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

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

**Assorted notes, extracts, maps and sketches relating to the history, topography and antiquities of County Limerick, with particular reference to its churches, holy wells, abbeys, forts, castles and place names.**

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to the  
Antiquities  
of the  
County of Limerick  
collected during the  
progress of the  
Ordnance Survey  
in  
1840

Vol. II

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*Simerick Letters, Vol. II.*

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**END**

14 D 17/2

O'Keefe, Patrick; O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Notes, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Iversus (Iveruss), with particular reference its early to its church, castle, burial grounds and the origins of its place name.

1840

2p.

23 cm

ill; ink sketch of a window and doorway from Beagh church.



# The Parish of Inveris.

1  
Limerick  
Vol. 2

Situation. This parish is situated in the North of the Barony of Henry. It is bounded on the North and West by the River Shannon, South by Askeaton Pt., and on the East by the Parish of Kilcornan.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin but borrowed from that of an ancient Irish tribe located in this parish. of this tribe O'Heerin wrote as follows:

Oo éab O'beapga an bpuam éil  
Tuath O'Ropa ir péim paróisir.

Inveris, the present anglicised form of this name is formed from uib Ropa, the ablative plural form of the name. J. O'Donovan

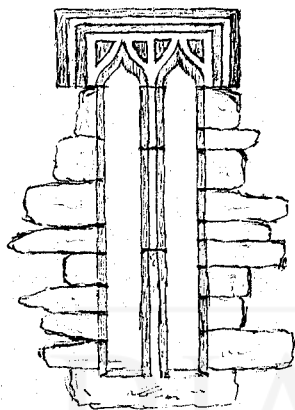
In the townland of Beagh are the ruins of an old church (called Beagh church) of which the walls are <sup>almost</sup> perfect with the exception of the Southern part of the East gable, which is slightly injured, particularly on the inside. It is 57 ft. long by 22 ft. breadth. In the middle of the E. gable, about 5 ft. from the ground, there is a window in two parts, which on the outside is about 7 feet high, by 1<sup>ft.</sup> 11<sup>in.</sup> each part being

14/10/17/2(1)

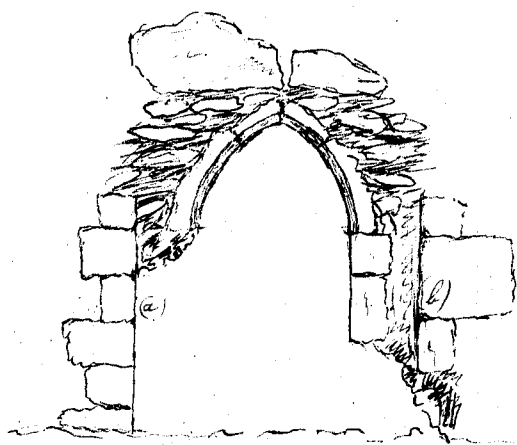


2/2

about  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches in width. On the inside it is much wider and has a <sup>very</sup> flat arch on the upper part. It is formed of grey lime stone similar to that used in the walls. The annexed sketch will give an idea of the external appearance.



On the South side wall 7 ft. from the E. gable, there is a window 4 ft. high by 6 in. on the outside, where it is shaped similarly to one of the divisions of the above window. On the inside it is square and considerably wider. The doorway is on this wall, at the distance of 19 feet from the West gable. It is about 7 ft. high, by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in breadth; from (a) to (b) is 6 ft. 4 in. breadth. This doorway enters the wall 11 inches. The annexed sketch shews its present appearance on the outside.



The west gable and the North side wall are featureless. The walls, which are parapeted, are about  $13\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in height, the parapet being in some places 3 ft. and in others about 18 inches high. They are 3 ft. in thickness and built of small and large stones, with lime and sand mortar.

The west gable and a little of the side walls adjoining it, are covered with ivy.

The grave-yard attached to this church is still in use.

No patron-day or Saint is remembered in the parish.

The old inhabitants say that there was a burial place for unbaptized infants and strangers, in Milltown T.L.; but its site can scarcely be traced now.

10/10/17/2 (11)

4) 4

Beagh Castle stands in ruins on the bank of the River Shannon about ~~half~~<sup>half</sup> a mile N. of the old church, and in the same townland. It measures 23 ft by 17 ft inside, and consists of 3 stories. The first or ground storey is vaulted. The floor over this is the only one now remaining. There is a winding stair-case in the S. E. corner. The walls, which are thickly covered with ivy, are about 50 ft<sup>9"</sup> high, and built of limestone of a light grey colour, with lime & gravel mortar. Attached to the West of this castle is an additional building called in the name book a 'battery'. The tradition among the old inhabitants is, that Beagh Castle was erected ~~by~~ and <sup>originally</sup> possessed by the Fitzgerald Family.

|| The antiquities of this parish were examined and described by Mr. O'Keeffe. ———— E.O.D.

MS. D. 1145. Mādm mōp le Coblac Conaḡ aṃ Coblac na Mūman le gall  
līmne aḡ brīne na berze for rōnāyn. "

Chronicon Iosorum.

**END**



14 D 17/3

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; O'Keefe, Patrick

Notes, relating to the history, topography, traditions and antiquities of the parishes of Ardcanny, Shanagolden, Nantenan (Nantinan), Robertstown, Kilbradran and Chapel-Russel (Chapelrussell), Co. Limerick, with particular reference to their early churches, castles, burial grounds, holy wells and the origins of their place names.

1840

8p.

23 cm

Included are related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters' and the Rev. P. Fitzgerald's history of Co. Limerick.

5  
5  
The Parish of Ardcanmy.

Situation. This parish is situated in the North of the Barony of Henrys, on the S. bank of the River Shannon, which bounds it on the North and E. It is bounded on the S. by the Parish of Kildimo, and on the West by Kilcornan and Chapel-Rupee Parishes.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *Arda cana*, which signifies the hill or height of cana. See field name book.

J. O'Donovan

The ruined church of this parish is a modern building which was roofed until about 2 years ago, when the roof was removed for the purpose of repairing it, but it has remained since in its present roofless condition. It is situated in the glebe of Mellon, about a quarter of a mile South of the Shannon, not on very high ground. It is called *Tempull a' Mulláin*. There is an old grave-yard attached to it.

14/10/17/3(1)

66  
St. Bridget's well which lies about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile South of the Church is still frequented by pilgrims on the 1st of February.

The antiquities in this parish were examined by Mr. St. Curry and his notes put into the above form by Mr. O'Keefe.  
S. O'D.

### The Parish of Chapel-Russel.

Situation. This parish is situated in the North of the Barony of Henry. It is bounded on the North and East by the Parish of Ardaraun, on the South by Kildimo (K), and on the West by the Parish of Kilcornan.

Name. The name of this parish is English and signifies Russel's chapel.

It is otherwise called Pallis-Kerry.

S. O'Donovan.

Of the old church of this Parish not a vestige now remains. The modern church is situated in the North side of an old grave-yard in the townland of Pallis, on rocky ground. There are but few bodies

interred here now.

In the townland of Shanpallas about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile East of this church there is an old castle, the South wall of which has fallen down to the first arch; (i.e. the arch over the ground floor) the rest of the walls are perfect. It measures  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ft. by 14 ft. and contains 5 stories, the walls being about 60 ft. high and 6 ft. in thickness. It is built on a rock, which is not very high, and is about 1 mile E. of the <sup>town</sup> village of Pallas-Kerry.

Fifteen feet East of this Castle there is a yard enclosed by a wall, <sup>which</sup> in some <sup>parts</sup> places is about 30 ft. high and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in thickness. This does not join the castle. It measures 53 ft. by 40 ft.

The tradition among the people is that the old Castle of Shanpallas belonged to the Desmond family.

This is the castle mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters under the name of Caoirraige. In these Annals the following passages occur: —

14/10/17/3(ii)



[A.D.]  
 "1573. \* \* The Earl of Desmond (Garrett) the son  
 "of James, who was son of John) and his kinsman  
 "John, who had been prisoners in London for six  
 "years, were set at Liberty by consent of the English  
 "Parliament. They arrived in the harbour of Dublin,  
 "but the Earl was taken and put under arrest in  
 "the City. \* \* \* The Earl of Desmond found  
 "an opportunity of effecting his escape on the festival  
 "of St. Patrick following against the will of the Council,  
 "and without their knowledge, nor did they become  
 "aware of his escape until after three days journey  
 "he had reached, accompanied by a few attendants  
 "from Dublin, the very centre of the Geraldine territory.  
 " \* \* \* In the course of one month he  
 "expelled the English soldiers and warders who had been  
 "stationed in the fortresses and castles of the men  
 "of Munster, for the president and his Englishmen  
 "had until then retained the possession of Caonraigue  
 "(<sup>i.e. Shanagallias</sup> Henry) Paile na martra (Ballymartin) and  
 "Castlemain. The Earl took these castles and their  
 "warders." & &

"1574. The Earl of Desmond now began to be aban-  
 "doned by his people and auxiliaries, and he resolved  
 "upon coming to the Lord Chief Justice and making entire  
 "submission to him: this he did, and he was obliged to deliver  
 "up to the Lord Justice Castlemain, Dungarvan and  
 "Caonraigue, whereupon whatever injuries had been hitherto  
 "committed on either side were forgiven."

99  
The antiquities of this parish  
were examined by Mr. A. Curry  
and his notes put into the  
above form by Mr. O'Keeffe.

J. J. Donovan

14/2/18/3 (11)

## The Parish of Nantewan

Situation. This parish is situated in the Northern portion of the County of Limerick in the Barony of Lower Cammello. It is bounded on the N. by the Parish of Asteaton, on the E. by Kilcornan Brough and Cappa Phs on the S. by Rathkeale, and on the West by the Parishes of Lismakey, Milbradran and Doonownell. There are two detached portions of this Parish insulated by Rathkeale P.<sup>h</sup>, also one other in the West of the Barony of Francis bordering on the Co. of Kerry.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin but derived from that of the townland in which the old church is situated. The name is in Irish Neantánán and signifies land abounding in nettles.  
J. O'Donovan

Of the old church of this Parish not a vestige now remains. It was levelled to the ground about 30 years ago, when the church in use at present was in being built. Attached to this church is an old graveyard of considerable extent, much in use at present. This is situated on level ground in the T.L. of Nantewan.

(11)

St James's Well lies about half a furlong south of the church, in the townland of Adgaul North. This well is still much resorted to on the 25<sup>th</sup> of July (St. James' day), which is a holy-day in the Parish. Its waters are believed to be efficacious in curing sores of every description.

Contiguous to Stoneville House in the townland of the same name are the ruins of an old Castle.

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

Lad.

### The Parish of Robertstown

Situation. This Parish is situated in the North of the Barony of Shanide, and consists of two detached portions. One is bounded on the N. by the River Shannon, and on the E., S. and W. by Shanagolden P<sup>h</sup>. The other portion is bounded on the North by Aughanish and Trunamore P<sup>h</sup> on the S.E. by Kilmoylan P<sup>h</sup> and on the N.E., S., and W. by the Parish of Shanagolden.

Name. signifies the town of Robert.

Lad.

14/2/17/3(14)



Of the old church of Robertstown, situated in the townland of that name, the walls are perfect. It is 37 ft. long by  $19\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth. The window on the East gable, which is now disfigured, was formed of brown cut stone on the outside, as appears from 5 of the stones which remain on the North side: these stones have the appearance of great age. On the S. side-wall, 2 feet from the E. gable, there was another window, which is now completely disfigured. The door-way, situated on this wall 8 ft 8 in from the West gable, is broken on the inside. On the outside, where it is in the pointed style and formed of cut limestone, it is 6 ft high by 3 ft in width. On the North wall there was another door-way, the sides of which are broken away; the arches remain both inside and outside, being formed of thin stones. The walls are about 14 ft high, 3 ft in thickness, and built of large <sup>irregularly laid,</sup> stones, with lime and sand mortar. There is a large grave-yard, not much in use at present, attached to this Church.

About 300 yards North of the old Church, stands a <sup>small</sup> part of the Eastern end of Robertstown Castle, situated on the margin of an inlet of the River Shannon.

On the summit of Knockpatrick Hill (in the townland of the same name), are the ruins of St. Patrick's Church, of which both the gables have disappeared: 41 feet of the south wall, and 16 feet of the north wall remain. On this north wall there are two door-ways; the one 9 feet from where the wall is broken on the West end, the arches (inside & outside) being pointed, and formed of thin flags. This door-way is filled up with old masonry. The other is 9 feet from the East end; its arches are broken.

No cut stone appears in either of these door-ways.

There was another door-way on the S. side-wall opposite the Western one on the North: no cut stone appears in this door-way of which only one side remains. The walls of this church are about 12 ft. high by 3 ft. in thickness, and built of regular-sized quarry stones regularly laid, with lime and sand mortar. It has not the appearance of great age.

On the top of these walls inside runs a cornice of cut-stones. There is a very large grave-yard, much in use, attached to this church.

About 300 yards west of this is Patrick's Well.

14/12/17/3(V)

14  
14.) About 200 yards East of the old Church is St. Patrick's Seat (Suidéicéan Phádraic) which consists of six rather small stones, laid on the ground almost in a circle. They have not the appearance of a Cromleac. The tradition among the people is that that the Saint on a certain occasion having knelt and prayed here, left the impression of his knees and arms in the stones. No marks, however, appear in these stones resembling those holes in <sup>holy</sup> stones to be met with elsewhere, which are popularly believed to be impressions of the knees or feet of Saints.

There is a most extensive prospect of the Counties of Cork, Kerry, Clare, Tipperary, & Limerick from Knock Patrick Hill.

In Fitzgerald's History of Limerick we read:—

(p. 365) "About a mile north of Shanagolden is  
(p. 366) "Knock-Patrick, said to be the highest mountain  
"in this County, with respect to which Camden  
"cites the following lines of Keam:—  
" 'Fluminibus magnis latetatur Hibernia, Sinens  
" 'Inter conantiam Momoniamque fluit;  
" 'Transit per muros Limerici, Knock Patrick  
" 'Oceanic clausum sub ditione videt.'

"On the top of Knock Patrick are the walls  
"of an old church in good preservation; the  
"entrance into which is by a low Gothic arch  
"on the West. This church is held in great ve-  
"neration, as it is supposed to have been conse-  
"crated by St. Patrick, whose Chair is shown  
"here composed of five stones. At a little  
"distance from the Church is a well dedicated  
"to the Saint, where the country people say  
"he left a golden cup, which remained there  
"until within these fifty years, and that it is  
"now in the possession of some family in that  
"country: they also relate that a Druid Priest,  
"whilst helping St. Patrick with water from  
"the well, mixed some poison with it, which  
"was discovered to the Saint by three drops  
"falling through the cup into the well, by  
"which the latter was discoloured. Within the  
"walls of the Church are two handsome monu-  
"ments belonging to the Burke and Griffin families.  
"From the summit of this wild and lofty solitude  
"the surrounding country presents a grand and extensive  
"prospect \* \* \* \* \*

(1367) "Knock Patrick terminates at the road that leads  
"from Limerick to Glin and Tarbert by the Shannon?"

1616)

The following is from Ware's Bishops, at Limerick:

"The Shenon, called by Ptolemy the Sernus,  
"which is the noblest river of all Ireland, is divided  
"here into two channels, and flows round the greatest  
"part of this city [Limerick], of which Alexander  
"Necham says thus.

"Pluminius magnis letatur Hibernia, Sineus  
"Inter Conuictum Momorianque fluit:  
"Transit per muros Limerici Knock Patrickillum  
"Oceani lausum sub ditione videt.

"Great Rivers do delight Serne's Sons,  
"Twixt Munster and Conaught the Shenon runs;  
"By Limerick Walls we see it gently glide,  
"And at Knock Patrick in the Ocean hide."

John Nevill, aged <sup>78</sup>83, a native of the Bar.  
of Henry, now residing at Ballinasry, states that  
the miss Phadring was in the possession of the family  
of O'Niadh, anglicized Nevill, and that it was pledged  
by Maire na meise ni Niadh, to Mr. Roche of Limerick,  
who brought it to Paris, where it now remains.



(15) 1/2

Dysert Castle, which stands in the townland of the same name, on level ground, measures 19 ft by 13 ft inside. It had four stories, the arches of two of which still remain. The walls are about 50 feet high, and 4 1/2 ft in thickness. This castle lies North of the road from Askeaton to Shanagolden.

In the townland of Old Abbey are the ruins of a religious edifice called Mamur na g-cilleach dub, the walls of which are all standing and perfect with the exception of a fragment which has fallen from the west side, (according to the Name Book).

In the townland of Braggas is Borrigoone (Bappatz Com) Holy Well, which was formerly much resorted to: its waters are still believed to be efficacious in curing diseases.

The antiquities of the above parish were examined by Mr. A. Curry and his notes arranged by Mr. O'Keefe

Loos

18/18  
The parish of Shanagolden

Situation. This parish consist of various detached portions. The principal portion is bounded on the N.W., and East by the P<sup>r</sup> of Robertstown, on the N. by Aughanish and Fannamore, on the S. by Kilmeaglan, and on the West by the Parish of Loughel. It lies entirely in the Barony of Shanid.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Sean-ghualairn which signifies the old shoulder or hill.  
Ladonnan

In the Caricem Ceallaicam carit, (Book of Lismore), this place is called Sín gualairn cladair na Connill, i.e. Sean-ghualairn the high-mounded of My-Connill.

Of the old church of this parish the Choir ~~only~~ still remains; the site of the nave is occupied by the modern church, the middle gable of the old church being used as the E. gable of the new one. It is not easy <sup>to determine</sup> whether any other portion of the walls of the <sup>old</sup> nave have been embodied in <sup>a</sup> building of the present church. The choir is 29½ ft. long by 21 ft. The window on the East gable is now nearly destroyed; the arch on the inside, which is formed of brown cut stone beautifully ornamented, remains, but only a small portion

1919

of it can be seen, as it is almost entirely covered with ivy. On the South side wall also there are two windows, which are now disfigured; they were framed of the same brown stone as the preceding. The eastern window of the new church is in the choir-arch of the old, which was about 14 ft. high by 12 ft. and in the pointed style. The walls of the choir are about 14 ft. high, and 3 ft. thick. It is built of very large stones regularly laid, with sand and lime mortar. There is a large grave-yard, much in use, attached to this church.

In the townland of Kilcosgrave there is a ruined House, which was built upon the site of Kilcosgrave Castle.

The antiquities of Shanagolden parish were examined by Mr. A. Barry and the notes put into the above form by Mr. O'Keefe

L.D.

14/10/17/3(VIII)

20  
24  
The Parish of Kilbradran.

Situation. This parish is situated in the N.W. portion of the County of Limerick, and Barony of Shanid. It is bounded on the North by the Parishes of Kilmoyley, Dunmoyley and Lismakey, S. by Clounagh P., E. by Lismakey, and Rathkeale, and on the West by the Parishes of Rathronan, Kilcoleman & Dunmoyley.

Name. It is called in Irish cill brádrán which is believed to mean the cell or church of St. Bradran, but I do not find a Saint of this name in the Calendar.

Lo'Donovan

The old church of this parish originally consisted of a Nave and Choir; of the latter only a small portion of the S. wall remains. The nave, of which the walls are perfect, is  $35\frac{1}{2}$  ft. long, by 11 ft. 8 in. The choir-arch is entirely disfigured. On the South side wall, at the distance of 2 ft. from the middle, (now the East) gable is a square window, formed, on both sides, of coarse stones: it is 5 ft. high by 4 ft. on the inside;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in height,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width at the top, and 9 in. at the bottom, on the outside. On this wall, at the distance of 9 feet from the West gable was the door-way, which is at present much disfigured. The W. gable and N. wall are featureless. The walls of this church are about 14 ft. high,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in thickness, and built of large stones, not quarried, irregularly laid, with lime and sand mortar. It is situated in a large grave-yard, much in use, and on level ground, in the Glebe of Kilbradran.

Antiquities examined by  
Mr. J. G. Barry  
D. O'Keeffe

[Askeaton]

July 16<sup>th</sup> 1840

**END**



**14 D 17/4**

**O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; O'Keefe, Patrick**

**Notes, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Monagay, Kilmoylan and Dunmoylan, Co. Limerick, with particular reference to their early churches, holy wells, castles, forts and the origins of their place names.**

**1840**

**8p.**

**23 cm**

**ill; ink sketch of the fort located near Shanid Castle, Kilmoylan, Co. Limerick.  
Included are related extracts from the Rev. P. Fitzgerald's history of Limerick.**

## The Parish of Monagay.

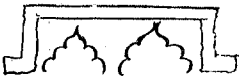
21


Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Connello Upper, and near the S. W. extremity of the County of Limerick, nearly 20 Irish miles from the City of Limerick, to the S. West. It is bounded on the S. by Killeedy P<sup>h</sup>, on the West by by Abbeyfeale P<sup>h</sup>, North by Rathman, Adagh and Newcastle P<sup>h</sup>s and on the E. by the Parish of Mahoonagh. Part of the town of Newcastle stands on its N. Eastern boundary.

