  
he is considered the guilty person -

Mr Burroughs says that he is of opinion that the  
orthography of Kilmacaile should be Kilmichael  
which would signify "Michael's church" altho' he says  
that common usage as well as the books  
of the Diocese all spell it Kilmacaile.

He also says that the Parish <sup>name</sup> Shankill is spelled  
in some of the documents St. Kille but this he says  
is wrong it should be Shankill which means John's church.

Since writing the above I have met with  
the following inscription on a tomb in Douke-  
shay.

D.O.M.

Edmundus Butler Eques auratus illius  
nobis primis vice comes de Galmoy, Dominus de  
Longrange, Barrowmounth Ballyagan &c.

This would indirectly imply that there was a  
castle in Barrowmounth as well as Ballyagan &  
Longrange. The name Galmoy should be written  
in both those places for the ruins of the old castles  
instead of Gormoy & Galmoy as I believe they  
were written on the traces.

Lieut. Denwick

Penins



**END**

**14 D 10/4**

**O'Curry, Eugene**

**Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Burnchurch, with particular reference to its early church, round tower, holy well and the origins of its place name.**

**15 September 1839**

**3p.**

**25 cm (i); 24 cm (ii-iii)**

RIA

RIA

14/01/04(i)



\* It is known by this name *cesmipuntii* *latifolia* throughout  
 the southern part of the County  
 J. O. D.

Thomastown 15<sup>th</sup> September 1839

J. A. Lancom Esqr. R. E.

Sir,

Burnchurch

The parish of Burnchurch in the barony of Shelleigh is bounded on the north and northeast, by the parish of Grange, and north and northwest by the parish of Grove in the barony of Shelleigh; on the east by Danesfort; on the south and southeast by Kells parish; on the south and southwest by Carlston parish; and on the west by Tullamain parish all in the barony of Shelleigh.

See Kells Book.

The name of this parish is quite intelligible without any explanation here. The inhabitants call it in Irish *teampall loigisthe*\*, *teampall loigisthe*, i.e. Burnchurch, but how or when it was burned they know not.

14/10/4(n)

31  
The walls of the old church remained  
till pulled down about twenty years ago  
to supply materials for the present Protestant  
Church. There is a large and much  
frequented burying ground here."

There is a holy well about a quarter  
of a mile south east of the graveyard,  
called ~~(coban san dallan)~~ Tobar San Dallan,  
i.e. Saint Dallan's Well, at which a patron  
is still held on the first Sunday in the  
month of August.

It is rather strange to find this well  
dedicated to Saint Dallan, the writer  
of the *Amra Chollaim*, or *Eulogy on*  
*Coluinkille*, and whose churches were,  
one at Rill dallan in the County Louth  
where he was venerated on the 14<sup>th</sup>  
September, the day of his death; the other  
in Dalraidhe.



There is an old castle a little to the east of the grave yard, 29 feet by 26, out and out, having a doorway, and door well locked on the east side. It contains 10 windows and 32 loopholes, all built up with well cut stones.

There is a round tower at the distance of twenty yards to the east of the above, measuring 60 feet in circumference, the door on the south side. This must have been a flank tower to the court yard which evidently joined it at either side of the door. It is about 40 feet high, having 5 windows and 5 loopholes. The door being locked prevented my seeing the interior

of the name of the doorway of Shillilagher I <sup>can</sup> find nothing satisfactory as yet. The people here

14/10/10/H (m)

call it *Baruntachs Shiolochar*, *Baruntachs Shiolochar*, is the Barony of the descendants of *Eochair*; but it is not easy to know whether they are right or wrong, as *Eochair* is a name that we have not met in the Irish genealogies.

I remain Sir your obedient servant

Engene Curry.

**END**



**14 D 10/5**

**O'Curry, Eugene**

**Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, concerning the history, religious traditions, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Callan, Killaloo (Killaloe), Tullamain (Tullamaine) and Earlstown, with particular reference to their early churches, castles, burial grounds holy wells and the origins of their place names.**

**15 September 1839**

**13p.**

**24 cm**

**Included are related extracts from Lanigan's 'Ecclesiastical History of Ireland'.**

34  
Thomastown 13<sup>th</sup> September 1839

J. A. Larcom Esq. R. E.

Sir,

*Barony of Gallan*  
The parish of Gallan in the  
Barony of Gallan and County of Kil-  
Kenny, is bounded north and northwest  
by the parish of Killaloe, east by Fullmain,  
and Earlstown parish all in the barony  
of Shillogher, southeast by Mallardstown  
parish, south and southeast by Boolagh  
parish, the two latter parishes in the barony  
of Kells; West by Mullinahone parish  
County of Tipperary and barony of  
Slieveardagh. See namebook.

The name of this parish is not of ecclesiasti-  
cal origin. The name is derived from  
a monarch of Ireland named Niall  
Cailne who was drowned here in

1470/10/5(i)

(I think) the <sup>9th</sup> century, on his return from an expedition into Munster<sup>#</sup>. They still shew the spot in which he was drowned, near the bridge of Callan, and from him the river takes the name of *Abha an ríogh*, *Alba an Ríogh*, i.e. the Kings River.

The territory of Callan, according to O'Riada's topographical poem, belonged to the *O'Gloiairín*, before the Norman invasions; but I could not trace a single person of that name in or about the town of Callan. ~~not mentioned~~

Take the following notices of Callan from Archdale & Camden.

# There is another place in the north of Ireland which lays claim to this distinction. &c.



Cullane

County  
of  
Kilkenny

A market town of incare appearance  
in the barony of Kells, and a corporat-  
ion: sending two representatives to parli-  
ament; it is situated on the Kings  
River and was formerly a walled town  
and of great note.

Augustinian Friary

A friary for Augustinian Eremites was  
founded here as some writers affirm  
by Hugh de Mapilton, who was bishop  
of Ossory from 1251. to the year 1256. (K):  
but the real founder was James father  
to Peter Earl of Desmond; James died 16<sup>th</sup>  
April 1457 and was interred here (V)

This friary was repaired in the year 1461 (m)  
William O Fogarty was the last prior.

(K) Thady Dowling's Annals. War. Mss. vol 34. (V) War.  
mon. Cartes Introd. p. xlv. (m) Allemande.

14/10/10/5 (11)

ms. Inquisition y<sup>e</sup> Sunday next after Whitsunday  
 end of ms. XXXI Henry VIII finds that he was seized of  
 a church and heltry, a dormitory, hall, three  
 chambers a store a kitchen &c with three  
 gardens and some closes containing three  
 acres, the whole in a ruinous state, and of  
 no value, besides reprises; he was also seized  
 of three messuages a bake house, two gardens  
 and one acre of meadow annual value  
 20 s 8d Irish money besides reprises (m)

ms. Inquisition 10<sup>th</sup> November XXXII. Q Elizabeth  
 end of ms. finds that She was also seized of a water  
 mill in ruins called the New Mill, and  
 a small parcel of pasture grounds adja-  
 cent, called the Inch being half an acre  
 of lands of small measure annual  
 value 2 s 8d Irish money also of a parcel  
 of land within the liberties of Kallane,  
 called Gortmraghere, containing one

(m) Chief rememb.

Shang

standing on the fourth of an acre of lands of great measure which was also concealed by the same, and valued at 40 Irish Money (o)

This priory with three gardens containing three acres and three perches with an acre of meadow in Callan, was granted 13<sup>th</sup> December 1537 together with the abbey of Athapel to Thomas Earl of Ormonde (p) See Athapel, in the County of Wexford

The tower and walls of this priory still remain, and it is probable that the bones of the founders were laid in the wall, under two Gothic arches which yet stand near the east window

## Chantry

In the parish of Church of Callan were two chantries under the invocations of

(o) Chief Comm. (p) Auditor General the

14/10/10/5 (m)



the Holy Trinity and St Catharine; they still exist and are called chapelries; the chaplain must be in holy orders, and attend visitations &c. The presentation, if we mistake not, is now in lay hands.

The nave of this church with its fine lateral aisles, still remains in good preservation; the choir is now the parish church and the cemetery of the founders family overgrown with moss and ivy, adjoins the choir.

Callano.

Callano a market town of mean  
appearance on the Kings river in the  
barony of Kells before the river was  
a corporation and borough, formerly  
walled round and of great note.

having withstood Cromwells united  
forces for some days 1649. It contains  
530 houses and 2229 inhabitants<sup>m</sup>

It had a house of Austin Friars,  
founded by James father to Peter earl  
of Arundel who died 1487. and was buried  
here in the wall under two Gothic arches.  
still remaining near the east window.

the tower and walls of the church remain  
{ Tighes Stat. Survey p 464 } Roach<sup>2</sup> 348.349.  
14/10/10/5 (iv)

of the parish church, whose nave with its  
 its aisles are still in good preservation.  
 the choir serves as the church and the  
 cemetery of the founder of two chantries,  
 now called chapelries, and served by  
 one chaplain. is overgrown with moss  
 and ivy adjoining to the choir. It received  
 a charter from William earl Marshal  
 in 1217. with extensive privileges, as  
 may be judged by its commencement.

Concessi burgensibus meis de Callano  
conmodas libertates quas decet burgenses  
habere et michi licet conferre. There  
 is a distillery here but no trade or  
 manufactures. George Agar was created  
 Baron

{p Archt 349. Campbell M.C.Y.} & Inghis Stat. Survey 1162p



Barons Ballanc of Ballanc June 6<sup>th</sup> 1790. ruins of  
of castles are interspersed in the town  
Two miles and a half from the town are  
ruins of one castle.

Mr Wilson 2236

14/10/10/5

203  
B  
The present remains of antiquity in the town of Gallan are those ecclesiastical ruins mentioned by Archdale, namely the Augustinian priory and the parish Church, "which remain precisely as he describes them; and two old castles said to have belonged to the Butlers, and the remains of another at the south end of the town called (cuipo ispapann ie) Pierce's Court, from Pierce Butler the builder and occupier of it.

It is melancholy (and disgusting) to see with what (savage) indifference (and vandal destruction) the burying ground in, and about, the Church of the Holy Trinity has been, and continues still to be, treated. Nothing meets the eye without and within

14/10/10/5(v)

44  
but prostrate and broken tombs and  
tombstones, but more especially within  
all the fine tombs and sculptured  
tombstones with few exceptions are de-  
stroyed <sup>or</sup> ~~and~~ broken. Most of the  
Flags bear date of the reign of Eliza.

The the Protestant Church of the  
town is attached to this ruin (it is  
the former <sup>choir</sup> ~~church~~) while there is neither  
wall nor door to the yard.

These buildings are too complicated  
for any description from me, wherefore  
I must refer you to Mr. Wakemans  
sketches.



43  
X

There is a large Mount on the east side of the river a little to the north of the town, "but I could collect no traditions at or other account of it, tho I have little doubt of its having been raised to commemorate the death of Riachaille or Bailne, if this was the place of his death.

There is an old church and burying ground in Beuilleach (townland as it is called) in this parish. The church is 20 feet nine inches by 20 feet 9 inches, as it stands at present but it must have been larger, and probably stretched to the castle, between it and which, and joined to both the Roman Catholic Chapel now stands. The part of the church which remains is the east end, through which door has been opened that forms the only

46  
# entrance to the chapel. The wall is 3 feet 10 inches thick, and of the same age with the castle.

The castle which has a modern doorway, with a door and lock in the west side, is 23 feet nine inches by 20 feet 4 inches, and about 30 feet high, out & out, having a little helpy and bell erected on its west side wall for the use of the Chapel. The name of this place, leuailloch, is derived from an old word of lofty branchless trees which stood here long ago; cuaillo, leuail, meaning a withered branchless tree, and often applied to a childless tall old man and to the fleshless bones of the human body.

It is strange to me that this place is not to be found among the townland names of the parish of Callan. Is



47  
18

it marked on the plan, if not it should be;

There is a patron held here on the first Sunday in September, but they have no remembrance of a patron saint.

There is a graveyard called Kilbride (or Kilbridget) in the townland of Kilbride, and a holy well near it, but not frequented now as it formerly was by devotees. There is an Ash tree growing on the ditch of the burying ground, on the south side, 21 feet 9 inches in circumference at the foot, and 16 feet eight inches at 7 feet from the ground.

There is a head stone in the east side of the burying ground, near the road, having the following inscription tolerably well cut, in the Irish language and Characters.

F2  
14/P/10/5(vii)



Pe élaí na cloíche na ccóola go tiam.  
 Go mairglocaíó buaball dúirgíche an domáin;  
 Tá corp eirpordúide fial fulam  
 don éadóíobal gloiaic ra suíhobáin.  
 Almac míceal pe na uet  
 da éoinna ó fearcáin y puaicet,  
 Al beán máire le na táb  
 y clann amlaíbe cúpa eoin.  
 Suíó oppa a leigícheom éna bia  
 ruairneár ppopúide ran ppoáicet neamda. Amen.  
 De go doncaíó ra suíhobáin mo átaí ran mb 1808. 70  
 b. dorr. máire mo mátaí ran mb 1797. 26 dorr.  
 De go ho go tríur cloícheíompa amlaíbe suíhobáin.

Translation.

" Under the flat of this stone in heavy sleep,  
 " Until awakened by the last trumpet,  
 " Lies the body of a sound, generous Christian  
 " The melodious Irishman, Donogh O'Sullivan.  
 " His son Michael beneath his breast  
 " To protect him from rain and cold.  
 " His wife Mary by his side  
 " And the <sup>chief friend</sup> clan Suliffe sweet and beautiful.  
 " Pray for them pious reader  
 " Eternal rest in the heavenly Kingdom. Amen.

49  
17

" Donogh O'Sullivan my father died in  
" the year 1808. aged 70 years. Mary my mother  
" in the year 1797, aged 26 years. There also  
" died young three children of mine  
" Amhlaoibh O'Sullivan.

The man who caused the above inscription to be engraved, died himself within the last two years and was buried in the same grave. His death is recorded on the same stone, but in the English language and Character, the Old Irish spirit of O'Sullivan having died with him. He for a great number of years maintained the Character of a great Irish scholar but this inscription does not do much credit to his Irish or other literary acquirements. He wrote his Christian name, Burnphory in English, but it should be written Amhlaff or Auliffe. He

14/10/10/5 (viii)

made a very large and good collection  
of ancient and modern Irish manuscripts,  
all of which have been lately purchased  
by Messrs. Dodges and Smith of College  
Green Dublin.

A stream called Abha Bheag, Abha Bheag, is  
the, little river, flows down by this burying  
place and falls into the Kings River, a  
little to the south of Callan.



Broughton

51  
X

## of the parish of Killaloo

The parish of Killaloo in the baronies of  
Cannagh and Shillogher, is bounded on the north  
by the parish of Rillmanagh and barony of Cann-  
nagh; on the northeast and east by the parish  
of Grove in the baronies of Cannagh and  
Shillogher; on the southeast by Tullamain  
barony of Shillogher; on the south by the parish  
of Callan and barony of Callan, and on  
the west by the parish of Ballingarry barony  
of Shiveardagh and County of Tipperary.

See the Name Book.

The name of this parish is of ecclesias-  
tical origin. *Cill dá lua*, *Cill dá Lua*, is the  
church or bell of <sup>da</sup> Lua, now softened  
down here, as well as at Killaloo in the  
County of Clare, to, *Cill á Lua*.

*Dá, or Dó*, and *do*, were familiar

14/10/10/5 (X)

32  
28  
prefixes to the names of favorite Saints by  
the old Irish; hence Maadhog, Da  
Chiara, Molua, Da Lua &c.

The name of the Saint in question  
was Molua, but his Church was always  
called Cill da Lua, or Da Lua's Cill.

There is a large burying ground at  
Killaloe, but no vestige of a Church. There  
was a holy well, called after Molua, a  
few paces north of it, but the present  
high road was passed over it many  
years ago, and its spring driven to  
find another vent a little to the  
south east, where it (however) attracts  
no veneration or devotion from the  
inhabitants of the district.

There is a patron held here still on  
the 4<sup>th</sup> day of August which is Saint Molua's  
Festival. [The patron is held on the Sunday after the 4<sup>th</sup>]

There is a wooden figure of St. Moluig preserved by a farmer named Michael Butler in the immediate vicinity of Killaloe. It is four feet nine inches high at present, of which the stumps of the legs make two inches. It is fourteen inches across the Chest, and but two inches in thickness, having no arms or back. It is dressed in a folding Garrock? with a stand-up collar, open in front at the neck. The head is bare, the nose mutilated, but the rest of the features are distinct enough. It is formed out of a piece of oak, which tradition says was dug up at the well; probably the Bile Tobair or ancient Well Tree. The figure formerly stood at the well, and was taken care of by a family of the name of Hayden, who would

14/10/5(x)



51  
29  
appear were the Perenachs of the  
place. This family derived a handsome  
revenue from the guardianship of  
Ould Molua, (as he is now called), but  
when the well was destroyed their call-  
ing fell away, and so they made  
a present of Molua to the grandmo-  
ther of his present owner, about 60  
years ago, and it has remained in the  
family ever since, and tho they feel no  
religious or superstitious veneration  
whatsoever for it they refused to sell  
or bestow it.

There is a small river called the  
Munster river running down from  
the Bog of Allen and separating this Co.  
from Tipperary, falls into the Kings river  
at the boundary of this parish with Callow.

There is another stream dividing the two  
parishes, near the burying ground, called  
at the bridge Ath Bhail Ni Chlumhain, i.e.  
the Ford of Ballycluan. —

53  
27

Broughton

Of the parish of Tullamain.

The parish of Tullamain in the barony of Shillogher is bounded north by the parishes of Killaloe, Grove and <sup>all in Bar of Shillogher,</sup> Burnchurch; south by Carlstown and Callan, east by Burnchurch and Carlstown, Shillogher barony, and west by Callan barony of Callan. See Name Book. (which I don't <sup>well</sup> understand).

The name of this parish appears to me to be of ecclesiastical origin. The natives call the place in Irish Tulamavon (pronounced Tullameen) which <sup>would</sup> mean the hillock or hill of Maon, which must have been so called <sup>if true,</sup> from a Saint of the name of Maon, but of whom I have no account from any authority. There is a large and much frequented burying ground here. There is also a holy well

4/10/10/5 (XII)



here called Tubber Marvin, or Marvin's well,  
having a very large Ash tree growing  
near it. It is not now visited for any  
devotional purposes.

---



Broughton

37  
25

## Of the parish of Earlstown.

The parish of Earlstown in the barony of Shillogher, is bounded on the north by Burnchurch and Tullarnain parishes, in the barony of Shillogher, on the east by the parish of Kells in the barony of Kells, on the south by the parish of Malpasstown in the barony of Kells and on the west by the parish of Gallan in the barony of Gallan. See Name Book.

The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin. The natives call it Baile an Earla or the town of the Earl, but who the Earl was they know not, but believe him to be of the Butler family. The <sup>ruined</sup> church of Earlstown stands in the townland of that name.

14/10/10/5 (XII)

55  
256 It measures 82 feet by 23 feet 10 inches,  
the walls remaining, excepting two small  
breaches in the side walls near the east  
gable, and the top of the west gable.

This is evidently a church of the 17<sup>th</sup>  
Century, and merits no particular description,  
having no remarkable architectural features.

There are two tombstones with Gothic  
inscriptions within the church near the east  
gable. The inhabitants call this church  
and place, *Doilig Narinnh a Domhair*, i.e.  
the church, or burying ground of the  
saints of the world; meaning by this  
that it was so dedicated; the first  
of November being the patron day.  
"There is a holy well a little to the  
westward of the church, called *Tobar*  
*na nfiobag*, i.e. the Well of the rags,  
from the quantity of rags left  
there formerly, and still, by its votaries."



59  
24

The Castle of Earlstoun, or as it is  
now called Newtown Castle.

There is another holy well  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile  
north east of the Church, called  
Tobar a bhinn, i.e. the well of the  
head, but why so called is not known.  
It is not now frequented for any  
devotional purpose.

There is another well called (Tobar  
Brighde, or) St. Bridget's well, about  
half a mile east of the Church, near  
Major Batley house. It is still  
held in veneration, but not visited  
for cures or devotion.

"The Castle of Earlstoun, or as it is  
now called, the Castle of Newtown.  
remains perfect in its outer form,  
measuring 21 feet by  $15\frac{1}{2}$ , walls 6



feet thick; containing one lofty vault  
at bottom; eleven loopholes and eight  
windows.

Portions of the walls of an old  
Castle remain in the townland  
of Castle enc in this parish.

I am Sir your obedient servant

Eugene Barry

**END**

**14 D 10/6**

**O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.**

**Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Kilree and Kells, with particular reference to their place names, early churches, holy wells and Kilree round tower and high cross.**

**16 September 1839**

**7p.**

**24 cm (i), (iii-vii); 6 x 16 cm (ii)**

**Included is an attached and related annotation by Margaret Stokes regarding the antiquarian remains at Kilree.**



2

61  
(11)

Thomastown Sept<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1839.

Dear Sir, This day we visited the parishes of Kilree and Kelly, which lie in the north east part of the Barony of Kelly. The day was foggy and dry up to 2½ P.M. but then a very heavy shower fell, which proved very disagreeable. The crops are in a wretched condition.

of the parish of Kilree.

Name. The name of this parish is now distinctly pronounced in Irish as if it were written Bill Righ, the church of the King; and the tradition preserved in the vicinity accounting for the name is, that it was called Bill Righ i.e. the church of the king from one of the kings of Ossory who was killed at a ford about ½ mile to the East of the church, called Killopsory, and

14/10/10/6(1) buried

(2) buried near a stone cross lying to the west of the church.

This church is dedicated to St. Bridget after whom a holy well lying to the north east of the church about one furlong is called <sup>Tobar</sup> <sup>Bridget</sup> Tobar Brighde. It springs from under a remarkable rock situated to the right of the road as you go from Kells to Kilree. Stations were performed, and a pattern was held at this well not many years since on St. Bridget's day, the 1<sup>st</sup> of February. Between this well and the church there is a stone called <sup>Glen</sup> <sup>Brighde</sup> Glen Brighde, in which St. Bridget is said to have left the impressions of her two knees and hands while praying; but the impressions in this stone are certainly the work of nature.

From these monuments it is obvious that this church was erected by or dedicated to St. Bridget, and that it was a church of importance will appear from what is to be said presently; but it is very strange that we have no historical reference to this church under the name

Hill Righ

Kilree - Rice Fraoie - Church of the Heath.

51- Brigia of Plain Insr on the Shannon.

Such crosses were not Sepulchral monuments

Margaret Stokes

14/10/10/6 (11)



Kill Righ, which seems a very ancient form of the name. Colgan in giving a list of the churches founded by or dedicated to St. Bridget in Ireland mentions two in the diocese of Ossory and in that district of it called the territory of Magh lacha. These he calls Kill Bhrighde major and Kill Bhrighde Minor. The name Magh lacha is no longer remembered as the name of a territory, and no such distinguishing adjuncts as major and minor, or mor and beg, <sup>their Irish equivalents</sup> are now remembered to, <sup>be or have been added to</sup> any Kill Bhrighde in the Diocese of Ossory. There are at present two churches in this diocese called after St. Bridget, but so far asunder as that they could hardly have been in the same territory unless indeed the territory of Magh lacha was very extensive; the one is situated in

14/10/10/6(m) the

64  
(4) the barony of Ida, and still distinctly called Bill Bhrighde, and the other about one mile west of the town of Callan.

Could the church called by Colgan Bill Bhrighde Major be this church of Kilree and his Bill Bhrighde minor, the Kilbride near

Callan? I think not, for we learn from <sup>30 years before Colgan</sup> the Royal Visitation Book of 1613, that Kilree was then distinctly called by that name.

"Ecclesia de } Rectoria impropriata. Nicholaus Jackson  
" Kilree Cur } Curatus minister legens Ecclia et Can-  
" residens } -cella reparet cum libro Communionis."

The Kilbride in Ida which gives name to a parish seems to be the Kill Bridge major of Colgan, but where his <sup>Kill</sup> Bill Bridge minor is it will be difficult to determine until the situation and extent of the territory of Magh Lacha be discovered.

The old church of Kilree though it looks modern, it having been remodelled and enlarged

not

68  
(5)

not many centuries since, still contains a considerable portion of the work of the tenth or eleventh century. It consists of Nave and choir like all the old Irish Damh liagg; the nave measuring in length  $28^{\text{ft}} 9^{\text{in}}$  and in breadth  $18^{\text{ft}} 8^{\text{in}}$  and the choir, which was much enlarged a few centuries since  $32^{\text{ft}} 7^{\text{in}}$  in length by  $19^{\text{ft}} 0^{\text{in}}$  in breadth. The walls of the nave are  $3^{\text{ft}} 0^{\text{in}}$  thick, and those of the choir, which are centuries more modern,  $2^{\text{ft}} 5^{\text{in}}$ .

There is a doorway in the west gable now built up and its characteristics entirely hidden from view on the outside by a buttress built up against it to prevent the gable from falling; but its characteristics appear on the inside. It is  $2^{\text{ft}} 9^{\text{in}}$  wide at the top and  $3^{\text{ft}} 2^{\text{in}}$  at the bottom, and  $5^{\text{ft}} 9^{\text{in}}$  from the present level of the floor. The lintel is a large limestone flag measuring in length  $3^{\text{ft}} 9^{\text{in}}$  and in depth  $0^{\text{ft}} 10^{\text{in}}$ , and seems to have extended the entire thickness of the wall. When this doorway was built up (as I have shown to be the case in many other churches) another was broken on the south wall within  $4^{\text{ft}} 9^{\text{in}}$  of the

14/10/10 <sup>west</sup> 6(IV)



(5) west gable. This is now reduced to a formless breach in the wall, but there is little doubt that it was in the pointed style. There was also a window near this doorway which is destroyed.

3 The original choir arch (mirabile dictu!) remains, and is semicircular. But at the time the doorway was removed to the south wall this was remodelled, not however by destroying the round part of the arch (as was the case in other churches) but by building a smaller arch in the pointed style under it. The original part of this arch is <sup>ft in</sup> 12.9 in height from the present level of the floor, and <sup>ft</sup> 13.4 wide, and the modern part <sup>ft in</sup> 11.2 from the level of the floor to the <sup>vertex</sup> apex of the arch, and <sup>ft in</sup> 9.6 wide. The thickness of the wall is <sup>ft inch</sup> 2.9½. The ancient part of this arch is built of grit stone chiselled and the modern part of lime stone hammered and very rudely constructed.

There are some rude modern windows in the choir but not worth description. There was a large window in the east which is decidedly modern and now nearly destroyed.

64  
57

There are three inscriptions of the 14<sup>th</sup> century in the Latin language, but I could not spare time to clean the stones to decypher them.

A short distance to the northwest of the west gable of this church stands a very ancient Round tower called in the Irish language throughout this county, Clai<sup>theach</sup> Chill' Righ i.e. the Belfry of Kilree. It is 50 feet in circumference at the base, and 9 feet in diameter on the inside. Its doorway faces the south, and is round headed measuring <sup>5</sup>5' 9" in height, <sup>5</sup>1' 9½" in width at the top and <sup>5</sup>2' 0" at the bottom. The wall is 4' 4" thick. This doorway is constructed of splendid blocks of granite while the rest of the tower is built of lime stone.

The first <sup>story</sup> floor placed under the doorway was dark; the second was lighted by the doorway; the third was lighted by a small window now much injured, placed in the west side about 28 feet from the ground; the fourth by a small quadrangular window formed of four rude stones, and placed in the north side; the fifth by a quadrangular

14/2/10/6 (V)



68  
(8) lar window placed in the east side; the sixth  
by 4 quadrangular windows <sup>nearly</sup> facing the four  
cardinal points. There appears to have been  
four other apertures over this sixth story  
immediately under the Benconer of the  
tower which is now destroyed. See Wake-  
man's sketch.

A ladder of ropes had been lately placed  
within this tower, by which one can easily  
climb to the top where a wooden floor  
is firmly fixed.

The tower is built of long lime stones flags  
of unequal size mixed here and there  
with some square blocks of the same stone,  
and a few blocks of granite.

About 60 yards due west of this tower  
stands a beautiful stone cross, which is evi-  
dently coeval with the tower and original  
church of Kibree, that is, the church erected  
here in the primitive ages of Christianity.



of which <sup>no part</sup> now remains.

69 (9)

This cross is rudely sculptured, but exhibits no heads or other forms of men or animals like the Crosses at Kells and (Durrow).

It is formed of granite and measures in height from its pedestal <sup>ft in</sup> 7.0. Its shaft is <sup>ft in</sup> 1.5½ in breadth and <sup>ft in</sup> 1.2 in thickness. From the pedestal to the arms measures <sup>ft in</sup> 3.9, ~~in~~ over the arm <sup>ft in</sup> 2.4, and across the arms <sup>ft in</sup> 3.7. Its pedestal is a fine block of granite <sup>ft in</sup> 2.9 by <sup>ft in</sup> 2.5, and 10 inches over ground.

This Cross is a very venerable monument perhaps coeval with Christianity in this part of Ireland. It is so firmly fixed in its pedestal that it is apt to brave the fury of the storms till the day of judgment. See Wakeman's sketch.

It surprises me much that we have no historical reference to this ecclesiastical establishment under the name Cell Righ. It was certainly a church of St. Bridget's.  
14/10/10/6 (N)

Broughton

## Of the parish of Kells.

This parish lying to the north of that of Kibree is called in Irish beannannus which is exactly the ancient appellation of Kells in the County of Meath. I have already given the derivation of this name in treating of Beannannus na Míche, which is locally translated Headfort with every appearance of correctness. We have no ancient Irish account of this Kells in the ancient Isory excepting the general allusion in the annals to the existence of several places of the name in Ireland, and the reason for which such a name was given them.

I examined the locality of Kells with some care to see if I could discover any traces of the ancient Kenannus, and I think that the moat near the chapel in the modern village, about 32 feet in diameter at the top and 60 feet

71 FF)  
above the level of the fields, is the original  
locality. The English town so called built by Geoffrey  
the son of Robert in 1193 lies a short distance to  
the East. Here are the splendid ruins of a town  
wall, square towers and a monastery, the  
description of which will occupy some days.  
I have left Wakemans memoranda to describe  
them as well as he can. The place is very in-  
teresting to the lover of Anglo-Norman an-  
tiquities.

I move now to New Ross.

Your obedient Servant

John A'Donovan.

14/10/10/6 (m)



**END**

**14 D 10/7**

**O'Curry, Eugene**

**Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of St. Canice's, St. Patrick's, St. Mary's and St. Maul's, with particular reference to their early churches, burial grounds, holy wells and castles.**

**16 September 1839**

**8p.**

**24 cm**

**With related extracts from Lanigan's 'Ecclesiastical History of Ireland'.**

24/

179

Thomastown 16<sup>th</sup> September 1839

Recd. 7 Oct.

J. A. Larcom Esq. R. E.

Sir

The parish of Saint Garice  
in the County of the City of Kilkenny, is  
bounded on the north by the parishes of Odagh  
and Ballinamara; on the west by the  
parish of Ballycallen, on the south by the  
parish of Saint Patrick; on the southeast  
by the parishes of Saint Patrick, Saint John,  
Saint Mary and Saint Maul, and on  
the east by the parishes of Saint John  
and Dunmore. See Namebook.

For the origin of the name of this  
parish I shall here quote from a  
letter of the late Charles O'Connor of  
Belanagare to General Valancey,

14/10/10/7(1)



disproving the correctness of Doct<sup>r</sup> Leawich's  
derivations of Kilkenny.

"Never was etymology put more on the  
rack! Yet no torture can wring from it  
the intelligence required. The original  
and translation are equally groundless,  
and the more inexcusable as the learned  
writer had, or might have true incontro-  
vertible information on this subject from  
our ancient annals.

"The Irish name of Kilkenny is cill  
ċáinmċ and it means literally the cells  
or oratory of ċáinneach, the first  
Abbot of Achad-boe in the sixth  
Century, as an ecclesiastic revered  
for the holiness of his life, several  
other Kells besides this of Ossory,  
were dedicated to his name  
and memory, and particularly,

" that of Kilkenny in Wexmouth; now  
" distinguished by the appellation  
" of Kilkenny West. This is the fact.  
" In asserting it Primate Usher  
" has followed the current of all  
" our ancient annals, and the  
" charge made to that great  
" Antiquary as adopting herein  
" a vulgar and groundless  
" notion is not just."

And thus Dr. Lanigan on the same.

" I need not tell the reader that the  
" city of Kilkenny has got its name  
" from a church having been there  
" dedicated to Saint Canice or  
" Kenney."

18  
" Yet Le dwich to shew his learning  
" would vain derive it from boile  
" (which he changes into Kyle) ken-ui, or  
" he says. wooded head near the river.  
" This is a truly wooden headed  
" etymology. Where did he find  
" that ui means river? He says  
" the natives call it bilcanuigh. Is  
" not that evidently the bell of canice?  
" The Doctor will not allow Saints  
" any where.!"

Ecclesiastical Hist. of Ir. vol. 2. p. 202.

Lilkenia: quod nomen bellam sine  
sanum Cairici denotat. Urher Prim-  
ordia. p. 957.



There is an old Castle in Bonnetstown townland, the north side of which remains to the full height, the other sides down to half the original height.

There is a cut stone on the road side in the same townland, not having a Latin inscription, nearly effaced, said to be in commemoration of the death of Edmond Grace whose funeral extended from this stone to Fullarow, a distance of 5 miles.

It is popularly called Bros Eamain Grás, i.e. The brogs of Edmond Grace.

There is a small bit of the walls of a castle in the townland of Cappagh.

There is a small, and rather slender Castle in the townland of Booly Sheen, averaging about 20 feet in height at present.

It is said that the three castles

176  
belonged to the family of O'Shea.

There is a small stream running down by Borslyskea and Leacain, called Bloithinn or the little stony stream.

There is a <sup>large</sup> burying ground, and a bit of the wall of a church in the townland of Drum deilgreach, i.e. the thorny ridge or hillock. Part of a Castle wall joins this ruin at the east end, and portions of a court or yard wall remain on the south side. There is a large moat a little to the east of this place, without any particular name.

The name of this Church or T. L. do not appear in the name book of the parish of Saint Canice, nor in any of the surrounding parishes.

There is a holy well a little to the west called Tobar a bhoinn i.e. the

78  
wele of the tree, from a large ash that  
grows over it." Stations were performed  
here long ago, but they are now neglected.

That this place belonged to either Saint Canice  
or Saint John, probably of old to the latter,  
may be seen from the following notice of  
St. John's Abbey, in Gough's Camden:

"There formerly belonged to this Monastery a  
house for their probationers on a high bank over  
the river or one, two miles from Kilkenny. It  
is now called Druimdelig, or Thornback,  
and is a burial place of note."

14/10/10/H(N)



79  
of the parish of Saint John.

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The parish of Saint John in the County of the City of Kilkenny is bounded on the north by the parish of Dunmore and Kilmademoque, on the east by those of Kilderry and Rathcoole; on the southeast and southwest by those of Blackrath, and Saint Patrick, and on the west by those of Saint Canice and Saint Mary, and by the River Nore between them. See Name Book.

The name of this parish is so well understood that it requires nothing in the way of explanation from me.

There is a holy well<sup>#</sup> in the townland of Johnswell, at which devotees from

---

# The popular Irish name of this well is Achadh na hEide.

88  
9  
from all parts of the County Kilkenny  
and some of the neighbouring Counties  
attended in thousands on the Patron  
day, 24.<sup>th</sup> June. A Turus here was deemed  
a certain specific against all diseases  
~~but~~ love and jealousy <sup>excepted</sup>. It was  
discontinued about 8 years ago, by the  
Command of the late Bishop Marum  
who was a great enemy to the honour  
of all the Old Saints.

"There is a burying ground here but  
no vestige of a church," There is  
a Catholic Chapel within the grave  
yard. A mountain stream  
runs down here, to which the  
natives give the name of  
"Abha bhuidhe or the Yellow river".

There is another burying ground  
but no vestige of a Church in the

14/10/10/7(V)

townland of Bawnfadda.

The ruins of a Church lie in the townland of Garry Croinn, in the Garden of the Free. The gables and small portions only, of the side walls remain. It was 69 feet long and  $23\frac{1}{2}$  broad. There is a window in the west gable, but it is so thickly covered with strong ivy, that none of its Architectural features can be seen. There are two curvilinear pointed windows in the east gable, 7 feet high and 3 feet 8 inches wide inside. The front broken away, but the arch stone in each, alone. It is rather a modern building remarkable for nothing but its having been <sup>often</sup> seen to go <sup>to</sup> the neighbouring stream to drink water, at night, and come back again. There is no burying ground here.

A few perches northeast of this ruin



stands a pillar stone measuring about 11 feet in height, 4 feet 8 inches in breadth and 1 foot three inches in thickness, with an opening through its middle near the top. They call this the long stone, in English, but Li'agan in Irish.

There is an old castle on the east side of the Vore in this parish, called by the inhabitants Lohay Castle. There is a burying ground convenient to it called by some Lohay burying ground, but others say it has no name. There is a Catholic Chapel within it.

Mr. Wakemans drawing of Lohay Abbey may follow at the next page—

Space

82  
K

## Of the parish of Saint Patrick

The parish of Saint Patrick in the County of the City of Kilkenny is bounded on the north by the parishes of Saint Canice and Saint Mary, on the northwest by the parish of Ballycollen, on the southwest by the parishes of Eastmeath, Saint Canice and Outrath, and on the south by the parish of Theastown, and on the southeast by the parishes of Blackrath and Templemartin, and on the east by Saint John. See Name Book.

The name of this parish like the preceding requires no explanation.

There is an old castle in the townland of Drakesland, supposed to have belonged to the Lyon family.

There is another old castle in the townland of Baldensrath, the top and a great part of the south, and

14/10/10/7 (iii)

eastern walls are broken away. There is no path near this Castle, from which it might take its name.

There is a circular castle within the City in this parish, 16 feet in diameter, about 24 feet in height at present, the walls 5 feet 4 inches thick.



85  
B

of the parish of Saint Maul.

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The parish of Saint Maul in the County of the City of Kilkenny, is bounded on all sides by the parish of Saint John.

There is an old burying ground here called in Irish (Teampall na <sup>prolong. male</sup> mball, Teampall na m-Ball, i.e. the Church of the limbs.

The origin of this name is very obscure to me, nor do I see any more reasonable derivation for it than that given by all the Irish speaking natives.

This parish contains but one townland.

14/10/10/7 (viii)

86  
Of the parish of Saint Mary.

---

The parish of Saint Mary in the County of the City of Kilkenny is bounded on the north and west by Saint Canice, on the south by Saint Patricks, and on the east by the parishes of Saint John and Saint Mault.

See Name Book.

The name of this parish needs no explanation. It has no rural appendages. —

~~I shall~~ send herewith accounts of <sup>and County</sup> the City of Kilkenny from several authorities; not being able to separate them, as they have not been extracted in separate articles.

For these Accounts

See end of  
Vol. 1 "Kilkenny  
Extracts"

**END**



**14 D 10/8**

**O'Curry, Eugene**

**Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from Pilltown, Co. Kilkenny, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Ballytobin, Donmaggin (Dunnamaggin), Coolagh (Coolaghmore), Killamory (Killamery), Kilmagany (Kilmaganny), Tullahaught (Tullahought) and Mallardstown, with particular reference to their early churches, burial grounds, holy wells and the origins of their place names.**

**23 September 1839**

**13p.**

**25 cm (i); 24 cm (ii-xiii)**

**ill; ink sketch of a carved stone at Killamery.**

RIA

14/0/10/8(i)

RIA

*Belagz tobm*



20  
Olltoun 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1839

T. A. Lanyon Esq. R. E.

87  
P.D. 26<sup>th</sup>

Sir,

Broughton  
The parish of Ballytobin in the  
barony of Kells and County of Kilkenny,  
is bounded on the north by Mulladstown  
parish; on the east by the parishes of Kells  
and Donnemaggie, on the south by Coolagh  
and Kilmaganny parishes, and on the  
west by Coolagh parish. See Namebook.

The name of this parish is not of eccle-  
siastical origin. It is derived from  
the Anglo Norman family name of  
Tobin, and means simply Tobinstown.

There is an old church in ruins in the  
townland of Ballytobin, having no other  
name but Ballytobin Church. The  
walls remain to their original height,

14/10/10/80

2 containing a broken headed doorway in the west gable, the sides of which remain to the height 5 feet 6 inches, built up of middle sized, cut brown grit stones. It is three feet in breadth. There is a <sup>Square</sup> window in the south side near east gable, 2 feet 8 inches high and one foot wide on the outside, built up of Cut Limestone. The place of the window in the east gable is built up with modern masonry, as are the other window and the door, by the proprietors of the land, for their own family sepulture.

There was a large burying ground here till about thirty years ago the proprietor Mr. Barker leveled it with the rest of the field. This church is 36 feet by 24 out and out.

89  
3  
Bungtown  
Of the parish of Mallardstown.

The parish of Mallardstown in the barony of Kells, is bounded on the north and north-west by the parish of ~~Dunkerron~~ Earlstown in the barony of Shillogher; on the west by the parish of Callan in the barony of Callan; on the southwest by the parish of Coolagh in the barony of Kells, and on the east by the parish of Kells in the barony of Kells. See namebook.

The name of this parish like the preceding is derived from a family of the name of Mallard who were formerly lords of the soil.

There was a little Church on the town-land of Lower Mallardstown, called by the natives Teampall geat, i.e. White Church, but the farmer on whose farm it stood had just rooted up the last stones of the foundation

14/10/10/8 (iii)



99 When we visited the place a few days ago. It measured 36 feet 16.

There is a small graveyard, still in use, at this place.

Broughton

### Of the parish of Donmaggin.

The parish of Donmaggin in the barony of Kells is bounded north by parish of Kells; east by parish of Kibree and north-west by parish of Bullytober, all in the barony of Kells. South-east by Parish of Knocktopher, south by Aghavilla, both in the barony of Knocktopher. South-west by Kilmaganny in the barony of Kells. See namebook.

The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin. The Irish name is Dún na mbogán, is the fort of the soft eggs. There are three old Danish forts on the

townland none of them bear the name of the parish, nor do the natives know any thing of its origin.

The ruins of a church stand in the T. L. of "Domnamaggin", measuring 48 feet by 21; the north wall remaining to the full height, the west gable to the same height with it; a bit of the south wall remains near the east end, and the east gable level with the ground.

There is a square window, 18 inches by 12 in the west gable, built with unknown stone, in front; broken on the inside.

Six feet from same gable, in north wall is a square window, 3 feet high 2 1/2 wide inside; 2 feet 5 inches high and four inches wide on the outside, built like the other of unknown stones.

Five feet from the above window, in the same side is a pointed doorway

7 feet by 4 feet 4 inches. Seven feet from the door, in the same side is a square window 4½ feet by three inside, 2 feet by four inches outside. Eleven feet from this window, same side, is a round topped doorway, arch built of thin unhewn stones, 6 feet by 3½ inside, 5 feet three inches by 2 feet four inches in front. The wall which is built of very large stones, some of them 6 feet long, is three feet three inches in thickness.

The shaft of a stone cross stands 8 feet to the north of the middle of the ruin, measuring 2 feet nine inches in height, 1 foot 6 inches in breadth and 8 inches in thickness.

The pedestal is 1 foot nine inches high, and three feet four inches by 2½ feet. Portions of the arms and top remain on the ground near it. There is a holy well about 300 yards west of the ruin, called (Tohar San Lionairt, in Irish, and) Saint Leonards well in English.)



93

There was a spation held here formerly, on  
Saint Leonards day, but what day that was  
no body now remembers. They have no  
Irish name for this Church but Teampall  
Dun na mbogán, i.e. Church of Dunnaonaggin.

There is a large burying ground attached to it.

"Small portions of the side walls of  
a church remain in the townland of  
Danganmore, 18 feet asunder, but  
its length cannot be ascertained. They  
have no Irish name for it but Teampall  
a Dairgin, i.e. Church of Dangan, or  
of the fort, castle or fastness. A small  
burying ground attached."

## of the parish of Coolagh.

The parish of Coolagh in the barony of Kells, is bounded on the north and north west by Mullinahone parish, barony of Slieveardagh, County of Tipperary, and Killauro parish in the barony of Shelleigh, on the east by the parish of Callan in the barony of Callan, and the parish of Mallinstown in the barony of Kells; on the south by the parish of Kilmaganny in the barony of Kells; on the west by Killymore parish in the barony of Kells and Mullinahone parish in the barony of Slieveardagh, in the County of Tipperary.

In my letter on the parish of Callan I was led, by the misrepresentation of the people to state that the town and Church, Chapel and Castle of Coolagh were in that parish. I now wish to correct that mistake.

95  
9

The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin, but derived according to local tradition from a wood of bare or branchless trees which formerly covered the little hill on which the Church stands. For description of this unimportant place see my letter on Gallan, which contains all that has been collected of the parish.

Broughton

of the parish of Killamory

The parish of Killamory in the barony of Kells is bounded east by Coolagh parish, south east by Kilmaganny parish; south by Tullaught parish, all in the barony of Kells, west by Grangemuckler parish, north by the parish of Mullinahone, both in the barony of Slieveardagh and County of Tipperary.

14/5/10/8(v)



96  
The name of this parish is of ecclesiastical origin, but so nearly does its variations as pronounced by the natives, approach to the names of two different saints that I must refer its identity to future investigation. Mr. O'Donovan is of opinion that the name is, Kill Samraigh, or the Church of Samrach, while the people pronounce the name, Kill Surach (or the Church of Surach) in the vernacular, and know not why it is called Killamory in English. Certainly Killamory, the anglicised form has much a greater resemblance to Kill Samraigh than to the other.

Kill Samra is mentioned in the Irish Calendar at the 5<sup>th</sup> of December, and Surach, the son of Gunach on the 17<sup>th</sup> of February. There is no patron day remembered in the parish, and the well at the churchyard is dedicated to St. Nicholas."

The foundation, between three and four feet high, remains on the south east side of the churchyard or burying ground, measuring 23 feet by 18, walls 2 feet nine inches thick, this part would appear to have been the Quire of the Church, as a vestiges of some more extensive building may be traced, projecting to the west from it. There is a yew tree within the area of the <sup>Quire</sup> (Quire), five feet in circumference, and two white thorns of good growth near it. The graveyard is about 30 yards north of it, having a fine stone cross kerol, resembling the one at Kilree, in the middle of it. It measures 9 feet three inches in height, of which a mitre at the top makes one foot. The arms are three feet ten inches across. The shaft 18 inches by 14 at bottom, 13 inches by 12 under the arms, and 12 inches by 8 at top. It is strongly and firmly set in a pedestal

14/10/10/8 (viii)

three feet three inches high, and three feet ten inches by three feet solid. The cross is ornamented in somewhat the same manner as the Cross at Kilree. There are Stations performed here on Good Friday, but it is frequently visited by persons afflicted with head ache, on which occasion the mitre, which is loose, is taken off the cross and put three times on the patient's head, at the same time reciting some prayers, after which a cure may be expected to follow. There must have been a mitre on the Cross at Kilree too, as a square pyramidical tenon projects from the top upwards, for which we could not account until we saw the other.

There is a stone lying flat, near the foot of the cross to the north, having the figure of a cross engraved on it, and an Irish inscription. The following



Sketch will give you some notion of  
its appearance.

108  
74  
original inscription than an original inscription itself. The name of the person is the same, but spelled wrong in the second place, where e, is put for i, and also in the word Annmainn or sout, the second a, and the final n, are left out.

The letters are quite distinct, and no mistake can occur in copying them, to an artist or good Irish writer.

The stone is of the common cold mountain kind, ~~of~~ five feet one inch long, one foot nine and an half inches broad and about 6 inches thick. There is no local history of it remaining with the inhabitants.

The letters are a little more than 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height and but lightly engraved.

101  
15  
" There is a moat about ten perches to the northeast of the burying ground, 16 yards in diameter at top, and about twenty feet high.

They have no name but Killamory Moat.

There is an old church in ruins in the townland of Rospanemy, having both gables down to the height of three feet, the south wall and 18 feet of the north wall remain to the original height. There is a broken doorway in the south side, and a broken window in each wall near east gable.

" The burying ground is now neglected, all the interments being made in the parish Chapel yard.

There is a butt of a castle in the townland of Old Castle. There are two pinnacles on the hill of Windgap, the one called Carrac na gCapall or the rock of the

14/10/10/8 (18)



106  
houses, the other barrain an t-seipéil, or  
the rock of the chapel. Windgap itself  
is called by its proper Irish name, Bearna  
na gaoithe.

The following account of this  
Church <sup>ie. of Killamery</sup> is from Arch. date vol. 1. p. 24.

About five miles south of Callan, in the barony  
of Kells St. Gobban (of which name there were seven  
saints) presided as we are told over a 1000  
monks and governed the Church of Killam-  
ruidhe, near Sliabh na mban-leifour, now  
called Slainge a man in Bicarthin (c).

This saint was interred in the Abbey of  
Bluain ednech or Blonenagh in the  
Queens County. See Togh-da-Gobha in  
the County of Down.

Killamery is now a parish Church in the  
diocese of Ossory.

---

(c) a small territory in the western part of Ossory.

Archdale is borne out by the Irish  
Calendar, <sup>5 Decr</sup> in placing Saint Gobban  
at Killamrack, but I cannot understand  
how he introduces the territory of My-  
Cairthin into the subject at all,  
and he is entirely wrong in placing  
that territory in Ossory. My-Cairthin  
or Cairin, was anciently D'Mengher's  
Country, and contained the mountain  
now called the Devils bit, in the  
County of Tipperary, so that neither  
in family name nor local situation  
does it lie within the ancient  
Kingdom of Ossory.

I find among the extracts sent  
out here, the following reference to  
Bill Lawraigh, but from what  
authority is not mentioned.

1048  
Anno Domini

1004 Domhnall, the son of Skill,  
abbot of Gille Samhnaighe died. 4 Masters

There can be but little, if any, doubt  
that the man whose name appears  
on the above tombstone was some  
ecclesiastic belonging to the Church,  
for the stone, if I am right in making  
the east end the head, and if I am  
not right the inscriptions will read  
the wrong way.



105  
19

Broughton

Of the parish of Kilmagany.

The parish of Kilmagany in the barony of Kells is bounded on the north by the parishes of Killarnoy, Coolagh & Ballytobin in the barony of Kells; on the east by the parishes of Donnamaggin in the barony of Kells and Aghavilla in the barony of Knocktopher and Fiddown in the barony of Inverke, on the south by the parish of Downy in the barony of Inverke, on the west by Tullahaught and Killarnoy parishes in the barony of Kells. See Namebook.

The name of this parish is of ecclesiastical origin. The present form of the name is a very good anglicising of the original which is Cell Mocheanna.

is the Church of Mocheanna, who  
according to the Irish Calendar was a  
virgin whose festival was kept on the  
29<sup>th</sup> January.

There is no vestige of the old  
church of Killmogeanny now, the pre-  
sent Protestant Church having been  
built on its site some short time  
ago. There is a large burying ground  
here still.

There is an old castle in the  
townland of Girioth in this  
parish, and another in the town-  
land of Bluain mic Seain buidhe,  
is the bloom of the son of yellow  
John, whose name they think was  
Walshe.

They show the site of a castle

137  
at Castle Bala which they believe  
to have been called, as well as  
Ballyhale in Broctophen, after ~~an~~  
A well Walsh of the Welsh  
mountain in this district."



193/2

Dr. Broughton

## Of the parish of Tullahaught.

The parish of Tullahaught in the barony of Kells is bounded: on the north by the parish of Killamory in the barony of Kells, on the east and south east by the parish of Kilmaganny, barony of Kells. On the south and south west by the parish of Downing in the barony of Iverk and by the parish of Eastliffe in the barony of Iverk, and west and north west by the parish of Newtown in the barony of Iffa and Offa. See name book.

The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin. The natives

call it Tullach Shocht in Irish,  
which in English means - difficult  
hill or height, a name well borne  
out by the steep and difficult  
road which of old led up to  
it.

The only remains of antiquity  
discovered in this parish are Kil-  
macoliver, a buryingground in the  
townland of that name. Another  
buryingground in the townland of  
Leamoge; the site of an old castle  
in the townland of Mealaghmore  
and a moat, 40 feet diameter  
at top and about 16 feet high, in  
Tullahaught townland.

Your obedient servant

Erasmus Curry  
14/D/10/8 (XIV)

**END**



14 D 10/9

O'Curry, Eugene

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from Pilltown, Co. Kilkenny, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Knoctopher, Derrynahinch and Aughaviller (Aghaviller), with particular reference to their place names, burial grounds, early churches, towers, castles and Knocktopher's Carmelite friary.

24 September 1839

12p.

24 cm

ill; ink sketch of an inscribed standing stone in Coolmore, Knoctopher, Co. Kilkenny.

Included are related extracts from Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum'.

21/  
Piltown 24<sup>th</sup> September 1839.

J. A. Larcom Esq. R. E.

Sir,

The parish of Knocktopher in the barony of Knocktopher and County of Kilkenny, is bounded Serpoint Church, Derynahinch, Kilkeasy and Aughavilla parishes in Knocktopher barony; by Donnamaggin and Kilree parishes in Kells barony and by the parish of Stonecarty in Shillelogher barony. See Namebook.

The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin. The present form of the name is a slight corruption of the original Irish which is knoc a tochar, and means simply Hill of the Causeway. The meaning of the name is still well understood in the district, and they believe that it is derived

14/12/10/9(i)

116  
From a causeway of large stones which formerly led across the stream in the village, before bridgeworking was as general as it is now.

"There is an old and much frequented burying ground here in which stands a small tower," ~~measures~~ about 36 feet high, of a square form to about the height of 30 feet, but octagonal from that up. It is 12 feet one inch by ten feet three inches in the clear, the walls three feet three inches thick. There is a round headed doorway in the south side, 9 feet by 3 feet eleven inches in the inner arch or actual doorway; nine feet ten by five feet four in the second arch, and ten feet two by 6 feet four in the third or outer arch. The two front circles are supported by two slender pillars at each side something like the door of the Church at Freshford, but not looking so old. I have some doubts of the antiquity of this door, and I rather think it an imitation of some older thing than old itself.



113

but my opinion in matters of this kind is  
but of very little value. The ~~current~~ tower has but  
one vaulted floor, about 12 feet high. It has  
a modern octagonal broken roof. There is a  
circular window and square loophole in the east  
side, and a loop in each of the south and west  
sides. There is a circular doorway in the north  
side of equal dimensions with that in the south,  
but quite plain. There is a square doorway over  
this, and the appearance of walls projecting  
from the sides to the north would induce  
one to believe that this tower was the entrance  
to some kind of establishment, but  
whether lay or ecclesiastical I cannot take  
upon me to say.

There is a piece of a wall a little to the north  
east of the tower, running from north to south sixteen  
feet, about 24 feet high and three feet three  
inches thick, containing a pointed window  
about nine feet high and three feet  
two inches wide on the outside; about

14/5/10/96

twelve feet high and five feet nine inches wide on the inside, all built up with finely cut stones, but its mullions are destroyed.

That this is part of the Carmelite priory founded here in the year 1356, by James, the Second Earl of Ormond, there can be no doubt, and it is believed here, and I think properly that the priory extended across the present high road, and that the mansion of Sir Hercules Langrishe was built on or within its precincts, and the well of the priory, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is supposed to be that which now supplies the mansion with water. There was a patron held at a place formerly called. Buil Creanntoige in the recess of the Killy, near this well on Trinity Sunday.

Bear Archdale, <sup>on</sup> the Carmelite priory of Knocktopher:

Knocktopher

This town which gives name to the barony is situated some miles west of Kilkenny and is a borough sending representatives to Parliament

A. D. 1356 James the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Arundel founded a priory here for canons or white Friars under the invocation of the virgin Mary (w)

1396. Henry Brown was prior. for this year as prior of Knocktopher he received a grant of two parts of the temporalities of the see of Osory, then in the Kings (Edward III) hands (t) William was the last prior.

Inquisition taken one Tuesday next after the feast of St Anne mother of the blessed

(w) was now, (x) chief remond

virgin

14/10/1900



XXXIV. Henry VIII finds that the last wardour  
 was seized of the said manor containing  
 two acres a church and bellry, a chapel  
 adjacent thereto a chamber with two  
 cellars two castles an hall called the  
 praytor, a dormitory with a castle and  
 two cellars a kitchen and bake house  
 and two orchards within the precincts  
 annual value besides reprises 3*l*. also  
 three messuages seven gardens and one  
 acre of meadow in Knocktopher annual  
 value besides <sup>reprises</sup> 15*l*. three acres of meadow  
 in Knocktopher called Mongowallins annual  
 value —, two parks in Knocktopher. called  
 the Brockards annual value besides reprises  
 4*l*. a parcel of land in Knocktopher called  
 the clonynys. annual value —. — acres of  
 land in Knocktopher called the gortnet —

nelly is fields

<sup>277</sup> <sup>269</sup> 116  
 Gartnetulliesfide, annual value besides  
 reprises £. an acre of meadow near Aln  
 & 1/2 an acre of meadow near Aln  
 & 1/2 an acre of meadow near Aln  
 containing 4 acres 1/2 park containing  
 1/2 an acre adjoining one of the woods,  
 and 7 acres of pasture adjoining the  
 other called Garvanismac both in  
 Knocktother, and of the annual value  
 besides reprises of 19. 1/2. two acres. ———— see in only

117 280 270  
in Graigne annual value besides  
reprises 6.2. — acres of arable in  
Ballygyrdery alias Grange Madanston  
and Garrane O Dowgadd. and 6 messu-  
ages 4 cottages 100 acres of arable in  
Ballygyrdery alias Grange Madanston  
and Garrane O Dowgadd and —

in Knocktopher annual value besides  
reprises 20. 20 acres of bog and copse  
called Monacorogan and eighty acres  
of mountain in Knocktopher. Bally-

neodan. Ballyhede Graigne Ballygyrdery  
~~see in orig~~ — Ophane and two messuages  
a barn 2 gardens and 15 acres of arable  
called Kyscland in Ophane annual  
value besides reprises 2.4. all in the  
county of Kilkenney (m)

end  
of  
ms.

William

(m) Chief rememr.



William was the last prior as we  
 learn from John Bale who was bishop  
 of Ebor in the reign of Edwards VI.  
 to whom we are indebted for the following  
 anecdote. — "In going says he from Abingford  
 to Dublin I rested at Knocktover, at  
 supper the parish priest called Syr Philipp  
 described unto me the house of the white  
 Friers which sometime was in that towne  
 concluding in the end, that the last  
 prior thereof called Wyllyam was his  
 natural father. I asked him if that were  
 in marriage? he made answer. No for  
 that was (he sayd) against his profession (xx)

This priory with its appurtenances is  
 all the lands messuages &c in Madens-  
 ton. <sup>or here</sup> Knocktoffer, Ballywoodane, Ballyhode  
 Gragganarran, Dougade and Ballygd-  
 yr

(xx) John Bales vocation to the bishoprick of Ebor (p. 18.)

14/10/10/9(v)

Ballygodyrney alias Grange belonging thereto, were granted 24<sup>th</sup> October XXXIV Henry VIII. to Patrick Barmwell. for ever in capite, at the annual rent of 4. Irish money (V).

A small pedestal of a small stone cross stands in the east side of the burying ground, and the cross itself was lying near it until lately that it fell into a neighbouring vault.

There is a part of an old Chapel with a broken stone altar, also standing near the east side.

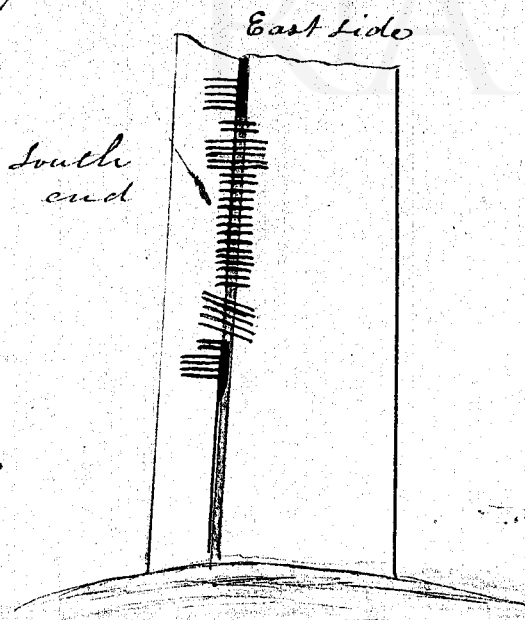
There is a moat about 40 feet high, and 16 yards diameter, at top, on the south east side of the burying ground, upon which anciently stood a castle, part of which may still be seen in the north west side. This castle, if local history be right, was battered down by Cromwell, being at the time the residence of Griffin Walsher.

I am very much inclined to believe that this moat, as well as those of Kilkenny, Callan, Kells, Innisleigh &c. are not of Pagan or ancient Irish origin, but have been built by the Anglo Normans, for what particular purpose I will not take upon myself to say.

14/10/10/9(v)



In the townland of Coolmore, about a mile south of the village of Knocktopher, in the middle of a ploughed field stands a Liagan or upright stone measuring 7 feet two inches in height, four five to 6 feet in breadth and one foot three inches in thickness. It has a remarkably even surface all over, the south east angle or edge of it a little battered, & rounded, having lines rudely cut on ~~in~~ it with a very blunt edged instrument as follows:



Here surely is some attempt of an

124  
13

Ogham inscription, but whether from the rough manner in which the edges of the angle was rounded off so as to leave the intervening points of the words indistinct, or whether from the unskilfulness of the engraver, the middle part of the inscription is not intelligible by any ogmatic rule that I am acquainted with.

I forgot in my letter of this day to you, to bring this Stone under Mr. Wakernans notice, you will please put it on the list.

"The ruins of an old Church stand in Sheepstown townland," measuring 41 feet by 16 feet ten inches. The southern half of the west gable is down to the height of from 6 to ten feet, and fifteen feet of the middle of the north side wall down to the height of 4 feet.

14/D/10/9(VII)

There is a circular headed doorway in the west gable, seven feet high, of which the arch makes one foot six inches; three feet wide at the springing of the arch and three feet three inches at bottom, built up all through with very well cut brownish grit stone, the arrises slightly cut off, and without any appearance of a door <sup>having</sup> basin to it at all.

There is a window 21 feet seven inches from the west gable, in the south side, five feet 8 inches from the ground, three feet ten high, and two feet one <sup>high?</sup> wide on the inside, of which the rectilinear <sup>pointed</sup> arch made one foot; one stone of which forming its half only remains. The outside is entirely broken, but its breadth could not have been more than three inches I should think.