Name. This parish is called by the natives in Irish móin na g<sup>eo</sup> which signifies the bog of the goose; it was probably so called from its having been frequented by wild geese. g<sup>eo</sup> is however, in the singular number <sup>in the present form of the name</sup> and it is possible that the place may have been called from a man who was surnamed a "Goose".

Of the old church of this parish, which is situated on boggy ground in the Glebe of Monagay, and is called Teampull na Móna; the walls are perfect with the exception of a breach on the North wall of which hereafter. It is about 29 y<sup>d</sup> long and 27½ ft in breadth. The window on the East gable is 6½ ft high by 2½ ft and 7½ ft from the

14/D/17/4(1)

22 ground on the outside, where it originally consisted of two parts, but the mullion is now removed. On this side the upper part is formed somewhat thus . On the inside, it is considerably wider and round-arched. On the S. side-wall 16 ft. from the E. gable, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from the ground, there is another window formed on the outside similarly to the above, and of nearly the same dimensions. It is partly built up with modern masonry. On the inside it is wider & flat-arched. The door-way, which is <sup>25 ft. from the W. end</sup> on this wall, and is disfigured on the outside, is on the inside about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide, and has a flat arch on the upper part. On the West gable, 7 ft. from the ground there is a small square window, measuring on the outside about  $1\frac{1}{10}$  ft. by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. On the same gable a little above the level of the side-walls, there is another narrow window, which is almost hidden by the ivy which grows in abundance on the W. gable. On the North side-wall 19 ft. from the W. there is a breach of <sup>about</sup>  $8\frac{1}{2}$  ft.

in width, extending from top to bottom. On the middle of this wall,  $4\text{ ft } 3\text{ in}$  from the ground, there is a window formed thus <sup>at the</sup> ~~top~~ outside . On this side it is  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{ ft}$  high by 6 inches. On the inside it is square and wider than outside. On the same N. wall  $5\frac{1}{2}\text{ ft}$  from the E. (outside) there is a small square window, about 6 ft from the ground,  $2\text{ ft } 4\text{ in}$  high, and not above  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width: the inside is much wider.

The walls of this church are about 13 ft high,  $3\text{ ft } 5\text{ in}$  thick, and are built of large and small stones, with lime & gravel mortar.

Attached to the church is a grave-yard still in use.

In the townland of Rathcahill, very near the house of the Rev.<sup>d</sup> J. Donovan P. P., there is a holy well called *ean ghuire*, in English Lady's well, (and sometimes S.<sup>t</sup> Mary's well), around which is built a circular wall of masonry. An alder and a willow

\* *que East or West?* - the people do not distinguish the townland thus.

tree grow over it. On the 15<sup>th</sup> of August  
 Stations were held here; they are still partly  
 continued. This well is not noticed in the  
 Name Book.

St. Bridget's well (Tobap Bpizoe) is  
 situated in the townland of Thangarry;  
 for description see Name - book.

In the townland of Ballyshane,  
 there is a holy well called Banbhan well  
 (Tobap Banbhan). Banbhan is known <sup>by the people</sup>  
 to be a Saint, but they do not remember  
 his festival-day. The Irish Calendar  
 of the O'Clerys has two Saints of this name.

"May Banbhan Ep<sup>p</sup> Leiglinne", i.e.  
 Banbhan Bishop of Leighlin.  
 "May Banbhan Sazap", i.e. Banbhan  
 Priest.

In the townland of Templeglautern (Tempull  
 a gleautern) are the ruins of an old church,  
 which gives name to the townland. It is 70  
 feet long, and 30 ft broad on the outside.



The gables are nearly destroyed, but about 6 or 7 feet, in height, of the side walls remain: they are built of thin <sup>cemented</sup> flags, with lime and sand mortar. Large aged ash-trees grow on the inside near the E. end, and white-thorns towards the West; and the <sup>entire of the</sup> inside is so thick-set with these and intervening brambles, that one could not examine it there. Fitzgerald in his History of Limerick asserts that there is a tomb of the Lacy family in this church, but it is now either totally destroyed or so covered with these brambles, as to be invisible. Fitzgerald's words are:—

[p. 376] "At a little distance to the South-east of Newcastle, is Monegea or Teampol na Mona, a rectory and vicarage. \* \* \* \* \*  
"The west side of this parish is mountainous, and in this vicinity are Rathcahill, \* \* \*  
"Gardenfield, \* \* \* and Mount-Plummer.  
"\* \* \* \* \* West of Rathcahill is an old church, called Teampol-gleantain, in which  
"is a tomb of the Lacy family."

14/D/17/4(III)

All the antiquities of this parish were examined by Mr O'Keefe except Teampull a gleantain which was examined by me. L.D.

## The Parish of Dunmoylan.

Situation. This parish is divided into three portions, of which one is situated to the West, the other two to the East. The first is bounded on the North by the Parishes of Shanagolden and Kilmoylan, on the E. by the P<sup>hs</sup> of Kilbradran, Kilcoleman, and Rathroman (2<sup>nd</sup> division), and Ardagh, on the South by the P<sup>h</sup> of Rathkeween (1<sup>st</sup> division) and on the W. by the P<sup>h</sup> of Kilmoylan. The extreme Eastern portion is bounded on the North, ~~and~~ East and West by LismaKeery, and South by Kilbradran. The other portion is bounded on the N. & E. by LismaKeery P<sup>h</sup>, S. by Kilbradran P<sup>h</sup> and on the West by Kilbradran and Kilmoylan P<sup>hs</sup>.

Name. This parish is called in Irish Dún maolín, which signifies the dun or earthen fort of Maolín, a name of frequent occurrence in the Irish annals.

Ládanovan

The <sup>ruin of the</sup> old church of this parish is situated on level ground in the townland of Dunmoylan. The south wall remains; but barely the foundation of the rest of the building can be traced. It was 42 feet long by 18 feet in breadth. On the wall which now remains, & at the distance of 5 feet from the site of the E. gable, there was a window, which is now disfigured. The door-way was on the same wall, 10 ft. from the W. gable: it is also disfigured, the only part remaining uninjured, being the <sup>inner</sup> inside arch, which is in the pointed style, and formed of thin flages. This wall is about 11 ft. high, 3 ft. in thickness, and formed of large and small stones, irregularly laid, & cemented with gravel and lime mortar. There are at present no interments made at this old church.

About 300 yards South of Dunmoylan old church, the inhabitants shew a spot, where it is believed that there was formerly a Court or Castle; but no one living recollects to have seen any portion of its walls standing,

14/2/17/4(V)

In the townland of Gortadrumma there is a portion of the walls of an old Castle, now in ruins.

In the same T. L. there is a grave-yard, and a Holy Well called 'Tohap Rí; an Domnag' which signifies literally the 'Well of the King, of Sunday'.

Antiquities examined by, Mr.  
A. Curry; notes arranged by  
Mr. O'Keefe, - J. O'Sullivan.

## The Parish of Kilmoylan

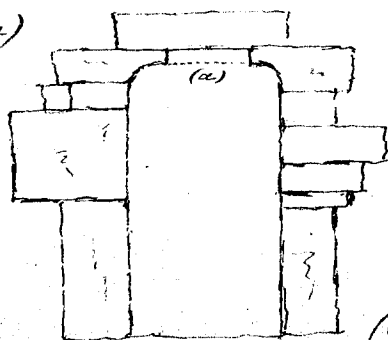
Situation. This parish is divided into an East & West portions, which are separated by a part of the Parish of Shanagolden. The W. portion is bounded on the N. by the P<sup>ts</sup> of Kilfergus, Loughell, and Shanagolden, on the E. by Shanagolden, & Dumoylan, S. by Rathronan (1<sup>st</sup> div<sup>n</sup>), and on the West by a detached portion of Nautenan P<sup>ts</sup> and by the Parish of Kilfergus. The eastern portion is bounded on the North by the Parish of Robertstown, South by the Parishes of Kilbridean and Dumoylan, E. by Lisakeery and Dumoylan P<sup>ts</sup> and on the West by the Parishes of Robertstown and Shanagolden.

9  
29

Name. This parish is called in Irish Gill  
Maolain, which signifies the bell or church  
of St. Maolan, but nothing can be gathered  
to prove which of the saints of that  
name gave name to this parish. 14/12/4(V)

L.D.

The old church of Kilmoylan is situated  
in the townland of the same name, on high ground,  
and about one mile South of Shanagolden village.  
The walls are perfect, with the exception of the  
West gable, which fell about 2 years ago.  
It is 35 feet long, by 18 ft. in breadth. On  
the East gable there was a window which is now  
disfigured. On the South side-wall 2 ft. from  
the E. gable there is another window, now also  
disfigured. The door-way is on this wall,  $7\frac{1}{2}$   
feet from the West gable: it is disfigured on  
the inside. On the outside it is 5 ft. 8 in. high  
by 2 ft. 9 in.; the centre stone at (a)  
has fallen away; the lintel  
is but 3 ft. long, 18 inches in  
depth, and enters the thickness  
of the wall one foot. It is  
formed of hammered stones.



(Poor)



The walls of this church are about 10 ft. high,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in thickness, and built of large stones, very irregularly laid, and cemented with lime and sand mortar: they have the appearance of antiquity. There is a large grave yard attached, much in use at present.

<sup>which gives name to the Barony,</sup>  
Shanid Castle, is situated on a large earthen moat, on the N. end of the summit of a high hill in the townland of Shanid Lower. Of this castle, <sup>on the inside, and polygonal outside,</sup> which was circular, no more than one half, facing the West and South, remains; the North and East part is level with the ground. It was 22 feet in diameter, & about 35 ft. high, the wall being 11 ft. in thickness. There is no window on the part that remains. The cement used was coarse sand and lime. This castle was surrounded by a wall, part of which remains on the back side; it is about 16 ft. high and 5 ft. in thickness. The moat is about 140 paces in circumference at the base, and 21 paces in diameter on the top, and appears to be about 35 ft. in height. This moat is surrounded by an external rampart 16 ft. high, the intervening ditch being 12 ft. wide.

31  
359

The following is from Goughs Camden

"Shanet

—

"Shanet castle, situate within a  
"mile of Shanagolden, on the  
"eastern extremity of the manor of  
"Glen, which estate except a few  
"acres still remains in the Desmond  
"family, is a curious model of  
"ancient fortification, a large round  
"tower, built on a very high eminence,  
"surrounded with <sup>an</sup> wall and deep  
"moat, commanding an extensive  
"view of one of the most fertile  
"parts of the country. The motto of  
"the Desmond family was from

this  
14/10/17/4 (vii)

370

"This castle Shannet Shod(y.)

"Shoo was the cry used by the  
 "vassals and followers of the Irish  
 "chieftains, to which was added the  
 "name of the castle or mansion  
 "on their respective estates. Thus  
 "Croon Shoo was the cry and  
 "motto of the Fitzgualds; Butter-  
 "Shoo. of the Butters. By an act  
 "of parliament 10 Henry VII. their  
 "several cries were abolished, and the  
 "partizans of the respective lords and  
 "gentlemen were to call only on  
 "St. George and the name of <sup>their</sup> Sovereign  
 "had the King of England for the time  
 "being

note  
 (y) Ib. 444. 450.

being (a) "

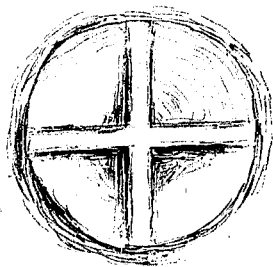
38

(371)

Religious houses in this county were.

( See next article. )

About 120 yards south of Shairid Castle, there is a high fort,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards in diameter on the top where it is almost level. The central mound, <sup>which is about 18 ft. high,</sup> is surrounded by two external ramparts, the inner one being about 10 ft. high, <sup>and 5 ft. wide at the top,</sup> the ditch between it and the mound being 8 ft. in width. There is a shallow ditch between the two ramparts. The upper part of the mound is thus divided into 4 compartments by a cross <sup>of earth,</sup> which runs ~~across~~ on a level with the external part of the mound: the earth between the parts of this cross is sunk, in the centre about 3 ft. ~~the~~ and the depth diminishes gradually towards the external part, where the elevation of the cross vanishes.



[note]

"(a) Rot. Bail. c. 38. Walker's Mem. of the Irish

"Bonds 163. Fenian. 454. "

14/10/17/4 (vii)

372 About half a furlong North of Shaniid Castle, is the site of another castle, which is said by the people to have been much larger than the former. This is said tradition-ally to have been the dwelling-place belonging to the castle on the Hill. Its ruins, which now present merely the appearance of a heap of rubbish, are situated on level ground.

In the lowland of Timmahilla (Tigahille) there is a perfect Crom-leac. The North end of the flag-stone nearly touches the ground. It is supported by 10 brown field stones, which could not be measured as they are almost entirely covered with small stones, grass and weeds. A <sup>clear</sup> view of the interior can be obtained from the Western end, where the space between the supporting stones is 4 ft. 4 in. and the end of the flag is raised 1 ft. 4 in. from the ground. This flag measures 9 ft. 4 in. from N. to S., and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from E. to W. at the South end, and at the North end 5 ft. It is 2 ft. in <sup>thickness</sup> depth at the S. end, and 18 inches at the N. end, and inclines slightly downward, towards the North. The flag is green Mountain stone. This Crom-leac is situated in a corn-field, on a hill.



(11)  
35

Fitzgerald in his History of Limerick vol 1. p. 364  
(preced) gives the following description of this  
castle and Moat.

[A. 203] "About a mile south of Shanagolden  
[A. 204] "is Shanet Castle, which belonged to the Earl  
"of Desmond, and from which he took his war-cry,  
"as the Fitzgeralds of Limerick took theirs from  
"the Castle of Broom. The approach to Shanet  
"Castle is up a steep hill until you meet an  
"immense rampart with a deep fosse six  
"hundred feet in circumference: within this en-  
"trenchment is a lofty mound in form of a truncated  
"cone, round the periphery of which runs a  
"wall twenty feet high and six feet thick. This  
"wall encloses an area of one hundred and  
"eighty feet in circumference, in the centre of which  
"is the castle, apparently a polygon on the outside,  
"but within it is perfectly circular, and is sixty  
"two feet in circumference: its walls, which are  
"embattled, are forty feet high, and ten feet thick,  
"having, as many port and loop-holes as there  
"are angles. This must have been one of the  
"strongest places in Munster from its situation;  
"the approach being through bogs, mountains,  
"and rocky hills. From its walls there is a  
"fine view up the Shannon."

14/10/17/4 (viii)

(13)  
36

About half a furlong South of the browless, there is a standing stone, (or flag), almost in the form of an isosceles triangle. It is 7 feet high, 5 ft 9 in wide, and 1 1/2 inches in thickness. To the west of it are two small flags, which were originally part of the standing stone, the latter having been split almost from top to bottom. The entire original thickness of the standing stone was 2 feet, as is seen from a piece of the broken part which remains in the ground in the position in which it was previous to the rupture.

For the correct names and situations of  
Forts, Wells, &c. in this Parish, see  
Field Name-Books.

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The antiquities of this parish  
were examined by Mr. F. Curry  
whose notes were put into the  
above form by Mr. O'Keeffe.

J. O'Donovan

**END**

14 D 17/5

O'Keefe, Patrick

Notes, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Newcastle, Co. Limerick, with particular reference to its early church, holy well and the origins of its place name.

1840

4p.

23 cm

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

## The Parish of Newcastle

15  
23<sup>rd</sup>

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Gleanquin, with the exception of the townland of Kilbruddaan, which is in Shanid Barony. It is bounded on the East by the Parishes of Ardagh and Grange, on the South by Monagay Ph and a detached part of Ardagh, on the West by a part of Ardagh, and on the North by a part of Rathronan. The town of Newcastle is situated principally in this Ph.

Name. Newcastle, called by the Four Masters *Cairlon mas*, received its name, according to Archdall and subsequent writers, from a castle erected here by the Knights Templars. Part of this erection is said to enter into the building of the house of Mr. Furlong, Agent to Lord Courtney.

I here append Archdall's word, together with a few notices relating to Newcastle from other authorities.

14/10/17/5(1)



(Archdall's. Mon. Hist. v. 7. p. 14.)

161

38

P. 435

County  
of  
Limerick

## Newcastle;

In the barony of Conilla. The  
Knights Templars erected a  
castle here, hence its present  
name, adjoining which ~~is~~  
a walled tower insensibly sprung  
up, and at length became a  
corporation; but in process of  
time it fell to decay, and is  
now in ruins. (r)

---

(r) Smith's MSS.

14/17/5(1)

Goughs Camden <sup>39</sup> (157)

Newcastle.

→  
At Newcastle in Conillo barony,  
a great mart between Kerry and  
Limerick, and many of the in=  
habitants wealthy, the Knights  
Templars erected a castle, adjoin=  
ing to which a walled incorporated  
town sprung up, but is now in ruins (N)  
It was formerly a place of consequence  
and succeeded by a handsome market  
town, built round a square, with  
the neatest and best church in the  
county, built by Lord <sup>courtney</sup> ~~borough~~ 1777, who  
has fitted up one of the castles for

note  
p. attached 435.

file  
14/10/17 (57m)

his residence (q.)

Near Newcastle are the magnificent  
ruins of Castle Mafham (r.)

(From)

Smith's Collections for Limerick  
(M. S. R. I. Act.)

The Second Siege of Limerick  
(1691.)

"The enemy had strong Castles, as  
"Newcastle and Gortuitubrid, in the W. of  
"this county, which obstructed the communication  
"from the camp into Kerry. From hence they  
"frequently ravaged the country and burnt  
"Ballingarry and Brury." &c.

note

(q.) Harris. 450. - 452 Wilson 165.

(r.) Wilson. 261.

# Caisten nua (Newcastle).

A.D.

1579.

\*

\*

\*

\*

[This is the year.  
P465, in the title of the book]

In the same week, the Earl of Desmond marched at the head of an Army into the territory of the Geraldines, and proceeded as far as the Newcastle whence he carried off all the Cattle and other spoils that he was able to seize upon in the Country. He then returned home without receiving battle or opposition, because at that time the Earl (of Desmond) and his relatives were ~~then~~ in Kerry.

Compared  
DSB

14/10/17/5 (IV)

Fitzgerald in his History of Limerick (vol. 1)  
has the following:

[p. 374]

"Newcastle is a rectory and vicarage.

\* \* \* \* \*

The name of the place, according to Archdall,  
was derived from the Knights Templars having  
[p. 375] erected a Castle here, adjoining which a walled  
town insensibly sprung up, and at length became  
a corporation; but in process of time it fell to  
decay. \* \* \*

[p. 376] On the south, is a very handsome church  
and tower, built in 1777, at the expense of  
Lord Courtney, which contains a painting of his  
Lordship's arms, and on a tablet the following  
inscription:—

"Ut benefactorum pietas et munificentia

"Proteris innotescant:

"Guilielmum Vice Comitem de Courtney

"Hec memorat tabula

"Hujusce ecclesie fundatorem."

"The church stands close to the walls and fortifications  
of the Knights Templars, and one of the castles  
is fitted up, as a residence for Lord  
Courtney's agent."



In the glebe of Churchtown in this Parish, are the ruins of a church, which is not more than 150 years old; it is situated near Newcastle, to the left of the road <sup>leading</sup> from that town to Ardagh. It was 22 ft. in breadth on the outside; its length cannot be determined, as the E. gable is totally destroyed. The South wall is destroyed with the exception of a small fragment near the S.W. corner. The West gable is surmounted by a small round-headed belfry. Of the North wall 20 ft., near the West end, remain.

There is a holy well called St. David's Well in the townland of Newcastle (or Castle Newesme), in the Earl of Devon's pleasure garden.

**END**

14 D 17/6

O'Keefe, Patrick; O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Notes, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Grange,  
Co. Limerick, with particular reference to its early church, burial grounds and the  
origins of its place name.

1840

1p.

23 cm

RIA

# The Parish of Grange.

44  
159

Situation. The N. E. point of this parish is situated about 5 miles S. E. W. of Rathkeale town, and its S. W. point in the suburbs of Newcastle Lاون. It is bounded on the North by the Parish of Kilsannell, on the East by the Parishes of Rathkeale and Clounetty, and the South by Mahoonagh O<sup>h</sup> and on the West by the Parishes of Monagay, Newcastle, and Antagh.