Four feet east of this window, in the same side, is a pointed doorway, seven feet



by 2 feet nine and an half inches inside;  
6 feet nine high and two feet wide on  
the outside. The eastern side <sup>of the doorway is</sup> built up of  
the same kind of stones and in the same  
manner as the door in west gable, the  
other side and top built up of small  
thin stones, and both evidently of a  
more modern period than the side  
~~first~~ mentioned.

There is another broken window in the  
same side, three feet wide and 4 feet  
6 inches from the ground; one large  
cut stone like those already mentioned  
remains in the side of it next the gable,  
in front.

There is a curvilinearly pointed window in  
the east gable, 3 feet 6 inches from the ground,  
eight feet eight inches high and 4 feet 6 wide  
inside; five feet eight high, nine inches  
wide at top and 8  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches at bottom outside.

14/10/10/9 (viii)

This window is totally different in style and material from the other architectural features of the Church. The stone is of the limestone kind, the mortar fresher, and the stones all round it in the walls smaller than those in the other parts, which are remarkably large, and naturally square, laid without much regard to level courses. The inhabitants never heard any other name for it but the Church of Sheepston.

There is a fine spring well called by the natives Tobar a Hine, a little to the south east of Sheepston Church, but it is held in no sanctified veneration.

There is an old castle in good external preservation in the townland of Coolmore, and the butt of a fine old castle, 40 feet or so high in the townland of Tighballum.

"The ruins of a church stand in the townland of Kilmur, consisting of Nave and Choir, the former 36 feet by 18 feet six inches; the latter 19 feet 9 inches by thirteen feet. Portions only of the extreme gables and of the sides of the Choir remain, exhibiting no architectural features but a broken window in the east gable; a few of the cut side stones of which remain. The remains on the whole appear to be those of an edifice of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century. The townland has its name, it is said, from a gentleman named Carl Simpson who was killed by a fall from his horse while hunting near this place. There a pretty large burying ground attached to the ruin."

14/D/10/9(IX)



127  
46  
Lancey

of the parish of Sughavillers.

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The parish of Sughavillers in the barony of Knocktopher is bounded by the parishes of Knocktopher, Kilkeasy, Lisnaticue and Fiddown in Knocktopher barony; by Fiddown in Inck barony and by Kilmaganny and Dunamaggin in the barony of Kells.

The name of Book

The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin. The present form of the name is a slight corruption of the original, as still retained by the inhabitants, who call it Ath a Bhiolair is the Ford of the Water Cresses. The present anglicised form would mean the Field of the Water Cresses.

The butt of an ancient Round tower, say 30 feet in height, <sup>in the burying ground</sup> stands here, having a circular headed door in the south side about 13 feet from the ground, closed up with modern

masonry, built with cut grit stone like the door of the tower of Kibee, but from its height I could not well ascertain its dimensions.

There is a small rectilinearly pointed window at the top of the south side, the arch formed of two stones. There is a doorway opened in the east side at bottom, 5 feet high, 2 feet eleven inches wide, and built up in front with cut grit stone. It will be easily seen that this door is not of the same age with the rest of the building. The tower is 5 1/2 feet in circumference and 8 feet ten in <sup>inches</sup> in diameter, the wall being three feet eleven inches thick.

The wall is built of well squared blocks of mountain granite, varying from 8 inches to a foot in thickness, and from a foot to two, and from that to five in length.

There are some vestiges of the foundation of a building, running from west to east near it on the north. There is an old castle standing a few yards northeast of the tower,

within the churchyard, 34 feet 10 inches by  $15\frac{1}{3}$  <sup>ft. in.</sup>  
having a vault about 30 feet in height, the castle  
itself being about 56 feet high. Another dwell-  
ing place joined this castle on the west. The  
principal door was on the north side. It  
is believed here that this castle was built  
by the Leomeford family, from whom the  
place passed into the hands of the de  
Montmorency. I endeavored to detect  
some of the stones of the top of the tower  
in the walls of this old castle, but have  
not been able, and I wonder what  
could have come of them, for if the  
tower had been ever finished to its proporation-  
ate height there must have been a great  
heap of its ruins to be disposed of some-  
where. There is a well in the same  
field called (Tobar Breannain i.e. St.  
Brendan's well), at which stations  
and a pattern were formerly held, but



Some think it was on the 11<sup>th</sup> of Aug.  
 The day is not now remembered. There is  
 a burying ground near the Chapel of Ruggian-  
 town, but no vestige of a church."

There is a large living rock in the town-  
 land of Booleyslas called Carraic Frios

There was a pillar stone <sup>standing</sup> in castle moor  
 townland formerly, but it is now prostrate.

131  
20  
Of the parish of Derrynahinch.

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The parish of Derrynahinch in the barony of Knocktopher, is bounded by the parishes of Serpoint west, Kilbeacore, Kilkeary, Knocktopher, and Serpoint in Knocktopher Barony, and Innistigoe in the barony of Gowran. See name Book.

The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin. The present form is a good anglicism of the original, Daire na h-innise, i.e. Grove of the Inche, or bank of the river.

A small river runs from south to north the greater part of this parish.

The ruins of the Church of Derrynahinch with a graveyard attached, stand in the townland of that name, measuring 42 feet in length by 17 in breadth. The walls remain perfect, having a small square window near the top of the west gable.

There is a circular headed doorway in the north wall 13 feet from west gable, the arch only remaining, built of well hammered stones,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet high and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide in front. There is broken window in the same side near the east gable. There is a pointed window in the east gable, three feet three inches high and nine inches wide in front. There is a closed window in the south side five feet from the gable. There is a Yew tree on the south side of the church measuring twelve feet in circumference.

On the same townland is one of those ancient stone inclosures called Leaba Shíarmada is Ghráine i. Domnall and Ghráine's bed.

It is of an oblong form, having 8 ~~stones~~ upright stones on the south side, 6 on the north and one at the west end, the stones varying from 4 to 6 feet in height and to three feet in breadth.

14/10/10/9(xii)



The foundation of an old church stands in the townland Kilcreedy, measuring 42 feet by 16, but retaining no architectural features.

There is a stone standing a few feet north east of the ruin, 5 feet high, 4 broad and two thick. There is part of an old castle in the townland of Castlebar<sup>m</sup>. There a castle in good external preservation in Ballyhale with a Roman Catholic Chapel and burying ground attached.  
[See sketch.]

I remain sir your obedient servant

Eugene Barry

**END**

14 D 10/10

O'Curry, Eugene

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from Pilltown, Co. Kilkenny, concerning his recommendations for William Wakeman, who was due to make sketches of antiquities in Kilkenny for the Survey.

25 September 1839

1p.

19 cm

RIA



134  
Pilltown 23 September 1839

J. A. Sarcin Esq. R. E.

Sir,

We will be able to leave  
this for Waterford (where <sup>we</sup> will stop  
to finish the County) on tomorrow;  
and where you will please direct  
any commands for us after this  
day.

When Mr. Wakeham is at Knock-  
topher Swift he would make a  
accurate a drawing or possible  
of the Pillar Stone which stands  
in a field on the road side  
in the way to Coolmore Castle,  
about half a mile from Knocktopher,  
14/D/10/10

taking particular care to make a fac simile of the lines engraved on its south east angle.

He will also have to visit the burying ground of Killkeeran, 3 miles north of this, where there are two broken crosses and one not broken.

It would be better for him to come here at once from Knocktopher, and he would be within sufficient reach of Seac an Sgail and Killkeeran.

Let all the papers for Clare be ready. The manuscript of the Ways of Thomond is

at the Royal Irish Academy, as are also some extracts from the Book of Seacain and Mr. Virbisi; let these all be brought together and stitched in one vol. ready for transportation.

I am Sir your obedient servant

Engelbarr.

Extract of a former letter from Mr. Barry dated Pittown 23<sup>rd</sup> Sept 39 respecting proposed sketches by Mr. Wakenham.

"I wish that Mr. Wakenham would be instructed to visit the following places and make sketches of the objects here mentioned viz Sheepstown Church near Knocktopher; Aghavillar Round Tower; The Croft at Killamory west of Callan; The Cromleach of Lack an Sgail near Mullinavat; The Ruins of Inisteaige; The old Church of Clonemary beyond Inisteaige."

**END**



14 D 10/11

O'Curry, Eugene

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from Limerick, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Kilkeasy, Rosinan (Rossinan), Lismatigue (Lismeteige) and Killahy, with particular reference to their early churches, holy wells, burial grounds, castles and the origins of their place names.

28 September 1839

8p.

24 cm

Included are related extracts from Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum'.

Limerick 28<sup>th</sup> September 1839

J. A. Larcom Esq. R. &.

Sir

The parish of Kilkeasy in the  
Barony of Knocktopher and County Wick  
is bounded by Aughaville, Knocktopher,  
Derrynahinch and Lisnattigue parishes.  
See Name Book.

The name of this parish is of ecclesiastical  
origin. The present form of the name  
is a good anglicism of the original; Kil  
keise, is the Church of Keis (pronounce  
Kéisk) but who this Keis, was I am not  
able to say, as I have no reference from  
any authority to the place or person. I  
believe it to be a woman's name,

14/10/10/11(1)

1857  
The ruins of the old church of Kilkeany stand in the townland of that <sup>name</sup> measuring 43 feet by 18. The south wall, together with fifteen feet of the north wall at the west end and the west gable stand all to the height of about fifteen feet. The east gable is down to within three feet of the ground. There is a broken doorway in the west gable, one side only of it remaining, consisting of three slender pillars like those of the door of the church at Freshford.

This doorway is filled up with modern masonry for the purpose of a Ball alley.

The pillars are of grit and have a very ancient appearance. At the distance of nine feet from west gable, in south side is a low pointed doorway 6 feet by 5 feet eight inches inside; five feet by four outside. A broken window near east gable in same side. Walls 3 feet thick and the stones very large. Small graveyard.



## Of the parish of Killahy.

The parish of Killahy in the barony of Knocktopher is bounded by the parishes of Lisnatiague, Kilbeacore and Rosinaw in said barony; by Kilmacow & Rathkeeran in the barony of Iverk, and by Monkeely parish in the baronies of Knocktopher and Iverk. See Name Book.

The name of this parish is of ecclesiastical origin. The present form of the name is a good anticism of the original, Bill Eathadh, as called by the natives, that is the church of Eathadh or Eathadh.

"The ruins of an old church lie in the townland of Killahy," measuring 33 feet 9 inches in length, and 19 feet 8 inches in breadth. The south side wall remains to the height of eight feet, the remaining

14/10/10(11)

140  
4  
parts varying from two to seven in height.

There is a pointed door and a broken window in the south side.

There was a Patrow held here formerly but the <sup>day</sup> on which it was held is now forgotten.

They shew the site of an old castle in the townland of Coolagh.

There is a very fine spring well in the townland of Red acres, called Tobar a bhaisg ie the Well of Easter.

Archdall makes mention of Killaghy, and supposes it to be the place of that name in the barony of Brannagh, but neither that nor this answer the description of his Killaghy. Hear what he says:

# Killaghy

County  
Wick

St. Senach, the elder son of Conmacne-  
allot of Leacanadarke and afterwards  
abbot and bishop of Kill-achad-dromfada  
died of the plague March 21 A.D. 548.  
being as we are informed 120 years old.  
He was interred in this abbey and  
St. Engusius then visited him in his  
retiring "Perquinquagenos sanctos monachos  
cum 12 peregrinis, qui cum St. Senach  
& Senach presbytero, St. Senach senior  
episcopo, & 12 episcopis qui quiescent  
in Killachad-dromfada in regione Hy  
Gailge; in loco in antiquis sacris per  
Jesus Christum" (m)

Conry places this monastery in this  
(m) Set SS p. 160. 191. and 748

County  
Wick



and assigns its foundation to the  
year 548 (11) There is at present an  
appropriate colony, called Killybeg in  
the barony of Kesh, situated about  
ten miles north west. from Killybeg and  
which, as we suppose, was this ancient  
colony.

## Of the parish of Kilbeacon.

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*Summary* The parish of Kilbeacon, in the barony of Knocktopher, is bounded by the parishes of Kilkeany, Derrynahinch, Listerling, Rosinaw, and Killahy, in the barony of Knocktopher. See Name Book.

The name of this parish is of ecclesiastical origin, signifying the church of Biscán or Baccan, of whom there were many or Piscán, but who or what this Biscán was I have no account of.

"There is a large burying ground near the new Protestant Church of Kilbeacon, and another at the Roman Catholic Chapel; both at Mullinavat." In the latter is a headstone erected to the memory of Walter

W. B. (W)



and Margaret Delahunty, who died, the former in 1821 and the latter in 1822. Beside the English inscription at top, the stone has the following in the Ogham Character, or ancient Branch. Ogham of the Irish, put on by the late James Scovry of Dublin, the son-in-law of the above Walter & Margaret, who himself is buried near this stone.

I must defer inserting this inscription till I go to Dublin.



In the townland of Ballynoony, near  
Baile- Iriona is the town of the mill,  
stands a large stone, ten feet five  
inches high, varying from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 feet  
in breadth, and one foot thick. They  
have no name for this stone but

Leac mhor, is the large flag. There  
was a large cairn here which was  
removed many years ago, and under  
which were discovered several small  
graves (like those lately found at  
Athade in the County Leath) con-  
taining eight urns, which, they say  
here, were again buried at the instance  
of the parish Priest.

On the same townland is a large  
grave. It is twelve feet long and  
four feet wide. It was originally en-  
closed by a <sup>lines</sup> fence of large standing

24/10/11(V)

stones, three of which remain on the north side, about the middle, one on the south side, and one at the east end. They vary from three to four feet in height, inclining very much inwards. There is another place of the same name and character about half a mile northeast of the latter, two of the stones only remaining upright; and half a dozen or so lying prostrate.

There is a holy well dedicated to Saint Luke in the townland of Smithstown, at which pilgrimages and patronies were held till within the last ten years, on Saint James' day. The well <sup>is</sup> now closed up, and not frequented for any religious purpose.

Summary

147  
H  
of the parish of Rosinaw.

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The parish of Rosinaw in the baronies of Knocktopher and Ida, is bounded by the parishes of Killahy, Kilbeacore, and Listerlin in Knocktopher barony; by Kilbride, Kilcollum and Dunkito in Ida barony; and by Kilmacow in the barony of Iwerke. See Namebook.

The name of this parish may be presumed to be partly of ecclesiastical origin. The name evidently in the original is Ros-Fhionáin i.e. the wood of Fionan. There are several saints of this name mentioned, with their localities, in the Irish Calendar, but the present place does not occur among them.

A small bit only of the south side of the church of Rosinaw remains now.

14/10/10/11(VI)



The mail coach road from Dublin to Waterford passes through the middle of the Church, destroy<sup>ing</sup> both it and the old burying ground, excepting the small bit of a wall just mentioned. No other antiquarian remains exist in this parish.

149  
43

of the parish of Lisnatiague.

---

Lisnatiague

The parish of Lisnatiague in the barony of Knocktopher is bounded by Aughavalley, Kilkeary, Derrynaburch, Kilbeacore, Killybeg and Monkealy parishes. see Name Book.

The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin. It is derived by the natives from a Moat that stands here, which they call in Irish Lisnatiague i.e. the Port of the son of Leige.

They assert here that an old Church stood in the townland of Lisnatiague, and that part of the wall remaining still, they have not been able to discover, do the surveyors know any thing about it. A bit of the wall of a Castle standing in the townland of Knockmelan is the only matter of Antiquity to be found in the Parish.

14/2/10/11 (VII)

The barony of Kintalphe comprehends  
the greater part of the district known as  
the "Walske Mountains, and which  
contained the following castles according  
to the tradition, viz. Castlebarney, Knock-  
maclan, Baile Inneona, Innse an bhairn,  
Ballinacoola, Templeonum, Kilbeacon,  
Ballyquin, Harristown, Ballyhale  
(Bally-Hawell). Of those castles - Castle-  
barney, and Ballyhale only remain in  
any thing like preservation.

There is an interesting account of  
the Walsh family preserved by Dr. John  
Mac Fieas, translated by him, from the  
History of the family, originally written in  
Latin by Walsh. I wish this  
account and the pedigree of the  
family to be copied and sent to



157  
1/2  
me as early as can be. It will  
be found among the pedigrees of  
the Anglo-Norman families near  
the end of the book.

I am in your obedient servant

Eugene Lewy

14/10/10 (viii)

**END**

**14 D 10/12**

**O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.**

**Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Limerick, concerning the progress of his work on the Ordnance Survey in Co. Kilkenny.**

**29 September 1839**

**2p.**

**24 cm**

**Included are references to his discovery of a 'curious original parchment' relating to the Gaul Bourke of Gaulstown, Co. Kilkenny.**



10)  
Limerick Sept<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1839.

Dear Sir,

Please to send us the books of the County of Clare as soon as possible. I suppose we begin with the barony of Burren and work our way to the south as usual in other Counties.

We have a few parishes in the County of Kilkenny still to write about, and I have to write about the ancient topography of that County; but I thought it better to come on to Limerick <sup>at once</sup> in order that the Messrs Curry might attack Clare, their native County, without any delay.

Mr. Hardiman has published that part of "Pope Nicholas's Taxation" relating to the diocese of Killaloe; please to have it

14/10/12(1) copied

Trace of  
Worm Survey  
presented and  
Speed, ready

copied for us without any delay from the report  
of the Commissioners of the Irish Records, and  
also to send us all the ancient maps and his-  
torical extracts relating to the County of Clare.

I have discovered very curious original parch-  
-ments signed by the hand of my ancestor "the  
Gaule Bourke" of Gaulestown, of which I shall  
send you copies. I discovered them among the  
family papers of Sam<sup>l</sup>. Boyce Esq. formerly of  
(<sup>anciently Gaulestown</sup>)  
Bishops Hall in the County of Kilkenny. To me  
they are truly valuable documents, and in a histo-  
-rical point of view they will be viewed by  
the lover of local history as unique in their  
kind, and as well worthy of preservation.

I cannot attempt to clear up the ancient topo-  
-graphy of Ossory until I receive the extracts  
from the Book of Survey and distribution  
which, I hope, are now ready for me.

Mr. Wakeman, has not, as I anticipated, been  
able

able to keep pace with us, and I do not know where he is at present. The last memoranda I left for him <sup>were</sup> ~~was~~ dropped in the Post office at Thomastown. I told him, when he would have finished what I had pointed out in that letter to write to the office in the Phoenix Park and that he would there learn what he would have next to day. I hope you will be able to send another artist to assist us in the County of Clare.

We remain in Limerick till we hear how many books you can send us.

your obedient servant

John Donovan

14/10/12 (W)



33 4 2  
Thos. A. Larcom Esq.  
R. Eng<sup>rs</sup>

Edw. Rd. Survey office

**END**

14 D 10/13

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John ODonovan, written from Limerick, concerning the history, genealogy, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Rower, Dysartmoon, Shanbogh, Listerlin, Ballygurrin, Kilbride, Kilmokevogue (sic), Kilcolumb and Rossbercon (Rosbercon), with particular reference to their early churches, castles, holy wells and the origins of their place names.

30 September 1839

17p.

24 cm

Included are related extracts from Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum' and Mason's 'A Statistical Account or Parochial Survey of Ireland'.



Limerick

Sept. 30<sup>th</sup> 1839

Dear Sir, I shall now finish the parishes in the Barony of Ida in the County of Kilkenny, and then attack the Kingdom of Thomond.

The barony of Ida was originally divided into three distinct territories, or baronies, known by the names of Igrin, Ida and Ibercon, but there is no one now living that could point out their boundary. It is, however, certain that Ibercon formed the northern portion, and comprised all the parish of the Rower, as well as those of Blommery, Dyssartmison, and Ross. Ibercon, in which the name is still retained. Igrin formed the western part, as is evident from the situation of Torg hill, which is called Slicce-Igrin by the Irish, and Ida was the southern portion. Beaufort is entirely wrong in placing Ibercon in the south of the present barony of Ida.

Situation.

of the parish of the Rower

This parish, which is one of the largest in the County, is situated between the Rivers Nore and Barrow, and bounded on the north by the very conspicuous hill called Croc Breanail, or Brandon hill which separates it

14/10/13(1)

its from the parish of Graigue. It is bounded on the east by the River Barrow; on the north west by the parish of Blannamary; and on the west and south by the river Nore, which separates it from the parishes of Dysartmoen and Ross. Ihercon. At the southern extremity of this parish, and about one mile to the north of New Ross, the River Nore glides into the embrace of her sister Barrow, and both flow thence together in a wide channel until they unite with the Glinn at Cumar na d tri ninnceadh to the east of the hill anciently called Mileadhach and now Snow hill.

Name. This name is pronounced by those who speak Irish as if written Robap (Rou-er) but I am not prepared to pronounce with any certainty upon its meaning. The word is used in ancient MSS. to signify a spring tide, but this will hardly apply to the situation of this parish, unless indeed it may have been originally intended to express its situation between two rivers ~~into~~ which are considerably swelled by spring tides.

mo céad míle bennacht ó fionn calaio an Robap  
ó' é curp anuñ mé gan leir-pigne an báio.

I could not discover any patron for this parish but conjecture that he must have been Saint Brendan, after whom the conspicuous hill called Enoc Brecanail was so called. The original parish church stood in the village of the Rower on the lands of Farranatemple, but of this original church there are at present no remains, <sup>and</sup> its site is occupied by a modern protestant church.

The remains of antiquity in this parish are of very little interest, being only the ruins of a few castles, of the history of which I know nothing at present: "Of these one stands in the townland of Block gearailt" i.e. Rupes Geraldii, to which it gave name; another in the townland of Colchoill (or, as it is now anglicised Colehill or Cobhill) near which are two <sup>square</sup> small towers. This castle is said to have belonged to the Cantuoir Ughor who died in 1539. There must have been churches in the townlands of Kilconnelly (Bill Chonghaile), Killeens (Na Billinidh), Kiltown (an Cheill) from which these townlands received such appellations, but even the sites of these little churches are now unknown, with the exception of that of the one in Beill or Kiltown which, I was told, is known, but I did not go to see.



of the parish of Rossheron

This small parish is bounded on the north by the River Nore which separates it from the River, on the east by the River Barrow which separates it from the County of Wexford, and on the west by the parishes of ~~Bally~~ Shanbogh and Dysartmore.

Name. This parish, or rather village from which the parish has taken its name, is called in the ancient documents Ross Ibercon meaning the Ross or point of Ibercon, the territory in which it is situated. It does not appear to have been an ancient Irish parish, nor to have contained any primitive Irish church, though in my grandfather's time they used to shew a house at Murchudha na <sup>of it name</sup> n. canach's place, which was believed to have <sup>been</sup> erected by the Goban Saer\* or as he is called in the Calendars Mo Ghob artifex. There was <sup>also</sup> an old castle at Dunaghs.

I here insert what Archdall has collected about the history of Ross-Ibercon.

\* This is, I find a mistake for the old house was in the parish of Shanbogh.

~~285~~ 275

# Possibercane

County  
of  
Kilkenny

A small village in the barony  
of Shercock on the river Barrow and  
opposite to Kofs

The families of Grace and Walsh  
are said to have founded a monastery  
here (?), dedicated to the assumption  
of the Virgin Mary. where friars preachers  
were 1<sup>st</sup> introduced September 19<sup>th</sup> 1267, (2)

Matthew Flemmyng was the last <sup>ms</sup>  
prior. Inquisition ye Tuesday next after  
Easterday XXXIV Henry VIII. finds that  
he was seized of a church and <sup>and</sup> <sup>ms</sup>  
halfry a dormitory cemetery & chambers  
be containing an acre of land. of no  
value besides the reprises. also of a messuage

(2) Allmunde. (2) War more.

14/10/13 (iii)

16967

280 276

a garden. 29 acres of arable 2 of meadow  
 6 of pasture and 2 <sup>copse (long)</sup> <sub>underwood</sub> with a  
 mill in Rossiercan annual value besides  
 reprises 20. 2. (b) These were granted to  
 John Parker see Clonmories in the County

ms

of Limerick. Inquisition 11<sup>th</sup> July XIX.

Elizabeth finds that Luke Blake  
 of New Ross. was seized in fee of this  
 friary with all ye appurtenances there-  
 unto belonging: with a messuage &  
 garden and 29 acres of arable and 2  
 of meadow. 6 of pasture and 2 of copse  
 in Rossiercan with a Salmon mill  
 one the river Barrow. adjoining, and  
 did by his last will bequeath ye same  
 to his son Robert Blake. that ye  
 said friary with ye appurtenances there-  
 unto belonging was of ye yearly value  
 of

(3) Chief remem.



of 56 Irish money. And by an Inquisition  
taken 7<sup>th</sup> March XXXII Elizabeth it was found  
that <sup>Nicholas Cantore</sup> Luke Blake of New Ross in the Co<sup>ty</sup>  
of Wexford were seized of the alone rected  
grant which was then of <sup>the</sup> annual value  
of 3. 4 Irish money. (c)

From the ruins it appears that this monas-  
tery was by no means an ignoble structure.

This monastery no longer exists. Is described  
by Grose or any other writers on the antiqui-  
ties of Ireland? L.O.

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of the parish of Dysartmoon.

*Summary*  
This parish lying westwards of those of the Rower and Ragbecon is called in Irish *rrp mūdarn*, which is a corruption of *óireapt Mūdarn*, i.e. the wilderness of St. Muedanus. There is not a word in the whole vocabulary of Irish topographical nomenclature that has suffered so much corruption as *óireapt*. Witness *Isort Chi'arain*, *Tristle Permot*, &c. &c.

The old church of Dysartmoon is situated in the village of Ballyneill, but it is very rude, and modern and scarcely worth attention. Within it inserted in the north wall is a limestone slab which exhibits the following curious inscription:

R F. E. G.

D. O. M.

Sacrum amoris, mortis que monumentum, quod generoso Domino  
D. Roberto Fraigne, viro veré pio munifico, hospitali, ex  
antiquâ equitum de Fraigne familiâ oriundo, domo de Bally-  
redy, Baliknoc, &c. marito suo clarissimo, p<sup>ac</sup> posteris, liberis, proposit  
Eleanora Geraldina, Baronis de Browneford filia. Obiit ille die 17.  
Maii 1643.

Defunctis bene precare Viator.

14/10/13(V)

The castle in which <sup>this</sup> Robert Trayne's doolt, was standing on the lands of Ballyreddy about 40 years ago, but it is now level with the ground. Its site should be shown on the Ordnance map.

The Castle of Fitzgerald, <sup>(here mentioned)</sup> baron of Brownefford, is still in good preservation, and, has been lately repaired and roofed. It is about 40 feet in height.

I have no historical reference to either of these places excepting this monument in the church of Dysartmoone.

Mr. Hanrahan of Tullagher shows <sup>near his own house</sup> a spot on which a castle stood in the memory of his father. No part of it now remaining. It is supposed to have belonged to the Traynes, who also had residences at Ballyreddy, Ballyknock, and other places.

Of the parish of Listerlin.

Situation

This small parish is bounded on the north and east by that of Dysartmoone; on the south by those of Shanbogh, Ballygurrine and Kilbride, and on the west by the Barony of Knocktopher.

Names. Mr. Tighe in his Statistical account of the County of Kilkenny has given the following notice of this name.

"Some of these high moats particularly those that have any appearance of a fence round the summit, may be properly attributed to the Danes, and one of these seems to derive its name from them, that of

Listerlin



# Listerling;

The ancient as well as modern name of this Parish is Listerling (sometimes written Listerlin.) It is situated in the Baronies of Idagh and Knocktopher, in the County of Kilkenny and Diocese of Ossory. + + + +

There is no Monaster Ruin or old Castle, but on the lands of Listerling, is a Danish fort or moat of considerable dimensions, surrounded by a ditch and fosse, from which the parish is supposed to have derived its name.

Lis-Easterling, the fort of the Easterlings or Danes. There is also a considerable number of Raths in different parts of the Parish, but no Monuments or

14/10/13 (VI)

or inscriptions. At a short distance from the Moat now described, is a subterranean Cavern, which was supposed to communicate with it by an arched passage, some vestiges of which still remain. The Mouth or entrance of the Cavern is on a level with the surface of the Earth, of a Circular shape, two feet broad at the open, but gradually widening on the inside, being formed of flags irregularly placed, and exhibiting the appearance of a large oven: it is at present two feet and a half deep, but was probably much deeper, the cavity having been filled up with field stones, clay and other rubbish. It is six feet in diameter at bottom, and at either extremity is the appearance of

of a covered sewer or passage, at present choked up; but some of the more aged persons in the Parish recollect to have seen stone steps - leading downwards. It was most likely a place for concealing and storing Corn in former times, some caverns of a similar nature having been discovered in other parts of the Country.

There is no patron, no patron day; but there is a tradition that St. Mullen formerly resided in or near the Moat of Listerling, & consecrated a well in its vicinity. The well is overshadowed

*This should  
be shown  
on the  
plan* by a fine old spreading Hawthorn tree\*, which  
*and* the tradition says sprung from St. Mullen's -

walking staff, that he stuck down in that spot. Adjoining the well is a circular path, with an entrance to the East, ~~now~~ now choked up, but which was supposed to <sup>com</sup>

14/10/13 (vii)



communicate by a subterraneous passage with the neighbouring Moat; the mound of which the Rath is composed, consists principally of reddish burnt stones. There are also the remains of a stone gutter, through which was supposed to have been conveyed the water of the well to the Moat; and in it there is a stone, with a circular hole or cavity, supplied with water from the well, by dipping the hand into which hole, head-aches are said to be cured, and this Remedy is frequently tried.

The Saint taking up his residence here, had it in contemplation to erect a Monastery or religious house; but having been disgusted by the ill conduct of the people, who stole some articles from him, he left them in displeasure, and removed first to a place about two Miles distant,

distant, called Barrickmullen, (i. e. Mullen's Hill,) now Mullinakil, (i. e. Mullen's church,) from a church dedicated to him, the ruins of which still remain, and where his day, as the Patron Saint, is annually celebrated on the Sunday after the feast of St. Bartholomew. Here, the legend says, the Saint resided for a short time, but being afflicted with running sores or ulcers in his legs, the Cows of a widow in the neighbourhood came regularly every morning, and shewed their veneration for the Holy man by licking his sores; this attention to the Saint, however, caused them to go back, as it is called, in their milk, or fail to give the usual quantity, which the owner of the Cows perceiving, and being

provoked by the loss, was rash enough to utter a malediction against the Saint; at which he was so disgusted as to quit this place also, when he finally retired to a beautiful and sequestered spot on the banks of the River Barrow, in the County of Carlow, about twelve miles distant, where he founded a monastery.

Vol. III. p. p. 238, 241, 244, 245.



140 (47)

" Listerlin, fort of the Easterlings<sup>no</sup> or Danes. Its top  
" measures fifteen yards by eighteen, and has marks of  
" a small bank raised round it; its perpendicular height  
" is about 40 <sup>body</sup> feet: the moat is about 114 yards in  
" circumference at the base, and has a ditch about  
" thirty feet wide in most places, which is discontinued on  
" the eastern side. p. 631.

I do not however believe that the moat of Listerlin  
was raised by the Danes, nor that the name signi-  
fies fort of the Easterling for I am sure it is  
the place called Lip-ar-glind in the annals of the  
Four Masters at the year 1118.

A. D. 1118. Múrdúicann do Gabárl do rapcaparb corad

Lip-ar-Ind<sup>i n. Opparib</sup>, agus aroile h<sup>i</sup> Populárce.

" A mermaid was taken by the fishermen of the Weir of  
" Liparglind <sup>in Ossory</sup> and another at Waterford.

The townland of Listerling, according to the present  
division of townlands, does not extend to the River  
Nore, but there is little doubt that the town-  
land of Woodstock, now lying between them, is  
a subdivision of Listerling, which was in  
all probability the name of an original  
Irish Ballybetagh or twentieth part of a Trio-  
chá Ched.

14/10/13 (ix)

(427) <sup>178</sup>  
The meaning of Lis-ar-glinn, the form of the name given above in the Annals, <sup>means</sup> ~~is~~ evidently the fort on the Valley. The manner in which Dr. Honor translates that passage proves how unqualified he was to translate the Annals of Ireland. Let the reader compare his with mine and then draw his conclusion as to the Doctor's Irish Learning.

This does not appear an ancient Irish parish.

Lann of the parish of Shanbogh,

This very small parish is bounded on the north and north east by the parish of Ross, Shercon; on the east and south-east by the River Barrow, which separates it from the County of Wexford; on the south-west by the parish of Ballygurrin; and on the north-west by the parishes of Listerling and Dyssartmoon.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced by the Irish as if it were written Sean-both, which means the old tent, pavilion, hut or house. but it is not the celebrated place of that name mentioned in the life of St. Moque or Maidoc, for that is described as at the foot

172  
(43)  
foot of Suidhe Laighean now Stuagh  
Laighean or Mount Leinster. That  
Sean bhoth <sup>at the foot of Suidhe Laighean</sup> is certainly Temple Shanagh  
in the County of Wexford not far from the  
foot of Stuagh Laighean, and we  
have no historical reference <sup>whatever</sup> to this small  
parish along the Barrow in the territory of  
Ibercon in Ossary.

It is probable however that there was a church  
in this Sean-bhoth at a very early  
period of which no part now remains.  
One gable of a chapel about four centuries  
old and a grave yard <sup>are</sup> all that remain  
(there) at present, to attract the notice of  
the antiquarian.

There is an old Castle in the townland of  
the Amaghs or <sup>"the"</sup> Marshes, near which  
there was about 50 years ago an old  
Barn said to have been built by the  
Goban Saer, the Mo Ghob artifex of the  
Irish Calendar.



of Ballygurrin parish.

This very small parish lies along the Barrow and between the parishes of Shanbogh and Kilbride.

It is called in Irish Baile uí Ghuirín which signifies the village or townland of Gurrim.

This <sup>family</sup> name is not however in existence in the neighbourhood, but it is probably the name ~~which they~~ now anglicised Gorman, which appears on the tombstones in the cemetery attached to the old church.

The old church of this parish is a rude and comparatively modern chapel measuring about 60 feet in length and 18 in breadth. All its features are destroyed except one small rude window in the west gable, from which, as well as from the character of the masonry of the side walls, it appears that this church is not many centuries built. I do not believe that it occupies the site of a primitive Irish church as I could find no holy well or other monument of the primitive Irish times about it.

174  
(15)

The only thing here to excite antiquarian curiosity is a tombstone exhibiting the arms of the ancient family of Den and the following inscription in large Roman letters:

Hic iacent Robertus Den de  
Ballibussker Generosus, qui  
obit 23<sup>o</sup> Maij 1626 et uxor ejus  
Jona Kei Ward, qui.

(now Busher's  
- town Lad)

This stone is 8 feet long by 4 wide. It exhibits the arms of the very respectable family of Den, which are worth preserving and a curious cross in the centre.

The first of this family who came to Ireland was the Lord Deputy — (Den of ?) in England, who arrived in this Kingdom in the <sup>1<sup>st</sup></sup> year of the reign of ?

See Ware's List of the Lords Deputies or Justiciaries

14/D/10/13(x1)

Tradition says that Thomas Fitz Anthony the founder of Thomastown was of this family. Edmund Den the Tory or outlaw ancestor Piers (properly a prince of the name of Den) whose son was persecuted by Margaret the famous centress

(76) 175<sup>5</sup> Edmund flourished in 1688, and  
Countess of Ormond, gave name to Tory hill the  
Slab <sup>was</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>mountain</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Sun</sup> <sup>of</sup>  
Sliabh Grian or mountain of the Sun of  
Mr. Tigher. <sup>former (Piers Denig)</sup> The flourished about the year  
1539; and there is a hole or cavern in the  
hill in which the <sup>latter (Edmonds)</sup> was accustomed to con-  
ceal himself from the <sup>Tory-hunters</sup> ~~gangs~~, is still  
called Leaba Edmoinn i.e. Edmond's bed.  
The present senior representative of this  
family is Anas Den formerly of Garran  
Carraugh near New Ross, Esq. but now  
much reduced, and living in the City of  
Waterford.

<sup>Denig</sup> of the parish of Kilbride

This small parish lying to the west of Ballygurrin is  
called by the Irish bill Bhrighde, i.e. St. Brigit's  
church. Colgan mentions two churches of this  
name as situated in the territory of Maigh-  
Lacha in Ossory but I have no clue to  
discover whether or not this is one of them.  
See my letter on the parish of Kilree which is  
dedicated to St. Bridget

The old church of Kilbride, which <sup>was</sup> is about one  
mile distant from Ballygurrin, is now nearly



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level with the ground and nothing remains to prove whether it was an ancient or modern church.

In the townland of Weatherstown in this parish is shewn the site of a church called Gill Chruain, said to be the second named in Rome when the Pope is counting over the number of the churches under his jurisdiction. Not one stone of it now however remaining by which the antiquarian might judge of its age. About one mile distant from it is a holy well called Tobermurry or the <sup>Mary's</sup> Virgin's well.

It is probable that this church was originally built by the celebrated St. Cuan of Uthasragh, and, afterwards, when the Anglo Normans obtained sway in O'fory, rebuilt and placed under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin.

Parish of the parish of Kilmokevogue

This small parish lies along the Barrow and between the parishes of Kilbride and Ballygurrin <sup>which are</sup> on the north, and Kilcollum on the south.

It is called in Irish Gill Ellochaoimhog, i.e. the church of St. Pulcherin, <sup>who was</sup> the cotemporary and bosom friend of St. Caillin of Tenagh. The natives however, who think that Caomhog

14/10/13(xn) means

179  
(18) <sup>magna</sup> ivory, are beginning to anglicise the name Killivory, which though truly ridiculous and in every way incorrect, will become the established name of this parish in less than a century.

The old church of this parish was rebuilt about 500 years since and, (Pulcherio rejepto), placed under the patronage of St. James whose festival was annually celebrated at the church, and after whom a holy well in the vicinity was named.

The most remarkable clergyman ever ~~produced~~ born in this barony lies buried within this old church of Kilmokkenague, over whom a monument was erected by his successor, with this inscription

Gloria in excelsis Deo.

" Erected by the Revd. Thos. Malley, Doctor of  
" the sacred and White faculty of Bourdeaux,  
" in memory of the Revd. Stephen Lower, Bachelor  
" of Louvain, Doctor of Rome, Protanotary apos-  
" tolic, archdeacon and vicar general of  
" Ossory. and parish priest of Ida, who de-  
" parted this life the 9<sup>th</sup> day of January  
" 1800, aged 73 years."

" Requiescant in pace."

148 (79)

This Dr. Lowry was the son of a protestant gentleman, who fled from his people and travelled all over Europe where he was pursued by his father; but he never would return home till he was ordained a priest. He is esteemed a saint by all the peasantry of this and the neighbouring parishes who often make pilgrimages to his tomb, and carry away some of the clay over his remains as holy and endowed with medicinal virtues.

There is another church in ruins in the townland of Graig na Cille in this parish, but it is comparatively modern, <sup>- a chapel of the 15<sup>th</sup> century -</sup> and nothing is known of its history.

There were castles in the townlands of Mullen-nahone and Carrickloney in this parish of which there are some remains. Pierce Edmond<sup>Esq</sup> Forrester of Rochestown, says that these castles belonged to his ancestors, but I have no document to prove whether he is right or wrong.

14/D/10/13 (Xiii)



(20) 199  
Tainy

of the parish of Kilcolumb.

Situation.

This parish, which is one of the largest in the barony of Ida, is bounded on the north by the parish of Kilmokevogue; on the east by the River Barrow; on the south by the parish of Rathpatrick, and on the west by those of Dunkitt and Gaulskilla.

Name. This parish is called Bill Cholma in the Irish Calendar of the Clergy at the 5<sup>th</sup> of May at which it is stated that Fraolan Fionn is its patron. The local tradition, however, is that the original parish church was built by St. Columbkille.

The original church called Kilcolumb stood on the lands of Ballystybeen, a part of Rochestown, but during a memorable plague which raged in Ireland about 300 years ago, it was abandoned in consequence of the numbers of bodies

interred in the church yard. The present old church called Kilcolumb was then created by a lady of the name Roche <sup>who lived</sup> living at Rochestown at her own expence. She was induced to select the present site from the existence of a holy well in the vicinity (at which people were wont to perform stations on St. Columbkille's day). (This well is now called Tobar na gColumb, which means <sup>font Columbarum</sup> the well of the doves - a name which is accounted for by a tradition about 3 blessed doves emblems of innocence and purity which were observed of yore to frequent it. A short distance to the north of the church are stones in which St. Columbkille left the impress of his head and two knees; into which if any one is so fortunate as to get in his head and knees - a thing not easily done - he will be redeemed from headaches during that year. I wish Mr. O'Brien had this piece of antiquity, as he would find it more useful than all his crosses and vindictive bells and croziers.

The original patron day of this parish was laid aside and a Pattern was held near the church in honor of the exaltation of The Holy Cross on the 15<sup>th</sup> of September.

14/10/13 (XIV)

In the townland of Baile Dháth, or Davidstown in this parish not far from the High road, which divides it from Blackney's part or Attamore, is a monument

(287) monument of great antiquity called Gluin Phadruiq (i.e. genus Patricii.) It consists of a blind well, and a heap of stones on which is placed a larger stone with two remarkable hollows said to be the impressions of St. Patrick's knees. The following legend is told to account for the origin of this monument.

When St. Patrick was traversing Ossory for the purpose of building churches Conghails and Citesj. He came to this beautiful elevation called Conna bhuidke, and being struck with the amenity of the place and the beauty of the prospect (for he was a great admirer of scenery) he came to the resolution of building there a Cathedral and City, which he afterwards for reasons which will presently appear, placed at Waterford. He employed <sup>labouring</sup> men to dig the foundations of the Cathedral and houses, and masons to build them and continued the work with cheerfulness and vigor for some days. At last a pagan woman out of Ballinchrea (whose name is fortunately forgotten, but it is supposed that she was the ancestress of Nicholas Bacach, the Garsun Balbh and Sawney Ribby!)



came to him with an offering of a dish of roasted meat for his dinner, which Patrick received with many Gragagans, but when he uncovered the dish he did not like the aspect of the meat, but thought that he perceived the paw of an unclean animal. He was immediately struck with scaped, and kneeling upon the next stone to him, he laid his two hands over the roasted animal in the dish in the form of a cross, and prayed to God to restore whatever animal it was to its original life and shape. And lo! he had no sooner finished his prayer, than ~~there~~ a yellow hound (corn guide) started into life, and leaping out of the dish ran in the direction of Waterford! Patrick was struck with disgust and horror at the sight, and turning to the workmen he said in a solemn voice "pursue and kill that hound, for she will kill <sup>every</sup> man and beast which she will meet in her course. The men pursued her with their spades, shovels and pick axes, and overtaking her <sup>on the hands of Seanakea</sup>, about a mile to the east of the place whence she started, succeeded in killing her there. There they buried her and over her grave a small stunted little ~~black~~ <sup>White</sup> thorn bush is now to be seen, and called Sgeithin na Con, i.e. the "little thorn of the hound". The stones near this bush are impressed with the marks of a greyhound's feet, and

163  
(24) and ~~with~~ <sup>exhibits</sup> one of them the figure of a greyhound in miniature.

In consequence of this ominous occurrence St Patrick abandoned his project, but erected this heap of stones as a memorial of his intentions, on the top of which he placed the stone on which he knelt while he prayed, which was stamped with the impressions of his two knees. He called the place bannamoe in memorial of the resuscitation of the hound, and pronounced an awful malediction on the woman, who had thus profanely insulted him, and on her descendants and place of abode.

malluigim, malluigim baste an cpató

ná pécio nee é lá

Gan daoine dona lán do pae

aypude co lá an brát'.

Scéitrim mallacé nínnedé uaim

air íhét neim-ílan na mna

Ní chuinter ar a m-beolabí puaim

deé malluigteacé ceé lá.

1824

'S n, fereids nech m baile ud  
eo fofrigid eoca r' grian  
San duine bacac, balb, gud, -  
malluigim r'ud co. dran. malluigim. 7c,

Accursed be Ballinera's people  
From whom this hound was sent to me  
As long as bell shall swing in steeple  
As long as man and time shall be  
Accurs'd the ~~first~~<sup>first</sup> breed of the woman  
Who served to me this filthy hound  
From their wry mouths thenceforward, no man  
<sup>shall</sup> Will hear but foul impious sounds.  
Accursed the place! behold I strike it  
With my red bolt and deal its doom  
May all good men for ever dislike it,  
May it be cursed with deaf and dumb.

Accursed, &c.

It is believed that this malediction of the great  
Patrick still remains in full force, as the inhabitants  
of Ballinera are remarkable for blaspheming, and  
it has not been since the memory of tradition  
without a lame, dumb or wrymouthed man.  
I could say more about the present inhabitants  
of Ballinera but I leave them under the patron  
-age of St. Patrick, who will take care of them!  
They have my blessing - beannuigim - pt,

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(26) 185

In the townland of Davidstown near the little hamlet there was a small old church called Bill Chiginn, i.e. the church of the skull, but even its site is now effaced.

In the townland of Scartnamo about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the north of the Mill of Ballygrowagh, and immediately to the left of the old road as you go from Waterford to New Ross, is shewn the site of a monument called Leacht Uí Deaghaidh, i.e. the monument of O'Day, whom tradition calls the Ridire O'Day, i.e. the Ritter or Knight O'Day.

The site of his house is pointed out in a field on the other side of the road, not far from the site of his Leacht but in a different townland, viz in Little Gaultstown. It is said that this Ritter O'Day was the ancient chief of the barony of Uí Deaghaidh or Ida, but I have no historical account whatever of him nor of any chief of Ida. It is strange enough that no mention is made of the territory of Ida in O'Geary in O'Sheerin's topographical poem. At present Ida comprises, as I have already

186 (27)

already remarked, the territories of Ida,  
Igrin and Ihercon, but it would ap-  
pear from O'Heerin's poem that  
Ihercon was the general name under  
which the three territories were in-  
cluded.

In the townland of Rochestown a few perches  
to the east of Pierce Edmond Forstal Esq's  
house, stood about 50 years ago a small  
square Castle" to which I have no historical  
reference. It probably belonged to the family of  
Roche the ancient proprietors of Rochestown.

In the division of Rochestown called Baile  
na Cille or Churchtown, stood not many years  
since a small ancient church called Temple  
Greeneen supposed to have been built by St  
Greeneen of Clonard.

That part of Rochestown on which Lady Es-  
mond's house stands, is now called Ringville  
but in the title Deeds "the Ring of Rochestown".  
It was purchased by Mr (Devereaux), the uncle  
of Lady Esmond, from the father of Pierce Esq

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(28)

mond Forstall Esq.

The family of Forstall have been a long time located in the county of Kilkenny, but I have no historical account of them. The tradition among themselves states that they came to Ireland with the Earl Strongbow, and were located in the Counties of Clare and Kilkenny. Pierce Edmond Forstall of Rochestown Esq. has a piece of Copper with the arms of the family and the following inscription engraved on it.

" Insignia veteris familiae Forstororum alias Forstallorum Corni-  
" -tatus Kilkenniensis in Regno Hiberniae authenticè et ex  
" officio extradita Dublini ultimo die Novembris 1674.  
" Anno regni Caroli Secundi Regis vicesimo secundo per  
" Richardum St. George Ulster Regem Armorum.

Three Pheons in sable, a helmett on the wreath, a greyhound's head, coope argent, collar and chain.

Capt. Edmond Duff Forstall, who commanded  
the Irish at Limerick 1690.

Capt. Pierce

Edmond Bane of Rochestown Esq.

John, a line. Pierce Edmond of Rochestown Esq.  
-tic-

Letitia.

Edmond junior aged 26, now in Kerry

This family is now very much reduced.

your obedient servant John Obo



**END**

**14 D 10/14**

**O'Curry, Eugene**

**Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from Limerick, concerning the history, religious traditions, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Whitechurch, Monkeely (Muckalee), Fiddown and Owing, with particular reference to their early churches, burial grounds, crosses, holy wells and the origins of their place names.**

**1 October 1839**

**19p.**

**25 cm (iv), (vii), (xvii); 24 cm (i-iii), (v-vi), (viii-xvi), (xviii-xix)**

**Included are extracts from Mason's 'A Statistical Account or Parochial Survey of Ireland'.**

Limerick 1<sup>st</sup> October 1839

T. A. Larcom Esq. R. E.

Sir,

The parish of Castlane or White Church, lies in the western side of the County of Kilkenny, in the barony of Iverk, bounded by the parish of Down in said barony and by Tullahaught in the barony of Kells, in the County of Kilkenny; on the western side by the Lingaune [proper Luingean] River which separates it from the County of Tipperary. See Namebook.

The first form of the name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin. Castlane, or proper Caisleán, means a Castle, and this place is always spoken of as Baile an Chaisleáin i.e. Castletown. The second form of the

14/10/14 (1)



name is of ecclesiastical origin, namely, White Church, called still by the peasantry Teampall geal or the Whitechurch.

There is a burying ground at white church and a modern place of Protestant worship but no vestige of an old edifice.

There is no vestige of a Castle at Castle town now but the site is known.

There is a prostrate cromlech on the townland of Ballyhenery in this parish. It was supported by five upright stones three of which stand in their original position, the other two are prostrate. Nothing more of antiquity has been discovered in the parish.

Summary

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## Of the parish of Durning.

The parish of Durning in the barony of Suwke is bounded by Castlane, Fiddown and Tybroughney parishes in Suwke barony; by Tullashought and Kilmaganny in the barony of Kells, and <sup>on</sup> the southwest by the Linganne River which separates it from the County of Tipperary. See Gazette Book.

The name of this parish, in its present English form, is not of ecclesiastical origin. It is an anglicism, Una, i.e. Winifred, the proper name of a woman, and the old Irish speaking natives call the parish by the name of Teampall Una, i.e. Winifred's Church, ~~from~~ after Winifred. Walsh who they believe to have been the founder of the parish Chapel.

The ruins of the old Church of Durning or Una, stand in the townland of

14/10/14 (11)

1914

that name, consisting of Nave and Choir, the former 39 feet seven inches by 20 feet four inches; the latter 25 feet ten inches by 17 feet two inches. The walls remain to the full height excepting a breach in the north side of the nave, fifteen feet long, and to within 3 feet of the ground. There is a circumlinear pointed window in the west gable near the top, about 3 feet in height and 8 inches in breadth in point. There is a belfry for two bells on the same gable.

There are two breaches, each about 6 feet wide, in the south wall, resembling broken doorways.

The choir arch was 17 feet high, the sides are now broken away and around arch of Chipped stones remains, which however appear to have been lined by with good cut stones, all of which have disappeared excepting three at the springing.



of the arch on the north side. This round arch appears only on the nave side of the gable. There is a window in the south side of the choir, near the middle gable, 6 feet 6 inches high and 6 feet wide on the inside; broken in front.

There is a doorway in the middle of the same side, 7 feet 8 by 3 feet 10 inches inside 6/3 by three feet outside, of the following form, as well as the window near it. The form of the head is that of a shamrock.

There is a large window in the east gable, nearly all covered with thick stone ivy, and which I think very circular at top. It is about 14 feet high and eight feet wide inside, completely hidden in front. It is built up of very handsomely cut brownish stones; the other window & doorway just mentioned are built of the same.

14/10/14 (N)

1936  
There is an ancient Yew tree standing in the northeast ~~end~~ angle of the burying ground, measuring 18 feet 6 inches in circumference at the bottom, and 13 feet five inches at 6 feet from the ground. It is quite hollow in the middle, so that four men might stand at ease within it. I think it is over 40 feet high, and though hollow in middle it is still in full vigour.

There is a well a little north of the Church called "Soban Una i Winifred's well," at which patronage and pilgrimages were formerly held on the 13<sup>th</sup> of August.

The well is not in any religious esteem now.

"There is a large flag stone standing ~~horace~~ at the foot of Garryduff hill in this parish," 11 feet high and from 5<sup>feet</sup> to 2 feet wide, two feet thick. The south side of the stone is very rough, the other sides

<sup>+</sup>  
[see sketch.]

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1914  
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smooth; the neighbouring inhabitants call it by the name of Bloch Phada Gharash duith, is the long stone of Garryduff.

Near the top of the hill of Garryduff is a place called Leabarna Leon, is the "hounds grave"; the place was an oblong enclosure fenced in by large upright stones, three of which remain standing, one on the east side, one on the west and one prostrate near it. Four more of them are thrown out of their places, three of them on the west and one on the east side. The people here assert that the stones of this enclosure amounted to one fifty in number, forty years ago. The grave appears to have been three feet nine inches wide.

The highest of the standing stones is five feet by 4½ feet in breadth.

Lisle in his Statistical Survey of the County

14/10/10/14(V)

Kilkenny, page 627. makes mention of these two ancient monuments, as well as of other remains of Circles of Stones in the same neighbourhood, which have since disappeared. He says thus of the Hound's grave: "On the upper part of the hill of Garriduff, parish Fiddamon, is a place called Seibe-na-cuhn or the dog's grave, as it is now interpreted, which originally seems to have signified the priests grave;" Sen Now Tighe could think of the second translation of the name of this place is to me very surprising indeed. Seaba, not Seibe, in Irish means a bed, sometimes figuratively a grave, and na leon means simply of the hound, so that Seaba na leon <sup>in Irish</sup> means literally, bed of the hound in English, and Mr. Tighe would have done well to tell us in what language the priests grave would signify Seibe-na-cuhn.

There is an old burying ground in this parish called Kill Kiaran, in, as the inhabitants assert, a townland of the same name, but of which I have no account in the namebook of this or the neighbouring parishes, so that I have no authority for placing it in this parish but the persons who live near it.

There is a small modern roofless edifice <sup>in form of a church</sup> standing in the spot occupied formerly by the old church, having a square doorway in the west gable, but no windows.

The eastern part of this little enclosure is secured by a cross wall and iron barred door, for the exclusive sepulture of the Osborne family and their friends. The length of the entire enclosure is 24 feet, breadth 14 out and out.

Three feet 8 inches of the shaft of a stone <sup>one foot square</sup> cross, stands in a fine pedestal about 10 feet from the north west angle of the little



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Church, the pedestal 3 feet 5 inches square, <sup>by</sup> three feet seven inches high, the east side containing some sculptured figures like horses, such as may be seen on the pedestal at Old Court near Bray. The upper part of this cross stands at the head of a grave seventeen feet to the south, 3 feet 6 inches in height, and the same across the arms.

The cross was ornamented somewhat like the crosses at Kibree and Killamery, having a pinnacle at top for a cap or mitre.

This mitre lies in the second little field below the Church, and is 1 foot 10 inches high, 4 feet 3 inches in circumference at bottom, 2 feet one at top [shaped like a beehive, but with a level top] having a circular mortice or socket five inches in diameter and three deep. "There is another cross standing 25½ feet east of the east end of the Church," 10 feet 8 inches high, 11 by 9½ inches square at bottom and about seven at top, having

[See Sketches]

RIA

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two short arms, one foot 5 inches across, at 7 feet  
two inches from the bottom, and standing in  
a circular flat stone like a millstone, 3 feet  
seven inches in diameter and 10 inches high;  
the cross is channelled on every side but retaining  
nothing else of ornament. From its height,  
slenderness of its body and the shortness of  
its arms it presents a very uncommon object.

About 20 feet to the south of the latter stands  
a piece of the shaft of another cross, resembling  
the first mentioned cross in shape and  
size. It stands loosely in the ground, 2  
feet 4 inches overground, and 13 inches by 11 sq-  
are. The upper part stands within 2  
feet of it, four feet one in height of which  
the mitre makes 1 foot one inch, and three  
feet four across the arms. The mitre is  
shaped like the other above mentioned,  
measuring three feet nine in circumference  
at bottom and one foot ten at top, sitting  
loosely on its pivot.

This cross has a plain deep channel in  
each of its sides, and it is supposed

14/10/10/14 (VIII)



that both these crosses were broken by the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell.

"There is a patron held a little to the west of this on the Sunday before Michaelmas day, the place of holding it is called Sgach na Bountaise, i.e. the Countess's thorn, from a remarkable thorn tree which formerly stood here, and which served the great Countess of Ormond, commonly called Maoid n' Gheoid and Bountais mhor, for hanging her Captives and disobedient adherents from.

This Great Countess is mentioned by Carte, as "a person of great wisdom, and courage uncommon in her sex." My Stanishurst, called, "Famina spectatissima, rerum actus prudentia supra mulierum captum praedita."

And also, "a lady of such parts that all the estates of the Kingdom cringed unto her; so politic, that nothing was thought substantially debated without her advice. She was manlike and tall of stature: a secure friend; a bitter enemy; hardly disliking, where she fancied; not easily fancying, where she disliked."

She died 1539. She rebuilt the Castle of Gowran.

Tighe's Statistical Survey of Kilkenny p. 636.

Survey

200  
78

Of the parish of Monkeely.

The parish of Monkeely in the baronies of Iverk and Knocktopher, is bounded by Fiddown, Kilkeary and Killahy parishes in the barony of Knocktopher, by Rathkeeran detached, Tubrid and Fiddown parishes in the barony of Iverk. See Name Book.

The name of this parish in its present form might be said to be of ecclesiastical origin and would mean the bog of the church or burying ground; but no inhabitant of the parish with whom I spoke of the name ever heard it before. The name by which it is known within itself and in the adjoining parishes is, Muckalee, and must have the same origin as the parish of the same name in the barony of Fassadinan in the same County. See my letter of from Castlecomer, on the parish of Muckalee.

14/p/10/14(x)

A small portion of the west gable of ~~an~~  
the old Church of Muckalee and a burying  
ground remain <sup>in</sup> the townland of that  
name, which is the only remains of  
Antiquity discovered in the parish,  
excepting a holy well in the townland  
of Milltown, called Tobar a Bhluigin  
is the Well of the little bell. The  
origin of the name is not known,  
and the water has lost its repute  
among the people, who formerly  
visited it for the cure of sore eyes.



Lantern

202  
75

## Of the parish of Fiddown

The parish of Fiddown is the barony<sup>ies</sup> of Iverk and Knocktopher, bounded by Aughriller parish in Knocktopher barony, by Monksey in Knocktopher and Iverk baronies, by Friar, Blonmore, Fy-broughney and Owing parishes in Iverk barony, by Kilmaganny parish in Kells barony and by the River Suir which separates it from the County of Waterford.  
See Namebook

The name of this parish is of ecclesiastical origin, the present form being a good anglicism of the <sup>[ancient]</sup> name which was Féadh duin is the Wood of the Fort.

This was anciently a place of some respectability and note as a religious establishment, tho' nothing remaining now but a graveyard and a modern protestant house of worship,  
14/10/10/14(x)

to mark the site of the old church.

The Irish Calendar has the 18<sup>th</sup> day of May as the festival of Saint Mornhoadoge bishop of Feadhduin, and there is yet remaining, about a mile north east of this place, the western gable and foundation of an old Church, called by the inhabitants Kill Esraig or the Church of the bishop. The following is from Archdall on this place

Fiddown is situated in the barony of Iverk on the river Suir. We find St. Maidoc or Mornocdoe (who appears to be different from St. Maidoc of Ferns) was abbot of Feadhduin in the south of Ossory, in the year 590 (see Act. 5.3. p. 72) his festival is held 18 May (Mar. p. 169). Fiddown is now a parish church in the diocese of Ossory. (vist. book).

See also Mayors parochial survey

## Union of Fiddown;

Fiddown, is the ancient as well as the modern name of this Union: it is so called from "Fiodh" a wood and "Don" a fortified place or residence. This Church takes its name like many others in Ireland, from their vicinity to woods, Lakes, &c. as Kildaro, from Hill, a Church, and "Daire," an oak wood, literally the Church of the Oak wood; so Fiddown is the Church of the fortified residence.\*

This Union lies in The County of Kilkenny

14/10/14 (xi)

and

\* The remains of a Moat and Castle are still to be seen near the Church on the bank of the River right E. Country



and diocese of Oboy, for the most part  
in the Barony of Clurk, though a small  
part of the N. E. side is in the Barony  
of Knocktopher, and consists of the  
rectories of Liddown, Bewly & Tubbert,  
and the Rectories and vicarages  
of Castlane and Lippicraghney.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Hills in this Union are <sup>Баррич на Гавг</sup> Barrick-na-Gawg, #  
so called from "Carriek," a look, and  
"Gawg" a cleft or chink; <sup>мон горы</sup> Mondiga,  
from Mein a Mountain, (Lat. mons) and  
Dig, a dike or ditch; <sup>Баррич и Гавг</sup> Barrick-tost, from  
"Barreck," as above, and "tosta," a crack or  
fissure; and the southern skirt of a range  
of hills called the Walsh Mountains from  
the name of the family, who possessed that  
part

# could not get this name in the parish of Ebury.

part of the County of Kilkenny, from the time of Strongbow's invasion to that of the usurpation of Cromwell.

Ancient Buildings, &c.

In Owning are the ruins of a small Church, which as tradition says, was founded by Una Walsh, from whose name the place is still known by the name of Una, or Owning. Here stands, on the Southern angle of the Church-yard, a venerable Yew-tree, which seems to bear evident marks of being coeval with the first existence of the Church itself; its Centre being hollow from time immemorial, so that three or four persons could stand upright within it, and not be incommoded.

Its

14/10/14 (XII)

Its circumference at the ground is 19 feet, and continues nearly of the same to the height of 10 feet.

In Temple Drum also were lately the ruins of a church and castle, said to have been built by Drum Walsh, who was brother to the aforesaid Una. + + + + +

In the north west extremity of this Parish also are the ruins of Killekeran Church + + + wherein are some crosses of curious workmanship, and decorated with hieroglyphic and emblematic devices.

Lybroughy, or Lipperaghny Church is also in this Parish, and seems to be a ruin of great antiquity, from 'Lobar' a well, and 'Eocha,' a name formerly very common among the

look at these



The Irish, both forming now the modern name of Tybraghny. Here also stands a stately castle supposed by some to have been built by King John while living at Waterford: another account is, that it was built, or at least inhabited by some of the Malshes of the Walsh Mountains, who were once the proprietors of this entire Parish: and this latter tradition derives the name of Tybraghny from the words Tih Branagh, literally meaning in the Irish language, Malsh's House. This and the adjacent ruins are situated on the Northern bank of the River Suir, and about two miles from Carriek.