Name. This parish is called in Irish *Spáirneach* which signifies a granary &c.

L.O.

Of the old church of this parish, situated in the townland of Grange Lower, and on high ground, about 300 yards East of the River Peel, the walls are perfect. It is  $62\frac{1}{2}$  ft. long by  $21\frac{1}{2}$  ft. On the East gable there is a window, which is now disfigured. On the South side-wall, 21 feet from the East gable, there is a window, which is also disfigured. On this wall,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from the West gable there is a round-arched door-way, which is disfigured on the inside.

14/10/17/6.

on the outside it is 6 ft. 4 in. high, by 3 ft. 3 in. and formed of cut lime-stone. There is another door-way on the North side wall, at the distance of 18 ft. from the West gable; this door-way is disfigured by time, both inside and outside. There is a window on this wall, 12 ft. 9 in. from the North doorway, and opposite the window on the South side-wall, but its form is now destroyed. The walls of this church are about 12 ft. high & 3 ft. 2 in. in thickness. It appears to be not long out of use; the plastering remains on its walls inside and outside. There is a large grave-yard, not much in use, attached to this church.

The antiquities in this parish were examined by Mr. Ant.<sup>y</sup> Curry whose notes were put into the above form by Mr. O'Keeffe. L.O.S.



**END**

**14 D 17/7**

**O'Keefe, Patrick; O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.**

**Notes, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Mahoonagh, Co. Limerick, with particular reference to its early church, burial grounds, castles and the origins of its place name.**

**1840**

**2p.**

**23 cm**

**ill; ink sketches of the windows of Mahoonagh church.**

RIA

# The Parish of Mahoonagh

46  
163

Situation. The nearest part of this parish is distant 2 miles from the town of Newcastle. It is bounded on the North by the Parishes of Grange and Clounelty; on the E. by the Parishes of Clounelty, Kilmee, Clounelty, and Drumcullick, on the S. by Drumcullick, Killaheolahan and Killeedy, and on the West by the P<sup>re</sup> of Killeedy and Monaghan.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish called maíúnnach, which is probably a corruption of maíú gánnach i.e. campus vaccarum lactiferentium.

See <sup>letter on</sup> Moygownagh parish in the Bar. of Tirawley and Co. of Mayo, where the meaning of this name is fully explained. S.O.

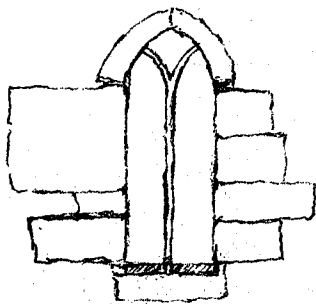
Of the old church of this parish, which is situated on level ground in the glebe of Mahoonagh, the walls are still perfect. It is 69 feet long by 24 ft. in breadth. The window on the East gable, which is divided by a mullion into two parts,

14/10/17/7(P)

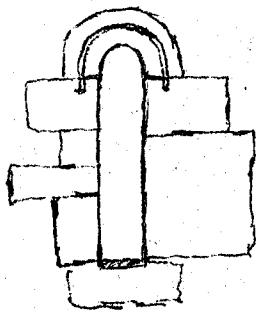
47  
164

is 9 ft. high by 5 ft. 9 in. on the inside, where it is formed of brown cut-stone.

The annexed sketch gives the form on the outside, where it is 4 ft. 10 in. high, by 1 ft. 11 1/2 in., and 4 ft. 4 in. from the ground; each division



is 6 1/2 inches in width. On this side the window is formed of cut lime-stones. In its sides it has holes for cross-bars. On the South side-wall at the distance of 6 1/2 ft. from the E. gable, there is a <sup>window</sup> round-topped on each side; it is 8 ft. high, by 5 ft. 2 in. on the inside, and on the outside 3 ft. 3 in. high by 6 1/2 in. It is formed of cut lime stone. The annexed sketch shows its form on the outside.



At the distance of 6 feet from this, there is another round window, but its form is

148  
now destroyed. On this wall, 18 feet from the West gable, was placed the door-way, which is now completely disfigured. There is a window, square on both sides, on this S. side-wall within and foot of the West gable. It is 3<sup>ft</sup> high by 2½<sup>ft</sup> on the inside: on the outside it is 15.8½<sup>in</sup> high, and in width 5 inches at the top and 6 inches at the bottom. It is formed of hammered stones similar to those of the walls of the church. On the West gable there is a window, which is disfigured on the inside; on the outside it is about 12 feet from the ground, and is 2½<sup>ft</sup> high by 6 inches. The walls of this church are about 12 ft. high, 3 ft. in thickness, and built of small and large stones irregularly laid, and cemented with lime and sand, mortar. There is a large grave-yard much in use, attached to this church.

About 300 yards West of the old church, is Castle-Mahon castle, which

14/12/17/7(11)



49, 81)

measures 35 ft. by  $24\frac{1}{2}$  ft. ~~on the~~ inside; the walls are only about 35 ft. high at present, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in thickness. This was a strong castle; but it appears to have had no arched floors in it. Its windows are all broken & disfigured, with the exception of one on the West end, which is pointed, and formed of cut lime-stone.

It is said that there was <sup>or burial-ground</sup> a cill in Ballyna-Killmore T.S. until about 10 years ago, when it was dug up and cultivated.

For the correct names of wells &c. in this Parish see Name-Book.

The antiquities of the parish of Maloonagh were examined by Mr. A. Barry and his notes put into the above form by Mr. O'Keefe

L.O.D.

**END**

14 D 17/8

O'Keefe, Patrick; O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Notes, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Killaholahan (Killagholane), Co. Limerick, with particular reference to its early church, castle, burial grounds and the origins of its place name.

1840

3p.

23 cm

Included are related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters'.

RIA

## The Parish of Killaholahan

19  
50

Situation. This parish is bounded on the N. by the parish of Mahonagh, on the E. by the Pt. of Drumcullahan, on the S. by the County of Cork, and on the W. by Killeedy & Newmarket (Co. Cork).

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *Gléach O'Liathairn*, which signifies the church of <sup>the</sup> O'Liathairn, a family name of great celebrity. It is probable that the name is compounded of *coll*, a church, *schu*, a field and *O'Liathairn*, the name of a family: - *ecclesia Campuli O'Liathairnorum*. *Loe*

Of the old church of this parish, which is situated in a valley in the townland of Lack Cowan, having high hills to the East and West of it, the walls are nearly perfect. There is a breach of 6 feet in width on the North side wall near the West gable, and another of 7 ft. on the same wall near the East gable. This church is  $46\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, by 25 ft. The East gable contained 3 windows: of the middle one, which is almost entirely covered with ivy, the lower part, only, on the outside can

14/10/17/8(i)

be seen. It is formed of cut lime-stone. On each side of this, at the distance of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from it ~~there~~ are the other two windows, the upper parts of which on the outside, and the entire length inside, are concealed by a luxuriant growth of ivy. On the outside they appear to have been  $10\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high, and are 8 inches in width, and formed of the same quality of stones with the walls of the church. On the South side-wall, at the distance of 7 feet from the East gable, there was a window, which is now disfigured. There is a window on the West gable, but its dimensions are concealed by the ivy which covers it. The door-way, which is situated on this gable, is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in. and has a flat arch of thin stones on the inside; on the outside it is round-arched,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. high by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. It is formed on both sides of cut lime stone, and has a comparatively modern appearance. On the South side-wall, 12 ft. from the West gable, there is a broken arch-way, which led to a lateral building.

(21)  
52

running to the South. This building, which measures  $14\text{ ft } 2''$  by  $15\text{ ft } 4''$ , had a window on the South end, but it is now disfigured. The walls of this and the main building are about  $14\text{ ft}$  high,  $3\frac{1}{2}\text{ ft}$  in thickness, and built of small and large mountain stones, cemented with lime and sand mortar. There are two large ash-trees growing inside this Church, and several in the grave-yard, which is large, but not much in use at present. The Church does not appear to be very old.

In the townland of Springfield <sup>(Gort na tlobhaidh)</sup> <sub>N</sub> adjoining the dwelling house of Lord Muskerry, there is an old square Castle, the walls of which are still perfect. It is 4 stories high, and has one floor (the 2<sup>nd</sup>) arched. It measures  $34\text{ ft}$  by  $21\text{ ft } 4''$ , the walls being about  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{ feet}$  high, 5 feet in thickness, and built of large and small stones. The windows are all <sup>square, and</sup> formed of cut limestone. This Castle belonged, it is said, to the Desmond family.

14/2/17/8(11)



This is the Gortnaitubrid mentioned in the account of The Second Siege of Limerick (1691.) in Smith's Collections for Limerick (MSS. R. I. A.)

"The enemy had strong, as Newcastle and  
" Gortnaitubrid, in the W. of this county, [Limerick]  
" which obstructed the communication from the  
" camp into Kerry. From hence they frequently  
" ravaged the country and burnt Ballingarry and  
" Brury." &c.

O'Sullivan Beare in his History of the Irish Catholics mentions this place, which he Latinizes 'Ager fontis'. The passage in which this occurs is not among our Extracts, but should be inserted here.

It is also mentioned by the Town Masters in their Annals at the year 1579; they call it Gort na tiobrat, which is to this day the Irish name of Springfield.

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

[Camp'd  
OK]

[Annals of the Irish]

425  
54

# Gort-na-tickart.

A.D.

1579.

\*

\*

\*

\*

The Lord of the year, 1455,  
to the close of this volume

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Sir William Drury, was at this time in Cork, and with him were also the Earl of Kildare and Sir Nicholas Malby. These gentlemen set out towards the County of Limerick and pitched their Camp in the neighbourhood of Wilmalcock. Hither the Earl of Desmond came to meet them and endeavoured to impress it upon their minds that he himself had not participated in the proceedings of James Mac-Maurice, and had not been instrumental in

drawing

14/10/17/8 (10)

drawing him into the Country, <sup>or</sup> in the  
crimes committed by his relatives; and  
he delivered up to the Chief Justice his  
only Son and his as a hostage to ensure  
his fidelity to the Crown of England.  
A promise was thereupon made to the  
Earl that his territory should not be  
plundered in future, but although this  
promise was made, it was never adhered  
to, for his people were slain, his cattle  
destroyed, and his corn and edifices  
burned. The Chief Justice afterwards  
set out from the Camp of Kilmallock  
attended by three or four Captains and four  
hundred English and Irish Soldiers to  
search the woods of Bill-mo and try  
whether

whether they could discover any of  
their enemies in them. They fell in with  
the young sons of the Earl of Desmond  
viz. John and James aged forty  
<sup>now Springfield</sup>  
tioirat (field of the Spring), and here  
a furious engagement took place in  
which the people of the Lord Chief Justice  
were defeated, and three of their Captains  
slain, viz. Captain Robert, Captain Eustace  
and Captain Spier together with thousands  
of their men. Many made their escape  
to the camp by flight. The Chief Justice  
then removed his camp to Pel-athe-na-  
(now Athneasy)  
Deise, which is situated in the very centre of  
Clieu-mail-mie Ughaire, and here he  
continued.

57

428

contracted a disease which subsequently  
brought on his death.

**END**



14 D 17/9

O'Keefe, Patrick; O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Notes, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Drumcullaher (Drumcolliher), Co. Limerick, with particular reference to its early church, burial ground and the origins of its place name.

24 July 1840

1p.

23 cm

RIA

# The Parish of Drumcullagher

23  
58

Situation. The N. N. W. point of this parish is situated about 9 miles S. E. of the Town of Newcastle. It is bounded on the North by the Parishes of Killymeedy and Clonmacree, on the E. by Clonmacree and the parish of Kilballinane Co. of Cork, South by Kilballinane Co. of Cork, and Tullalane Co. of Limerick, and on the West by the Parishes of Killaholahan and Mahonagh.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Opom collaig, which is in all probability a corruption of Opom-coll-cille i.e. hazlemount. This may be disputed but still it is almost certain.

J. O'Donovan

The old church of this parish, which is sometimes called St. Bartholomew's Church, stands in ruins in the glebe of Carhoad, a village of Drumcullagher. It is 21 ft. in breadth, but its length cannot be determined, as the West gable has totally disappeared; the present length of the side-walls is 55 ft. The window on the E. gable is round-arched on the inside, where it is 9 ft.

14/12/17/9.

high by 3 ft 8<sup>in</sup> and formed of cut limestone. It consisted of two parts on the outside, but the mullion is now removed. On this side it is in the pointed style. On the South part of this window outside there remains but one of the cut stones, and by means of this one its <sup>width</sup> ~~breadth~~ is determined. It is 5 ft high by 14 inches on this side. On the South side-wall, within 3 feet of the E. gable, there was a window, which is now disfigured; there was another window now also disfigured, 24 ft from the former, on the same wall. No door-way is to be seen on any part of the walls which remain. These walls are about 12 ft high, 3 ft 4<sup>in</sup> in thickness, and built of small hammered stones, cemented with lime and sand mortar. Attached to this church, there is a large grave-yard, much in use, having large ash-trees growing in it.

In the townland of Gardencfield South, is pointed out the site of a Castle, now occupied by a barn.

Antiquities examined  
by Mr. A. Barry.

D. O'Keeffe

July 24<sup>th</sup> 1850

(Pallinagarry)

**END**

14 D 17/10

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; O'Keefe, Patrick

Notes, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Ballingarry, Co. Limerick, with particular reference to its early churches, burial grounds, abbey, castles and the origins of its place name.

1840

9p.

23 cm



## The Parish of Ballingarry.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North by the Parishes of Kilfinny and Crough, on the West by Rathkeale and Clooncagh, on the S. by Castletown, and on the East by the Parishes of Drusee and Croom.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *Baile an gárraio*, which signifies Gardentown. There are several places in Ireland of this name.

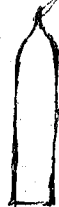
Part of the E. gable of the old church of this parish, which fell & so became disused about 30 years ago, remains in a grave yard, still in use, which adjoins the modern church, but is separated <sup>from it</sup> by a stone wall. The window on this gable consists of two parts, is round arched, and formed of cut stone. The traces of the foundation of other parts of this building are observable.

14/10/17/10(1)



Ballingarry Abbey, situated in the townland  
 of Kilsheeran, near the village of Ballingarry,  
 consists of a nave and choir, separated by  
 a tower about 60 ft. high. The choir is  $33\frac{1}{2}$  ft.  
 long by 19 ft. 8 in. On the E. gable there is a  
 large window, pointed on both sides; but as the  
 entire of its lower part is destroyed, its dimensions  
 could not be taken. Of the south side wall of  
 the choir, a small portion of the E. end adjoining  
 the E. gable, and about 12 ft. in length adjoining  
 the tower, and retaining the original height, remain;  
 as also a portion, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in height, adjoining  
 the latter. The breach between this and the E. end  
 is filled up with loose stones. On this South wall,  
 close to the tower, there seems to have been a  
 door way; but it now presents <sup>merely</sup> the appearance of  
 a large breach, somewhat round above. There ap-  
 pears to have been a <sup>square</sup> door way on the North side-  
 wall, <sup>18 ft. 4 in. from the Tower</sup>; but it is now disfigured. The stone which  
 seems to have been its lintel is 6 ft. from the  
 ground. On this N. wall, near the E. gable

there is a fourleaf breach, which perhaps might have been originally a window: it is 7 ft. high by about 4 ft. The walls are about 17 ft. high and 2 ft. 9 in. in thickness. The tower, which is square, springs from two large pointed arches, about 15 ft. high, and 7½ ft. in width, and 3 ft. 2 in. in thickness; these arches are 4½ feet from each other. On this tower there are several windows of the annexed form.



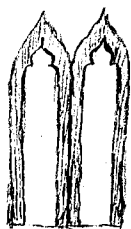
There is also a small, square, narrow opening on the tower, between the base of the upper part of the roof of the Nave, and the top of the arch. A similar opening appears to have been on the opposite or E. side of the tower, but it is now much shattered. The West gable of the nave is totally destroyed, but the bare traces of its foundation, which are observable, enable us to determine the length of this part of the abbey, viz. 39 ft.; its breadth is 19 ft. 11 in. Of the south wall

14/2/12/10(5).

of the nave, about 11 ft. in length, near the west, retaining the original height, and a portion about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high, adjoining the former, remain. Only a small portion of the N. wall, retaining the original height, ~~remain~~ and adjoining the tower, remains. Most of the breaches and features of this <sup>an</sup> abbey are filled up to the height of 4 or 5 feet, with loose stones. The stones of this building are of a regular size, and cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is at present no burial at this place.

According to Fitzgerald, (Hist. of Lim. vol. I. p. 574) the abbey "near Ballingarry" belonged to the order of St. Francis.

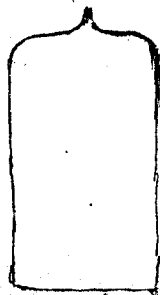
Ballingarry Castle, the walls of which are in a state of perfect preservation, is situated in the townland of Knight Street, immediately adjoining the village of Ballingarry. It measures 38 ft. by 26½ on the outside. On the S. E. side there is a window the frame of which is shaped thus;



some of the glass still remains in it. Towards the E. corner of the same side there is a square port-hole, and over it a small, narrow, glazed window. On the S. W. side there is a double, pointed window, the frame-work of which is of wood; it has a very modern appearance. Above this on each side, there are two windows of this form,



having still some glass in them. On the N. W. side, near the ground there is a window, formed somewhat thus: and near the top of this side there is a window, having ornamental moulding of cut-stone.



On the N. corner there is a <sup>square</sup> tower, the N.W. side of which is a continuation of the wall of the castle: this tower is about 100 ft. in height, and contains several narrow square windows. The entrance is at the N.E. On this side there is a window of ornamental cut-stone, and two plain square windows having the glass still remaining in them. The walls of this castle are about 65 ft. high, 3 ft. 9 in. in thickness and built of regular-sized stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. The tower contains the stairs leading to the top of the building. The castle consists of three stories, the ceiling over the second floor being arched and plastered. On the third floor there is fixed a large <sup>old</sup> chimney-piece, brought from Kilmallock by Mr. Gibbons, who at one period fitted up the castle as a dwelling place. On the centre of the upper part of this chimney-piece there is a

slab, having the following letters and figures raised on it:

16.1<sup>H</sup>S.38

Towards the edges of the chimney piece, on each side of this slab are the letters, S.H on the left, and E.H on the right.

Ballingarry Castle is said traditionally to have been an erection of the Knights Templars, from whom the name of the townland in which it is situated, and a street in the village is called Knight Street.

The inhabitants say that there was formerly a Castle, called Castle Rag, the site of which is now occupied by a modern house in the village of Ballingarry immediately adjoining the Protestant church.

In the townland of Rydauns, at a spot, the ancient name of which is Árd eaghar, now under cultivation; and near the

14/D/17/10(IV)



dwelling-house of Major Odell, is pointed out by the people, the site of a religious edifice, called "the Priory" by some, by others "the Friary." The foundation stones have been met with, from time to time, in tilling the ground. The field on which it stood is to this day called the "Priary Garden." This establishment is said to have belonged to the Knights Bannierets. Local tradition says that in the time of Cromwell's wars the Odells retreated and took shelter here, and that the valuable possessions of the Knights and of the Odell family <sup>have been</sup> are deposited at the Priary.

<sup>Near the East boundary of the same townland of Rylans</sup>  
there is a well reputed holy, and called John's Well.

On the same townland and near the above there remains a bastion or turret of an old castle said to have belonged to the Lacy family. It is popularly called "the Turret".

In the E. of the townland of Grenagh, ~~there~~ are the ruins of an old church called Shannaboka (yeans boice), situated in a large grave-yard still in use. This church is now all destroyed except a small fragment of the east gable, and a smaller one of the North side-wall; both of which are featureless.

In the townland of Lissamota, on level ground about one mile and a half North of the village of Ballingarry, there is an old castle called by the name of the town! The walls are still perfect, and are about 60 feet high and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in thickness. It measures  $14\frac{1}{2}$  ft. by 11 ft. 10 in. on the inside. There are two stone arches still remaining, over the first and second floors; it originally contained 3 other floors, i.e. in all 5 floors. This is a very strong castle: it was surrounded by a loof or earthen rampart, whence the name, loof a móca. Of this loof not a vestige

14/10/17/10 (V)

now remains, it having been entirely carried away for manure. Lisnamota Castle belonged to the O'Donoghue family.