Here is also a Moot or barrow rising  
gra

gradually of a Cone-like form, from a spacious  
 Gap at its base, with an ample space <sup>on</sup> at  
 its top, as usual in such mounds; and in  
 the valley, on the N. E. side of Carriack-na-  
Gawg is another stately Moat, of like  
 form, and commanding a view of the  
 former, supposed to have been designed  
 as beacons to give alarm in the time of  
 warfare or invasion.

On the S. W. of the summit of Carriack-  
na-Gawg is a Cromlech + + + + .

This Stone is 13 feet 6 inches in length, and  
 6 feet 9 inches in breadth, and 1 foot 9 inches  
 in thickness, supported by four other large stones  
 placed ~~for~~ ~~and~~ upright; its elevation from  
 the ground is about 5 feet, and seems to have  
 been one of that description called Cairns.

About

About 200 paces north of the ruins of Owning Church also is a cromlech of the same construction; but the altar-piece has fallen from its former position, and has, together with its supporters, yielded to the hand of all-destroying time, which has long since lowered their original altitudes: its length is about 9 feet and a half, its breadth 7, and greatest thickness 2 feet.

About a mile South-west of Whitechurch is a Cromlech, on the lands of Hillonerrey, in length 12 feet, in breadth 9 feet 9 inches, and in thickness 1 foot 6 inches: and about a mile eastward of this is another Cromlech, on the lands of Ballyhenabry, its length is 15 feet, its breadth 12 feet 6 inches, and thickness 3 feet. There is another cromlech at Subbrette, in the Union of Fiddown, and also another,



(a small one) on the Townland of Rahien.

But the most stupendous work of this nature, as well as the most perfect, is another Cromlech, called Leac-an-ghail, from 'Leac' a stone, and 'Gail,' a champion or hero, ~~the~~ <sup>great</sup> ~~exploits~~, whose great exploits probably entitled him to the privilege of interment near this sacred place; the vast altar-stone is 16 feet in length, 12 feet in breadth, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in thickness, with an elevation from the east of upwards of 15 feet, and is supported by high rocks standing upright on their edges, in such a manner as to strike every beholder with awe and astonishment.

This curious monument of heathen antiquity, stands on the Lands of Kilmogue, in the N. E.

extremity of the Parish. This Cromlech is supposed to be the largest in Ireland.

The Moondigue in this Parish is another structure consecrated to religious rites, consisting of large upright stones placed on their edges in earth, as if enclosing the tomb (as is vulgarly supposed,) of one of the giant race, called Leaba-na-conn from 'Leibe,' a stride, stretch or Leap, and 'Cuana,' a hill, that is, the dancing place of the hill: ~~that is, the dancing place of the hill~~: their sacred Ceremonies generally concluded with a Dance as was the custom of other nations.

In this Neighbourhood too are some Rathes, which from their similarity of Construction to the generality of such throughout the Kingdom scarcely deserve a description here.

Patron-days

The Patron day of Piltown, annually held on the Sunday after St. Peter and St. Paul's day was transferred thither from Lybroughney, to which saints that Church in all probability had been dedicated.

The Church of Downing having been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the Patron day of said place, is always held on the Sunday next after the 15<sup>th</sup> of August, being assumption day. There are two patron-days more held in the Union of Hiddown, those of Templeorum & the Countess's Bush, but transferred to those respective places, from Churches in the neighbouring parishes; the former held about 20<sup>th</sup> Oct.<sup>r</sup> and the latter about the 13<sup>th</sup> of said Month.



The following list taken from the Books of the First  
Fruits Office, shews the succession of incumbents  
of this parish :

A.D.

1615. Vicaria de Fiddowne, Thomas Lloyd Vicar,  
Gabriel Beville, Curatus Valor Rect. 28. Valor vic. 28. No Books.

Gulielmus Reddys, institut. 29 Junii, 1637, ad Vicar.  
de Fiddowne, Dio. Ofor. & Com. Kilkenny.

Johnes Wilson, institut. 10 die May, 1662, ad Rector.  
de Ballytarney, et Vicar. Ecclesie parochial. de Fiddowne, val. £6. 6. 8.  
et Tulloghanabroge, val. £6. infra Dio. Oforien. in  
Com. Kilkenny.

Johnes. Mullan, cler. Collat. fuit 13<sup>o</sup> die Maii, 1687,  
ad R. de Bewley £4 — h, Subrid. et Ballytarney £3, et  
Vicar. de Tipperaghney et Fiddowne £6. 13. 4. Com. Kilkenny.

Robertus Watts, cler. A. M. Collatus fuit 16<sup>o</sup> die mens. Maii,  
A. D. 1720, ad separat. Rectorias de Ballytarney, Bewley,  
Subrid, Tipperaghney, necnon ad separat. Vicarias  
de Fiddowne, Tipperaghney and Castleane, in Com.  
Kilkenn. et Dio. Ofor. vacant per mortem nat.  
cleric. Gul. Kinneer. cler. A. M. ultimi. ibm. incumbent.

14/D/10/14 (xvi)

William Watts, Rect. and V. Hiddown, Rect. Bewley,  
 Vic. same, Rect. Tipperaghny, Vic. same, 9 Jan. 1754.

Samuel Madden, L. L. D. instituted 27 July, 1781,

R. Hiddown, V. Hiddown, R. Tipperaghny, V. Tipperaghny,  
 R. Bewley, R. Tubrid, Kilkenney.

John Hearney, A. B. collated 22<sup>d</sup> November, 1806,  
 Union of Hiddown, consisting of R. Hiddown, V. same,  
 R. Bewley, Tubrid, Tipperaghny, V. same, Kilkenney.

John Leslie, A. M. collated 6<sup>th</sup> March, 1807, Union  
 of Hiddown, consisting of R. Hiddown, V. same,  
 R. Bewley, Tubrid, Tipperaghny, V. same.

Joseph Sandys, collated 29<sup>th</sup> January, 1808,  
 Union of Hiddown, consisting of R. Hiddown, V. same,  
 R. Bewley, Tubrid, Tipperaghny, V. same.

Vol. I. pp. 357, 358, 362, 363, 364, 365, 368, 373.

RIA

14/10/14 (xv)



<sup>+</sup>  
[See Sketch]  
of the on hand -

RIA

In the townland of Kilmogue in the parish of Fiddown stands the finest Cromlech I ever saw. It is well described by Mason in his account of this parish which I send you, together with the following accurate account from Tighe.

"The most remarkable Cromlech is at  
"Kilmogue in the barony of Knocktopher.  
"the upper stone is 45 feet in circumference, and is supported before, upon  
"three upright ones, two of which are  
"twelve feet high, and one nine,  
"being farther in; the other end rests  
"on an horizontal stone propt by  
"others; forming with side stones, in  
"all nine, a small inclosure under  
"the lower part of the great stone,  
"which is 6 feet from the ground

- " at the lower end, and fifteen feet  
" at the upper; it slopes to the S. S. W.  
" The stones are all siliceous breccia.  
" By the Country people it is called,  
" Lachan Scabl, (The great altar stone.)"

If Mr. Tighe had contented himself with describing this stupendous piece of antiquity he would escape censure, from me at least, but when he trespasses on my province, by attempting, without rhyme reason or authority, to fix its name and derivation, I think he deserves to be shown up a little.

In the first place his manner of spelling the name is contrary to every rule and principle of the Irish language, <sup>or</sup> I believe of any language in the world, and if I met it without any



218  
34

previous notice of what it was intended  
to mean, I should translate it, a flock of  
ducks. In the next place he translates it  
The great allan stone, but surely there is  
nothing in <sup>the</sup> words that compose the name  
that could be twisted into an allan, but  
no matter at what violence to the fixed  
import of words or the contemptible dictates  
of Common sense, every rock, cave, cleft  
bank, tower or mountain was discovered  
to be a priest, a Druid, an altar  
or god or a great god with the generation  
just past by, and with the majority of  
the generation militant on earth.

It is due to Mason to say that his spell-  
ing of the name is correct and his derivation  
is fair as the power of words in their ordi-  
nary acceptation will allow. He says it  
is called Leac-an-sgail, from Leac a  
stone, and 'Sgail', a champion or hero,

14/D/10/14(XIX)

219  
34

Seac-an-Égail is the name by which  
this monument is still known to the people  
of the country, and it means (if taken  
without reference to any particular  
person) the flag of the hero. There was  
however a particular hero among the  
early colonists of Ireland, but which I  
now forget, whose name was Seál  
beallh i.e. Seál the Hammerer, and  
it is very probable that this is his  
monument or tomb. This matter  
deserves to be followed up, and I hope  
to be able to make something of it  
on my return to Dublin.

I am in your obedient servant

Erasmus Curry

**END**



14 D 10/15

O'Curry, Eugene

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from Limerick, concerning the topography, history and antiquities of the parishes of Tybroughney (Tibberaghney), Tubrid (Tubbrid), Arderra, Ullid, Kilmacow, Poulrone (Pollrone), Rathkeeran (Rathkieran), Aglish, Portnascully and Clonmore, with particular reference to their early churches, burial grounds, holy wells, castles and the origins of their place names.

3 October 1839

12p.

24 cm

Limerick 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1839

J. A. Larcom Esq. R. E.

Sir

The parish of Tybraughney in the Barony of Lurk, County of Kilkenny, is bounded by Downing, Eastlane or Whitechurch & Kildown parishes in said barony & county, by the River Suir which separates it from the County of Waterford and by the Lingaunes River which divides it from the County of Tipperary. See Name Book.

The proper name of this parish, in the Irish language is Fiobrait Facktna i.e. Facktna's Well, now anglicised Tybraughney, but who or what this Facktna was I have no means of knowing at present. We find mention made of three Irish saints of the

14/10/15 (i)

name of Fachtna in the Irish Calendar, but  
none of them appears to have had any  
connection with Gobhaith Fachtna, as.

Fachtna, son of Dubhthach, venerated 14<sup>th</sup> Nov.  
at Kill Toma.

Fachtna bishop & abbot of Durinis, 14<sup>th</sup> August.

Fachtna bishop of Machonaghail (Kavan), in  
Wexmouth, 19<sup>th</sup> January.

We find also in the Calendar of Irish saints  
Modhombrog of Fiobrait Fachtna in the  
west of Ossory, whose festival was kept  
on the 13<sup>th</sup> February.

The following account of this place is from  
Arch. Hall. "Fibrack a town which was  
"in ancient times well inhabited and in  
"high repute, particularly on the arrival of  
"the English, it is situated on the north  
"side of the river Suir, about 2 miles east  
"of Carrig Mac Griffith [Carrickrossin] and a



" great Stone is now standing there which is the  
 " boundary between the Counties of Kilkenny and  
 " Tipperary. (Booker p. 21 and 22)

" Tibraek is now a parish church in the Union  
 " of Kildown and is called in the Visitation Book  
 " Tipperaghny.

" Saint Dominic or Modomnoe flourished  
 " about the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century, his feast  
 " is celebrated in Tipperaghna, in Ossory on  
 " the banks of the Linn 13<sup>th</sup> February. (Acta  
 " S.S. p. 327. 328."

I made enquiry about the great stone which  
 Colgan says marked the boundaries of the  
 two Counties here, but the inhabitants told  
 me they never heard of it, and the boundary  
 is a good distance from Tibraek Fachtna, &  
 distinctly marked by the Linnegan River.

Several rocks and other ancient monu-  
 ments have given way to the hand of  
 cultivation in this district within the last 40 years.

14/10/15 (11)

(Tybroughney)

The ruins of the church of Tiobrait Fachtna at Head in the townland of that name, and consist of Nave and Choir, the former 30 feet 8 inches by 30 feet 10 inches, the Choir 28 feet 9 inches by 18 feet 10 inches. The northern half of the west gable remains to about the height of 20 feet, and half the north wall attached to it about 14 feet high, south wall and middle gable level with the ground. The north wall of the Choir remains to the height of 12 feet and the northern half of the east gable to about 16 feet in height, a bit only of the south wall remaining at the junction of Nave and Choir. The walls of the Nave are built of middle sized limestones and mortar, 2 1/2 feet thick and not older I should think than the 16<sup>th</sup> Century, but the walls of the Choir are built of very large well formed, tho irregularly laid blocks of granite, and 3 feet 2 inches thick, very much resembling the wall of the Church of Killeroney near Bray, in the County Wicklow.

224  
F

The. Castle of Facktna lies immediately under the Church towards the River Liffey, and held in no sanctified regard at present. There was a patron held here formerly on the 13<sup>th</sup> of February Saint Modomnos's day, but it was many years ago transferred to Pilltown where it is but little thought about now.

The old Castle of Trobrat Facktna remains still in good order, and is at present undergoing some repairs and more convenient alterations from Mr. Rivers who resides in it.

The following notice of the erection of this ancient Castle is from the Annals of the Four Masters:

An. Dom. 1185 The son of the King of England i.e. John, the son of Henry II. arrived in Ireland with a fleet of fifty sails to conquer the Kingdom; - he made himself master of Dublin and Leinster, and erected the Castles of Tibraia Facktna & Ardfinan



from which he sent parties to plunder Munster,  
but his people were defeated with great  
slaughter by Donall O'Brien.

# Of the parish of blonmore

Survey

The parish of blonmore in the barony of Iverk is bounded by Middown, Tubrid & and Poubrone parishes in Iverk barony, and by the River Suir which seperates it from the County of Waterford.

The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin; the present English form of the name is a good anglicism of the original Bluain mhór, i.e. the great pasture or recess.

The ruined Church of blonmore stands in the townland of that name, consisting of Nave and Choir, twenty feet <sup>only</sup> ~~only~~ of the Sides of the former ~~and~~ remaining, 17 feet 10 inches asunder; The Choir was 24 feet three by 18 feet, north wall and east gable remaining. There is a round topped window in the east gable 12 feet and 6 feet wide, inside;

14/10/15 (IV)

built up with very well cut stone, 5 feet, 11 inches high by 13 inches in breadth on the outside, and built with the same sort of stones as on the inside, burying ground attached.

There is a well near the Church (at which stations and a pattern were formerly held, both now disused, it is) called Tobarach bhainneach, i.e. the well or wells of bainneach, and they believe the place to have been dedicated to the patron of Kilkenny, the Bainneach of Achadh-bo. The patron day is not remembered.

The west gable of an old church stands in the townland of Kilenasraig (proper Billeasraig) and the foundation may be traced so far as to show that the edifice was 36 feet by 18, no grave yard here, but a few tombs within the foundation lines. It is probable that this church was called Billeasraig i.e. the bishop's church, in remembrance of Norman bishop of Fiddown, in this neighbourhood.



Survey

## Of the parish of Tubrid.

The parish of Tubrid in the barony of Iverk is bounded by Clonsilla, Fiddown, Monkseely and Poulrone parishes all in Iverk barony. See Name Book.

The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin, the present form of the name is a good anglicising of the original Irish *Tobraid* i.e. Well or Wells, and is of the same origin with the parish of Wells in the County Carlow.

Small portions of the sides and east gable of an old church remain in the townland of Tubrid, but none of its architectural features remain. The walls were built of very large stones, and 2 1/2 feet in thickness.

There is a small graveyard attached and a fine spring well a little to the north having a large Ash tree growing over it but held in no veneration, probably the parish has its name from this well.

14/D/10/15(N)

Of the parish of Ullid.

The parish of Ullid in the barony of Iverk  
is bounded by Ardara, Poulhove, Monkeely,  
Rathkeeran detached, Kilmacow and  
Rathkeeran parishes in Iverk barony.  
See Saint 300 N.

I don't understand the name of this parish,  
the inhabitants call it Ullid in Irish, and  
and it is written Ullid on the Down  
Survey, it must be reserved for further  
consideration.

There is a saint Neiphan of Uladh, men-  
tioned in the Irish Calendar at the  
29<sup>th</sup> day of September.

The ruins of the old church of Ullid lie  
in the townland of that name, the west  
gable down to within five feet of the ground,  
eighteen feet of the side walls remain  
joined to it, the east gable completely

gone. No architectural feature remaining but a square doorway in the west gable now almost choked up <sup>on</sup> ~~from~~ both sides from the falling <sup>down</sup> ~~on~~ of the gable, the door way square, covered at top by a lintel stone 4½ feet long, and from six to thirteen inches broad, and ten inches thick, <sup>this</sup> stone is on the inside, the outside being broken at top and sides. Two cut stones remain in the south jamb under the lintel on the inside, and on the whole it looks a very ancient thing. It measured 48 feet by 17, walls 2 feet 7 inches thick, built of large blocks of stone, laid without regard to courses, or levels, in a strong bed of mortar.

(a real ancient church - C.P.)

14/10/15 (V)



23/7  
of the parish of Arderra.

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The parish of Arderra in the barony of Iverk is bounded by Ballytorney, Poulrone, Ullid and Rathkeeran parishes in Iverk barony. See Name Book.

The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin, but would appear to be derived from an oak grove on the height or hill as Ard-daire is the high oak grove.

No remains of antiquity have been discovered in this parish.

## Of the parish of Kilmacow.

*Survey*  
The parish of Kilmacow in the barony of Iverk, is bounded by Aglish, Rathkeeran, ~~detached in Iverk barony~~ Ullid & Rathkeeran detached in Iverk barony, by Killahy and Rosinaw in Knocktopher barony, and by Dunkitt parish in Ida barony in the County of Kilkenny, by Kilcullihean parish in Ida barony in the County of the City of Waterford, and by the river Suir which separates it from the County of Waterford. See *Vanner Book*.

The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin, and the present form is a good anglicising of the origin, Kill Mochua or the Church of Mochua.

233  
X  
There are several of the name of Mochna to be met with in the Calendar of the Irish Saints, but none of them appears in connection with the present locality.

There is a new Protestant Church and an old and extensive burying ground in the townland of Kilmacow.

There is an old Castle on the townland of "Graney" (recte Greanach), in this parish, on the bank of the Linn. It is much damaged, but still, "respectable ruin, having a courtyard attached, flanked by two round towers, now much damaged and dilapidated.

The following scroll is painted on a board which is nailed on the wall of the old Castle, "The ancient Castle of Grannagh "in the Barony of Iverk, County of Kil-  
"Kenny, is supposed to have been built  
"about 500 years ago, it was formerly



" a strong fortress and the residence of  
" the proud and puissant Earls and Dukes  
" of Ormond who there held their Baronial  
" Courts and lived in all the pomp & splendor  
" of feudal magnificence, this venerable fabric  
" ~~was~~ as in part demolished during the civil wars of  
" unhappy Ireland and the spoliating hands  
" of thoughtless neighbouring peasantry had  
" nearly completed its destruction when George  
" Roache Esq., a native of the City of Limerick,  
" the present inheritor, <sup>& proprietor</sup> of the estate, whose  
" opinions on the subject of antiquities were  
" at complete variance with those of his  
" immediate predecessor and eldest Brother  
" the late John Roache, repaired the walls,  
" in the year 1837."

On my arrival in Limerick I made enquiry  
concerning the above gentlemen, and found  
that they were both brothers of ~~the~~ William Roche  
Esq., <sup>one of</sup> the present representatives of the City of  
Limerick in Parliament, and that the

14/D/10/15 (viii)

difference in their opinions on antiquities amounted to this, that John while amassing a fortune of nearly a quarter of a million of money neglected to prevent the dilapidation and decay of the Castle of Greannach, while George who succeeded him in this part of his property made some trifling repairs in and about it.

There is a tradition still current in this neighbourhood, that it was here Saint Patrick crossed the River Linn, on his way to Waterford, and that the timbers of the boat in which he crossed remain a little outside this Castle in the river, where they are seen in times of great drought, as hard and as sound as ever. I don't remember that Saint Patrick went to Waterford at all.

Is there any mention of Ath Greannach in the Annals of the four Masters.

236  
17

Of the parish of Aglish.

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*Aglish*  
The parish of Aglish in the barony of Lurk is bounded by Portnascully, Rathkeeran and Kilmacow parishes in Lurk barony and Louth County, and on the south by the River Liffey which separates it from the County of Waterford. See Name Book.

The name of this parish is of ecclesiastical origin, and the present form of the name a good anglicising of the original, Eaglais, i.e. church. The base foundation of what they call an old church may be traced in the townland of Eaglais, measuring 30 feet by fifteen, but neither grave nor graveyard have escaped the improving hands of the neighbouring Hy-berkians. No other antiquarian remains have been discovered in this parish nor have I any historical reference to it.

14/10/15 (IX)



239  
78  
Of the parish of Ballytarnsey.

The parish of Ballytarnsey in the barony of Iverk is bounded by Poulrone, Ardara & Rathkeeran parishes in Iverk barony. See Name Book.

The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin, the present form is a good anglicising of the original, Baile Tarna, i.e. the cross town, or town across.

No remains of antiquity has been discovered in this parish but a large burying ground in the townland of Ballytarnsey.

238  
19

Of the parish of Portnascully

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The parish of Portnascully in the barony of Iverk is bounded by the parishes of Poulrone, Rathkeeran and Eaglais in the barony of Iverk, in the County of Kilkenny, and by the River Suir which separates it from the County of Waterford.

See Name Book.

The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin, nor can I satisfactorily account for the name. Port means a bank, and Scul or Sgol, is of the schools or shoals of fish. The parish lies on the River Suir, but no particular <sup>local</sup> feature has been discovered that would be likely to give origin to the name.

The ruins of an old church lie in the townland of Portnascully, consisting of the two gables and south wall of the Choir,

14/D/10/15(X)

the north wall of same and the whole of the nave having disappeared, the choir measures fifteen feet in length and 18 in breadth. The choir arch is circular, 4 feet high and 5 1/2 feet wide at present, built up with cut stone but not of ancient appearance, there is a window in the east gable having its sides and top broken. There is a large burying ground attached.

There is a holy well on the townland of Ballygarry, called "Tobar na Beille," is the well of the church, covered over with a large flag resembling a pair of spectacles, having two basins sunk in its upper surface, 2 inches in depth and 11 inches in diameter, and 4 inches asunder, the water collected in these cavities is still resorted to as a cure for ~~some~~ ~~repeal~~ decay and decline.

No Patron saint or day is remembered in the parish. "A ruined castle stands in the townland of Benluddy."



21

of the parish of Poulrone.

Summary

The parish of Poulrone in the barony of Iverk and County Kilkenny, is bounded by Blommose, Tubrid, Monkeely, Ullid, Arderra, Rathkeuan and Portnascully, in the barony of Iverk and said county, and by the River Suir which separates it from Waterford County. See name Book.

The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin, the inhabitants call it Poll Riain or Ryan's pool in Irish, but can assign no reason for its being so called.

The old church of Poll Riain stands in the townland of the same name on the bank of the River Suir, consisting <sup>formerly</sup> of nave and choir, the middle gable, and <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ walls only of the nave remaining, the latter part measuring 46 feet by 22 feet 6 inches.

14/2/10/15 (X)

There is a pointed door in the middle of ~~the~~  
each of the side walls and the Chancel arch  
is a pointed one, measuring 11 feet in height,  
and 9 feet ten inches in breadth, "There is  
a large burying ground attached" with some  
broken and mutilated tombstones having  
gothic inscriptions and armorial bearings,  
but beyond my reach to decipher.

"Part of the walls of an old Castle remain  
in the townland of Grange."

244  
25

of the parish of Rathkeeran

---

Lanney

The parish of Rathkeeran in the barony of  
of Suir is bounded by Paulr one, Ballylorney,  
Ardena, Ullid, Kilmacow, Aglish & Portnascully  
parishes in the same barony. See Manuscript.

The name of this parish is of ecclesiastical origin,  
~~the~~ ~~parish~~ ~~name~~ derived from Saint Kieran of Lough,  
the great patron of the Ossorians. For the  
traditional and other accounts of this place  
See Mr. O'Donovan's letter from Kilkenny on  
the parish of Kilkeeran in the barony of  
Gowran.

There is a large burying ground and a  
modern Protestant Church at Rathkeeran, but no  
vestige of an old Church. There is a well  
half a furlong north of the Church, called  
"Joban Kieran or Kieran's well," at which patron  
and stations were held many years ago,  
but it is now neglected and in no veneration.

4/10/15 (xii)



2143  
24  
of the parish of Rathkeeran detached.

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The parish of Rathkeeran detached in the barony of Iverk, is bounded by Kilmacow, Ullin, Paulrone, Lubrid and Montkeely parishes in Iverk barony and by the parish of Killahy in Knocktopher barony. See Name Book.

No remains of antiquity have been discovered in this detached part of Rathkeeran Parish.

This closes my account with the County of Kilkenny.

I am sir your obedient servant

Eugene Curry

**END**

**14 D 10/16**

**O'Curry, Eugene**

**Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Eugene [O'] Curry, written from Limerick, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Thomastown, Ballylinch, Famma (Fanna), Innistiogue (Inistioge) and Jerpoint Abbey, with particular reference to its early churches, castles, burial grounds and the origins of their place names.**

**3 October 1839**

**25p.**

**25 cm (ii), (iv); 24 cm (i), (iii), (v-xxv)**

**Included are related extracts from Lanigan's 'Ecclesiastical History of Ireland' and Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum'.**



244  
Limerick 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1839  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> Oct

T. A. Sincorn Esq. R. E.

Sir,

The parish of Thomastown<sup>is</sup> in the barony of Gowran, County of Kilkenny, eight miles east of Kilkenny City, according to the Namebook.

The Irish name of this parish or rather of the town is Baile mhic Anna dain, or the town of the son of Anthony, and they say that it has both the English and Irish name from the same person viz. from Thomas the son of Anthony Den who founded the town.

The only direct historical reference I can find to this place is the following brief one from Archdale.

"Thomastown in the barony of Gowran  
a small borough town sending members

14/10/16(1)

"to Portlannet and situated on the river,  
"Nore 8 miles east of Kilkenny. Tradition  
"says there was a Dominican convent  
"here <sup>(a)</sup> but of which we cannot find any  
"authentic account."

Portions of the walls (of the above) convent  
remain still, standing near the Protestant  
Church, but not enough to show the full  
extent of the original edifice, the new  
Church having been built on part of the  
site. The walls and arches that remain  
are like those at Callan. There are some  
tombstones here with gothic inscriptions, but  
very difficult to be decyphered, being much  
mutilated and letters effaced.

There are two old <sup>+</sup> Castles here, on the bank  
of the Nore, both in repair and used as store  
houses. There is a large burying ground  
attached to the R.C. Chapel.

There is a ruined old Church in the

(a) Burke page 237

RIA

<sup>+</sup>  
[See Sketch of "Castle of Thonnestown,"]

14/D/10/16(ii)



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32

called Teampall Taethain, i.e. Taethain's church  
townland of Grianaw, measuring 35 feet by  
15, the west gable and side walls down, to  
within five feet of the ground, the east ga-  
ble stands, containing a pointed window, well  
built of cut stones, & separated into three  
divisions by two mullions, each division pointed.

The tradition here says that this church,  
which appears to be a modern one, belong-  
ed formerly to the castle of Grianaw, which  
stands near it on the bank of the  
river. This castle appears to have <sup>been</sup> a very  
large and respectable one, but it could  
not be examined when we were at

Thornstown, being completely surrounded  
by water. There is no remembrance of  
the founder or owner of this castle  
but it may be presumed that it belong-  
ed to the family of Des.

There is another old castle in the town-  
land of Disart. called Disart Castle.

\* Taodhog from the house of Taodhog, 13. July. Irish Calendar. 14/10/16 (m)

247  
4 which is supposed to have belonged to the  
Butters. "There is another old Castle in the  
about a mile north west of Thomastown  
called Liagan Castle, and which they  
say is in the Parish of Thomastown, but  
I believe it to be in the parish of Bally  
church. There is an old well in the town-  
land of Newtown called Lady's Well,"  
but it is held in no particular veneration  
nor is it remembered to have been so held.

RIA

14/D/10/16(iv)



RIA

<sup>+</sup>  
[see sketch]

248  
F

of the parish of Serpoint Abbey

The parish of Serpoint abbey is bordering on the parishes of Serpoint Church & Serpoint West. South of the river and in the barony of Gowran. See Name book.

The name of this parish is of somewhat obscure origin, the Country people call it Mainistir Sherepoin in Irish, and Deane Mac Pibis calls it by the same name in his genealogical account of the family of Fitzpatrick. "The ruins of the once splendid Abbey of Serpoint stand on the south bank of the river Rye, about a mile from Thomastown, on the road to Knocktopher, a lasting monument of the power and greatness of the founder, Donall Fitzpatrick. It would be out of my power to give any adequate description

11/10/10/16 (v)

of this beautiful ruin, but will refer you  
to Mr. Wakemans' sketch, which is to follow  
this letter, and to Brewer Groves &

There are several ancient tombs and  
sculptured tombstones within the Abbey,  
some of them with figures of warriors &  
monks, one having a male and female  
figure, both now broken. It has I think  
been said by some writer that ~~they~~  
are the figures of a monk and nun, but  
this is a mistake, as the male figure has  
a crooked sword on his right side, and  
the remains of armor appear about the  
chest and arms, this very indistinctly, still  
it is a very odd figure, and might be  
the tomb of Fitzpatrick himself and  
his wife.

The following inscription in gothic  
characters appears on one of the tomb-  
stones, "I. A. C. Maria amen. Die jacent



Robertus Walch qui obiit 1111 die mens Decembris  
 a. d. m. cccc. i. et Katherine polim uxor eius  
 et quorum animabus pro Deo."

The following is from Lanigan's ecclesiastical history vol. 4 Chap. 30. pages 248. 249.

"The foundation of some religious house is assigned to this year, (1180) such as that of Jerpoint, in the County of Kilkenny, for Cistercian Monks by Donald prince of Ossory. (3) It is said that there was an elder Monastery of that order at Kilkenny, somewhere in that Country, founded by Dermot O'Ryan, and called De valle Dei, but which was afterwards united to Douke, now Grange-na-managh (4)

(3) Ware Antiq. cap. 26. at Kilkenny. It seems that, according to some accounts the Monks of this Establishment had been removed from some other place in Ossory. Archdall (at Jerpoint) calls the founder Donogh O'Donoghoe. Where he found him so called he does not tell us, but surely the princes of Ossory were not O'Donoghoes by Mac-Gilla-Patrick.

(4) See Ware ib. and Harris monasteries. 14/10/16 (v)

151  
8  
Doctor Lanigan is right in contradicting  
Archdall, who mistakes the name and  
surname of the founder of Jerpoint, who  
is clearly pointed out by Donald Mac  
Firbis in the following pedigree of the  
Fitzpatrick M. M. G. R. I. A. page 480.

Finghin  
Son of Brian,  
Son of John  
Son of Finghin  
Son of Finghin  
Son of Donall  
Son of Donall  
Son of Leopry the fair  
Son of Leopry the fair  
Son of Donall more of Moylacha or Moylaoisigh  
Son of Iganmlan  
Son of Giollapatrick  
Son of Donall who gave Lioraipin or Lioripin  
to the Monks  
Son of Donogh  
Son of Giollapatrick  
Son of Donall  
Son of Donogh in whose time the Saxon strangers  
came into Ireland. &c &c

3nt qec 3iolla-  
paopu3 2i3na

OSpau3e

Fm3m

4. bya3n

4. Sea3m

4. Fm3m

4. Domna3ll

4. Domna3ll

4. Sc3ro 3i3n

4. Sc3ro bacau3

4. Domna3ll mo3p

3k3p3  
m33 la3a

4. S3anlam

4. 3iolla3pa33

4. Domna3ll 2u3

3Sepuop3n  
3iopa3p3m 3o

m3nc33b

4. Donnc333

4. 3iolla3pa33

4. Domna3ll

4. Donnc333

3pa3e na 23n333

3o3ll 333m 3p3n

3p 23p

4. Ceall33

4. Ceap333ll

4. 3yn333le

4. p3p33

4. Am3l333

4. Am333

4. 3333

4. 3333n

4. C3onm33p

4. Ron3m

3m333333

4. Colm33n m3

4. 3i3ne 3333

4. 333ne 33333

4. S3anlam m3

4. C3onp333

4. R3am3m 3333

4. 333ll m3 3333 333m

4. 3333 3333

4. 333m

4. 3333 3333333

4. Am3l333 3333333

4. 3333 3333 3333

4. 33333 3333333

4. C3onm333 m3

4. 33333

4. O333

4. 3333333

4. 3333333

4. C3p333333

4. 3333333

4. 3333

333

14/10/16 (vii)



4. breapst bryc  
 4. fīach fōibye .7c. lē 473.  
 4. oīta slāp.

7nt 4c 7iolla. p. beor

bryan

4. ac 7a7ōz	4. ac 7ille .p. beor
4. fīngm	4. aolpeāclāp
4. bryam	4. Sganlāp
4. bryam	4. Dōmōrō
4. Seāap	4. 7illa clān7z
4. Dōm7ll 7r7b	4. Dōm7ll mōp
4. Dōm7ll	4. loī7p7z
4. S7f7ō fīn	4. Sganlāp
4. S7f7ō bacayz	4. 7iolla. p.
	4. Dōn 7r7z 7. 70

na māncasb

7nt 4c 7iolla

.p. beor

4. Dōmōrō

bryan 4c fīngm bryn oppurze.

7i7gma bryn oppurze beor  
 bryan mē bryam mē bryam  
 4. 7a7ōz mē fīngm mē blāp  
 4. bāp mē Seāap  
 Colonel John Fitzpatrick

manuscript anno 1666 OR. p. 469

1. Seāap mē fīngm  
 4. Seāap mē fīngm  
 4. bryam mē bryam oīz  
 4. Senbryam mē bryam na lēpē.  
 Do 7a7p7ea Rīz oppi bā 7iob.  
 7iōnēas oppiēc mē 7iolla pā7ōz  
 noc bā Rīz laī7m pēāz  
 mōtnā. pēc lē. 427. 426.

## Jerpount

Situated on the river. Name: two miles  
above Thomastown in the barony of  
Knocktopher.

A. D. 1180. Donogh O'Donoughoe. King  
of Ossory founded an abbey here to the  
honours of the virgin Mary. for eister-  
nian monks. whom he summoned hither  
from a distant part of Ossory. (y)

1185. King Donogh the founder who had  
richly endowed this abbey died in this  
year and was interred here. (n)

John Lord of Ireland confirmed all the  
grants that had been made to this abbey  
14/10/16 (viii)

(y) Annals Cambidge Ward. Mss. esp. Thady Dawling  
Ward. mss. & Cambidge O'Sullivan's copy. (n) Was interred



by the Irish before the arrival of ~~the~~  
~~English~~ Earl Richard and particularly  
 by those of the royal founder who granted  
 as follows viz the lands of Butach-ellam  
 whereon the abbey was built, Cassell,  
 Carham, Sigyglassane, Ballynarrick, Baly-  
 cheekani, Ballyellida, Bally-longson, Ivery,  
 Macloaght and Eoda with all their appur-  
 tenances, Bumbili, Raichosalich, Mullian-  
 Boin-moluncho, Dittiri, adoir, Raichellata, Keld-  
 erfadul, Ardchun, and Raichada with  
 Sertgartha which belongs to Raichada,  
 R also Raichamackellick, Cassliemaich,  
 Magleth, and Baleithmai Ming Anath-  
 He further confirmed the town of Kell-  
 Rudi which Felice Bishop of Ossory had  
 granted and every other gift which had  
 been lawfully and properly granted to  
 the



the abbey since the first arrival of the  
 said Earl, and particularly those of the  
 English to wit the grant of Munaffor  
 otherwise given the lands of Bradstons in  
 Ribblesdale, and from the same and Richard  
 the son of Talcon, the lands of Balgomer  
 otherwise in Chaway, and from the said Talcon  
 the lands near the grange of Raichellclat, with  
 all their appurtenances, from John the  
 son of Robert, the entire town called clohan  
 otherwise Duncroche in Congella, and from  
 John de Senhal the lands of Raith do  
 mainail King Edward III in the 24<sup>th</sup> year  
 of his reign, at the requisition of Philip  
 then abbot, granted to him an exempt-  
 ification and Confirmation of this charter (i)

(i) Hariss coll vol. 2. p. 232. Monasticon Anglie vol 2.  
 p. 1040.

14/2/10/16(18)

16

1202. This year Pelise O'Dullany, bishop  
of Ossory, was interred on the north  
side of the high altar. many miracles  
are said to have been wrought at his  
tomb. (K)

1266. William a monk of this abbey was  
made bishop of Cork. (V).

1273. Gregory was abbot. See the abbey of  
the rock of Cashel. Peter was abbot who  
was succeeded by Laurence.

1300. William Schoutland, succeeded the abbot  
Laurence for three carucates of the lands  
of Killine near Dunferk, granted to the  
said William by Peter who had lately  
become abbot of this house. (m)

1356. This year the abbot Philip was  
accused that he by force and violence

(R) Mares Bps. p. 403. (V) id. p. 358. (m) King. p. 416.

179 258

violence had expelled Thomas abbot of  
Sintem from his said abbey and had also  
imprisoned Walter de Walsby prior and  
Thomas Scurey subprior of the same together  
with divers other monks of the said house  
and at the same time sold the  
said prior of their houses value eight  
marks. The said abbot & was also accused  
and tried in the following years for repea-  
ting his unjust and felonious outrages  
upon the abbot of Sintem but of this he  
was acquitted by the jury (n)

1364. This year continued until see the  
inspeximus of king John's charter.

1375. This year the abbot by petition  
to king Edward III set forth that his

(n) id. p. 414.



house was a dependant upon the will of  
 of Spellinglass who did use to attend  
 parliaments and make answer for those  
 almost dependant on him; nevertheless  
 the will of Spellinglass was often compe-  
 lled by want to appear in parliament  
 to his particular loss and distress and  
 to the great expensiture and costs of  
 his house, he therefore purposed to be excused  
 for the future from this his inconvenient  
 attendance; the king did therefore by  
 writ dated at Kithen 9<sup>th</sup> (where  
 a parliament was then held) exoner-  
 ate him from all and every such atten-  
 dance. (o)

1380. It was enacted by parliament  
 that no more Trishmans should be sworn

(Alco)

permitted to make his profession in  
this abbey. (p)

1396. The abbot enjoyed all the profits  
and emoluments arising from the churches  
of Wychett and Grange in the diocese of  
Hereford. (q)

1518. The abbot Nicholas de Barrow granted  
to Robert Rath of Kitching one acre of  
land together with his fishing. &c. in Dun  
bille for the term of thirty one years, at  
the yearly rent of ten Shillings. (r)

1523. On the 22<sup>d</sup> of July this year, the  
said abbot Nicholas demised the town  
of Kirey to Robert Rath of Kitching for  
the term of sixty years, at the annual  
rent of thirty Shillings (s)

1527. Maurice son of Thomas earl of Desmond  
was indentured here. (t)

(p) King. p. 93. (q) id. p. 414. (r) id. (s) id. (t) Lodge. vol. 1. p. 16  
14/2/10/16 (21)

15.30. The abbot Oliver Grace did on the 15<sup>th</sup> of May demise to Nicholas Moring, chancellor of the cathedral church of St Andrew, holding under the altar and altars of the churches of Helybrann and Gairnane, for the term of twenty five years, at the yearly rent of twenty five shillings and eight pence. (u)

Same year the abbot on the 30<sup>th</sup> of October, demised to Simon Beadoch and Edward Grace, the townlands of Smith, Town and Gibbons, hofthouse, for the term of thirty one years. And did grant one M<sup>rs</sup> Lucy to Master Adam Watson, and his assigns during the life of the said Adam, the mill of Dunbluth, as a compensation for his good advice and for the money advanced and expended by him for the

abbot

(u) King's MSS (v) it p. 413.



Olliver Grace was the last abbot.

Inquisition y<sup>e</sup> Tuesday next after the feast  
of Easter XXXV. Henry VIII finds that y<sup>e</sup>  
last prior was seized of a church holding  
and cemetery an hall two Chambers. a  
kitchen dormitory barns. two Stables. two  
gardens. a park and sundry other closes  
containing three acres within the precincts  
of the abbey. and of fifteen messuages.  
eight cottages. one hundred acres of arable  
one hundred of pasture and twenty four  
of woods; two weirs and a water mill.  
with the appurtenances in the townland  
of Foxpoint annual value besides reprises  
£10. four messuages forty acres of arable  
and twenty four of pasture with the  
appurtenances in Ballyrinsky annual value  
besides reprises reprises £6. 13. 6. five messuages.

14/10/16 (XII)

messuages one hundred acres of arable forty of  
 pasture one mill and fishery with the  
 appurtenances in Kilgerran annual value  
 besides reprises £. 2. 5. 2. two messuages forty  
 acres of arable and forty of pasture with  
 the appurtenances in Bann annual value  
 besides reprises £40. two acres of pasture &  
 woods with the appurtenances in Drough-  
 more annual value besides reprises £. 8.  
 two messuages two hundred acres of land  
 with the appurtenances in Carrick Shrowley  
 alias Shrowleyside Ballindalton and  
 Ardshuman annual value besides reprises  
 £6. 13. 5. two messuages forty acres of arable  
 forty of pasture and woods with the appur-  
 tenances in Grangemockyne and Katselan  
 annual value besides reprises 47. 8. two  
 messuages forty acres of arable and forty of  
 pasture with the appurtenances in the grange  
 of

of Larkane annual value besides reprises 2*l*. 6*s*. and 8*d*. one messuage forty acres of  
 arable and twenty of pasture with the  
 appurtenances in Blackrathie annual value  
 besides reprises 2*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*. two messuages one  
 hundred and sixty acres of arable sixty  
 of pasture a water mill and Fishery with  
 the appurtenances in Dunbells alias  
 Burnville annual value besides reprises  
 2*l*. 6*s*. three messuages sixty acres of arable  
 ten of pasture a rabbit borough  
 and water-mill with the appurtenances  
 in Holgrange annual value besides reprises  
 7*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. twenty acres of lands in Stanes  
 land and floor house with the appurte-  
 nances annual value besides reprises 1*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.  
 a Castle four messuages twenty acres of

arable  
 14/10/16 (K.H.)



24

and forty of Pasture with the appurtenances in the Grange of Killrye annual value besides reprises £3. 6. 8. a water mill with the appurtenances in Madochiston annual value besides reprises 40s. 4d. two messuages forty acres of arable and forty of Pasture with the appurtenances in the Grange of Beeghman annual value besides reprises 20s. four messuages and four gardens with the appurtenances in Thomasfour annual value besides reprises 13s. 4d. one messuage, forty acres of arable and twenty of pasture with the appurtenances in Smithistown and Gibbonsheephouse annual value besides reprises 10s. 4d. one messuage, twenty acres of arable and twenty of pasture with the appurtenances in Jakiston annual value besides reprises 13s. 4d.

one messuage in Killybegs annual value  
besides reprises 2s. and one messuage  
five gardens one acre in Ardara at  
ferpoint and twenty acres of Land with  
the appurtenances in Crowsick of annual  
value besides reprises 10s. the rectory of ferpoint  
annual value besides reprises 16s. 9d.  
the rectory of the Rower annual value  
besides reprises 1s. and the advowson of  
the vicarage the rectory of Blanchelstown  
and all the tithes and advowsons of ferpoint  
Ballycliff Ballynaghy Ballynaghy Shewels  
wood Ballynaghy<sup>2</sup> Adshenane Grangemore  
Grange of Lough Blackrath Derrilla  
Wolgrange Grange of Killybegs and the  
Grange of Killybegs with the appurtenances  
the whole of the annual value besides

(1) Argument 9 July 1791 that the townland of Killybegs is parsonage of the Bishopric of Clogher  
(2) Also the townland of Killybegs is parsonage of the Bishopric of Clogher  
fishery of Killybegs and Inishowen Chief Baron's house

reprises  
14/10/16 (xiv)

26<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 788  
reprises of £3. 6. 8. the said rectories  
tithe &c being appropriated to the said  
abbot and his successors, and the said  
lands be an. situated and lying in the  
county of Kilkenny. (x)

Inquisition the Tuesday next after  
Trinity Sunday finds that the last abbot  
was also seized of a messuage and  
a garden in Kope in the county of  
Wexford of the yearly value besides  
reprises of £5. 100. (y)

All these several reprises were granted  
to Robert V. and St. Philip and Mary to James  
earl of Ormond and his heirs male to hold  
the same in capite at the annual rent  
of £14. 3. 4. (z)

Since the time of St. John Bishop of Opatry  
this abbey paid annually to the

(x) Chief Remem. (y) id (z) Auditor General. Bishop



bishops for proscies 15s. and to William

the archdeacon 6s. 8d.

The audit of forpoint was a mode of  
parliament

268  
270  
of the parish of Ballylinch.

Ballylinch is East of the River Nore, which forms the western boundary, on the road from Thomastown to Kilkenny and in the barony of Gowran. See namebook.

The name of this parish requires no particular explanation.

No remains of Antiquity have been discovered in this parish but an old grave yard called Killees, or the little Kill, in Ballylinch (Lord Carrick), remains.

This place was for the exclusive use of the Carrick family, and contained a small church which is now gone to ruin.

Diagar Castle is in this parish.

*Ferrisick* of the parish of Innistogue

The parish of Innistogue in the barony of Gowran is bounded on the north by the parish of Hemmings, on the east by Clonsilla, and on the south by Dysernmoore and on the west by Jerpoint West, in the same barony and by Jerpoint Church in the Barony of Knocktopher.

The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin, the inhabitants call it Innistage, that is the Island of Teige or rather Teog, and in the annals of the Four Masters it is called Inis tesc, i.e. Inis an Island and tesc the name, probably of a man.

The earliest account we meet of

MS/D/10/16 (xvi)



this place is in the annals of the Four  
Masters, where it is said:

"An. Dom. 962. A victory was gained by the  
" Ossorians at Inistee, over Amhlach  
" the son of Litric, in which many of  
" the Danes were slain, with Batharr  
" the son of Inac."

There is a small island below the  
bridge of Inistee which probably gave  
name to the place.

### ~~Book of the~~

The ruins of an old abbey remain  
here, but of so indistinct a character  
that scarcely any idea of its extent  
can now be formed. There is a square  
tower here to which the new Protestant  
Church is joined, standing on 4 lofty  
pointed arches, certainly older than the  
attached edifice, but not looking so

old as the ruins of the abbey. There is a large castle, (square at bottom, but octagonal towards the top,) standing <sup>this is called the black castle, & the beltry the white castle.</sup> near the ruins, there is a large burying ground, containing some tombs with Latin inscriptions of the time of Queen Elizabeth. There are two other old castles in the town, (distinguished only by their diminutive size), one of them, that near the river serving for a court or Petty Sepoy house. There is proof of an old town wall here and a large Moat like that of Kells and other English towns. There is a stone pillar in the market place, surmounted by a conical stone, standing in a square pedestal, on which is a Latin inscription and some armorial bearings that I could not understand.

14/10/16 (XVII)

St Woodstock

The residence of the late William  
Fisher, author of the Statistical Survey  
of Kilkenny, published in the year 1801.  
stands near Innistear. I made en-  
quiry here about the celebrated  
Pictish Stone and inscription  
which he found on, and carried  
away from Maibh I-finn, or Foy  
hill near Mullinavot, but servants  
(who are the only occupants) never heard  
a word about it.

I herewith send all that has  
been collected by Archdale about  
Innistear:



159.  
Inishrooy

County  
of  
Dublin

A small town and a borough in  
the barony of Gorman, in the county  
of Dublin.  
The village appears to have been found-  
ed at Inishrooy so early as the year  
800 (a). but about A. D. 1210. Thomas the  
son of Anthony, son of a Bishop, erected  
an abbey here for Augustinian Canons,  
and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and  
St. Columba. The especial patron of the  
place. By the advice of the Bishop of Ossory,  
he appointed, & hired a canon of Kells,  
the first prior, and granted to him and  
the convent the churches of Gorman and

(a) Conn.

Heilbrunn  
14/10/16 (xam)

Kilrenath (b)

A. D. 1324, Died David the prior who  
was venerated as an honourable and  
exemplary man. (c)

1355, John Modbury was, for the last  
time that Modbury received, see the  
priory of helis in this county.

1360, The prior held the rectory of the  
church of Kilrenath, in the diocese of  
Exeter. (d)

This canon, John Fitzgoulds was  
the last prior: at a great expense he  
built a new steeple to this priory and  
a cloister adjoining it. In the year 1527  
he was made bishop of Exeter, but held  
his priory by a dispensation from the pope. (e)

(b) Wales Mon. Monasticon Angl. Vol. 2. p. 1041  
King. p. 334. (c) Lelyne Ann. (d) King. p. 334. (e) War.  
Bps p. 15.

Pope until the suppression of religious houses 35  
 Inquisition the Tuesday next after Palm  
 Sunday A.D. 1711. finds he was  
 seized of the said prout sixteen acres  
 of arable and fourteen of pasture with  
 the appurtenances in Ardkenriske annual  
 value besides repairs £s. 10. and  
 annuity of 13s 12 Irish money arising  
 from the rectories of Tuckerny and  
 Ballylusk, and annuity of £s 80. pay-  
 able by the hospital of St John the  
 baptist near the said and 3s rent  
 arising from certain lands and tenem-  
 ents in Ballymolloy which the rectory  
 of Ardkenriske annual value besides repairs  
 £s. 10 and the rectory of Ballyerna annual

Mrs.  
 Geo.  
 of  
 Ind.



2310  
H.

reprises 23s. the said rectories with their  
appurtenances were appropriated to the  
said prior and his successors and all the  
said lands and rectories were situated  
in the county of Hereford (e). Some day an  
annual pension was assigned to him of  
£20 Irish money as late prior commendatory. (f)

Mrs. Inquisition of Tuesday next after Easter  
day XXXI. H. Henry VIII. finds that the prior  
was seized of y<sup>e</sup> priory church Steple  
& cemetery and hall dormitory & chambers  
a kitchen Stair &c with gardens & other  
closes containing 4 acres within y<sup>e</sup>  
paroch. 30 messuages 27 gardens 180  
acres of land meadow and pasture 120  
of wood a fishery Set at y<sup>e</sup> annual rent of

20<sup>l</sup>

(e) Chief names (f) Rolls

and two miles in Inistige annual  
 value £12. 7. 4. 2 messuages 40 acres of  
 arable and 20 of pasture in Bulaght  
 ann. val. 20. 2 messuages 80 acres of  
 arable & 100 of pasture in Wickroft. ann  
 val. 40. 2 messuages 80 acres of arable  
 & 10 of pasture in Peisternagh.  
 ann. val. 13. 4. 8 a messuage & 24 acres  
 of land in Repshimon. ann. val. 6. 8.

The following rectories were appropri-  
 ated to the priory together with the  
 advowsons of the vicarages. Inistige ann.  
 val. £12 Repshimon ann. val. £44.  
 Killycooke and Killybegh ann. val. 60  
 S. Killybegh ann. val. £2. 6. 8. Thomas-  
 town with a mansion belonging thereto  
 ann. val. 46. S. Killybegh. Rathans ann.  
 val

14/10/16 (21)

val 1/2<sup>d</sup>. S. Shankill Newton de Lynceon  
 Aghertynet St Michael in Enniscorthy  
 the rectory of Killin ann. val. 140<sup>s</sup>.

Note all y<sup>e</sup> saids lands & rectories are in the County of  
 Kilkenny. Inquisition the wednesday next after Easter  
 day XXXI to Henry VIII finds that the following rectories  
 in the County of Waterford were appropriated to the priors  
 Stradbally ann. val. besides reprises L. 3. 6. 8. & Bally  
 shokill or Ballyparill ann. val. 140. together with y<sup>e</sup>  
 a down son of y<sup>e</sup> vicarage.

The tithes of Kylene & Cahir in opory were parcell of the  
 possessions of this abbey chief remand.

Inquisition Oct. 2<sup>nd</sup> R. James finds that the rectory of Newtowne in Co.  
 Tipperary which extendeth into the townlands of Newtowne & Cragh Ballymore  
 Manist Richardston Hishmas Correhin Gould & Clasmest were of the yearly  
 value besides reprises of L. 11. 10. 0. of the possessions of this abbey chief R.



465

279  
39

Bishop Milo died of grief or as others  
suppose of a fright in the year 1550 or  
1551 and was interred amongst his ancestors  
in this priory. (g)

The prior paid to the bishop 18s. 8d.  
for his temporals and 24. for processions.

11<sup>th</sup> May & Queen Elizabeth this monas-  
tery with 3 small orchards & 3 gardens in  
the precinct thereof a piece of lands contain-  
ing by estimation three acres called Inche.  
two parks called Tennaghies, in said town  
containing twenty acres, certain mountain  
lands called Knockronry with a wood  
of great oaks containing besides the main  
land one hundred and twenty acres a salmon  
fishery on the river Noie with two water  
mills

(g) War. Bps. p. 415. and annals.

14/10/16 (xxi)

mills. a certain piece of lands laying between  
 Inistoge and the mountain containing  
 thirty acres thirty messuages with their gardens  
 in Inistoge. the rents of sixteen burgages  
 in the said town and 46 hens yearly from  
 the tenants of the same. two <sup>messuages</sup> ~~messuages~~ and sixty  
 acres of lands in Bolugh; two messuages  
 and one hundred and twenty acres of land  
 in Kilsoppe; two messuages and thirty acres  
 of lands in Seistimonagh. one messuage and  
 twenty four acres in Kopschymgan. in  
 this County 16 acres of arable with of pasture  
 in Bredherneys in the County of the county  
 Also a castle. one messuage. six cottages. sixty  
 seven acres of arable & pasture three of a  
 close

The rectories of Roslunani and Kilschilling in this  
 County parcel of the possessions of this abbey were granted  
 in lease to Capt. John Newton 7 July 29. Q. Elizabeth  
 at the rent of 72 s. Irish money. Rot. Can.

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underwood and 4<sup>th</sup> of Pasture and bog 47  
in Ballinacree a little castle four castles.  
cottages one hundred and six acres in Clonmoghry.  
six cottages and sixty one acres in Kerick  
broghan a small castle six cottages one  
hundred and twenty two acres of arable  
and thirty eight of Pasture in Chappellis-  
ton and sixty six acres of pasture in  
Powers Town all in the County of Carlow  
and parcels of the possessions of the monas-  
tery of Baltinglass were granted to Edm-  
und Butler and his heirs male by  
Knights services at the yearly rent of  
£20. 12s Irish money (h)

Inquisition 18<sup>th</sup> November XIX<sup>th</sup> Elizabeth<sup>ms</sup>  
finds that James Walsh late of the City  
of Waterford alderman was seized in fee  
of

(h) Auditor General.

14/10/16 (1871)



of y<sup>e</sup> tythes & others profits belonging to y<sup>e</sup>  
rectories of Downkelt, Ballypenny Kilasbought  
& Molinbrey in this County of the annual  
value of £3. Irish money & appropriated  
to this abbey

end  
ms.

18<sup>th</sup> October XXXII. Queens Elizabeth it was  
founde that Miler Baron the last prior received  
the profits of the rectory of Whitechurch viz.  
the tithes of Whitechurch Castletown Graigue  
and Killenore for four years after the surrender  
of the priory annual value 20s. that Right  
Wise Count Mountgarret then holde the  
same for twenty five years at the old  
rent ande that John Cuffe and  
Catherine his wife holde them for twenty two  
years at the same rent ande for four years  
at 53s. 4d.

Inquis

Inquisition 9<sup>th</sup> April XXXI Elizabeth finds that Mrs  
the rectory of Whitechurch in the County of 43  
Kilkenny was the tithes of Whitechurch. Castleton  
Graign & Killeenore were parcell of the poss=  
essions of this priory & of the annual value  
of 50 Irish besides reprises

Inquisition 29<sup>th</sup> May III James finds  
that James Traigne was seized of 5  
messuages in Inishock & 11 gardens which  
he held from the priory at the annual rent  
of 2. 6 & more of 3<sup>d</sup> yearly value of 2  
besides reprises

The said rectory was granted to Thomas  
Earl of Armonde (K)

and  
ms.

There is a <sup>neglected</sup> small burying ground on the townland of Kilmacthane, called Sean Chille or the old church. There is another small burying ground, now out of use in the townland of Killeen.

The ruins of an old church stand in the townland of Kilcross, measuring 36½ feet by 16 feet four inches, west gable and north side down to within five feet of the ground. There is a pointed door in the middle of the south wall, 6 feet 7 inches high and 4 feet wide, built up with cut stone, a square window in the same side near the east gable 4 feet 4 inches high, 2 feet 4 inches wide, on the inside, two feet 7 inches high and 7 inches wide on the outside. There is a window in the east gable, but so encircled with ivy that it cannot be examined, nor is it of any importance.



There is no burying ground here, but there is a very fine spring well a few perches south east of the ruin, called Tobhar na Briche Naimh i.e. the Well of the Holy Brides. There was a patron held here many years ago, on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of May, it is no longer held holy.

There is a little obsolete burying ground in the townland of Kilticran, but no remains of a church. There is a holy well near it called after the same <sup>(Liam)</sup> Saint, (but not now visited for devotional purposes.) A small stream runs down by this place, into the Rye, called Bruth-na-Sailleag, or the Stream of the Lallies, from running out of a little bog called Muin na Sailleag, or the Lally bog.

There is a small old church on the east bank of the Rye, about a mile north

of the Innisteege, but in what parish I have not been able to ascertain, the name not occurring in any of the namebooks.

The name of this little church is Bille Bhilleam, or Billeam's Church, and measures 28 feet 4 inches by 17 feet. one half of the west gable remains to the height of ten feet, with a square door in it 4 feet 2 inches high, three feet wide at top, and three feet two inches at bottom, covered by a lintel stone 4 feet long, one 9 inches wide and three inches thick, built up in a very rude manner of small field stones. The south wall is down to from 2 feet to 4 in height, and half the north wall in the same way, the other half (the eastern, 10 feet high. The east gable stands to about the height of 11 feet, containing a square window

287  
47

3 feet 5 wide at top, 3 feet 8 at bottom and 4 feet 7 wide, inside, covered by a flag at top, and so completely covered with thick strong ivy on the outside that only the cross top stone or lintel, can be discerned, by which I would take the breadth to be five inches. The wall is built of middle sized stones and little flags, set in strong mortar, without regard to level, and three feet three inches thick.

There is a small kneeling ground attached.

The Irish Calendar remembers a Saint Bille an at the 16<sup>th</sup> of January, but whether he was of this place we have at present nothing to prove.

14/10/16 (R24)



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Fennell of the parish of Famma.

The parish of Famma is situated on the left bank of the River Nore 2 1/2 miles below Thomastown and in the barony of Gowran. See namebook.

The greater number of the people here call this place Damhain, but why they know not.

There is a small, ruined rather modern church here, 28 feet 6 by 17, West gable 12 feet high, side walls 7 1/2, east gable 4 feet high.

There is a <sup>pointed</sup> door in the South side and a small burying ground attached.

I am Sir your obedient servant

Eugene Barry

**END**

14 D 10/17

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Limerick, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Rathpatrick, Dunkitt, Kilculliheen and Gaulskill, with particular reference to their early churches, castles, holy wells and the origins of their place names.

3 October 1839

25p.

25 cm (xiv), (xviii); 24 cm (i-xiii), (xv-xvii), (xviii-xxv)

Included are transcriptions from the De Burgo monument at the church at Gaulskill and related extracts from Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum'.



14/ 289  
(1.)  
Limerick Octob<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 1839.

Thos. A. Larcom Esq.

Dear Sir,  
I shall be soon ready to write about the ancient territories of which the County of Kilkenny consisted, but I have not yet received the documents for which I wrote some weeks since. I trust there has been no mistake in the post. I received all that was sent to New Ross up to the day I left the County of Kilkenny, which was Thursday last.

Of the parish of Rathpatrick.

Situation.

This parish forms the southern extremity of the Barony of Ida, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Kilcolumb; on the north west by that of Dunkitt; on the west by Kilcullihen, - a part of the liberties of Waterford; on the south by the ~~Rye~~ River, and on the East by the Barrow swollen by the Nore. Opposite the east extremity of this parish the three sister rivers glide into each others embrace and rush together into the sea.

14/D/10/17 (1)

Name. The name of this parish is in the original language written and pronounced Rádh Pháspurg, which signifies Patrick's rath or earthen, and the parish was so called from the situation of the old church near a rath, which is of considerable extent. It is probable that, like Dun-Patrick in Ulster this rath had originally a different name, and that the name of St. Patrick was substituted for that of the ancient pagan proprietor after the erection of a church by that Saint in its vicinity. On this subject however, we possess <sup>as yet</sup> no historical knowledge, and must be guided by analogical conjectures.

The <sup>present</sup> old church of Rathpatrick is certainly not the primitive one founded by St. Patrick but one erected on its site about 5 centuries since, and not worth the antiquarian's attention. Inserted in the wall of the cemetery facing the <sup>road</sup>

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(3)

is a flag - evidently a part of a large tomb. It was found buried under the earth some 80 years since and placed in its present position by the Rev. John Fitzpatrick late P. P. of Slieveroe. It exhibits the following inscription, <sup>in the Gothic letter</sup> which is the prayer or concluding part of an epitaph.

Deus, cui humanū genus redemp-  
-tionem acceptam fert, grā dic-  
-torum miserere. 1609.

Inserted in the north wall of the church near its north east extremity is a large slab with an inscription in the Gothic character in relief. It is very much ob-  
-literated, but I have succeeded in decyphering the following part of it.

Hic iacent Nicholaus filius  
Thomæ Fitz-Gerralde de  
Gurtyn. \* \* \* \* \*

The Castle of this Thomas Fitz-Gerralde is still in existence in the townland of Gurtyn in the south of this parish, and it is probable  
14/10/17 (11) that



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that the castle of Kilmurry also belonged to him.  
There was an old church in the townland of Kil-  
murry, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin  
and near it a holy well called Tobar cluise  
Fons Mariae, at which "patterns" were an-  
nually held on the 15<sup>th</sup> of August called  
by the Irish lá fét' mairé map fa b'póg map.  
It was abolished in my own memory by the Revd.  
John Fitzpatrick, who was a great admirer  
of modern civilization, and not at all  
given to superstitions unless as far as  
he could make use of it to make the  
Rahingure people pay him his dues.  
His predecessors however, who were men of  
the old school the Revd. Richard Coady  
alias Archdeacon and Dr. Stephen  
Lower, the greatest ecclesiastic that  
I da ever produced, were accustomed  
to say mass near this well on Lady  
day in August.

It is probable that the Kilmurry or church  
of the Blessed Virgin which gave name to  
this townland was a chapel of ease be

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belonging to the Fitzgerraldes of  
Gurteen.

There is nothing else of antiquarian in-  
terest in this parish. The Grey Cross  
near Mr. Denis Fitzgerrald's house at  
Rathpatrick was erected about one  
century ago, by an illiterate man  
who did not know how to spell.