<sup>but a ruin</sup>  
Woodstock Castle is situated in the T.L. of the same name, on level ground, in a valley, less than half a mile North of Ballingarry. It measures  $21\frac{1}{2}$  ft.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $15\frac{1}{2}$  ft.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. the walls being about 35 feet high at present, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. in thickness. The first stone arch remains. This building looks very old, and is all covered with ivy. There is no tradition concerning its ancient possessors.

Of the old church of Kilmacow, situated in the townland of the same name,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles to the east of Ballingarry, the West gable is destroyed, but the east gable and the greater part of the side-walls are standing. It is  $58\frac{1}{2}$  ft. long,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  ft.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. in breadth, the walls being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. in thickness. The East window is about 6 inches wide outside, but towards its top it is so covered with ivy that its

m/10

height <sup>inside</sup> could not be learned. On the outside it is 4 ft. 10 in. high, and 5 feet from the ground.

It widens to four feet on the inside.

At the distance of 3 ft. 10 in. from the east gable, the south side-wall has a small window, which is reduced to a shapeless breach on the outside, where it was narrow.

On the inside it widens to 4 ft. 2 in. but its top is destroyed. Directly opposite this, on the north wall, there is a small window, evidently old, in tolerable preservation, measuring on the inside 4 ft. 3 in. in width, and 5 1/3 ft. in height, and on the outside 3 ft. 4 in. in height and 6 inches in width, being 6 ft. 2 in. from the ground. It is round-headed both inside and outside.

There is a breach in the south wall, evidently where the door-way was placed.

There is a castle-like house in ruins in this town. <sup>(the Kilmacow)</sup>

For descriptions of Monaghan old church, Kilmacaneria abbey, Jackson's Turret, St. Patrick's holy wells &c. &c. see Field Name-Book.

14/2/17/10 (VI)

29  
In this parish is situated the lofty hill  
of Cnoc Firinne, which is believed to  
be inhabited by the great fairy chief  
Donn Firinne, who is often seen mar-  
shalling his warlike troops on the  
side of the hill. Nothing has yet  
turned up to shew whether this Donn  
was Donn Dessa or Donn, the son  
of Milesius.

L. O'Donovan

I here append a genealogical account of the  
Odell family from Smiths Collections (MSS. RIA.)

(261)  
72

Smith's  
Collections for Limerick,  
(Mss. B. I. A.)

Some Account of the Family of  
Odell,  
Ballingary, Co. Limerick.

Major John Odell married  
Elizabeth Kane, by whom  
he had issue:

John,  
William,  
Judith,  
Mary  
and  
Grizel.

John married Constance  
Fitz Maurice, daughter of  
William Lord Baron of Kerry,  
and left issue an only son,  
John Odell, which last  
John married Anne Fitz-  
Maurice, daughter to Capt.  
James Fitz Maurice, son  
to the Lord Kerry, and left



issue three sons and one daughter, viz:

Thomas,  
Titmaurice,  
William  
and  
Catherine

William Odell, second son  
of the first John, married  
Anne Hunt of Glengoult,  
County Tipperary, and left  
issue 4 sons, viz:

John,  
Edward,  
William,  
and  
George,

and 2 daughters, viz:

Elizabeth  
and  
Anne.

John, the eldest son of said  
William, married Frances  
Massey of Macroom,  
County Cork, and has issue.

Judith, daughter to Major  
John Odell, married Captain  
Charles Conyers of Castletown,  
and has a son, viz:

Odell Conyers,  
and three daughters, viz:

Catherine,  
Margaret  
and  
Mary Conyers.

Odell Conyers, the first son,  
is married to Jane Langford  
of Tullagha, Coy. Limerick,  
and by her has issue.

Catherine, first daughter,  
married Mr. John Bunbury  
Esq, lived in Mallow.

Margaret, second daughter,  
married to Lieut. John Shelton  
of Rope in Coy. Limerick,  
and has issue.

Mary Conyers, third daughter

14/10/17/10 (viii)

is married to William Upton of Ballynabearing, County Limerick, and has issue.

Mary, second daughter to Major John Odell, married Captain Thomas Browne and by him had a son, viz:

Lieut. Tho. Browne;

She afterwards married John Langton, Coy Limerick, by whom she has issue.

Grissel, third daughter to Major John Odell, married Henry Graydon of Clverstown near Blessington. Has issue, two sons, viz:

Morrrough  
and

Henry,  
and four daughters, viz:

Mary,

Anne,

Elizabeth  
and  
Catherine.

Morrrough is married  
to Catherine Graydon of  
Russelstown, near Bless-  
ington.

Henry is unmarried.

The eldest daughter, Mary,  
is married to Lieutenant  
Thomas Browne, and has  
two sons and two daughters.

Anne, the second daughter,  
is married to John Smith  
of Baltebois, and by him  
has issue.

Elizabeth is not married.

The youngest daughter,  
Catherine, is married to  
— Omsby, County Sligo.

The antiquities of this  
parish were, with the ex-  
ception of a few places  
in the more distant parts  
of ~~the~~ it, examined and  
described by Mr. O'Keefe

L. Donovan

**END**



**14 D 17/11**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**Notes, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Drummin (Dromin), Co. Limerick, with particular reference to its early church, burial grounds, holy wells, castle and the origins of its place name.**

**1840**

**3p.**

**23 cm**

RIA

# The parish of Drummim

78

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North by the parishes of Breff and Mannisteranagh, on the West by Athlacca and Breue P<sup>h</sup>, on the S. by the P<sup>h</sup>s of Tankardstown and St. Peter and Paul, and on the East by the Parish of Urege.

Name. The name of this parish is of ecclesiastical origin, but derived from the name of the townland in which the original parish church was erected. This place is called in the Annals of Inisfallen Dromain-I-chleircin in one copy, in another Druman in Clerican, Drum na Clercan in the Annals of the Four Masters, and in the Chronicon Scotorum Drumon o Cleircin, which names signify 'the Hill or ridge of O'Cleircin (or O'Cleirachan)' who was one of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Cairbre Rodhba, a territory extending from the neighbourhood of Breue to the Shannon. — (See Letter on Breue P<sup>h</sup>)

14/D/17/11(i)

79  
14  
Among the old inhabitants of the parish, Dromain O Cléirpeacáin is <sup>still</sup> remembered to have been the ancient name, although it is now universally called contractedly Dromain.

Of the old church of this parish, situated on high ground in the glebe of Drummin South, the walls are perfect, with the exception of the S. W. corner, which is slightly injured. It is 50 ft. 9 in. long, by 20 ft. 2 in. in breadth. The window on the E. gable is square, and is 5 ft. 4 in. high, by 3 ft. 10 1/2 in. in width, on the outside. A horizontal bar of stone runs across this window, at the distance of 2 ft. 10 in. from its bottom. On the inside it <sup>(the window)</sup> is wider than on the outside, and has a flat arch on its upper part. On the North side-wall, at nearly equal distances from the ends of the wall, and from one another, there are three square windows measuring 2 1/2 ft. by 9 inches on the outside, and widening on the inside. On the South wall

there are two similar windows, the more 80  
Westerly of which is injured on the West side.  
The door-way, which is placed on this South  
wall close to the West end, is in the  
pointed style; it measures  $5\text{ ft. } 4\text{ in.}$  in height  
by  $3\text{ ft. } 3\text{ in.}$  in width, and enters the wall  
 $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The walls of this church are  
about  $13\text{ ft.}$  high, and about  $2\frac{1}{2}\text{ ft.}$  in  
thickness, and built of rather small stones  
mixed with some regular-sized and large ones,  
and cemented with lime and gravel mortar.

Attached to the West end of the church there  
is an additional building, (called by some a castle),  
the E. wall of which is the Western wall of  
the church, from which it is entered by a pointed  
door-way, at the N.W. corner of <sup>the church</sup> ~~the church~~.  
At its N.W. corner this building, which certainly  
appears to have been used as a dwelling-place,  
has a square tower of the same height with  
the walls, i.e. about  $2.6\text{ ft.}$  The South side of  
this building is level with the ground; and the  
Southern part of its West side is destroyed.

14/10/17/11 (ii)

81/10/ The portion of this side which remains is  $24\frac{1}{2}$  ft long including the west side of the tower. The East side projects 5 ft 1 in beyond the N. wall of the Church. The North wall measures 12 ft 3 in to the tower; the N. side of the tower measures 8 ft 5 in. There are some large stones in the Western side of this building. The burial-ground, in which these ruins are situated, is still in use.

Trinity Well is situated in the townland of Ballynamaddagh, a short distance from the old Church, to the S. W.

Midstown Castle (Mib: baile x, benog)  
Situated in the townland of the same name, enters into the building of Mr. Coll's dwelling-house. This Castle, <sup>which is square,</sup> measures 35 ft by 32 ft outside, the walls, which are embattled, being about 50 ft high and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft in thickness. The main body of the building contained 3 stories; the portion which contains the stair-case, consists of five stories. It does not seem to be very old.

82

In the Annals of Inisfallen as translated  
by Chas. O'Connor of Belanagare, the  
following notice of Dromain-I-Chleircin  
occurs

"1088. (Donall Mac-Lochláinn, at the head  
of an army of the men of Tyrone and Tyrconnell,  
"marched to destroy Lanncaught according to a  
Treaty made by him with Morlogh O'Brien  
"King of Munster who was under joint promise  
"of doing the like, which he did not perform;  
"then Donall with his forces marched to Raitt-  
"Breachan, where Roderic O'Connor submitted to him,  
"and gave him a splendid Entertainment for a  
"fortnight, then joining their numerous forces,  
"they marched into Munster, and destroyed the Country  
"as far as Imleach-Iubhair, [Emly C. Tipperary]  
"Loch-Gair, Brughriagh\*, Dromain-I-Chleircin  
" & Mungret, they also demolished Limerick and  
"brought away the head of Art Uallach O'  
"Ruairc from the hills of Fearann-Laingil" 7C

This account is also given in the Annals  
of the Four Masters and in the Chronicon  
Scotorum; but less copiously in the former.

\* The Four Masters & the Chron. Scot. add here " & Dun Aicé" 7C  
14/10/17/11(11)



The Field Name Book of this parish places an old church in the townland of Maidstown, but although I made a diligent search and enquiry about it on the very townland, I have not been able to discover it, nor could I meet with any person who knew of its existence.

The Name-book also places Cahinadrumin Port in the townland of Ballyreagh<sup>Ballinreagh</sup>; but according to the people this is the name of a Fort (Moat) in the T.L. of Drummmin South, near the old Church of Drummmin. They <sup>generally</sup> call it contractedly the 'Cahasp'.

The antiquities in this parish were examined and described by Mr. O'Keeffe

J. O'Donovan

**END**

14 D 17/12

O'Keefe, Patrick; O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Notes, relating to history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Tankardstown, Darragh, Ballylanders and Hackmys, Co. Limerick, with particular reference to their early churches, burial grounds, castles and the origins of their place names.

4 August 1840

4p.

23 cm

ill; ink sketches of the window and doorway of the old church at Ballylanders, Co. Limerick.

Included are references to Cnoc Samhna, located in the parish of Kilmallock.

## The Parish of Tankardstown.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North by the Parish of Drummin, on the West by Brewee, on the S. W. by Mackmays, on the South by Kiltbreedy Minor, and on the E. by the Parish of St. Peter and Paul.

Name. This parish derived its name from the family of Tankard

L. O'Donovan

The old church of this parish, situated in the townland of Tankardstown Glebe, is a mere ruin. It is 43 ft. long by 23 ft. 11 in. in breadth. The E. gable is almost level with the ground. Adjoining the East, about 18 ft. in length of the S. side wall retains the original height (about 12 ft.). There is then a large breach on this wall, evidently where the doorway was placed. About 6 ft. in height of the West gable, and of a portion of the N. wall adjoining it, remain: the remainder of the N. wall is almost entirely destroyed, <sup>with the exception of a</sup> small portion of this wall adjoining the East, which retains its original height. The walls are about 3 ft. 11 in. thick.

14/10/17/12 (1)

and their features are so injured as not to be capable of description. Burial is still continued in the surrounding grave-yard.

The inhabitants say that there was formerly a holy well (the name of which is forgotten), in the townland of South Tankardstown, not far from the old Church.

They also state that there was an old Castle, the ancient name of which was 'Carleán Baisle an Áppice' in Tankardstown North Townland; but not a vestige of it remains at present.

The antiquities of this parish were examined and described by

P. O'Keeffe

Aug. 4<sup>th</sup> 1840

Kilmallock.

In the south west extremity of this parish is situated the beautiful hill of Enoc Samhna on which Eochy the Redhanded King of Ulster encamped in the time of St. Frionnchán of Brigawen. The discovery or rather identification of this hill throws great light on the <sup>ancient</sup> topography of Munster. See Book of Lismore fol. 40. b. J. O'Donovan

Cath Samhna 120pchar O'm mc Altolia Oaim  
occurs in the list of battles given by Cormac  
Mac Art over the Monarchs in the year 241,  
as given by the Annals of the Four Masters in their Annals.

## The Parish of Hactmoyes.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North by the Parish of Bruce, on the W. by Coleman's well, and the South by the County of Cork, and on the E. by the Parishes of Tunkardstown and Kilbrady Minor.

Name. This name is not known to the natives, but it is probably an anglicising of the Irish word *Arme*, a tribe, a word which entered into the names of several Irish tribes and territories, as *Trughanastmoy* in Kerry, *na haromide* in Wexford and Kilkenny. — *Ed.*

There is neither ancient nor modern church in this parish.

The old Castle of Bregan, situated on a small hill, in the T. L. of the same name, has been lowered and newly roofed by Mr. Hutchins, to whose dwelling-house it is attached. It measures  $3\frac{1}{4}$  ft. by 26 ft. on the outside, its walls being about 45 ft. high at present, and 5 ft. in thickness. It now contains but 3 stories. The floor over the ground one is arched.

"Kilcoyne" { Spectat ad Robendam  
"Hutchins" { Kilkecow nulla ibi Ecclesia."

Lib. Reg. Visit.

Antiquities examined  
by Mr. A. Curry; notes  
arranged by Mr. O'Keefe  
14/10/17/12 Cij *Ed.*



## The Parish of Darra

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North, East, and West by the parishes of Kilgorman and Glenbrogham, on the West by the P<sup>th</sup> of Kilflinn, on the East by the parishes of Ballylanders and Marshallstown, and on the South by the Parish of Kildorrery.

Name. The name of this parish is derived from that of the townland in which the original church was built; its Irish form is Darach which signifies abounding in oak. God

The old church of this parish, is situated on level ground in the townland of Darra more, having to the South of it a high hill called Darra hill. Of this church, which consisted of a nave and choir, none of the walls remain, but the East and West gables, and a small portion of the middle gable at the North side. The choir is 24 ft. long by 10 ft. in breadth, and the nave is 60 1/2 ft. long by 22 ft. 3 in. The window on the East gable is pointed on the outside, where it is 5 ft. high by 1 1/4 inches in width, and 6 feet from

the ground, and formed of cut brown stone. 88  
On the inside it is flat-arched, and is 7 ft 9 in  
high by 4 feet in width. The walls are 3 ft 2 in  
in thickness, and built of regular sized stones,  
cemented with lime and sand mortar. There  
is a large grave-yard, much in use, attached to  
this church.

Tobias <sup>recto m/c</sup> Mac Dorch [St. Mac Duagh's Well] is situated  
about half a furlong South of the old church,  
at the foot of Darra Hill. Until about 20  
years ago a 'pattern' was held here on the  
31<sup>st</sup> of August; but it is now not  
much resorted to. The day does not agree  
with St. Colman Mac Duagh's festival, which  
according to the Irish Calendar fell on the  
3<sup>rd</sup> of February.

There was an old castle in the townland  
of Ballynacourty; but as it is now reduced  
to a heap of rubbish, its dimensions cannot  
be taken.

Antiquities examined  
by Mr. A. Barry; notes  
arranged by Mr. O'Keefe  
14/10/17/12 (111) L.O.

## The Parish of Ballylanders.

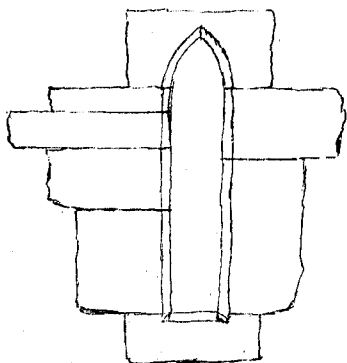
Situation. This parish is bounded on the North by the Parish of Galbally, on the West by the P.<sup>r</sup> of Glenbrohan, on the East by the Parishes of Galbally and Killechanney, and on the South by the Parishes of Durra and Marshalestown (C.<sup>o</sup> Cork).

Name. This is called in Irish *baile Londra* which seems to signify the town of Londres, a family name.

God

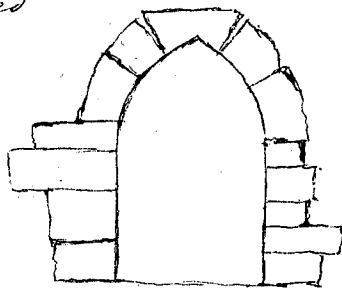
Of the old church of this parish, situated on level ground in the townland of Ballylanders, the gables are reduced to the level of the side walls, and 15 feet of the North wall, at the eastern end, is destroyed to the foundation. This church is 50 ft. long by 20½ ft. in breadth. The window on the East gable is broken at the top inside, where its breadth is 3 ft. 8 in.; on the outside it is 3½ feet from the ground, and measures 4 ft. 4 in. in height by 8½ inches, being formed of brown cut stones, almost entirely covered with white moss. The annexed

sketch will give an idea of its form on the outside.



At the distance of 5 feet from this gable, on the South side-wall, there is a window, the top of which is broken both inside and outside; on the outside it is 8 inches in width, and formed of cut brown stone. On this South wall, at the distance of 12 feet from the West gable, there is a door-way, which on the outside is in the pointed style, and measures 5 ft. 9 in. in height by 3 ft. 8 1/2 inches in width, being formed of cut brown stone. On the inside it has a flat arch formed of thin flags, and is 6 ft. 10 in. high by 5 ft. 4 in. The unmeasured sketch gives the appearance outside.

The stones of this door-way are much worn and covered with moss.



14/5/17/72 (iv)

There is a mountain in this parish called Clive Callum (Shute's Church) which should appear on the Ordnance maps, but its name is not set down in the same map. It is a mountain.

There was another door way on the North side wall at the distance of 13 feet from the West gable, but it is now much disfigured; its breadth however (3 ft.) can be taken in the middle of the thickness of the wall; no cut stones appear in this door way. The walls of this church, <sup>which wears the appearance of age,</sup> are about 10 ft. high, 4 ft. in thickness, and formed of very large stones, irregularly laid, and cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is a large ash-tree growing out from under the south eave, at the window near the east gable. There is a large grave-yard, much used at present, attached to this church.

In this grave-yard, 64 feet North of the old church is Lady's well, which is still much frequented on Sunday evenings, its waters being reputed to be efficacious in curing sore-eyes &c. A pattern is <sup>still</sup> held here on the 15<sup>th</sup> of August. There are four white-thorn trees growing over this well; their branches are filled with old rags deposited by persons visiting the well.

Antiquities examined by  
 Mr A. Curry; notes arranged  
 by Mr O'Keefe. L.D.

**END**



14 D 17/13

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; O'Keefe, Patrick

Notes, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Tullabracky, Co. Limerick, with particular reference to its early churches, forts, holy wells, castles, the origins of its place name.

1840

6p.

23 cm

RIA

## The Parish of Tullabrackey

92

Situation. This parish lies partly in the barony of Coshma, and partly in that of Small County. The former portion is bounded on the North by the Parish of Glenogra, on the West by Tullabrackey in Small County and Maristeenanagh, on the S. by the Parish of Bruff, and on the East by <sup>another</sup> small portion of Tullabrackey in the Barony of Small County.

The <sup>principal</sup> portion of this parish in the Barony of Small County is bounded on the N. and W. by the P<sup>h</sup> of Glenogra, on the S. by the Parish of Athlucan, and on the E. by the P<sup>h</sup> of Maristeenanagh and the portion of Tullabrackey P<sup>h</sup> in the Bar<sup>y</sup> of Coshma.

Name. Called in Irish tula bparce, but nothing has turned up to prove its meaning. tula means a gentle hill; bparce?

14/D/17/13 (1)

Of the old church of this parish, situated on rising ground in the townland of Tulla-brackty Bishopland, the East gable is level with the ground, with the exception of a very small portion adjoining the South side-wall. The upper portion of the West gable is very much injured. The South wall remains with the exception of two breaches, of which hereafter. There are only two small portions of the North wall remaining, the one adjoining the W-gable, the other <sup>near</sup> about the middle of the wall. This church was  $43\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, by  $21\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in breadth. On the S. side-wall, about 5 ft. from the E. there is a breach of about 5 ft. <sup>(in width)</sup> extending to within  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. of the ground. The western side of this breach presents the appearance of that of a window, widening on the inside. On the same wall, 10 ft. from the West gable there is a large breach extending to the ground, evidently where the door-way was placed. The S. W. corner is destroyed.