The hill of Drom Domhnaigh forming  
the eastern extremity of this parish and  
lying opposite the Comars or confluences  
of the three waters, is the place  
called Mileadhach in the Leabhar  
Gabhala of the O'flerys, and  
in the description of the boundaries  
of the Irish dioceses extracted  
by Keating from the annals of  
the church of Clonmacnoise.  
The <sup>present</sup> name of this hill would sug-  
gest that there was an ancient

14/D/10/17 (111)

(6) 29/4

ancient church <sup>on</sup> ~~at~~ it. but there is no one now living that ever heard of the existence of one, and the general belief of the natives is that the name signifies Downey's hill.

There is a remarkable rock here overhanging the River, called the Gearrín Bán or White horse. It is well known by this name to all the Waterford and Ross Boatmen, and a very conspicuous object. It is also mentioned in the life of the celebrated Rapparee James Frayne, who infested this part of the country about 50 years since, and I think that it should be shewn on the Ordnance Map under its well known appellation. It is not mentioned in the name Book of the parish of Rapatrik, but I am positive it belongs to that parish.



Sandy Of the parish of Gaulskilly.

Situation

This small parish lies westwards of the parish of Kilcolumb, and is insulated in the parish of Dunkitt to which, in all probability it originally belonged.

Name. The name of this parish <sup>was originally Killocheghane</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>but at present it is always</sup> in Irish Gill a' Gheill, which <sup>would</sup> literally mean the church of the Foreigner, but Gaule was only a soubriquet or nickname given by the Irish to a branch of the (De Burgo's, who were located here at an early period. This is the constant tradition in the Barony of Ida among the descendants of the last "Gaule De Burgo" who possessed Gaulstowne and Gaulskilly, and, according to the Down Survey several other townlands in their vicinity, and I have got deeds signed by the hand and impressed by the seal of the head

14/10/17 (IV) of

of this family, in which he calls himself Walter Gaule aty Burke, and on his own monument in his chapel at Gaulesthill he is simply called Walterus de Burgo a dependant of Sir William (Bourke) who was vice Chamberlane to King Edward the III. in Gaulestown.

I made every effort to decypher the epitaph on this monument, being much interested in it as I am the 7<sup>th</sup> in descent from the last Gall Bircach of Gaulestown, but the stones of which the monument originally consisted are now displaced, and it is now almost impossible <sup>to ascertain</sup> how they originally stood.

Tighe, who saw this monument about 40 years ago could not decypher it, but <sup>though</sup> he might have made more of it then than any one could now, he has not decyphered the date which is as plain as day-light. The following is his notice of this place

"Gaulestown in the parish of Gaulekill seems

297 (97)

"once to have belonged to a branch of  
" the De Burgos from a monument in  
" the church of Gaulskill."

He then adds in a note.

"The inscription concludes thus "Hic tumulantur  
" corpora Walteri de Burgo Armigeri de  
" Gaulstowne etatis sue .... uxorisque ejus  
" Alisee Den". The monument recites his des-  
" cent from Sir William de Burgo, Vice-  
" Chamberlain to King Edward III, whose  
" estates are mentioned, and his relationship  
" to the Red Earl, but it is mutilated."

Statistical account of the County  
of Kilkenny p. 637.

On one of the stones which formed the original  
tomb is a part of the arms but nearly  
effaced, and the following mutilated inscrip-  
-tion.

\*\*\*\*\* descended of the Right Honorable Richard  
de Burgo called the Red Earle \*\*\*\*\*  
sh and ..... Sir William \*\*\*\*\*  
and ..... of Ballindowly

14/10/10/17(V)



4107  
— other Mannors, townes and land  
— in the province of Connaght all  
which are called the Fry —  
— Idromiderycke w<sup>ch</sup> l<sup>y</sup>sargve to —  
from the town of Galway in the said  
province of Connaght, and was also  
ses<sup>d</sup>. of divers Mannors, townes, lands  
and tenements in the County of Kil-  
Kenny and Waterford.

On another stone is another inscription,  
partly in English and partly in Latin,  
and runs thus:

This Sir William was vice-Chamberlane  
to King Edward the Third, and his father  
John Fitz Walter to King Edward the first  
in the County of Kilkenny in Gawlestown.

This is very  
curious, I think.

Hic tumulantur corpora Walterij de Burgo  
Armigeri de Gawlestowne ætatis sue\*  
uxorisque eius Helesee Den ætatis sue\*  
6A. 1642. 7A 1642.

This Walter was the father of the last Gall  
Bircach who possessed this estate. I shall  
here transcribe some family <sup>parcements</sup> ~~papers~~ which  
belonged to him, and which I found among  
the papers of Sam<sup>l</sup>. Boyse Esq. the successor  
of

299 (77)

of ~~Bishop~~ who succeeded the Gall Bureach  
about the year 1651. Bishop was a follower  
of Cromwell. (see Book of Survey and Distribution)

*Pateat Univesis per presentes nos*  
*Walterum Galle de Gallstone in Comitatu*  
*Kilkennie Armigerum et Richardum Gall*  
*de Rathnesmalagh in Comitatu predicto*  
*Generosum, filium et heredem dicti Walteri*  
*recognovisse coram Thoma Sherlocke Militi*  
*maior Stapul Domini Regis Civitat̃ Water-*  
*ford, Nicholauo Browne et Andrea Wise*  
*Constabulo ejusdem Stapul teneri & per*  
*statut̃ Stapuli firmiter obligari Willielmo*  
*Blere de Civitate Waterford, Mercat̃ in*  
*octingent libris bonis, et legal monet̃*  
*Currentis Angliæ, pro lanis, coriis et aliis*  
*mercibus Stapul predicti, tangenti et*  
*ab eo emptis et receptis, solvent eidem*  
*Willielmo Blere aut suo certo Attornato,*  
*executoribus, vel assignatis suis ad libitum*  
*et voluntatem dicti Willielmi, Attornato*  
*Executorum et Assignatorum suorum et*  
*coram cuiusque ad quam quidem solutionem octingent*  
*librarum predict̃ bene et fideliter faciend̃ modo et forma*  
*predict̃ absque aliquâ fraude, obligamus nos et utrumque*

14/D/10/17 (VI) nostrum

nostrum per se conjunctim et divisim p[er] toto et insolido, heredes  
et executores et administratores nostros ac omnia bona, catella,  
terras, redditus, decimas, tenementa, et hereditamenta nostra et  
utrumque nostrum tam presentia quam futura ubicumque  
fuerint, inuent per et secundum vim, formam, cursum  
et effectum; et subpena in articulis Statut Stapul  
de debit pro merchandizes in huiusmodi casu edit  
et provist firmiter per presentes, in cuius rei testimo-  
nium Sigill[um] officii Stapul predict[um] per Maiores et  
Constabulum predict[um] ad specialem rogatum nostrum  
una cum sigillis nostris sint appens. Datum in  
Stapul predict[um] octo die mensis Novembris anno  
Domini, millesimo, Sexcentesimo, tricesimo secundo,  
annoque regni Regis nostri Caroli Regnorum Anglia,  
Scotia, Francia et Hibernia octavo.

Walter Gall  
at[que] Burke

Richard Gall,

Seal of  
the Stap-  
ple here  
append-  
ed.

His seal  
here  
append-  
ed

His seal  
here  
append-  
ed



Endorsed thus.

301 (13)

Sealed, signed, acknowledged and delivered by the  
w<sup>th</sup> Boaudes Walter Gall and Richard Gall as their deed  
and scales to the aforesaid <sup>named</sup> William Bleere in the  
presence of the undernamed witnesses.

Tho; Sherlock Mayor of the Staple.

Nicholas Browne Constable of the Staple.

Andrew Wyse Constable of the Staple.

Peter Strange clerke of the Staple.

Patricke <sup>wood</sup> ~~wood~~locke Jarydy of the Staple.

II. Whereas Walter Gall of Gallstown in the County  
of Kilkenny Esq. Richard Gall of Rathnesmolaghe  
in the saide County Gentleman, sonne and heire ap-  
parent of the said Walter, Richard Strange of Dumkitt  
in the same County Esq. John Leonard of Waterford  
Esq. and John Walshe of Mallingo Gentleman, by their  
deed indented and bearing date the eighth day of  
November in the year of our Lord, one thousand  
six hundred, thirtie and two, have given, granted  
and confirmed to William Bleere of Waterford merchant  
an annuity, yerely income, or rent charge of fortie pounds Sterling  
current and lawfull money of and in England, issuing,  
growing and accruing of and out of the manors, towns, lands,  
tenements and hereditaments of and in Gallstowne and

14/10/10/17 (VII)

Bill

Kill alias Kiltocheghane in the aforesaid County of Kilkenny, and barony of Igrines, payable the two usuall feastes of Easter and Michellmas by even moities and equall portions.

To have, and to hold, receive and perceive to the said William Cleere, his heires and assignes for ever with clause of distress for default of paiment and other clauses, articles and covenants therein contayned and specified. And whereas the aforesaid Walter Gall and Richards Gall have acknowledged and recognized themselves to owe, and to be indepted to the aforesaid William Cleere by Statute Staple taken before the Mayor and Constables of the Staple of the City of Waterford, and bearing date the eighth day of November, one thousand, six hundred thirty and two, of and in the boome of eight hundred pounds Sterling Englishe, This Indenture of Deferance made the aforesaid eight day of November and the aforesaid last recited yeere of our Lord, Between the aforesaid William Cleere of the one part and Walter Gall and Richard Gall of the other part, witnesseth the intent of the aforesaid Statute is; and accordingly it is covenanted and agreed that if

if the aforesaid William Gleere, his heires and assigns shall quietly and peaceably enjoy, hold, possess, receive, and perceive the aforesaid annuity yearly rent or Rent of fortie pounds sterling according to the forme and effect of the aforesaid first recited deeds, and in default of payment shall bee permitted to take, lead, drive, carrie away, sell, use, dispose such distress as they shall find for the same without Replevy, question, or impeachment. And if the aforesaid Walter Gall, Richard Gall and theyre heires and feoffees shall observe, fullfill, and accomplish and cause and suffer to be observed all such further clauses, covenants, articles, promises and agreements as of their parts are to be kept fullfilled and accomplished that then the said Statute shall be voyde and of no force, otherwise to remayne and stand in full strength and vigour.

Walter Gall R.  
at Bore

his seal  
here  
appended

Richard Gall

seal  
here



This Indenture made the twentieth day of June in the yeare of our Lord one thous and six hundred thirtie and eight betwixt Walter Gall of Gallstowne in the Countie of Kil-kennie Esq. and Allye<sup>\*</sup> his wife of the one part, and Peter Strange of Waterford Gentleman, of the other part, witnesseth that whereas the said Walter Gall and Allye his wife are to leaue a fine in his Majesties Court of Common Please to the said Peter Strange and his heires of twentie messuages, ten Cottages, twentie gardens, seavintie acres of land, fortie acres of meddowe, eightie acres of pasture, fortie acres of Moore, eightie acres of wood, and twentie acres of underwood with their appurtenances in Killtakeghan in the aforesaid Countie of Killkennie for the better assurance of the premises to James Woodlocke of Waterford esquire and his assignes according <sup>to</sup> the intent, purport, and true meaning

\* on the tombstone she is called Alicia (Den) Loe of

of a paire of Indentures of Demise made of  
 the premises to the said James Woodlock  
 and his assignes bearing date the three  
 and twentieth day of May in the years of  
 our Lord God one thousand six hundred  
 thirtie and eight aforesaid as by the said  
 deed more at large may and does appear.  
 That nowe the said Peater Strange for him,  
 his heires and assignes, doep, by those presents,  
 covenant, graunt and declare that the true  
 meaning of the said fine was and is that  
 the said Peater shall stand seised of all  
 and singular the said towne and land  
 of Kiltakeghan aforesaid to the use of the  
 said James Woodlocke, his executors and as-  
 signes according to the effect, purport and  
 true meaning of the said Deed, indented, and  
 upon the conditions and Covenants therein ex-  
 pressed and contained during the said termes  
 and tyme that the said lease shall continue,  
 and after to the use of the said Walter Gall and

14/10/17 (ix) his

his heires for ever. In witness whereof to his  
parte of these Indentures remayning with the  
said Peater Strange, the said Walter Gall  
and Ellye his wifer subscribed their names  
and fixed their seales the day and yeare  
first above written.

Walter Gall R.

(his seal here. the anchor of  
a ship

Ellye Gall her marke

(her seal here)

on the back.

Sealed signed and delivered in the presence  
of the undernamed persons.

John Ley

John Blake,

Robert Gall

Bal Woodblock

Patricke Neale,



This Indenture made the eighth day of November  
in the yeere of our Lord one thousand six hun-  
dred thirtie and two Betwixt Walter Gall of  
Gallstowne in the County of Kilkenny Esq,  
Richard Gall of Rathnesmolagh in the same  
County, Gentleman, son and heire apparant of  
the said Walter, Richard Strange of Dunsitt  
in the same County, John Leonard of Waterford  
Esq, and John Walsh of Ballinge in the afore-  
said County Gentleman, of the one part, and  
William Cleere of Waterford aforesaid Mer-  
chant of the other part Witnesseth that the  
aforesaid Walter Gall, Richard Gall, Richard  
Strange, John Leonard and John Walsh for di-  
vers considerations them moving and specially  
for and in consideration of the iust and com-  
plete sum of four hundred pounds ster-  
ling currant and lafull mony of and in  
England before the date of sealing and perfecting  
hereof received by the aforesaid Walter Gall and  
Richard Gall at the hands of the aforesaid William  
Cleere, have given granted and confirmed to the afore-  
said William an annuity, yearly sum or rent of forty

14/10/17 (x)

308  
(20)  
forty pounds sterling of the like English  
mony, issuing, growing and accruing of and  
out of the Mañors, townes, lands, tenements and  
hereditaments of and in Gallstowne and Kill at  
Kiltocheghan in the aforesaid County of Kil-  
keny and Barony of Igrine payable at  
the two usuall feasts of Easter and Michelm as  
by even moyties and equall portions To have  
and to hold receave and perceave to the afore-  
said William Cleere his heires and assignees  
to the proper and sole use of the aforesaid  
William, his heires and assignees for ever.

And if the aforesaid annuity, sum or rent  
shall be arreared or unpayd on any of  
the feasts aforesaid and for the space of  
six weeks after that, then it shall be law-  
full to and for the aforesaid William  
Cleere, his heires and assignees to the towns  
and lands aforesaid at all times to en-  
ter and there to distrayne by all manner  
of

of goods and chattels replenishable or not  
 replenishable and in all places, and such  
 distresses soe taken to leade drive and carry  
 away to any place within the realme of Ire-  
 land though out of the proper County and  
 the same to worke, labour, dispose and use  
 as theyre own proper Chattell, and the same  
 to detayne against gages and plegges untill  
 such arrearages be duly satisfied in pound  
 overt or privat at theyre elections, and at  
 the hazard, cost and charges of the aforesaid  
 Walter Gall and Richard Gall, theyre heires  
 and assignees without impeachment, and the  
 same likewise to sell out of markett without  
 praisment at theyre pleasure if within seven  
 dayes after such distresse so taken the same be  
 not redeemed without question of price or value  
 other then that they shall be sold for. And the  
 aforesaid Walter ~~the~~ Gall and Richard Gall doe  
 for them and theyre heires and assignees joint-  
 lie and severallie covenant, promise, and  
 14/10/17 (XI) grant



graunt, to and with the aforesaid William  
 Cleere his heires and assignees to warrant  
 and defend the aforesaid yearly sum,  
 annuity or rent to the aforesaid William  
 Cleere his heires and assignees for ever  
 against all men, and shall free exonerate  
 and discharge the townes and lands  
 aforesaid from all the intrests, charges and  
 incumberances that may impech or hinder the same  
 or the reall fruition or perception thereof from tyme  
 to tyme And likewise to make procure and suffer  
 all such further estate, conveyance and security of  
 the townes and lands aforesaid for the suppor-  
 -tation and perpetual maintenance of the afore-  
 -said rent as shall be thought good, devised,  
 or demanded by the aforesaid William Cleere  
 his heires and assignees, and as often and in  
 such forme, and to such persons as shall be  
 nominated or contrived by them. Provided  
 always and uppon condition that whensoever the  
 aforesaid Walter Gall and Richard Gall theyre  
 heires and assignees or eyther of them shall  
 in one whole and entire payment or two  
 severall and equall paymerits satisfy con-  
 -tent

content and pay to the aforesaid William Cleere his heires, executors or assignees at the now dwelling house of the aforesaid William at Waterford the aforesaid just and full sum of foure hundred pounds Sterl. currant and lawfull mōny of and in England in coyne equall in metall, weight and value with the coyne now currant, and under the stampe and impression of Elizabeth our late Queene of famous memory with such arrears of rent as shall be incurred that then this grant annuity and rent shall cese and be voyd. ratably after ten per centum and the residue with the clauses, distresses and other limitations to stand and remayne in force untill the last ~~year~~ part of the aforesaid sume be satisfied. And the aforesaid Richard Strange, John Leonard and John Walsh the grant, annuity and rent aforesaid shall warrant, acquit and defend against all men clayming by or under them or eyther of them. In witness whereof the aforesaid Walter Gall, Richard Gall, Richard Strange, John Leonard

14/10/16/17 (xii)

and John Walsh to this parte of these Indentures remaining with the said William Gleere have subscribed there names and layd there seals the day and yeere first above written.

Walter Gall B Richard Gall Strange John Leonard

his seal  
append  
ed  
here

his seal  
curious  
but nearly  
effaced

his  
seal

his  
seal  
perfect

Endorsed thus

Signed, sealed and delivered by the within named Walter Gall and Richard Gall, Richard Strange and John Leonard in the presence of us whose names ensue, viz

Rowland Gall,  
John Skiddy,  
Patricke Walshe  
Morish Bowen  
James Ley,  
Rowland Gall  
Michael Gleere  
John Gleere.



In the townland of Gaultstown near Joe Griffin's house stood the Castle of the Gall Buncach, but it was pulled down about 50 years ago by one of the Griffins to obtain materials for building a farm house. Griffin on this occasion destroyed all the castle and all the monuments belonging to it except one stone which was placed over the gateway or entrance into the Bawn. This stone was sculptured about the year 1646 and exhibited the arms of that branch of the De Burgo's called "Gall" and also those of ~~his~~ <sup>his</sup> wife Ellice Denne, ~~and the letters W.G. and E.D.~~ and the letters W.G. and E.D. This stone was inserted in the gable of Griffin's house at the north west corner, where I often saw it but when I went to look for it in 1839. I found that Griffin's house had fallen to ruin, and that the stones of it were purchased by <sup>Mr. Mallowney,</sup> a neighbouring Blacksmith, who burned them into lime, and among the rest this elaborately sculptured monument. Edax. atas! Some say <sup>\*</sup> that it was taken away by some local lover of old monuments, but after spending a day looking for it, I could hear

\* Capt. Tucker afterwards found this stone. God. nothing 14/D/10/17 (Ex 111)

Feb 3/14

nothing but that it was burned by Mull-  
<sup>This is not true. Col Jones bought it</sup>  
lowney the Blacksmith.

In connection with the history of this locality  
it may be worth recording that the first of  
my name who came to Leinster, and from  
whom I am the 6<sup>th</sup> in descent, was married  
to the <sup>second</sup> eldest daughter of the last Gall  
Burcack with whom he lived at Gaulep-  
town till the <sup>18<sup>th</sup> of March</sup> year 1649, when he was  
killed together with his father-in-law in

This fight  
was  
between  
the  
Ballholes  
and the  
Earl  
of Or-  
mond.  
Grom-  
well  
had  
not  
come  
over  
so  
soon

an engagement with the forces of <sup>Ormond</sup> ~~Ormond~~  
at Ballinagga in the Co. of Wexford. The history of this man is of  
little or no credit to the numerous and  
vigorous progeny <sup>who</sup> which look to him as  
their progenitor in the baronies of Iverk  
and Ida, but as I am for suppressing  
no traditional or historical facts in con-  
nection with Irish families, I shall here  
put the tradition to the durability of  
writing, which would not otherwise  
outlive another generation.

Edmond, the eldest son of O'Donovan of Bawn  
leathan (Widefield) in the County of Cork  
<sup>went out</sup> ~~went out~~ one day to settle a long disputed bound-  
ary

∴ Cromwell did not arrive in Ireland till 1649. The battle of Ballinvega was not fought between Cromwell and the Irish, but between Preston who headed the Catholic faction and Ormond who led the protestants. Both parties claimed the victory. See Carter Ormonde and the <sup>Irish</sup> Journal of the Rebellion of 1641, <sup>which was</sup> in the possession of the late Lord O'Neill, of which there is a good copy in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

L.D.-

14/12/10/17 (xlv)



boundary between his territory and that of his neighbour O'Sullivan Beare. He was met by the eldest of O'Sullivan's sons, a small and peevish man, who had often <sup>complained to</sup> told his father and the clan in general that O'Donovan had encroached upon their territory. After various reasons and evidences <sup>had been</sup> ~~were~~ shewn on both sides the two Irishmen found that they could not come to any thing like a agreement with <sup>auto</sup> a fight, and tradition says that Edmond killed O'Sullivan with one blow of his hand, before they <sup>could</sup> come to the field of the combat, <sup>and made his escape in despite of all that were present</sup>. But this as it may it is certain that he killed O'Sullivan, and <sup>for that reason</sup> was obliged to fly from Clumster. He betook himself to the southern extremity of Leinster, where he <sup>lived for some time in disguise being</sup> ~~was~~ sheltered by William Gaul of Gaulstown, who succeeded as Gall Burcack after the death of Richard, the eldest son of Walter, who died in 1642. This William was <sup>and some say distant relative</sup> an old friend <sup>own</sup> of his, and promised to shelter him, as long as he could, from the fury of the Mononians. At this time Ireland was one scene of war and disturbance, and life and property were very insecure; but Edmond though he dreaded the strong arm of justice and the vengeance of the O'Sullivan, still had every expect-

\* O'Donovanum ad Anglos relaxatum occidit apud  
 Greathall na n-Damh. Hist. Cathol. 1629

and his father  
 tation of being called home as he <sup>had</sup> at all  
<sup>opposed to O'Sullivan and</sup>  
 times, been the friend of the English interest  
 in Ireland. While with the Gall Burcack he seduced  
 his daughter Catherine; but he <sup>afterwards</sup> married her  
 after much hesitation (A mgen an goill ní múcraí mé mo  
 óuid fola go bráic leat. trad.) By her he had one daugh-  
 ter Eleanor, who was afterwards married in the  
 Queen's County, and two sons Honor and <sup>Richard</sup> John.  
 After his marriage he received intelligence from  
 Munster that he was found <sup>guilty</sup> of accidental  
 man slaughter, <sup>only</sup> and that his father had  
 procured his pardon from the government;  
<sup>on this occasion</sup> and fourteen of the principle men of Munster  
 came for him to Gaulstown. This was some-  
 time between the years 1642 and 1649, but  
 I could find nothing to fix the exact  
 year. <sup>\*\*</sup> <sup>510 and 512</sup> However he told his friends that  
 he had married the Gall Burcack's daugh-  
 ter, and that he would live with his  
 father-in-law until he should see the  
 issue of the war, promising them however  
 that if his father should <sup>express himself</sup> pleased  
 at his marriage, he would return home  
 as soon as he wished. <sup>But</sup> He never

\*\* If I can get at the papers of the late General Richard O'Donovan returned  
 of Castleamare I shall be able to settle this point.

314 297

returned having been killed in the flower  
of his youth <sup>together with his father in law</sup> in a battle fought in the  
County of Wexford against the <sup>of Cromwell</sup> ~~parliamentary~~  
~~Irish~~ forces in the year 1643. The monu-  
-ments of the gall Burcagh and his  
son in law are still pointed out  
near the site of this battle.

After this the estate of Gaultstown <sup>was granted</sup> ~~passed~~  
to the family of Bishopp, who enjoyed  
it only for two generations. George and  
John, <sup>(as appears from Mr. Boyse's papers)</sup> and next <sup>(it devolved)</sup> to the family of Boyse  
who <sup>let</sup> ~~sold~~ it to Blackmoor, the present  
<sup>occupier of Gaultskill or Bishopp's Hall.</sup> ~~proprietor.~~

After the death of Edmond aforesaid  
there remained to his children but a few  
hundred pounds, with which they pur-  
-chased the townland of Ballyneart  
in Iwerk, where a numerous <sup>now however nearly extinct</sup> race, descended  
from John, the second son of this Edmond;  
The writer of these notices, <sup>and all of the name in Ida Bar.</sup> descend from  
Conor <sup>Connelin</sup> (or Cornelius, as he is always called.)



318  
(30)

Walter Gall alias Burke died in 1642,

William Gaule Bourke, the last Gall Burcack.

Catherine married to Edmond <sup>son</sup> of Bawnlahan in the  
Co. of Cork

Barle inborn

Conor or Corneline of Balmontine

He married Rose Kavanagh

William of Aughmore near the meeting of the "three waters".  
d. 1749.

Edmond Senior of Atatemore and Kilcolumb,  
d. 1798.

Edmond junior of Atatemore, died 1817

John O'Donovan, the writer of these notices.

I find the following monuments of them in  
the church yard of Dunkitt.

Here lyeth the body <sup>and posterity</sup> of John Donovan  
<sup>of Ballymore</sup> who departed this life January the 17<sup>th</sup>  
aged 63 years

He was born 1735, (The rest buried in the ground)  
Requiescant in pace =

This John was the cotemporary and friend  
of John Bishopp, the second of that name  
who possessed Gaulskill <sup>alias Bishopp's Hall</sup> & whose tomb  
is in the church of Gaulskill <sup>inscribed thus</sup>.

" Here lyeth the body of John Bishopp,  
" late of Bishopp's Hall Esq, who departed  
" this life April the 7<sup>th</sup> 1747 in the 80<sup>th</sup>  
" year of his age. [He was born in 1664]

" This tomb was erected in the year 1750 by his  
" disconsolate widow Ann Bishopp alias  
" Southcoatt in grateful memory of their  
" mutual love and friendship for each other.

319 (37)

This John Bishopp who was a very conscientious protestant saved John (Donovan of Ballyneart) from being hanged for treason. I was anxious to put their epitaphs on one page.

On a flag stone near the south end of the south wall of the same church there is a flagstone with this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of John (Donovan  
" of Ballyneart also of his wife Mary, and three  
" of their ~~three~~ sons William, the Reverend  
" Edmond, and Dominick, who departed this  
" life the 26<sup>th</sup> of August 1783 aged 52 years  
" In whose memory this tomb was erected by  
" his dearly beloved wife Eleanor Donovan  
" alias Britt; also the body of Eliza Dono-  
" van daughter of the abovementioned Do-  
" minick and Eleanor, who departed this life  
" the 17<sup>th</sup> of August 1794 aged 17 years."

Another tomb stone placed outside this was erected for the dependants of Honor, the elder son of Edmond of Bawnlahan. A very long epitaph was written by one of his dependants to be inscribed on this stone to preserve the pedigree of this branch of the family since the year 1643; but it was never inscribed, a much shorter one having been adopted at the suggestion of the writer of these remarks. The epitaph originally intended is as follows: 14/D/10/17 (XVI)





14/D/10/17 (xviii)

† There is a long account  
of this Battle of Ballinveega  
preserved in Carter's Diamond  
and in the Library of the  
British Museum. Local  
tradition states that it  
was fought between the  
Irish and Cromwell's forces,  
but this not correct, for  
Cromwell had not arrived  
at any thing like power  
even in England when this  
battle was fought, namely  
on the 18<sup>th</sup> of March 1643<sup>2</sup>

321 (22)

ac praesertim atavo, proavo, avo, patribus  
avunculisque suis  
Johannes et Patricius O'Donovan  
de Sta Temoriã hoc monumentum  
posuerunt.

---

Lancry

## Of the parish of Dinkitt.

This parish is bounded on the north by the parish of Rossinan; on the east by the parishes of Gaultskill and Kibcolumb; on the south by the parish of Kilculliheen and on the west by the parish of Kil-macow in the barony of Iverk.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin but derived from an ancient earthen fort. It first became the name of a townland, and was afterwards transferred to the parish from the situation of the original church. It signifies the Dun or fort of beat, <sup>as many names of ancient towns in Ireland</sup>  
The present old church of this parish is in tolerable preservation, but of no interest to  
14/10/17(XIX) the

the antiquarian as it is not more than a few centuries. I could not learn that it was dedicated to any saint. The name signifies the fort of beat or Keith a name that occurs among the pagan Irish, as bea. Mac Mugach of Bonnaught.

Not far from the old church of Dunkitt are the ruins of a castle which belonged to the <sup>family of</sup> Strang, from whom Strang's Mill or Muilleann a' Strangaigh in this parish derived its name. See notice of one of the name in p. 19 <sup>13 and</sup> supra.

The church yard of Dunkitt has been the burial place of my ancestors for five generations, and contains four tombstones inscribed to their memory: the oldest records the death of John Donovan of Ballyneard who died in 1735, the next that of William of Aughmore who died in 1749. my great grandfather, the third records the death of Edmund Donovan Parish Priest of Kilmacaw, and the fourth records the death of my father in 1817 -



Larry of the parish of Kilculliheen

This parish now forming ~~the~~ part of the liberties of Waterford is called by the Irish Bell Cuilithin a name which would seem to mean the church of a saint Cuilchin, Coilchin or Cailchin, but I do not find any saint's name like it in the Irish Calendar of the O'Leary's. Nor is there any tradition or monument of such a saint in any part of the parish. There is a townland not far from the situation of the original church, called Rath Culliheen, which took its name from some personage called Culliheen whether he was pagan or Christian.

We have no historical reference to this place <sup>older than the 1158 about 20 years</sup> before the arrival of the Anglo Normans, when Dermot Mac Morogh King of Leinster erected a nunnery here as a cell to that of Mary de Hogges <sup>in</sup> near Dublin. It was afterwards richly endowed by prince John who called it "de Bella porta". The Ferry-bank on the Kilkenny side of the river

14/10/10/7 (XX) is

is still called An Port mor by the Irish.

I here insert what Archdall has collected about the history of this monastery, as <sup>transcribed</sup> copied from his own copy with M.S. additions, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy

RIA

# Killicheen

On the river 'Suir' and opposite to the city of Waterford.

A. D. 1157. <sup>i.e. Mac Murchadha</sup> Dermot son of Murchadha

King of Leinster, founded a monastery here as a cell to the monastery of St Mary de Hoogges near Dublin. It was endowed by John Earl of Mortone. Lord of Ireland. (afterwards King of England) and by David Fitz Milor. Killicheen had also the name of the monastery de Bello-porta. (r)

1257. Matilla de Cussy the abbess being dead a licence was this year granted to elect another in her room. (a)

1287. Desiderata de Poero the abbess being dead a licence was granted on the 26<sup>th</sup> of June to elect a successor. (r)

1291. Matilda Cornyn the abbess being <sup>dead</sup>

(r) bar. mon. (a) Pryn. vol. 3. p. 195. (r) id. p. 374.



216  
389  
deade a licence<sup>216</sup> was granted to the  
prioress and convent to elect another  
abbess. (s).