On the upper part of the portion of the West gable which remains, there is a breach, which <sup>may</sup> ~~might~~ have been a window, now disfigured. The North side-wall is featureless. The walls of this church are about 9 ft. high, and 21.7 in thickness. There is a large burial-ground, still used, attached to this church.

In the same townland, and <sup>at</sup> a very short distance southward of the old church, close by the house of Mr. Malony, there is a holy well, called by the people variously Toban Müllana, Toban Mlínna, and in Eng. Blunney's Well, <sup>Müllana's Well</sup> and Linn's Well. The Saint to whom it is dedicated is called müllana nómia, and in English Blunney. Some say that Blunney Mquarnig is the Saint's name. He is believed to have been the founder of the church (called by some friary) of Tullatrachy. Over the side of

this well there is a rocky stone, having, on the side facing the well, two incisions, traditionally believed to be the impressions of the Saints' knees while at prayer. The people state that there was formerly a 'pattern' here, but the day is not remembered; the well is still however, <sup>though seldom,</sup> visited for the cure of various diseases. The name of the patron-saint of this well, does not resemble the name of any Saint given in the Irish Calendar; the nearest to it is Glubinnam <sup>1445</sup> whose festival fell on the 29<sup>th</sup> of March.

In the same townland of Tullabrackey Bishops-land, in the immediate vicinity of the holy well there was an old Castle, called Tullabrackey Castle, which was levelled about 30 years ago by John Malony the father of the present farmer who occupies the house built <sup>on near</sup> on its site. Part of one of the walls of this castle is said to enter into the building of a stable belonging to the house. Immediately over the well, and running North and South there is a portion of a wall, considered by the people, as having belonged to Tullabrackey Castle: it may possibly be part of the outworks.

In the townland of Grange, and situated on the top of a solid rock about 35 ft. high, are the remains of an old castle, the walls of which are <sup>very</sup> much injured. The length outside was about 40 feet, and the breadth <sup>about</sup> 30 feet; but on account of the shattered condition of its walls its dimensions inside cannot be taken, nor even outside with any precision. The last wall remains to the height of about 10 feet; and small portions of the rest of the walls also remain. These walls were about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet in thickness, and built of rather small, <sup>groined,</sup> lime-stones. The rock on which this castle was erected is called in the Name-Book Cahereon Rock; but this name I could not find known to the inhabitants, who say that Capping <sup>is</sup> a méapa is the name of the Rock.

14/2/17/13 (iii)



97/101

In Lord Gillemore's Deer-park, in the townland of "Caher", there is a circle of stones, <sup>abt</sup> 118 paces in circumference, about 5½ feet high, and 2 ft or 1½ ft\* in thickness. This circular wall, which is formed of regular-sized <sup>lines</sup> stones, without cement, assumed its present form about 5 years ago; and it is said to have been built with the foundation stones of an old castle; yet some of the inhabitants say that the lower stones retain their original position, which is not like that of the foundation stones of a castle. About 1¼ paces N.W. of this there is another somewhat similar wall of uncemented stone-work, <sup>abt</sup> 126 paces in circumference; but its form is not circular some of its sides being right lines connected by curves, altogether forming an irregular outline. Some of the stones of this latter wall are very large. The space inside

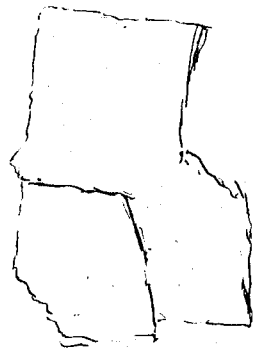
\* it is not easy to determine the thickness on account of the unevenness of the surface above, where the wall is exposed.

98  
both is thickly planted with trees of various kinds. It is possible that these walls of stone <sup>may</sup> have been formed with the stones of the original Caher (cairn) which gave name to the townland.

About 50 paces Eastward of the first-mentioned ring, there are the traces of stone-work which may have been the foundation of some building. The two sides <sup>which remain,</sup> which are almost right lines, and face the N. and E. meet at an obtuse angle.

At the distance of about 227 paces Eastward of the second ring of stones, there is a standing stone, 7 feet high, 3 ft. 4 in. wide at the top and middle, and 5 1/2 ft. in width at the lower part.

The original flag seems to have been split to within 3 feet from the bottom & 2 1/2 ft. from the East side, and on the West side from top to bottom. The upper part is about 15 inches thick the lower about 22 inches.



14/2/17/13 (14)

The name-book places an old castle in ruins in the townland of Rockbarton: I searched through the T.L. but could find no person who could point out its locality or was acquainted with its existence. Rockbarton and Coker T.L. adjoin each other: perhaps <sup>some of</sup> the features described in this letter as situated (according to the inhabitants) in Coker T.L. may be what is alluded to in the Name Book.

The antiquities of this parish were examined and described by Mr. O'Keeffe,

20<sup>th</sup>.

### The Parish of Breff.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North by the P. of Tullabrack, on the W. by Mannisteranagh and Drummis Parishes, on the South by Uregur P. and on the E. by the Parish of Knockainy.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *Brúg na Déire* which signifies the Brugh, Burgum or chief seat of the territory of <sup>Déire beag</sup> *Deisy*, which is the ancient name of the territory in which it is situated. It is now corruptly called <sup>in the neighbourhood</sup> *Brúg na Déire* and by some even *Brúg na Déire*, but this is a base corruption. We the natives of the County of Kilkenny always call it in Irish *Brúg na Déire*.

The feature originally called *Brúg* is a fort of earth which is situated in the Townland of Bruff, in a grove thickly planted with elms which also extend over the fort itself, on the S.W. bank of the River called the Morning Star, and in the immediate vicinity of the Town of Bruff to the West. This fort is called in Irish by the people *Brúg na Déire* and *Brúg na Déire*, i.e. the airg (little) fort of the Brugh, [Bruff]. It consists of a double mound.

14/10/17/13(N)

the lower portion of which is about 144 paces in circumference at the base, and the upper portion 95 ft in diameter at the top. There is a horizontal space of 8 ft, and in some parts\* much wider, between the two moats, which are nearly of the same height. The entire height is about 12 feet; in some parts not so much. The entrance to this fort (or moat) is on the eastern side. John Doomy has celebrated this fort in his song beginning

*lá meápeac tpa bísear ra lrom péin  
an binn lrim aepach an bpoigh.*

The modern church of Breff occupies the site of an older one, which was in use until about 50 years since. Of this church Fitzgerald in his History of Conerick vol: I. p. 320. speaks thus. "The old church which was going into decay was thrown down about fifty years ago by Lucy Lucy Hartstonge, wife to Sir Henry Hartstonge Bart."

\* Here the bank of the upper moat is injured.

The ruins of the old castle of Bruff, formerly the residence of Sir Henry Wartstonge, and, after him, of his widow Lady Wartstonge, are situated on the North bank of the River (Morm. & Car) immediately to the west of the bridge, and near the church of Bruff. It measures 35 feet from N. to S. outside, and  $18\frac{1}{2}$  feet from E. to West. The door-way, which is quadrangular, is placed on the Eastern side, and is at present <sup>\*</sup> but 4 ft. 10 in. high, 2 ft. 2 in. in width at the top, and at the bottom  $2\frac{3}{4}$  ft. inches. Over the ground-floor there is a stone-arch which springs from the ground. The highest part of the walls now remaining is not more than about 24 ft. in height; the greater portion of them is little higher than the first arch. The only place I could measure the thickness of the walls is at the door-way & where the arch springs: here the thickness

\* The threshold is raised with stone-work.

14/P/17/13(vi)



is 3 feet. The features on the upper part of the walls are all destroyed. The first or ground floor of this castle is now inhabited by a poor family in the town of Bruff. To the N.E. of the castle there is a quadrangular building called the Court, which measures  $27\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in length on the outside, but its breadth could not easily be determined. It is now thatched with straw and its features closed up with stone work.

In the townland of Newtown, about 1 quarter of a mile N. of Bruff there is a small grave yard, still in use, called Teamprillin; but no trace of the foundation of a church is here observable.

The antiquaries of this parish  
were examined and described  
by Mr. O'Keefe  
Lad

**END**

14 D 17/14

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; O'Keefe, Patrick

Notes, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Uregar (Uregare), Co. Limerick, with particular reference to its burial grounds, castles, holy well, early churches and the origins of its place name.

1840

4p.

23 cm

ill; ink sketch of Ballygrennan Castle, Co. Limerick, [by William Fredrick Wakeman].

104

## The Parish of Uregar.

Situation. This parish lies partly in the Barony of Coshma, and partly in that of Small County. The latter portion is bounded on the North by the Parish of Knockainy and the portion of Uregar Pt. in the Barony of Coshma, on the West by the latter, on the South by Kilbreedy Major, and on the East by the Parish of Athanasz.

Name. This parish is called in Irish an iubap gearra in the Nom: form and na h-iubpach gearra in the Gen: form. It seems to signify the short yew, but there is no yew tree now visible in the locality. S. A.

The old grave-yard, in which formerly stood the old church of this Parish, is situated in the townland of Uregar, but no portion of the walls of the church are now standing. It is said that the stones of this building have been used by Mr. Rilevers Wilson\*, the proprietor, in building the wall which now surrounds the graveyard.

\* called by the people Rich<sup>d</sup>. Severs. (qn: is Wilson a property name?)

14/10/17/14(1)

Fitzgerald in Hist. Lim: describes the walls of this church as standing in his time; his words are: "About a mile from Bruff, on the left, are the walls of an old church, called Uregare." vol. 1 p. 323.

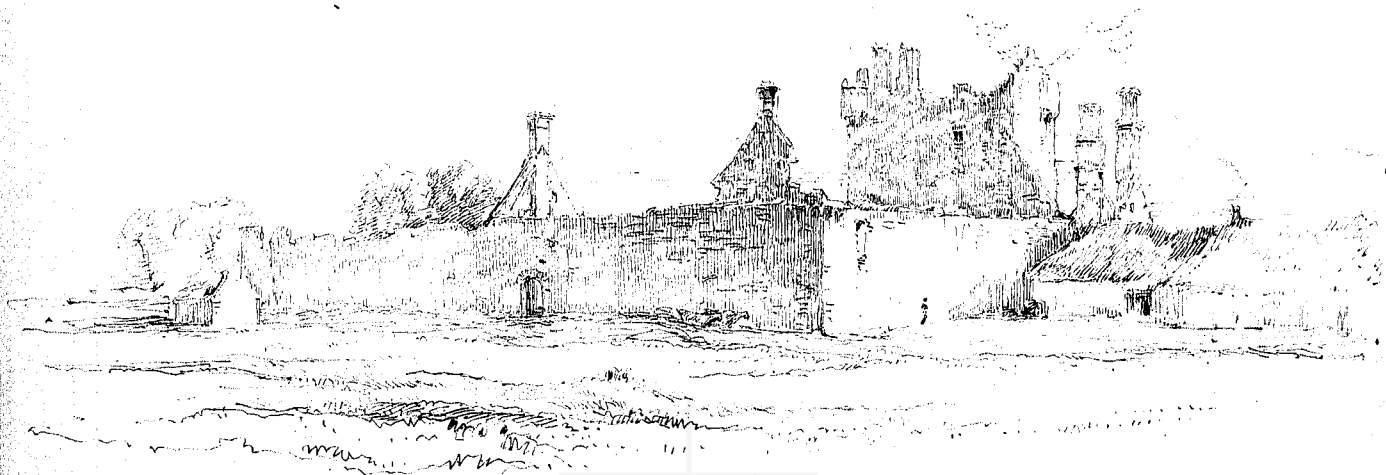
In the immediate vicinity of the grave yard, to the Eastward, and in the same townland is a holy well called Toban Sam Apurged i.e. St. Margaret's Well: the people say that no stations are now performed at it.

The ruins of Ballygreeman Castle are situated in the townland of the same name, adjoining the residence of Mr. Edward Ryan, and about half a mile from the town of Bruff. The main building measures 16 ft. 2 in. in breadth <sup>(inside)</sup>, and 25½ ft. in length, exclusive of a circular stair-case situated in the S. W. corner, and a set of small apartments to the N. of this stair-case, and in the N. W. corner of the castle.

RIA

14/0/17/14 (11)





Halegnessan Castle  
near Ballyvaughan

The second floor is destroyed, the third is arched. There was another floor over this, but it is now destroyed. The stair-case at present goes no higher than the level of the second floor. The windows are for the most part quadrangular, and divided into quadrangular compartments. The walls are about 50 feet high, 2 ft. 10 1/2 in thick, embattled, and built of small stones. This main building is surrounded by a very extensive range of strong & old-looking buildings in ruins. This castle belonged to the Evans family.

[p. 321]  
[p. 322] "At Bruff all the lands on the left  
"extending a good way to the east and south,  
"belong to the Evans or Barber family."

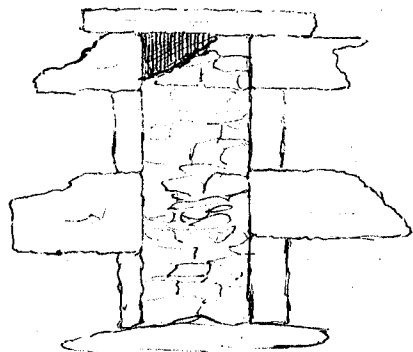
"About a mile\* from this is the castle  
"of Bally Grenan, a very fine and noble  
"building, surrounded with ramparts  
"and battlements."

Fitzgerald's History of Limerick  
Vol. I.

(\*not so much BOK)

14/2/17/14 (m)

In the same townland of Ballygrennan, and in the vicinity of the town of Bruff, are the ruins of an old church, said traditionally to have been built by George Evans, who came to Ireland with Prince William, and who occupied the Castle of Ballygrennan. The present length of this church from E. to W. is 19 ft. 3 in. and its breadth 21 feet: but the West gable, as well as the upper portion of the N. wall, seems a more modern erection. The entire building, indeed, has a comparatively modern appearance. On the E. gable there is a large pointed window, now nearly filled up with stone-work. On the West gable, the upper part of which is broken, there is a round-arched door-way 7 ft. high by 3 ft. 7 in. On the North wall near the East end there is a quadrangular doorway, now filled up with masonry, except a small portion of the upper part on the E. side, where this stone-work is broken.



The walls of this church are about 10 ft high,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft in thickness, and built externally of regular-sized stones, cemented with lime and sand mortar. The internal part of the building is composed principally of brick-work. The eastern end is enclosed to a certain height, as a burial-place belonging to the Evans family: there are no persons interred here now except members of this family.

In the townland of Bulgadeen Hall, are the ruins of Bulgadeen Hall House, of which Fitzgerald speaks as follows:

"Here [i.e. at Bulgadeen in the P.<sup>h</sup> of  
 "Kilbreedy-Major] is a small village of thatched  
 "houses, and the ruins of a castle, a little to the  
 "North of which is Bulgadeen Hall, once the  
 "superb seat of John Evans Esq. who was brother  
 "to the first Lord Carbery: its present fine  
 "remains prove it to have ranked amongst  
 "the most magnificent mansions in Munster,  
 "but it is now almost in ruins, none of the  
 "family having resided here for many years"

Hist. Lin. K. vol: I. p. 390.  
 14/12/17/14 (14)

The antiquities of the foregoing  
parishes were examined and de-  
scribed by Mr. Atterbury.

London 1724

**END**



**14 D 17/15**

**O'Keefe, Patrick; O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.**

**Notes, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Grean,  
Co. Limerick, with particular reference to its early church, fort, holy wells, and the  
origins of its place name.**

**1840**

**4p.**

**23 cm**

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

# The Parish of Grean. 14/10/115(1)

Situation. Part of this parish is situated in the Barony of Clanwilliam, but the far greater portion lies in the Barony of Coonagh. This latter portion is bounded on the East by the parishes of Ballynaclogh, Chygagan and Templebredon, on the North by Tuogh and Doon, on the West by Aghlishcornick P<sup>h</sup> and the portion of the parish of Grean in the Barony of Clanwilliam, and on the South by Killeely Parish and the County of Tipperary).

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish called *Sprian* which is generally supposed to signify the Sun, but the real meaning of the word is land when applied topographically: this name had some distinguishing epithet originally postfixed to it, but this <sup>suffix</sup> has been long lost. Many names of places in Ireland originally began with Grian, as Grianistirbh &c and though it is generally supposed that such places took their names from the <sup>Sun</sup>, having been worshipped at them in pagan times, it will be found that *Sprian* thus applied is the same word with the English ground and that the places bearing this name had no connection whatever with Sun worship.

This place is mentioned in the annals of the Four Masters so early as the reign of Cormac Mac Art, and it is strange that they do not add any distinguishing epithet even at so early a period. The hill over the village of Ballis is called bnoc Greine i.e. the hill of Grian, and the territory lying between this hill and the

City of Limerick was originally called <sup>populus brianica</sup> ~~res-greine~~, the territory being called, as usual after the inhabitants. L.D.

The moat of Brian-moat ~~greine~~ is situated in the N.E. corner of the townland of Bloghaderreen, about 40 perches S.E. of the village of Pallas-green. It is about 158 paces in circumference at the base, about 24 paces in diameter on the top, and <sup>(or nearly)</sup> about 30 feet in height. The northern side of this moat is much injured. An old man, a native of this neighbourhood, told me that about 36 years ago there were observable on the top of the moat of Pallas, the foundation stones of some building, the walls of which were very thick, the stones being very large and grouted. There is at present not a vestige of it to be seen.

The inhabitants say that there formerly stood a castle about 40 yards Eastward of this moat; but the stones of which it was built, which were lime-stones, have been entirely removed.

Archdall (from Smith) places a collegiate church at Greany [i.e. Pallas-green] his words are

(Archaeol. Mon. Hil. V. 77. B. 1. 4)

P. 20

277  
County  
of  
Limerick

"Greany;

← ~~and~~ →

"Is situated in the barony of  
"bounagh, and was formerly a  
"corporation tower, in which, we  
"are told, there was a collegiate  
"church. (n 4) "

This church must have stood  
at or near where the late protestant  
church, in use until a few years since,  
is built: this is pointed out traditionally  
as the site of some ancient religious edifice.

(n 4) Mss. Smith.

14/10/17/15(n)

248 No vestige of it, however, now remains  
nor is there any other ancient ruined  
church at Pallau.

The Four Masters in their Annals at  
the year 241, record a battle fought  
at Grian by Cormac Mac Airt, against  
the Momonians; their words are:

"<sup>A.D.</sup>241. A curc decc do Corbm̃c. A ccad and so  
"cachá Corbm̃c pop qum a bhádair, Cach  
"berpe, cach locha len, cach lumm̃g, cach  
"Spene, cach clapar̃g, cach murp̃p̃" &c. (i.e.)

"A.D. 241. The fifteenth [year of the reign]  
"of Corbm̃c. The following are the  
battles gained by Corbm̃c over the  
"Momonians in this year; the battle of  
"Bear, the battle of Loch Lein [Millarney]  
"the battle of Limerick, the battle of  
"Grian, the battle of Clasach, the  
"battle of Muirisc," &c.

The townland of Longstone derives its name from a stone which stands nearly erect, (leaning a little to the East), in the centre of a large <sup>earthen</sup> Fort in this townland, and which is called by the people "the Long Stone."

This stone is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height; but as some of the earth seems to have been removed at its bottom, originally it may not have been so high above ground.

Its breadth below is 3 ft. at the middle and top  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and its average thickness is about 1 ft. 10 in. The Fort consists of an external rampart about 60 paces in diameter and about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height.

Separated from this by a ditch, there is a level space of about 10 paces in breadth all round, slightly elevated above the bottom of the ditch, though in some places it is nearly on a level with the top of the external rampart.



A shallow ditch then separated the last described rings from the central mound which is about 18 paces in diameter at the top, and of the same height with the external rampart. The centre of this moat around the stone is hollow, or sunk, a few feet. The Name book erroneously calls this Long-stone a "Cromlech."

In the townland of Linnfield, and a very short distance S.W. of a rock called Capparg Chohm, there is a small burial ground; now almost entirely out of use; called by the people variously Roish Chohm cille, Teampall na Capparg, and <sup>11</sup>Te: pappona Capparg. There is no sign of the walls of an old church. About 60 or 70 yards W. of this in the same townland there is a well, formerly visited as a holy well, called in the Name Book Thoban na Rughilly; but the name which I got for it from an aged man living on the very spot, is "Thoban na Droicéirig".