1302. The abbess Matilla did this year  
recover from William son of Walter le  
Brett the advowson of the Church of  
Nadoans. (t)

1304. Philip Philipson and Richard  
aylwade claiming the advowson of  
the Church of Kilnchanock. the abbess  
of this nunnery and the said Philip  
and Richard appeared in court. when  
the abbess paid the sum of half a  
mark for liberty to pass a fine (u)

1309. Joane was abbess. (w)

1313. The abbess Joane de Laundesey  
being dead. the prioress and convent  
paid to the king (Edward. II.) forty shillings

for  
(s) Pryn. V. 3 p. 473. (t) King. p. 115. (u) Id. (w) Id.

(24) 329

for a licence <sup>2<sup>nd</sup></sup> to proceed to an election  
Katherine Motyng was the last abbeys  
Inquisition after Easter XXXI Henry VIII<sup>ms</sup>  
finds that the last abbeys <sup>4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup></sup> was seized <sup>the</sup>  
of a church, belfry and cemetery, an  
hall dormitory four Chambers, kitchen  
granary orchards and other closes,  
containing four acres within the  
precincts of the abbey, and also of  
twenty six messuages twenty six gardens  
one hundred and eighty acres of  
arable eighteene of meadow two hundred  
of pasture sixteene of wood two parks  
two mills and five meirs, with the  
appurtenances, in Kilcheene, annual  
value besides reprises £ 9. 13. s. eighty  
acres.

(X) King. p. 115.

14/10/17 (XXII)

328  
(40) acres of arable <sup>218</sup> Sixty of pasture  
two of Meadow with the appurten-  
ances in Newrath alias Rathnowan  
annual value besides reprises 53. 4.  
two messuages. forty acres of arable  
and thirty of pasture with the  
appurtenances in Robartstown alias  
Ballyrobert annual value besides  
reprises 20. one messuage. thirty acres  
of arable and thirty of pasture.  
with the appurtenances in Gauger-  
drantan annual value besides reprises  
12. 4. one messuage Sixty acres of  
arable and forty of <sup>new</sup> RathKilliheen pasture with  
the appurtenances in Rath Kyllen  
annual value besides reprises 53. 4.  
and one messuage with ten acres of  
arable pasture and meadow. and  
the appurtenances in Adrygale annual  
value.



besides reprises <sup>217</sup> 329 (41)  
value 5. The abbey was also seized

of the following rectories, with their  
appurtenances appropriated to the said  
Abbey and her successors viz. Kilcleheen

annual value besides reprises 18. Rath-  
patrick annual value besides reprises £ 6.

13. 4. Kilmahevoke and one messuage

annual value besides reprises 53. 4. and

the advowson of the <sup>vicarage</sup> ~~church~~ <sup>now Ballygurran</sup> Ballyghurn,

annual value besides reprises 26. 8 and

the advowson of the ~~church~~ <sup>vicarage</sup> <sup>Shannogh</sup> Shannogh.

annual value besides reprises 11. 6. and the

advowson of the vicarage —————

Rospage annual value besides reprises 10.

<sup>now</sup> <sup>Desertmoon</sup> Dissertmoon annual value besides reprises

53. 4. and the advowson of the vicarage

~~church~~ Muckilly annual value besides

reprises 26. and the advowson of the

vicarage ~~church~~ Portnescully. annual

value  
14/10/17 (xxii)

(42) value besides reprises 40. Polcowen yearly  
 value besides reprises £ 3. 6. 8. and the  
 advowsons of the vicarage ~~church~~; Illid  
 and one messuage yearly value besides reprises  
 40. All the said Lands and rectories are  
 Situate and lying in the County of Kildenny. (8)  
 ms Inquisition y<sup>e</sup> Wednesday next after  
 Easterday XXXI Henry VIII. finds that  
 y<sup>e</sup> following rectories in y<sup>e</sup> County  
 of Waterford were appropriated to y<sup>e</sup>  
 abbey of Newcastle & a mansion<sup>pp</sup>  
 appertaining thereto ann. val 50. and y<sup>e</sup>  
 advowson of the vicarage Dunkele  
 & a mansion appertaining thereto ann.  
 val 53. 4. & y<sup>e</sup> advowson of the vicarage  
 & y<sup>e</sup> rectory of Kilky (Kilcluhcon) ann.  
 val. 8. 4.

Inquisition

(8) Chief remembrance.

Inquisition of Tuesday next after ye  
 feast of St Nicholas of the bishop XXXIV.  
 Henry VIII. finds that ye. abbeys was  
 seized of a messuage & 10 acres of land  
 in ye townlands of Rathaspurke in  
 ye County of Kildare annual value  
 5. & ye rectory of ye same. annual  
 value 26. s. besides the Curates Stipend

Inquisition of Wednesday next after  
 ye nativity of ye blessed Virgin  
 XXXVI Henry VIII. finds that ye. abbeys  
 was seized of all ye messuages. lands  
 tenements. and Hereditaments in Rathkyllan  
 in this County.

Inquisition of Monday next. before ye  
 feast of ye Exaltation of ye Cross in ye  
 same year finds that ye late abbeys was

seized.  
 14/10/17 (XXIV)



(44) seizal of ye rectories of Newcastle & Galgaghe  
 alias Eglishoge in ye County of Waterford  
 & demised ye same to Lady Katherine  
 Butler &c.

Inquisition 3<sup>rd</sup> Edwards VI finds that  
 the rectory of Rathpatrick was parcel  
 of the possessions of this nunnery

Rot. Conc.

Inquisition taken the Monday next before  
 the feast of St Thomas the apostle &  
 Edwards VI. finds that the rectory of  
 Aghinrushe otherwise called Raasleege  
 in County of Kildare annual value  
 besides reprises L. 9. was appropriated to

end of  
 this nunnery (h) Chief rememb.

November 20<sup>th</sup> XXVI. Elizabeth a grant  
 was made to the mayors sheriffs citizens  
 and commonality of the City of Waterford  
 of this monastery. with its appurtenances  
 in

in Killeheen. Newrath. Robstons. Grang-  
 -drantane. Rath Killshin. Adegall. and  
 Rathaspick. and the rectories of Killeen-  
 -chin. Rathpatrick. Kilmokevagh. Ballig-  
 -crin. alias Ballinabrin. Shanewagh.  
 Rosbarre. alias <sup>ie, Rosbercon</sup> Rosbarreone. Distertmoan.  
 Mocknallie alias Mockaley. Portnes-  
 -collie. Polhrowan. Illede. Downehill  
 alias Downhill. or Dinnell. Newcastle-  
 -killigh. alias Gileagh. Knockammorne.  
 and Rathaspick with the tithes of  
 the same. and the reversion of all  
 lands. tenements. &c. belonging to the  
 said Spirituals and temporals. in  
 the Counties of Kilkenny. Waterford.  
 Cork. Carlow and Wicklow. or elsewhere.  
 to hold the same for ever. in common  
 socage at the annual rent of £59. and 20. (2)

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(2) Auditor General)

14/10/10/17 (XV)

The site of this nunnery is now occupied by a handsome protestant church, called the Monastery Church, and no part of the original building appears.

The townland now called Belmont, <sup>lying</sup> in the eastern side of this parish, was anciently and is still called Ballynagraige by the ancient inhabitants, and I think that <sup>it</sup> should appear as an alias name on the Ordnance Map.



**END**

14 D 10/18

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Limerick, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Clonamery and Columbkille, with particular reference to its early churches, castle and holy wells.

7 October 1839

4p.

24 cm

RIA

Limerick

Dear Sir - We are off to Corofin tomorrow <sup>Octob<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1839.</sup> at ten  
of clock A.M.  
of the parish of Glanamery.

This parish adjoins the Rower at the north west side. It is bounded on the north west and north by the parishes of Inistoege and Graigue; on the east by the Rower; on the south by the parish of Dysartmoon, and on the west by the parish of Inistoege.

Its Irish name is forgotten, it being simply called Cluain, but it is probable that it was originally Cluain amhra.

The original church of this parish is one of the primitive ages of the Irish church, but its history, I fear, is entirely lost; nor it is likely that it can ever be recovered as the name of its patron is lost to tradition, and there is no holy well or other monument from which his name might be inferred.

This church consists of nave and choir, the nave measuring <sup>ft ~</sup> 45.6 in length and 18.0 in breadth and the choir <sup>ft ~</sup> 19.0 by <sup>ft ~</sup> 12.0. The choir arch is semicircular and built of thin flags. It measures <sup>in</sup> 7 feet height and <sup>ft</sup> 6 in breadth. It is built up with rude masonry.

14/2/10/18(i)



The south wall of the choir, contained one window but it is so injured that no idea ~~could~~ <sup>can</sup> now be formed of its original size or characteristics. The north wall of the choir is nearly level with the ground. The west gable<sup>of nave</sup> contains a square doorway of the semi-Cyclopean style, measuring on the inside  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height and  $2\frac{1}{6}$  in breadth at top and  $2\frac{1}{10}$  at bottom. The inside lintel is  $3\frac{1}{6}$  long, 7 inches in height at one end, 6 inches in the middle and 5 inches at the other end, and 15 inches in breadth. It measures on the outside  $5\frac{1}{9}$  in height from the present level of the ground,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in breadth at top and  $2\frac{1}{9}$  at bottom. The outside lintel is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  long, 12 inches high at one end,  $1\frac{1}{3}$  in the middle, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  at the other end, and 12 inches in depth at one end and 13 at the other.

Over this doorway about 8 feet there is a small square window but so curtained with ivy that its characteristics do not appear.

The south wall of the nave contains a squared topped window measuring on the inside  $5\frac{1}{10}$  in height  $2\frac{1}{5}$  in breadth at top and  $2\frac{1}{7}$  at bottom, and on the outside where it is 6 feet from the present level of the ground, it measures  $2\frac{1}{3}$  in height.

and in breadth 6 inches at <sup>the</sup> top and 8 inches at the bottom. The north wall of the nave which is 14 feet in height and nearly perfect contains no features.

About one furlong to the south of this old church and on the <sup>East</sup> bank of the river, are the ruins of a castle said to have belonged to the family of <sup>Mac an Bharrain</sup> Barron, a branch of the Fitz-Geralds formerly Barons of Burnchurch in the County of Kilkenny. It was a square castle, but it is now so ruined that no idea can be formed of its original extent.

Henry Winston Barron M.P. is the supposed representative of this ancient family, but, as his family have sprung up into respectability at a comparatively recent period, their pedigree is unknown or uncertain, and it is perhaps now impossible to shew how — i.e. whether legitimately or illegitimately — they descend from the Barons of Burnchurch. Mr. Philip Fitzgerald Baron told me that Sir William offered him a pedigree, but <sup>that</sup>

14/10/18(11)

that as he himself knew more about  
it than Sir William, he did not wish  
to put him to useless trouble.

your obedient Servt,

John O'Donovan



St. Fionn

## of the parish of St. Columbkille

This parish lies between Thomastown and the parish of Graigue, and is called in Irish Paraisle Cholomb Cille, i.e. the parish of Columbkille.

The old church of this parish is situated in a townland of the same name, but is nearly destroyed. The west gable is nearly level with the ground, only six feet of the east gable remains, of the side wall fragments only remain, but no features from which any idea of their age could be formed. The south wall contained the doorway placed at the distance of 8 feet from the west gable

14/D/10/18 (m)

It <sup>is</sup> ~~was~~ constructed of thin flags, pointed and evidently of no great antiquity. It is 7 feet high, 3 feet wide, but is very much injured. The fragments of the walls remaining are about 10 feet high, 3.0 thick, and constructed of good stones but very bad mortar.

At the distance of 24 feet from the doorway in the south wall there is a fine spring well considered holy and dedicated to St. Columb-kille, the patron saint of this parish. Patterns were <sup>annually</sup> held here on the Sunday after the 9<sup>th</sup> of June, and stations performed at the well on the 9<sup>th</sup> of June which is St. Columb's day.

Besides this old church of St. Columb there was another ~~see~~ in the townland of Kilmurry, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, another in the townland of

Kiljames, which was evidently dedicated  
to the saint whose name it bears, and  
a third in the glebe, for which no  
name is remembered.

14/10/18(V)



**END**

14 D 10/19

[Unknown]

Trace map of County Kilkenny 'from O'Connor's Ortelius Improved'.

[1839]

1p.

17 × 15 cm

Map shows the location of properties owned by the main landowning families of the county.

RIA

342



*Geog. of Kilkenny*  
*O Connors O'Connell*  
*Impr. 1810*



**END**

14 D 10/20

[Unknown]

Trace map of County Kilkenny 'from Mercators Map'.

[1839]

1p.

17 x 19 cm

RIA





**END**

14 D 10/21

[Unknown]

Trace map of the barony of Shoolillogher (Shillelogher), Co. Kilkenny, from the Down Survey.

[1839]

1p.

15 × 16 cm

Indicated are the parishes and townlands located within the barony of Shillelogher.





**END**

14 D 10/22

[Unknown]

Trace map of the barony of Knocktopher, Co. Kilkenny, from the Down Survey.

[1839]

1p.

15 x 14 cm

Indicated are the parishes and townlands located within the barony of Knocktopher.

RIA

34.  
14/D/10/22





**END**

**14 D 10/23**

**[Unknown]**

**Trace map of the Liberties of Kilkenny, from the Down Survey.**

**[1839]**

**1p.**

**14 × 14 cm**

**Indicated are parish (s) located within the Kilkenny Liberties.**

RIA





**END**

14 D 10/24

[Unknown]

Trace map of the barony of Kells, Co. Kilkenny, from the Down Survey.

[1839]

1p.

15 x 14 cm

Indicated are the parishes and townlands located within the barony of Kells.

RIA





**END**

14 D 10/25

[Unknown]

Trace map of the barony of Iverk, Co. Kilkenny, from the Down Survey.

[1839]

1p.

13 x 15 cm

Indicated are the parishes located within the barony of Iverk.

RIA

348

14/10/25



ala Miharium Hibernarum

Bringing of the  
of the  
from  
the



**END**

14 D 10/26

[Unknown]

Trace map of the 'Baronies of Ida, Igrin and Ibercon' from the Down Survey.

[1839]

1p.

22 x 18 cm

Indicated are the parishes and townlands located within the baronies.

RIA



14/12/10/26  
Ida Lylin & Ibaron  
8<sup>th</sup> of Hillman  
From  
Sir m. Pings Mch



**END**

**14 D 10/27**

**[Unknown]**

**Trace map of the barony of Gowran, Co. Kilkenny, from the Down Survey.**

**[1839]**

**1p.**

**21 x 18 cm**

**Indicated are the parishes and townlands located within the barony of Gowran.**

RIA





**END**

14 D 10/28

[Unknown]

Trace map and fragment of map, mapping the barony of Gallmoy (Galmoy), Co. Kilkenny, from the Down Survey.

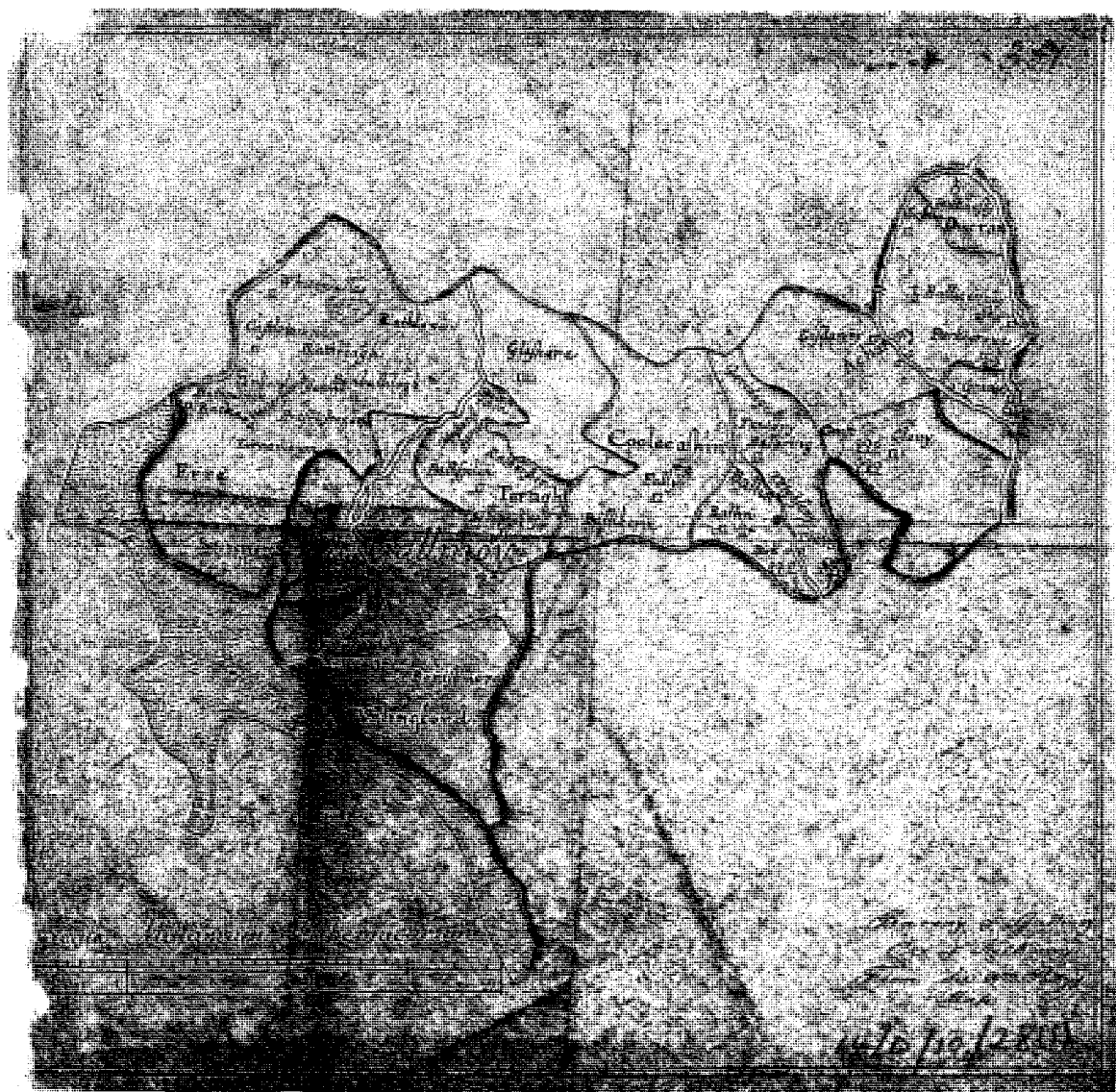
[1839]

1p.

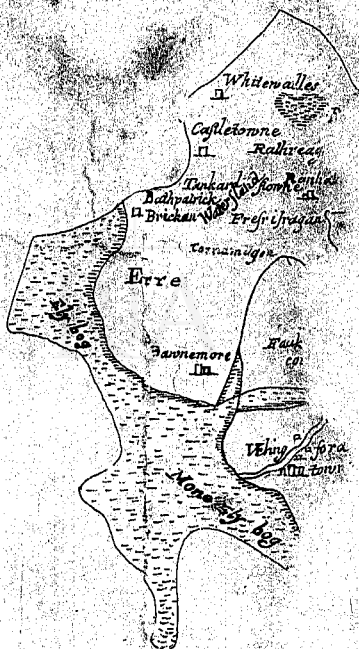
15 x 14 cm (i) 26 x 9 cm (ii)

Indicated are the parishes and townlands located within the barony of Galmoy.

RIA







**END**

14 D 10/29

[Unknown]

Trace map of the barony of Fassaghding (Fassadinin), Co.  
Kilkenny, from the Down Survey.

[1839]

1p.

19 x 13 cm

RIA



14/0/10/29 352

25



**END**

14 D 10/30

[Unknown]

Trace map of the barony of Crannagh, Co. Kilkenny, from the Down Survey.

[1839]

1p.

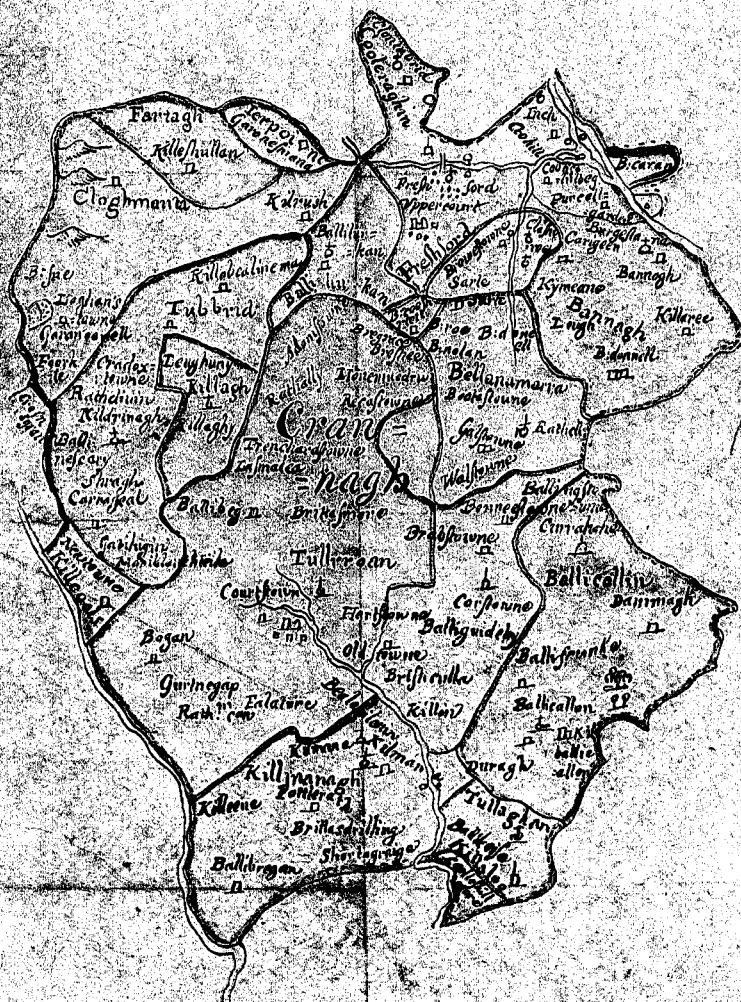
19 x 13 cm

Indicated are the parishes and townlands located with the barony of Crannagh.

RIA



14/10/1930



*Scala Miliarium Hibernicorum*



Barony of Crannagh  
Co of Arklow  
From  
Sir Wm Pitt's Map

**END**

**14 D 10/31**

**[Unknown]**

**Trace map of the barony of Callan, Co. Kilkenny, from the Down Survey.**

**[1839]**

**1p.**

**14 x 12 cm**

**Indicated are the townlands and parishes located with the barony of Callan.**

RIA





**END**

14 D 10/32

[Unknown]

Manuscript map of County Kilkenny, indicating parishes and baronies.

[1839]

1p.

48 x 32 cm

RIA



**14 D 10/32**

**Outsize map**

**Filmed at the end of this reel**

**END**

14 D 10/33

[Unknown]

Map of County Kilkenny, as shown on the Railway Map of the Ordnance Survey,  
1838.

1838

1p.

36 x 34 cm





**14 D 10/33**

**Outsize map**

**Filmed at the end of this reel**

**END**

**END OF**

**14/D/10**



**START**

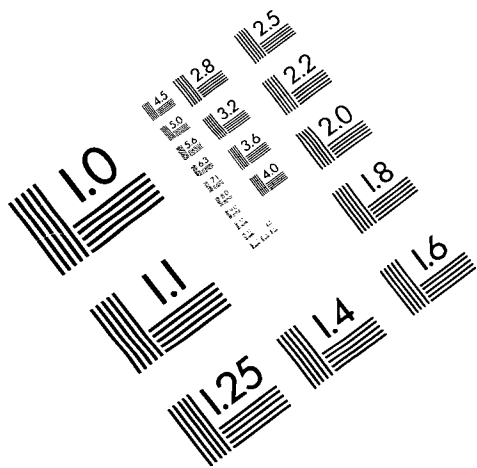
**OUTSIZE MAPS**

# Outsize maps

part of

14 D 10

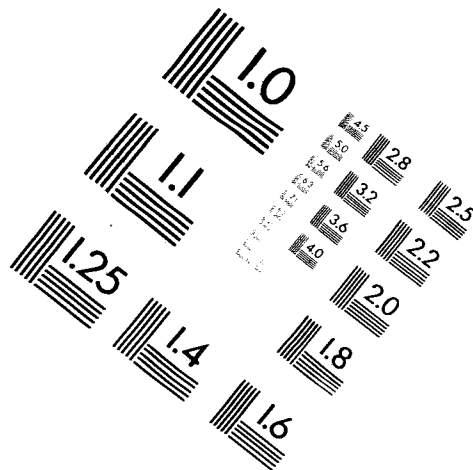
Kilkenny (Vol. 2)



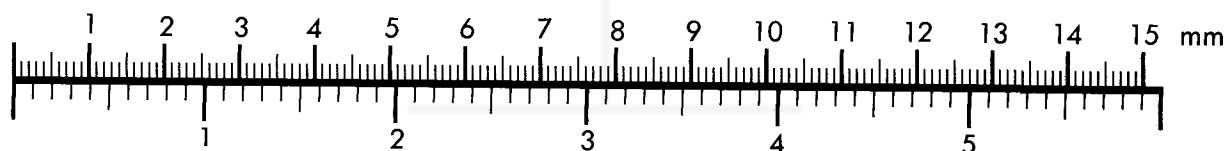
**AIM**

**Association for Information and Image Management**

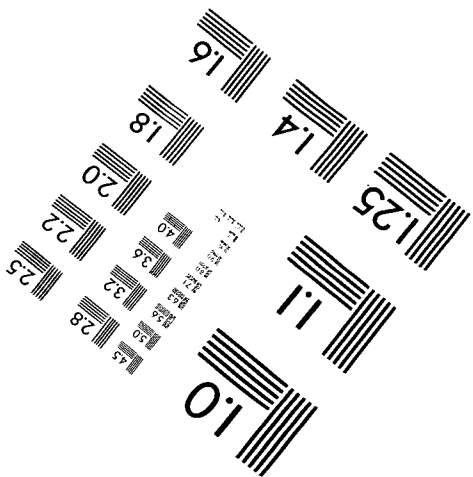
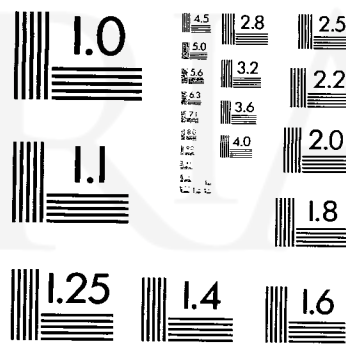
1100 Wayne Avenue, Suite 1100  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910  
301/587-8202



Centimeter

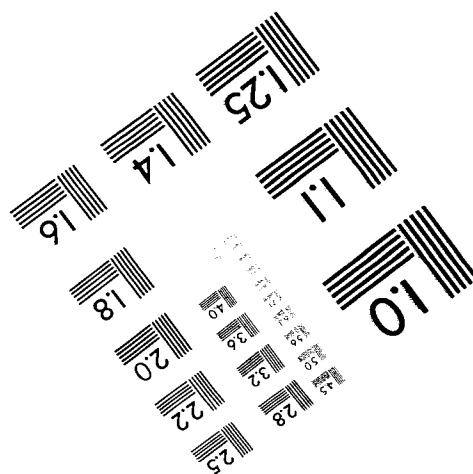


Inches



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

MANUFACTURED TO AIM STANDARDS  
BY APPLIED IMAGE, INC.





# REDUCTION

12x

Filmed: 2006

Operator: Ms. Caroline Waterloo

Original: black & white

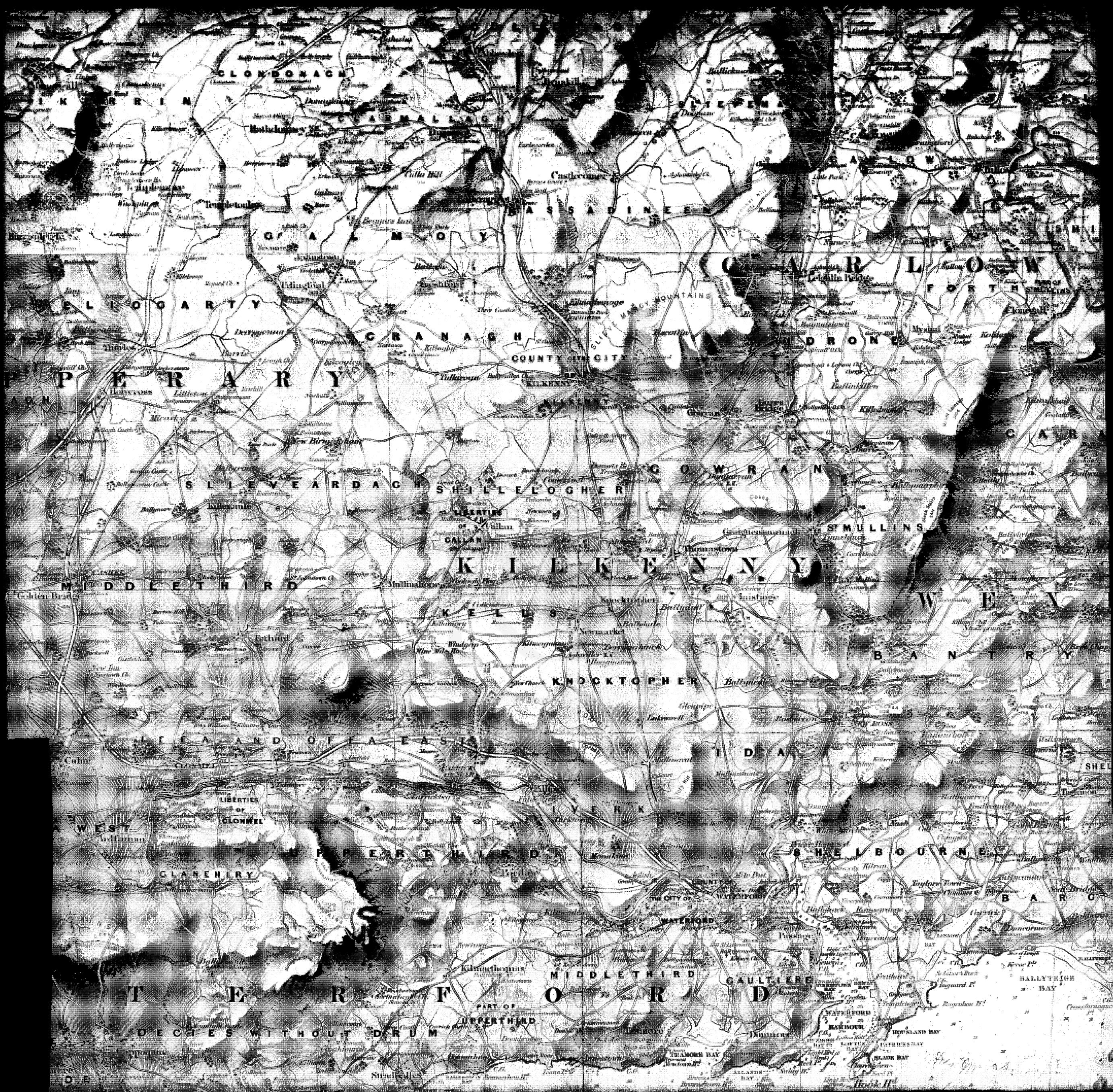
**Outsize map**

**14/D/10/32**

**37 x 37 cm**

RIA







**Outsize map**

**14/D/10/33**

**48 x 34 cm**

RIA