In the townland of Bullytersna, the foundation stones and small portions of the walls of an old castle, remain; but they are very much broken and disfigured. The length of this castle, as nearly as can now be ascertained, was about 35 ft. and its breadth <sup>at</sup> 24 feet. This castle is said to have belonged to the OBriens.

The site of an old castle is pointed out at the small village of Nicker, in the townland of the same name, on a rocky and rising ground. This castle is said to have belonged to Mac Brien of Coonagh. Not a vestige of it now remains.

For Description of Kilduff Castle  
see Letter about Ballymaclogh Co. Wick.

The Antiquities of Grean parish  
were examined and described by  
Mr. Skeffs

Edw

14/D/17/15(IV)

**END**

**14 D 17/16**

**O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; O'Keefe, Patrick**

**Notes, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Aglishcormick, with particular reference to its early church, burial ground, abbey and the origins of its place name.**

**1840**

**3p.**

**23 cm**

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

# The Parish of Aglishcormick

Situation. The principal portion of this Parish, which is situated in the Barony of Clannwilliam, about 8 miles S. E. of the City of Limerick, is bounded on the North by the Parish of Green, on the West by Ballybrood and Rathjardaw, on the South by Kiltully, and on the E. by the portion of Aglishcormick P. in the Barony of Coonagh.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Eaglas Copmairc, - ecclesia Cormaci - the church of St. Cormac; but nothing can be gathered from the natives of this parish to prove which of the saints of this name he was, as his day is now forgotten.

Of the old church of this parish, which was situated in the glebe of Ballynagally, in an old burial-ground, called by the people contractedly an eaglas, not a vestige now remains. The grave yard is surrounded by a cultivated field, and is

14/D/17/16(i)

overgrown with weeds. There are some stones scattered through it, but they are so covered with the weeds that it is hard to say whether they be parts of tomb-stones or ~~the~~<sup>not</sup> foundation stones of the old church. The inhabitants say that there are no bodies interred here at present.

A spot of untilled ground, surrounded by cultivated fields, in the townland of Milltown, (Rib. barthe mri. m) on the North side of the road from Killeely to Limerick, is pointed out by the people as the site of an old 'Abbey'. I spoke to a man who remembered to have seen a portion of the walls standing; but not a vestige now remains. There are some very slight elevations in the ground which may be the site of the foundation, but no measurement can now be taken. The walls of this Abbey fell upwards of forty years ago; and the stones have been used in building the wall which separates its site from the road, as also in building several of the neighbouring houses. This is the monastery described by Archdall in the following words: —



119  
329  
(Archdall's. Mon. Hib. v. 11. P. 1. 1st.)

P432

County  
of  
Limerick

"Miltown;

"Is situated in the barony of Canagh;  
"and was called in former times Bally=  
"wullin (K; Kellan O'Malley erected a  
"monastery here for Carmelite friars (1).  
"We know no other particulars respecting  
"it. "

(K) Smith's M.S.

(P) Burke.

14/2/17/16(11)

The parents of some persons now living, were interred here; but at present there is no burial made at Milltown.

Qu: Does the appended sheet, copied from the Monasticon relate to the same place, under the Irish name? If not it is impossible to identify it, as its situation is not described.

The antiquities of Aglishcornick were examined and described by Mr. O'Keefe. *Done*

(Archdallo. Mon. Hil. Vol. B. I. A.)

P. 419

County  
of  
Limerick

Ballyniwillin;

There was an house here for  
Dominican Friars; of which  
we have no other account  
than that, at the general  
suppression it was, with sixteen  
acres of land in Ballyniwillin,  
granted together with the Fran-  
ciscian friary of Ballynebrake (a)

---

(a) Auditors General's Office.

**END**

14 D 17/17

O'Keefe, Patrick; O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Notes, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Templebredan (Templebredon), Kilfinny, Ballinard, Particles, Rathjordan and Kilkillan (Kilcullane), Co. Limerick, with particular reference to their early churches, castles, holy wells, burial grounds and the origins of their place names.

1840

5p.

23 cm

ill; ink sketch of the doorway at Kilfinny church.

## The Parish of Templebredan.

331

Situation. This parish is bounded on the South by the county of Tipperary, on the East by part of the same and the Parish of Aole, on the North by Cluggan and Pallas Phs and on the West by part of the latter and the County of Tipperary.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Teampull Uí Bricdeáin which signifies O'Bredon's church ~~Brigidian~~, but I cannot find any family of this name <sup>mentioned</sup> in any --- of the Irish Documents - relating to this County. J. D. P.

Of the old church of this Parish, situated in the townland of Templebredan, and which gave name to the Parish, a small portion of the South wall near the East end remains; the rest of the church is level with the ground, but the foundation can be traced. This church, as near as can now be determined, was about 58 ft. long, and about 24 ft. in breadth. The portion of the South wall which remains is 14 feet long,

14/D/17/17(i)

9 feet high, and about 3 ft 4 in in thickness. On the middle of this portion there was a window, widening inside, which is now disfigured. It is built of regular-sized field stones mixed with some hammer-dressed ones, principally lime-stone, cemented with lime and gravel mortar, which is now very hard: it <sup>bears</sup> the <sup>aspect</sup> appearance of age. There is a grave-yard attached, in which there is still burial.

On the North side of the summit of Ballyneety <sup>on Hill</sup> Rock, in the Townland of Ballyneety North, are a few of the foundation stones of an old Castle. Here it was that Sarsfield Lord Lucan, blew up the cannon destined for the siege of Limerick by King William III: for a full account of which transaction see "Account of the Siege of Limerick" (From Harris's Life of King William in his account of the Siege) among Smith's collections for Limerick (MSS. R. I. A.)



In this account the castle is called:

"the ruinous castle of Ballynedy, seven  
 "or eight miles south east of Limerick and  
 "near the same distance north west of  
 "Cullen."

This parish was traversed,  
 and described by Mr. Mudge  
 Rod

## The Parish of Kilkillan.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the N. by the parish of Rathjordan, on the West by Caherconney and Knockainy Pbs, on the South by Knockainy, and on the East by the parishes of Ballynamona and Ballynary.

Name. The name of this parish is called in Irish Cill Chaitlín, which signifies the church of batlan, but as I do not find a saint of this name in the calendars I incline to think that it was called after the chieftain by whom it was built. Churches were not infrequently called after families, as Lessonsuff. The old church of this Parish is situated <sup>L.D.</sup> in a small grave-yard, not much used, and on level ground in the townland of Kilkillan, about 300 yards West of the River Camog. It consists of a nave and choir. The East gable of the choir is now reduced to the height of 4 feet; this choir is  $18\frac{1}{2}$  ft. long, by  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ft. <sup>th in</sup>. On its South wall,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the East gable, there was a window, which is now entirely disfigured.

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The choir-arch, which is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 279  
is in the pointed style, and formed of brown  
cut stone. The nave is 33 feet long by 20 ft. 2 in.  
Of its south wall  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet <sup>in length</sup> adjoining the West  
gable, and 3 feet adjoining the middle gable,  
remain; the rest of the wall is destroyed to  
the foundation. There were two windows,  
one on each of the side-walls of the  
nave, near the middle gable; but they  
are now totally disfigured. The door-way  
must have been on that portion of the South  
wall which is destroyed. There was a window  
on the West gable, which has completely  
lost its form. The walls are about 10 ft.  
high, 3 ft. in thickness, and built of regular-  
sized lime-stones, cemented with lime and  
sand mortar.

On the bank of the river (Carnog), East  
of the old Church, and in the same townland,  
remains the first arch of an old castle; but the  
external face of the walls is destroyed. This  
building measured 21 ft. 8. by 13 ft. 10 in. & the walls were  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft. <sup>in thickness</sup>  
14/D/17/17 (iii)

12<sup>th</sup>

280

## The Parish of Kilfinny

Situation. This parish is bounded on the N. by the P<sup>th</sup> of Croom, on the West by Adare and Croagh P<sup>th</sup>s on the S. by Ballingarry, and on the E. by the P<sup>th</sup>s of Croom and Ballingarry.

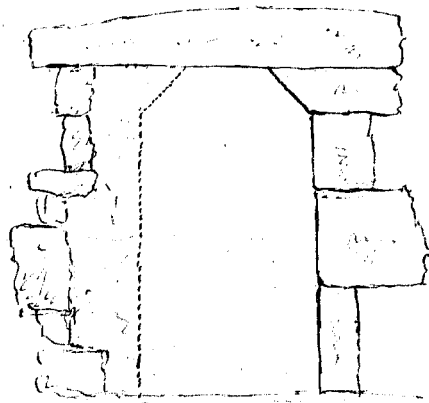
Name. The name of this parish is of ecclesiastical origin and signifies the cell or church of the Virgin St. Finneach. The name is properly written in Irish *Gill Finneach*.

Antiquities examined by  
Mr. A. Barry and described  
by Mr. Sheppard. Lod

The old church of this Parish, situated on low ground in the townland of Ballynathill, and commonly called the church of Ballynathill, consists of nave and choir. The latter portion could not be measured inside, as there is on the choir-arch an iron gate enclosing the choir as a burial-place belonging to Mr. Pigott of Kilfinny.

This choir is 19 ft. long by 20 ft. on the outside. The window on the East gable is modern, having been formed within these 20 years by order of Mr Pigott. On the South wall, 9 feet from the quoin-stone to the East, there is a window the height of which cannot be determined in consequence of the top being concealed by an ivy-tree, which grows through the window. It is 6 inches in breadth, and formed of brown cut stone, which looks very old. The nave is 40 ft. long by 18 ft. On the South-wall of this portion of the church, 8 ft. from the middle gable, there is a window, which is broken on the inside, and on the outside is round-arched, 3 ft. 3 in. high by 6 inches, and formed of brown cut stone. On this wall, at the distance of 9 feet from the West gable is the door-way, which is disfigured on

the inside and on the Western part of the outside, for which reason its breadth cannot be ascertained. Its height to the lintel is 6 feet; the lintel is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. long, 9 inches in depth at the West end, ~~and~~ 15 inches in the middle and at the East end, and enters



the thickness of the wall 2 ft. 8 in. This lintel is of lime-stone not cut: the four stones in the Eastern side are of the same material, but cut. There was on the North wall opposite to this, another door-way; but it is totally disfigured. The main-stones of this church are of the brown stone and are chiselled. The walls are about 12 feet high, 3 ft. in thickness, and have the appearance of very great antiquity. In the South wall there are



Some stones not less than about 100 lb in weight. The building is cemented with lime and sand mortar of great firmness. Attached to the old church is a small graveyard much in use to the present day.

Gapan's well, situated 38 yards to the west of this church is much frequented by pilgrims on Saturdays & Sundays.

The Castle of Kilfinny lies about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile S. of the old church, and in the T.L. of Kilfinny. It consists of 2 quadrangular towers and a court. The tower which lies to the South measures 20 ft. by  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , & contains 2 arched floors, over which there are two other stories, in all four stories. It is about 45 feet high, the walls being  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet in thickness. North of this tower and attached to it is the Court, which measures 32 ft. by 20 feet, and contains one arched floor, and over this two stories, in all three. Its walls are about 35 feet high, &  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in thickness.



At the North end of the Count there is an other quadrangular tower similar to that on the South. These towers contain pointed windows and loop holes. The Castle of Milfinny is said to have belonged to the Family of Mac Eniry, the ancient chiefs of Corcomohid whose principal seat was at Castleham M. Eniry.

### The Parish of Ballinard.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the N. by the Pt. of Rathjordan, on the West by Kilkillan, on the S. by Ballynamora & Ballinlough Pbs, and on the E. by the Parish of Kiltedy.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin but borrowed from that of the townland in which the original church was erected; it is written in Irish *Baile an Áird* signifying the town of the height or hill.

Antiquities examined by  
Mr J. Curry. Esq

The old church of this parish was situated on the top of a fertile hill, in the townland of Ballinard, half a mile S. E. of the village of Herbertstown;

but the foundation of its walls cannot now be traced. The old grave-yard in which it stood is still much in use, and is called by the people "the Old Abbey."

About half a furlong N. of the old grave-y<sup>d</sup> stood Ballinard Castle, but not a vestige of it now remains. Fitzgerald describes this church and Castle as existing in his time.

[p. 306] "On the Hill of Ballinard are the ruins of an old church; and north of the church are the walls of a castle, formerly the residence of the Fitzgeralds of Ballinard, the last of whom was William Fitzgerald Esq. High Sheriff of the County in 1778, and Mayor of Limerick in 1786."

### The Parish of Partickles.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the N. by the P<sup>sh</sup>s of Ardpatrick and Kilbreedy Major, on the W. by the P<sup>sh</sup>s of Ballingaddy and part of Ardpatrick, on the E. by the P<sup>sh</sup>s of Kilfinnan & Kilblin, and on the S. by the P<sup>sh</sup>s of Ballingaddy, and Doneraile and Kildorney Co. Cork.

Name. Said to be a new parish formed by cutting portions off others, hence the name.

Loe

There is neither ancient nor modern church in this Parish.

## The Parish of Rathjordan

Situation. This parish is bounded on the E. by the P<sup>ts</sup> of Dittely and Aglishcormick, N. by Ballybrood, W. by Caherelly, and on the S. by the parishes of Ballinard & Miltillan.

Name. The name of this parish is called by the Irish Ráí Srúrdán, which signifies the Rath or earthen fort of Jordan, a man's name of English origin. The Rath from which the townland took its name has been destroyed. *and*

Of the old church of this Parish, which was situated on level ground in the Glebe of Rathjordan, scarcely a stone of the foundation can now be traced. The small grave-yard in which it stood, is now not much used as a burial-place. The church bears no other name but that of Rathjordan.

Toban Torm <sup>harce,</sup> or St. John the Baptist's Well, is situated in the West of the T.L. of Rathjordan, and a short distance W. of Rathjordan Glebe & Church. It is still visited by pilgrims, but no 'pattern' is now held at it.

The antiquities of this parish were examined by Mr. A. Barry, notes arranged by Mr. Keefe. *and*

**END**

**14 D 17/18**

**O'Keefe, Patrick; O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.**

**Notes, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Kilkeedy, Co. Limerick, with particular reference to its early church, burial grounds, castle and the origins of its place name.**

**July 1840**

**7p.**

**23 cm**

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

RIA

## The Parish of Kilkeedy.

134  
~~135~~  
19

Situation. This parish is situated in the North of the County of Limerick and Barony of Pubble-Prien. It is bounded on the North by the River Shannon, South by the parishes of Croome (West) and Killanahan, on the E. by Mungret P., and on the West by Kildimo Parish.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Cill Íoróe, which signifies the church of St. Keedy or Peddá. See Kilkeedy parish near Glencolumbkille in the County of Clare. - J. O'Donovan

The old church of this parish, situated in the Glebe of Kilkeedy, appears to have been a lateral building formerly attached to a larger one; as it lies contrary to the direction of almost all old churches, the greatest length of this church being from North to South (29 ft.). The modern church would seem to occupy the site of the ancient main building, the North wall of the former being attached to the S. end of the present ruin,

14/10/17/18(i)

196 which has lost the Southern wall. Its breadth  
 20) from East to West is 18 ft. The East wall  
 had a window, the form of which is now destroyed.  
 There is a door-way on the West wall 20 ft.  
 from the North wall, and 5 ft. from the wall  
 of the new church. It is 6 ft. high by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft.<sup>in</sup>  
 and arched with thin stones on the inside: on  
 the outside it is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. <sup>in</sup> and  
 has a round arch of cut lime stone. The  
 walls are about 10 ft. high,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. <sup>in</sup> in thickness.  
 This church does not appear to be very old.  
 There is another small portion of a wall 9 ft. East  
 of this, but it is utterly featureless. There is a  
 large grave-yard attached.

St. Margaret's Church is situated on level ground  
 in the townland of Newtown, and about a furlong  
 South of the River Shannon. The walls are perfect with  
 the exception of the upper part of the West gable. It is  $56\frac{1}{2}$   
 feet long by  $22\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in breadth. There is a window on the  
 E. gable 9 ft. high by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. <sup>inside</sup>, having a round arch of  
 cut limestone, ~~inside~~. On the outside it consists of two  
 parts in the pointed style; here it is 8 ft. from the ground,  
 $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft. <sup>in</sup> high by 11 ft. <sup>in</sup> each division being 7 inches in width.  
 On this side also it is formed of cut lime-stone. On the S.  
 side-wall, at the distance of 6 ft. from the East end there  
 was a window the form of which is now destroyed. The  
 doorway, which is on this wall, is 13 ft. <sup>in</sup> from the



136  
1915  
(21)

West gable: its form has been destroyed by the ravages of time. On the North wall there was another door-way which is also now disfigured. On this N. wall at the distance of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the East gable there was a window, which has also lost its form. The walls are about 12 ft high,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft in thickness, and built of regular sized stones, not quarried, irregularly laid, with sand and lime mortar. Still-born children only are interred here at present.

The ruins of Carrigogunnell Castle stand in the townland of the same name. Various detached fragments of this ancient castle of the O'Briens remain, but they are so broken and scattered that the measurements of the building cannot now be taken. These ruins are situated on a large rock.

Antiquities examined  
by Mr. J. Barry: notes  
arranged by Mr.

P. O'Keefe

14/12/17/18 (C) July 1880.

I here append what the Irish historians have collected about this place. [Annals 4 Martin]

1110  
137  
X85  
(23)

Carracigbannail (Cunigobannae).

A.D.

[In William Drury]

1577. The president, already mentioned went to Thomond a fortnight before the festival of St. John, attended by a great multitude of the English, and the Chiefs of the two provinces of Munster. He held a Court for eight days in the Monastery of Ennis, and the Dalcaighians having refused to become tributary to the Queen, he placed over them a Marschal with a fierce and merciless body of soldiers to reduce them to subjection. The president then returned to Limerick and proceeded to behead the Chiefs and Dynasts of the territories adjacent to Limerick; and among the rest

Mozogh  
14/D/17/18 (m)

Donogh, the son of Donogh, who was son of Mahon, who was son of Donogh, who was son of Brian (Duff O'Brien the most renowned and noble of the heirs of Carigogonnell and Etherlath).

$\frac{6}{715}$

1580. James, son of John age, who was son of John, who was son of Thomas the Earl, was slain by the Lord of Poble-Brian and Carigogonnell, viz. by Brian Duff, the son of Mahon, who was son of Donogh, who was son of Brian Duff O'Brien. This James was worthy to have inherited the principality of his ancestors.

$\frac{1}{604}$

1585. Proclamation was issued to the Men of Ireland commanding their Chiefs to assemble in parliament in Dublin on the 1st of May; for the greater part of the people of Ireland were

11/11  
139  
187  
(25)

were at this time subject to their sovereign  
(Queen). They are ~~met~~ accordingly met  
together as was ordered. \* \* \* \* \*

7  
659

Thither went the Lord of Carigogonnelle  
and of Fasach-Luimnighe, viz. Brian Duff  
the Son of Donogh, who was son of Mahon,  
who was son of Donogh, who was son of  
Brian (Duff O'Brien). &c.

Compared  
P.H.

14/2/17/18 (iv)

(Gough's Camden R.I.C.)

140  
189  
(24)

Carrigogonill



~~Carrigogonill~~ The Templars had  
a house on the Shannon at  
Carrigogonill six miles <sup>west</sup> ~~from~~ of  
Limerick. In 1530 it was the seat  
of Donogh O'Brien lord of Bobber  
O'Brien, and 1691 it was a place  
of strength(?)

---

Note  
D. H.

14/2/17/18(v)

Cunnigar. (Goughs Camden) 141  
Currick-o-gamel 150  
(29)

Four miles from Limerick near  
the Shannon is Cunnigar, the  
seat of the bishop of Limerick,  
about a mile from which are  
the ruins of Currick-o-gamel castle,  
a place of great strength, on a lofty  
hill, dismantled by Cromwell (a)

---

notes

(a) Wilson, 186.

14/10/17/18 (vi)

142 (1897)

(Archdall's. New. Hib. Hist. Co. I. &amp; C.)

P. 419 (3)

County  
of  
Lincoln

## Carrigogonill;

On the river Shannon, and  
situated six miles <sup>west of</sup> ~~from~~ Limerick.

There was an house for Knights  
Templars in this village (B), which,  
in the year 1530, was the seat of  
Donogh O'Brien, Lord of Poble O'Brien.  
In 1691 it was a place of strength.

---

(B) Chas. Smith.

14/10/17/18 (vii)



143  
~~148~~

32) In the account of 'The Second Siege of Limerick  
(1691.)', to be found among Smith's Collections  
for Limerick (M.D. R. I. A.) we read:

"On the 25<sup>th</sup> [Aug.] the Army took possession of Ireton's and Cromwell's forts, which were ordered to be called Muckay's and Nafsan's, because gained under these officers. That evening Col. Dinep, who led on the advanced party of horse, and who was a Danish officer of good character, had the misfortune to be slain by a random shot. Two days after Castlecornell and that called Carriek-a-Gumnel, the first situated 5 miles above the town, and the other as many below, were taken from the Irish. The garrisons, consisting of 400 men, were made prisoners of war; and the following month they were both demolished."

**END**

14 D 17/19

O'Keefe, Patrick; O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Notes, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Cahirnarry (Cahernarry) and Cahervally (Caheravally), Co. Limerick, with particular reference to their early churches, holy wells, forts, religious foundations, castles and the origins of their place names.

7 July 1840

5p.

23 cm

ill; ink sketch of Lickadoon Castle, Co. Limerick, by William Fredrick Wakeman, dated September 1840.

## The Parish of Cahirnarry

Situation. This parish, which lies partly in the County of the City of Limerick, and partly in the Barony of Cogenwilliam, is situated about 5 miles from Limerick. It is bounded on the East by the parishes of Ludden and Carrigparson; on the S. by the P<sup>hs</sup> of Derrygalvin and Donoghmore; on the W. by Cahirvally and Feddamore P<sup>hs</sup> and on the South by the parish of Rochestown.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin, but derived from an ancient stone fort or Caher near which the original parish church was built. It signifies the Caher or stone fort of Naraidhe, a man's name among the pagan Irish. L.O.B. July 7<sup>th</sup> 1840,

Of the old church of this Parish, nothing now remains, except a portion of a square tower, which appears to have been joined to the ancient church. The Western wall and a part of the N. and S. walls of this little tower remain to the height of about 16 ft., and are all covered with ivy. The breadth of this tower from N. to S. inside is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet; but as no part of the E. wall remains, its dimensions from E. to W. could not be ascertained.

14/D/18/19(i)

be ascertained. The walls are 4. feet in thickness, and built of regular-sized stones irregularly laid, with coarse gravel and lime-mortar. There is a small church in use in the <sup>little</sup> grave-yard attached, which is situated on the top of a hill in the townland of Cashemarry/Cripps, and which [is the burial-ground] is not much used at present.

About half a furlong East of this burial-place, in the T.L. of Calinarry/Kane there is a well called Toban Seanáin (St. Senanus's Well), which was formerly reputed a Holy Well, but is not now visited as such.

The antiquities of this parish were examined by Mr. A. Barry and his notes arranged in the present form by Mr. O'Keefe.

Lad

W. D. Jones  
The Parish of Cahervally

3  
146

Situation. This Parish is situated about 5 miles S. of the City of Limerick. It is bounded on the E. by the Parish of Cahirmarry; on the N. by the P<sup>th</sup> of Donoghmore; W. by Knocknagaul P<sup>th</sup>, and on the S. by the Parish of Teddamore. It lies partly in the County of the City of Limerick, and partly in the Barony of Glanwilliam.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin but derived from an old stone fort or Caher, near which the original parish church was placed. It is written in Irish Gathair Mh. Bhachalla which signifies the Caher or stone fort of O'Roughil, the name of the ancient occupier of the townland.

L. O'Donovan July 7<sup>th</sup> 1840.

The old church of this parish is situated in the townland of Raheen. The only parts of it now remaining are the South side wall, a small portion of the E. and W. gables adjoining the S. wall, and 9 feet in length of <sup>about</sup> the middle of the N. side wall. There is neither door nor window on any part of what remains. This church was 60 feet

14/0/17/19 (11)

144  
long by  $21\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in breadth. The walls are about 9 feet high, 2 ft 9 in in thickness, and built of field stones, with coarse sand and lime mortar. This church is situated on the top of a hill, and has attached a large grave-yard much in use at present.

About 100 yards West of the old church, and higher up on the hill, is a circular fort, with what appears to be the foundation of a castle. The portion of these foundations which remains is covered over with grass. This is the fort from which the parish took its name.

In the townland of Friarstown are the remains of a religious edifice, which the people call 'the Abbey'. The walls are perfect. This abbey is  $84\frac{1}{2}$  ft. long, by 19 ft. in breadth. On the East gable there is a window, the upper part of which is a flat arch on the inside, where it [the window] is about 8 ft. high by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft. On the outside it is divided into two parts by a mullion, each part being round above. On this side it is about 8 ft. from the ground, 4 ft 10 in high by 2 ft, each division being in width  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches. This window is formed of well-cut lime-stone.



1448 5

On the South side wall  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from the E. gable there is another window, the upper part being a flat arch of thin stones, on the inside, where it is 6 ft. high by 5 ft.  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. On the outside it is round-arched, 3 ft. 10 in. high by 10 in. and formed of well-cut stones. On the same wall  $14\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from this there is another window which was divided into two parts, but the mullion is now removed. On the inside it is 6 ft. high by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. the upper part consisting of a flat arch of thin stones. Outside it is 4 ft. high by 3 ft. each part being 1 ft.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. in width, and consists of the same cut-stones as the preceding.

On the W. gable there is a window in two parts each being round at the top. It is about 10 ft. from the ground (outside), and <sup>about</sup> 4 ft. high, each division being about 3 ft. wide.

Under this window is the door-way, which on the inside is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. having above a flat arch of thin stones. The outside is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high by 3 ft. 8 in., and is formed of well-cut stones, being in the pointed style, approaching the round-arched.

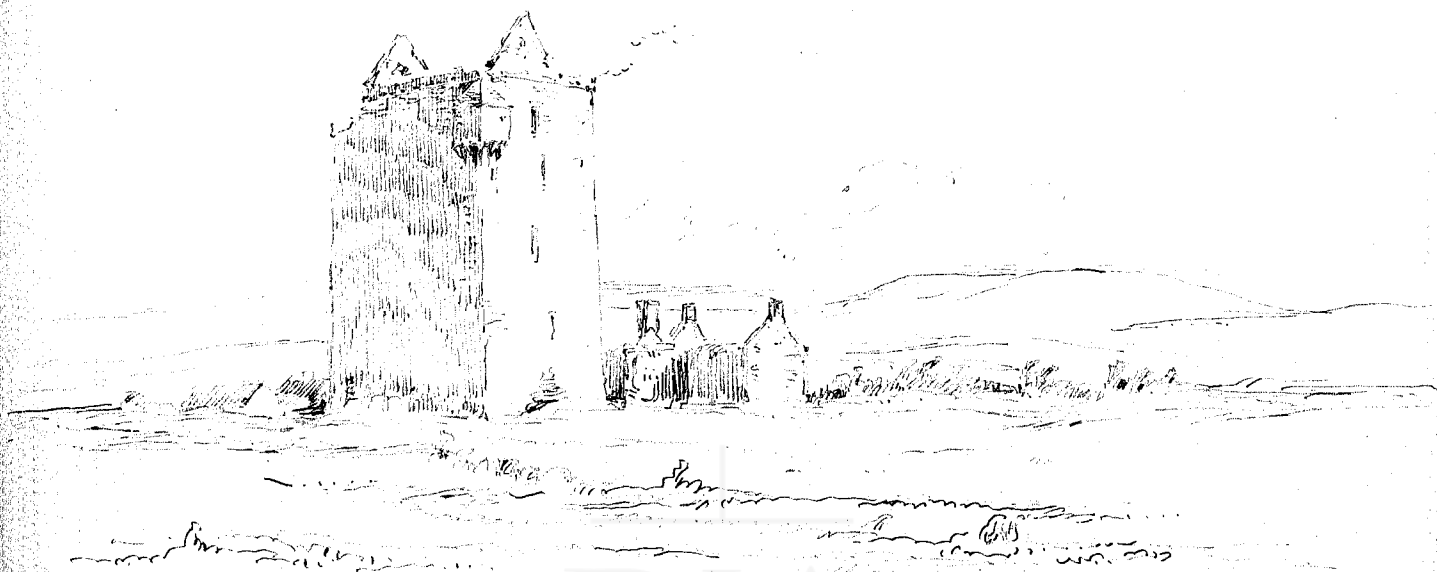
14/5/17/19 (m)

There is another door-way on the North wall at the distance of 12 feet from the East gable. This door-way is 6 ft. high by 2 ft. 2½ in., and has a round arch <sup>formed</sup> consisting of a single stone, on the inside; on the outside it is 7 ft. high by 2 ft. 6½ in., it has a flat arch, <sup>and is formed</sup> of hammered stones. The inside is formed of cut stone, and, as will be seen by the measurements given here narrower than the outside. The walls are about 13 feet high, and are 3 ft. 2 in. in thickness.

Attached to the Southern wall of this edifice, near the middle, is a lateral building, the entrance to which from the main building is by a square door-way. This building measures 29 ft. by 17 ft. 4 in. It appears to have been a dwelling-house, as it contains two fire-places, and two chimneys. One of the chimneys is raised on the wall of the abbey, the other is built in the middle of the gable on the South. On the eastern side of this lateral house, 3½ ft. from the Abbey wall is a window, which is arched like those of the main building inside, and round above on the outside, where it is 3 ft. 5 in. high by 9½ in. and formed of cut stone. On the same wall 3 ft. from the S. gable there is another window

RIA

14/12/17/19(IV)



The Castle of Lickadoon  
O'Simerick.

Lpt 1840

W.F.W. del.

similarly formed inside; on the outside, square 150  
and 3 ft. 2<sup>in</sup> high by 9 inches. The walls of  
this building are about 12 ft. high and 3 ft. in thickness.  
It does not look as old as the Abbey.

This Abbey was built in a valley. There  
are no marks of graves about or near it.

Tobay-Stroke in the townland of Lickadoon  
is reputed a holy well and is still visited for the  
cure of sore eyes &c.

The old castle of Lickadoon (Lic a' Durn),  
a very strong building, is situated in the townland  
of the same name, on a level spot of land.  
At the eastern end it has a square tower, not  
distinguishable from the rest of the building on  
the outside. This tower, which contains the stairs  
leading to the top of the Castle, measures 15½ ft.  
by 7½<sup>(inside)</sup>. The main body of the castle, or western  
portion, measures 23 ft. 3<sup>in</sup> by 16 ft. 3<sup>in</sup><sup>(inside)</sup>. It has 5  
floors, of which the 2<sup>nd</sup> remains, the three upper ones  
having been destroyed. The walls are about 40 feet high  
and 8 ft. 10<sup>in</sup> in thickness.

14/D/17/19(V)

151

Williamstown Old castle, in the townland of the same name, has almost lost its ancient features, its walls having been repaired and its windows enlarged by Mr. Croker, who has it now in use attached to a farm-house. It is situated on the top of a hill, and was formerly a strong military castle.

The Antiquities of this parish were examined by Mr. A. Barry, and his notes arranged by Mr. O'Keefe.

Ld.

**END**



14 D 17/20

O'Keefe, Patrick; O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Notes, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Abington, Carrigparson, Donoghmore (Donaghmore) with particular reference to their early churches, forts and castles.

1840

5p.

23 cm

ill; ink sketch of the doorway of Donaghmore old church.

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

## The Parish of Abington.

Situation. This parish is situated partly in the Barony of Osneybeg, and partly in the County of the City of Limerick and Barony of Clannwilliam. The latter portion is situated about 5 miles E. of the City of Limerick. It is bounded on the E. by the parish of Abington in the Barony of Osneybeg, N. by Blonkeen, Killinaguriff, and Derrygalain, W. by Kilmurry and Carrigparson, and on the South by the parish of Caherconlish.

Name.

See the other portion of this parish. J. A. D.

There is nothing of antiquarian interest in the portion of the Parish of Abington here treated of.

## The Parish of Carrigparson

Situation. This parish is situated about 3 miles S.E. of the City of Limerick. It is bounded on the East by the parishes of Abington and Kilmarney; north by part of the latter and Derrygahine P<sup>h</sup>; West by Keshmerry, and on the South by Sudden and Carrigparson P<sup>h</sup> in the Barony of Clonwilliam.

Name. Called in Irish Carrig i' parson which signifies the Rock of the parson or parish priest. I. O'Donovan.

There is a rocky hill about 20 perches to the W. of the old church, called Carrigparson Hill.

Of the old church of this parish, which was situated in Carrigparson T.L. on level ground, only a small part of the West gable, and about 6 feet in length of the North wall at the eastern <sup>remains</sup> end; the rest of the building is now level with the ground. It was 35 long by 25 ft. The portion of the walls <sup>which</sup> remains is so covered with ivy that the quality of the stones with which they were built could not be ascertained. There is a small grave-yard not much in use, attached to the ruin.

Of the old Castle of Looreen in the T. L. of the same name, only the North wall and 8 ft. of the E. and W. walls joined to this N. wall remain, to the height of about 25 feet. It measures 21 feet 2 in from East to West; but as no vestige of the S. wall remains, its dimensions from N. to S. cannot be ascertained. This castle is situated on very level ground. The walls are 4 ft. in thickness. The people retain no traditional history of its erection or possessors in ancient times.

The antiquities of this parish were examined by Mr. Anthony Curry and his notes put into the above form by Mr. O'Keefe.

L.O.B.

14/100  
The Parish of Donoghmore.

---

Situation. This parish is bounded on the E. by the Parishes of Derrygalvin and Cuhernarry; N. by St. Nicholas', South by Cuhervalla; and on the West by the Parish of Knocknagaul. It is about 2 miles from the City of Limerick.

Name. The name of this parish is written *Domnach mór* in the Book of Lismore and in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick published by Colgan. It signifies "the great Church".  
*Dominica magna.* J. O'Donovan

In Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History, vol: I. we read:  
p. 267, p. 288  
"While St. Patrick remained in Ara-chliach, [<sup>lying</sup> a territory to the East of the City of Limerick,] he foretold, if we are to believe the Tripartite, divers circumstances relative to future occurrences in that country, and among others the foundation of a monastery at Kill-ratha and of a church at Kill-te'dhill. (77) Next we find the saint in that tract, which lies to the east of Limerick, and we are told that he was there hospitably entertained by a chieftain named Lonan, (78)

"and that he met with young Neffan, whom after  
 "some time he placed over the monastery of Mungret,  
 "which he had founded. (79) Some inhabitants of  
 "Thomond or North Munster (Clare) having heard of  
 "St. Patrick's being in these parts, crossed the Shannon  
 "for the purpose of seeing him and, when instructed  
 "in the Christian religion, were baptized in the fields  
 "of Tir-glais. (80) He was also visited upon by  
 "prince Eathen son of Blod. (81) This prince like-  
 "wise is said to have been converted and baptized  
 "at Saingal near Limerick. (82) St. Patrick did  
 "not cross the Shannon on this occasion, but  
 "according to the Tripartite, having ascended <sup>mount</sup> ~~mount~~  
 "Maline near Donaghmore and looking  
 "over the country of Thomond blessed it and  
 "foretold the birth, after some years, of Enam  
 "of Imiscatty. (83) Afterwards the saint went  
 "to Luachra [on the borders of the Co. Limerick  
 "and Kerry] beyond which he did not continue  
 "his course in any other part of West  
 "Munster."

[Notes]

[p. 291.]

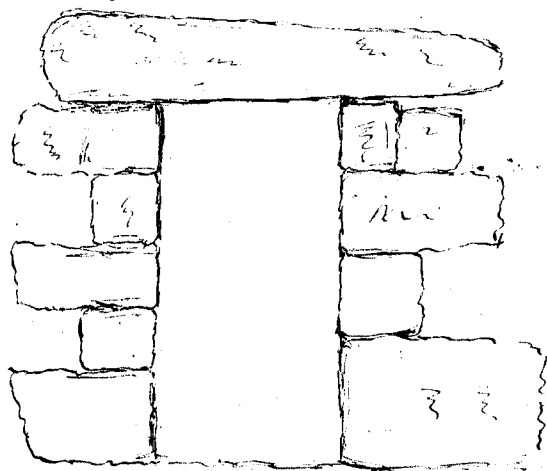
“(77) Archdall has these places in the county of Limerick  
 “Kil-keidhill was, I dare say, the same as Killeel in the  
 “barony of Coonagh; although he has made them two distinct  
 “places. As to Kilrath, it would be difficult to find it out at  
 “present. Archdall has no right to call Calman, its founder, a  
 “disciple of St. Patrick. The Tripartite does not mention him as  
 “such.”

(78). & \* \* \* \* \*  
 [p. 292.] (83) Tripart. L. 3. c. 46. This alone is sufficient to show the  
 “falseness of certain stories about the high antiquity of Senan,  
 “some of which Archdall has at Iniscattery. Of Senan  
 “more elsewhere. What mountain Fintona was I cannot  
 “determine. There is a Donaghmore very near Limerick.”

For reference to Donaghmore in the Book of Lismore,  
 See St. Patrick's. L. 2.



Of the old church of this parish the walls are perfect, with the exception of the West gable, which has lost about 6 feet of the upper part. This church is 33 ft 8 in in length, and 20 ft in breadth. There is no window on the East gable, nor is there any sign or mark of any ever having been on it. On the South side-wall, at the distance of 8 ft 14 in from the E. gable there is a window, the features of which are now destroyed. On the West gable, about 10 ft from the ground there is another window in the pointed style, the features of which are destroyed on the outside; on the inside it is about 4 ft high by 8 inches, and is formed of cut limestone. The door-way, which is on this W. gable is square, and has a large lintel. It is 6 ft high by 3 ft on the inside, and formed of old brown cut stones. On the outside it is 7 ft high by 3 ft and formed of large hammered limestone.



14/10/17/20(IV)

The lintel is 6 ft 10<sup>in</sup> long; 18 inches in depth at the North end, 15 inches in the middle, and one foot at the South end; and enters the wall 3 ft, which is the entire thickness of the wall. This lintel appears to be lime-stone, but it is so time-worn that it is not easy for one who is not an experienced geologist to know for certain. It looks much older <sup>than</sup> the lime stones which support it, <sup>on the outside</sup> but of the same age with the brown stone of which the <sup>inside</sup> of the doorway is constructed, from which it may be inferred that this doorway was remodelled. The walls of this church are about 14 feet high, ~~and~~ 3 ft in thickness, <sup>built of large hammer-dressed lime stones,</sup> and cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is a small grave-yard, very much in use, attached to this church.

Of the old castle of Drumbanny, which was situated on the top of the hill which gives name to the townland, and about three quarters of a mile South West of the old church, there are scarcely any traces remaining, with the exception of about 10 ft in height of the South wall. The length or breadth could not be determined.

Rathurde Castle, which is situated on a rise <sup>in the townland of the same name \*</sup> of ground, about half a mile N.W. of Dominac map old church, is a most remarkable building, being round on the outside, and square inside. It measures 20 ft 6 in by 20 ft 3 in inside. The first floor over the ground-floor is newly boarded, and the third floor is arched. <sup>underneath</sup> Whether the middle floor was arched or not, we could not determine. It appears to have had another story above the three that now remain. The present height of the walls is about 35 ft and their thickness 13 ft. These walls have been measured on three sides, and found to have the same thickness.

There is an old Fort <sup>now</sup> nearly level with the ground, about 30 yards North-West of this old castle.

The antiquities in this parish were examined by Mr. A. Curry and his notes arranged into the present form by Mr. O'Keefe. Doct

\* This townland is partly in this P<sup>arish</sup> of Donaghmore, and partly in St. Nicholas. The castle is in the portion which lies in the latter parish.

10/2/17/20(V)

**END**

14 D 17/21

O'Connor, Thomas

Notes, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Clooncroo (Cloncrew), Doondonnell and Kilmeedy, Co. Limerick, with particular reference to their early churches and the origins of their place names.

1840

4p.

23 cm

RIA

161  
(1)

## The Parish of Bloomcroo.

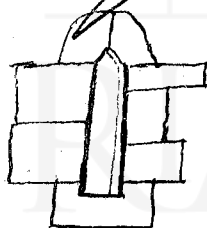
Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Connellopper and is bounded on the North and East by Kilmeedy parish, on the South by (Kilballaan ph in the County of Cork) and Drumcullagher parish, and on the West by Drumcullagher parish and Kilmeedy parish.

Name The Irish name of this parish is Cluam cneamh which signifies the insulated meadow, or the bog island, of the wild garlic.

The old church of this parish stands in ruins in the townland of Bloomcroo.

162  
(2.)

Only the two gables remain undemolished. It was 47 ft by 16 ft. A quadrangular window is to be seen on the East gable, constructed with chiselled brown sand stone, and measuring 6 ft by 2 ft 9 in. on the inside. It is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft from the ground on the outside, and is 2 ft 3 in by  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in, and pointed.



This church was built with small stones. Cement was lime and sand mortar. The walls, as it appears were 3 ft thick. The grave yard is of considerable extent and much in use.



The only notice we find  
 in our historical collections  
 respecting this parish is  
 the following, preserved  
 in the "Liber Regalis Visitationis"  
 which place it in the Deanery  
 of Ballypinnary.  
 Archidiaconus Rector  
 "nulla Ecclesia aut Capella."

This parish was examined by Mr. T. Barry  
 and his notes put into the present form  
 by Mr. J. Thomas.

in rectus  
 bloncroo

# Kilmeedy Parish

Situation, This parish is situated  
 in the barony of Connello  
 Upper, and is bounded on the  
 South by the County of Cork,  
 and Clooncree Parish, on  
 the West by Drumcullagher  
 and Mahona parishes,  
 on the North by the latter &  
 Clooncagh & Ballingarry  
 parishes, and on the East by  
 the latter, and Castletown  
 parish.

14/10/17/21(10)

164 (4)  
Name,  
The Irish name of this parish is Cill Míde which signifies the Church of Míde, who was the celebrated patroness of Anna Bonaille, and was called Míde i.e. Míde signifying My Míde, the Míde being a term of endearment, respect, or reverence when prefixed to the name of a Saint. See Colgan on the prefixes Míde, Do &c. in his notes to A. A. S. S. passim. This Saint was called Stá also. See Killeedy parish.

\* See note at Stá's Life.

There are no ecclesiastical ruins in this parish, the <sup>Protestant</sup> church of which, is said in the Name-book p. 42 to stand in the townland of Ballas. The grave yard at it appears to be old, and is now much in use. We have no historical notice of this Kilnade.

"The Liber Regalis Visitationis" (5)  
165  
placing it in the Deanery  
of Rackele (Rathkeale) says

*Kilmeely and  
Kilmeely* } Rector precentor Ecclesie  
mullins valoris.

Examined by A. Bury  
notes arranged by  
T. Abney, - Lod.

## Parish of Doon donnell

*Situation,* This parish is situated  
in the barony of Connello  
lower, and is bounded on the  
North by the parish of Kil-  
bradran, on the N.E. by Kan-  
tenan, on the E. & S. by  
Rathkeale, on the W. by  
Clonagh, and on the N.  
W. by an isolated part of  
Rathkeale.

14/10/17/21 (III)

166  
(6)

Name,

Doon dommel is called  
Dun Dommall and signifies the  
Dun i.e. Port of Donell.

The old Church of this  
parish has fallen to ruin,  
and is situated according to  
the same book page 17,  
in the townland of Blogh-  
narrold. The two gables are  
demolished to nearly a  
level with the ground.  
Of the North side wall <sup>only</sup> 26  
feet in length remain at  
the east end. The walls  
were about 10 feet high  
and 2 ft. 10 <sup>in</sup> thick. At the dis-  
tance of 3 feet from the  
East gable is a window  
on this N. side wall retaining  
no peculiarities of form, and

2 feet from it was another. (7) 167

There was a window on the South sidewall at the distance of 8 feet from the East gable. On the same wall  $16\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the West end, is the doorway, which is broken at top inside where its breadth is 3 ft  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches. On the outside it presents to the observer a round arch, where it is 6 feet 4 inches high and 3 feet 1 inch broad. It is constructed with well chiselled lime stone. The materials of the building were stones of regular size and cement of lime and sand mortar. Its extent

14/D/17/21 (92)

was 45 feet by 18 1/2 ft.  
There was no burial here  
those 30 years. There  
are some old ruins  
of a building near  
this place which may  
be supposed to be a rem-  
nant of a Castle. It  
is said this is part of the  
original Dún, but to  
state so is all nonsense?

This parish was examined  
by A. Barry and his notes  
put into the present form  
by W. O'Connor.

**END**



14 D 17/22

O'Connor, Thomas

Notes, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Adare, Clonsheer (Clonshire) and Rathkeale, Co. Limerick, with particular reference to their early churches, abbeys, holy wells, castles and the origins of their place names.

28 July 1840

41p.

23 cm

ill; ink sketch of the doorway of the west gable of Clonshire church.

172  
169  
(9)

Rathkeale parish.

Situation.

This parish is situated in Connello lower and is bounded on the North by Kantenan and Cappa parishes, on the East by Broagh and Ballin-garry parishes, on the South by Clooneah & Cloonclty, and on the West by Grange, Kilsannel & Doonlonell parishes.

Name, Rathkeale is called in Irish, rat zueh.

No old Church ruins are visible now at Rathkeale. It is said there was an <sup>old</sup> one in the Churchyard where the present parish Church stands, the burying ground attached to

14/17/22(1)

\* The South side wall is perfect, and 32 feet of the North side wall remain joined to the East gable.

170  
to which is very extensive. In the East Part of the Town of Rathkeale remain the walls of an extensive edifice which was an appendage to an old Abbey that formerly stood here. This edifice measured 90 feet by 24 ft., and its side walls were about 24 feet high and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. thick.\* At the West end was a square tower whose walls are 4 feet thick, the eastern one <sup>(or) being used as</sup> forming the west gable of the large building. Only 6 feet of the eastern <sup>wall</sup> of this tower and the whole of the South side wall, both retaining the height of 45 feet, are now remaining. All

172  
173  
115  
the windows on the  
large building are  
closed up and rough  
cast, so that their  
forms are not ob-  
servable. The materials  
of the building, consist-  
ed of regular sized  
lime stones, and lime  
and sand mortar as cement.

part of  
one win-  
dow, which  
is visible  
exhibits a  
construction  
of brown  
stone, dressed  
with  
a chisel.

The burial ground be-  
-longing to this Abbey,  
has fallen into disuse  
and has been converted  
into a garden now  
planted with potatoes.

Of this Abbey we find  
the following notices  
in Smith's Collections for Limerick,  
in Gough's Camden,  
Archdall's Monasticon  
Hibernicum, and  
in Doctor Larigan's  
Ecclesiastical His-  
-tory of Ireland.

Smith's Collections for Limerick  
(MSS. R. I. A.)

Religious Houses in Limerick  
(from Sir J. Ware)

" Priory of St. Mary of Rath-  
" Real, of the order of Arrian  
" Canons, founded by one Harvey  
" Endowed by Ellinor Purcell  
" about the year 1200."

~~Rathkeale~~  
Rathkeale.

At Rathkeale, the largest town in  
the county, a mile long, formerly  
a corporation town, on the river  
Deel, was a priory of Augustinian  
canons of the order of Artoasia,  
whose ruins are still remaining (S.)

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Note.

S. Garrett; 452-453. Arch<sup>d</sup>. 435.

14/10/17/22 (m)

(Archaeol. Mon. Hib. Vol. 11. P. 86)

P. 435 County  
of  
Limerick

Bathkeale;



Was formerly a corporation town,  
but is now only a mean  
village, in the barony of  
Bonilla, and situated on  
the river Deel.

A priory, under the invocation  
of the virgin Mary, was founded  
here for Augustinian Canons  
of the order of Azaacia (S), by  
a person of the name of Harney. (G)  
John

(H. Allemondo }

14/10/17/22/17



John was prior before 1200, for  
in that year we are told that  
Alianora Purcell granted to  
this priory, the tenth loaf of  
every baking, the tenth flaggon  
of every brewing, the tenth pork  
and tenth mutton, and a  
considerable portion of every  
ox or cow killed in her name  
of chayer, to the due performance  
of which she bound herself  
and her heirs for ever; Hugh,  
her son and heir was sued  
by

by the prior for the nonperformance  
of this grant, who answered, that his  
mother made the said grant to  
the prior, posterior to the settlement  
she had made upon him of  
this manor; the prior rejoined,  
that after the death of Alanore  
John, then prior of this house,  
was put in possession of the  
said charity, by the ~~then~~ said  
Hugh, who ratified his mother's  
deed; Hugh then agreed, as a  
compensation for the same,  
to

to grant yearly to the prior  
two cornnogs of head corn, and  
three cornnogs of oats on the  
feast of St. Michael, and four  
porks on the feast of St. Matthew,  
for ever; the prior thereupon  
releated and gave up the residue  
and remainder of his demand (19)  
The ruins of this priory are still  
remaining. (20)

MS

St. Michael & St. Matthew;

End  
of  
MS.

Inquisition 14th March 1572 Elizabeth  
finds, that certain lands in the barony  
of Cahir Linlis, [Blau Williams] containing  
three acres of the Irish great measure  
were granted in mortmain to the church of  
St. Michael in the said barony were of the  
annual value of 24 (21) besides reprises —

(21) 1000. x 24

(22) Smith's MSS.

(23) ch. remm.

19178  
66  
354

# Rathkeale.

[Lanigan's Eccl. Hist. vol. II. p. 335]

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§. XV. \* \* \* \* \* In or about the same year 1200 Theobald Walter, Butler of Ireland, founded and endowed a priory at Nenagh, likewise for Canons Regular, with an hospital annexed, where they were to attend the sick, that served God there. As it was dedicated in the name of St. John, it was commonly called Seach-eon or the house of John. The priory of St. Mary of Tristernagh in Westmeath, barony of Choygoish, was established and endowed for persons of the same order about this time by Geoffrey de Constance. To these times we might, according to one account, assign the foundation [p. 336] of the priory of the Arisian Canons at Rathkeale in the now county of Limerick, under the invocation of the

14/10/1722 (V) Blagood

1796  
350 (20)

Blessed Virgin Mary; but it appears  
more probable; that it did not exist  
until after the year 1200. (128)

---

[1287] (128) Harris (Monast.) marks it at about  
1200; but neither Ware nor Archdeall men-  
tion the time of its foundation. It  
existed however, in the latter part of the  
13<sup>th</sup> century. Were we to believe St. Edmund,  
its founder was one Harney

Rathmaeser is the name of a townland in this parish and is called in Irish *rá náráep* which signifies "The Port of the artificers."

About one furlong to the East of the old Church in this townland, is a small fort which is supposed to be the one that gave name to it (the townland).

The old Church ruins here consist of a nave and Choir, the former of which measures 63 ft by  $23\frac{1}{2}$  ft., and the latter 19 ft 2 in. by  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ft. The West gable has been entirely destroyed. On the East gable is a round topped window, built with chiselled brown stone, and measuring  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft inside. It is 5 ft from the ground and measures 3 ft 9 in. by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in at top and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in at bottom on the outside.



369 The semicircular arch at top is formed by one stone. At the distance of 2 ft 9 in from this gable, a window now nearly defaced is seen on the South side wall. It was built with the same kind of stone as the one on the East gable, and is the same breadth with it, on the inside and at the semicircular arch on the outside which still remain. The Choir arch on the Middle gable has been totally destroyed. Distant 3 feet from this gable on the South wall of the Nave is another window, which measures 5 feet by 4 ft 10 in and has a handsome round arch of brown stone on the inside. Only 2 stones of the same quality are to be seen outside.



182 (23)  
(35)

The side walls are about 14 feet high, 2 ft 8 in thick, and are built with lime stones of large size irregularly laid. Cement, was lime and sand mortar. The Quoin Stones of Nave and Choir are of the brown quality. There is a small grave yard here much in use.

About 300 yards to the East of Ballyallinan old Castle, are the ruins of a small edifice which is called Teampall Beinid, that is, the Church of Beinid (Benedict?). Of the side-walls 14 feet in length, remain, as does also the East gable. The breadth of the building is 11 feet. On the gable is a

14/10/17/22 (vii)

(24) 183

(552) a window covered with ivy, on the inside, is round at top on the outside, measuring 3 feet 9 inches by 6 inches, constructed with chiselled brown stones. At the distance of 3 feet from this gable, there was on the South side wall, a window. Of the stones which composed it only, one remains on the inside, which is of the brown quality and chiselled. The side walls are 9 feet high and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. thick. The materials of the building, were, lime stones, round, and small, and cement was lime and sand mortar. Only children are buried here now. About 30 yards.

to the South West of this building is a well called Toban bernid, that is, Bernid's well which is a strong spring with a large ash <sup>tree standing</sup> over it, and is much frequented as is evident from the number of rags on the tree, being half covered with them. It cures sore eyes.

There was an old Church in the townland of Kilcolman, of which only a side wall 12 feet long and 9 feet high, now remains. This wall is made of large field stones <sup>and with</sup> cement, lime and sand mortar. There is a large burial ground here, at present much in use. This name, Kilcolman, in Irish, cill Colmáin, signifies the

14/10/17/22 (viii)

Church of I. Colman.

Saint Bernard's well  
lies in the townland of  
Ballyallinan North.

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Castles,

About one furlong  
to the North of Rathnash  
old Church, stands the  
old Castle of Rathnash,  
in ruins. It measures 14  
feet by 11 in the clear. An  
arched floor is seen over  
the ground one. The walls,  
which are  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick,  
are at present about 35  
feet in height. It appears  
a strong old building and is  
said to have belonged to the  
Earls of Desmond.

(27) 1862  
A castle stands on  
the glebe of Castle matrix,  
which commonly goes  
by the name of the  
Glebe Castle. It measures  
21 feet by 13 ft. in the clear,  
- and has 3 stories. The  
walls are 40 feet high  
- and 6 feet thick. This had  
no arched floors, and  
is in good preservation,  
being inhabited.

About 1 furlong to the  
West of the last one stands  
Castle matrix <sup>old</sup> Castle, lately  
repaired by John J. Brown  
Esq. It is 44 ft 3 inches  
by 35 1/2 ft. on the outside

14/10/17/22 (IX)

18<sup>th</sup>

(28)

It has four stories; walls  
are 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft thick and 60  
feet high. It belonged  
to the Earls of Desmond  
as local information  
tells us.



Gough's *Baron dem* vol: IV. (29)  
p. 290. Col: b. 188

Castle Maltres,

"Castle Maltres gives title  
"of Viscount to the Southwells,  
"so created 1766, being before  
"barons of it 1717. The present  
"and second viscount Thomas  
"Arthur succeeded his father  
"1780.

"Lord Southwell's house  
"and improvements at Court-  
"maltres are on the west  
"side of the river; and the  
"Palatines settling on his  
"estate are a great ad-  
"vancement to the trade and  
"markets here <sup>(t)</sup> James, 9th  
"earl of Desmond, was mur-  
"dered by his servants

(t) *Harrar* 455. 456.

at

14/10/17/22(X)



18930)

"at his house at Courtmatres  
"December 7, 1487; but his  
"brother and successor Hamie  
"apprehended and executed  
"them all" (u)

The Castle of Ballyallinan  
stands in ruins in the town-  
land of this name, on a  
rising ground in the middle  
of a large plain, and about  
3 miles to the South West of  
Rathkeale town. It measures  
35 feet by 16 feet 17 inches, has  
5 floors, the two above the  
ground one being arched <sup>underneath</sup>. The  
walls are 55 feet high and  
7 feet thick, and lost part of  
their original height. It is said  
it belonged to the Earls of  
Desmond.

---

(u) Harv. 453.

Gough's Camden (37)

190

Ballyalenan

"Two miles beyond Rath-  
keale are the ruins of  
"Ballyalenan Castle" (on)

In Fitz-gerald's History  
of Limerick vol I. p. 357,  
we find the following  
reference to this Castle.

" \* \* \* , and about two miles  
" to the South " (viz of Rathkeale)  
" is Ballyalanan Castle, situated  
" on the east bank of the  
" river Deel, built by the  
" O'Hallinans. In the year 1600,  
" — Dermot O'Connor having,  
" in concert with Sir George  
" Carew, treacherously seized

note  
(m) Wilson. 165.

14/10/17/22(XI).

"on James Fitzgerald, the  
 "pretending Earl of Desmond,  
 "and having conveyed him;  
 "together with Thomas Oge,  
 "of Kerry, and two brothers  
 "of the Sheehys, prisoners  
 "to Castleishen, took Bally-  
 "allinan Castle from  
 "Rory <sup>\*</sup>Ma Sheehy, father  
 "<sup>\* Mac Sheehy</sup> of the two brothers above-  
 "mentioned, and there  
 "settled himself."

There was a castle on  
 Ballywilliam West Town-  
 -land, of which only a con-  
 -fused heap of ruins now  
 remains. Its dimensions could  
 not be taken.

(33)

pat gacla of which Rath - 192  
- Keale is the present Angli-  
-cised form, is mentioned  
in the Annals of the  
Four Masters at the year  
900?

Ballingarry  
28<sup>th</sup> July, 1840

Thomas O'Connor.

This parish was examined by Mr. A. Curry  
and his notes put into the present  
form and other historical <sup>notices</sup> arranged  
by Mr. T. O'Connor.

A. Dargan.  
Aug. 18<sup>th</sup> 1840.

14/2/17/22(xii)

# Adare Parish

## Situation.

This parish is situated in the baronies of Coshma, Connello Upper and Henry, and is bounded on the

## Name.

Adare is called in Irish Ar dapa, that is, the ford of the oak, Nadum quercus.

The ~~old~~ church called Adare old church stands in ruins at the distance of about 150 yards to the North East of Desmond old Castle.

The walls remain perfect; it has three apartments and 4 gables. The whole length of the building is 100 feet. The east part is 16 feet broad, the next, or middle part is 21 feet broad, the third, or west one is 23 feet broad. All the windows are modern, excepting, probably the one on the east gable, which is round at top, is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet by six inches and built with chiselled brown sand stone. The <sup>side</sup> walls are about 14 feet high and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. thick. Materials

(36)

are lime stones of large and small size, irregularly laid with lime and sand mortar.

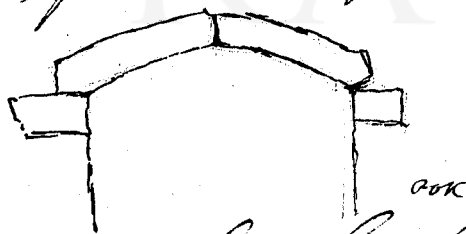
At the distance of 23 yards to the North of this building, stand the walls of another Church, in perfect condition, which measure 36 feet by 20 on the outside. The window on the east gable measures 9 feet by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft., is constructed with chiselled lime stones, and pointed at top. There were two windows on the side-walls, one on each, at the distance of 5 feet from the

east



196  
(37)

east gable, which are  
now defaced. On the  
South sidewall at the  
distance of 6 feet from  
the West gable, is a point-  
ed doorway, built with  
chiselled limestone, which  
is 8 feet in height, by 5 feet 2 inches  
in breadth on the inside; and 7 feet  
2 inches in height, by 3 feet 11 inches  
in breadth on the outside. The  
arch is formed of two stones,



The walls of this building  
are about 15 feet high  
and 4 ft thick. Regular  
sized stones and cement of  
lime and sand mortar are  
the materials of the edifice.

14/D/17/22 (XIV)

There was an Abbey, here formerly, called "Black Friars' Abbey". The only remains of it, are the nave and part of the choir of the Church, which, after the dissolution, have been fitted into a Roman Catholic Chapel, now the Parish Chapel of Adare; and a Tower which is in the centre of the building, about 40 feet high.

About half a furlong to the North of this Abbey, and a short distance to the South of the Bridge of Adare, stood

(39)<sup>198</sup>

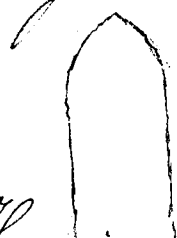
"White Friars' Abbey", the re-  
mains of which, namely the  
nave and part of the con-  
ventual Church have been;  
after the dissolution, fitted  
up for a Protestant Church;  
now the Parochial one.

A square Tower stands  
on the middle of this  
building,

This establishment was  
it appears, very extensive;  
the walls of many un-  
roofed edifices are to  
be seen around the place.

About half a furlong  
to the East of the latter  
Abbey, and at the East

side of the river, within  
the demesne of Adare  
castle, stand the ruins  
of "the Poor, or Grey  
Friars Abbey", which consist  
of the nave, Choir, and  
South transept of the  
church in tolerable  
preservation with a  
square tower rising to  
the height of 60 feet. And  
the Cloisters, offices, Refectory  
and several other build-  
ings still remain.



arch on cloister

There is a large ~~new~~ <sup>new</sup> tree standing in  
the middle of this cloister, which  
measures 8 ft in girth, and <sup>is</sup> in full bloom.

Here follow the several references to this <sup>(41)</sup>  
place, found in the documents in our hands. [1200]  
[Annals & Martin]

## Athadana (Adare).

A.D.

[Comp'd  
D.R.]

1465. A Franciscan Monastery was founded  
at Athadana<sup>(1)</sup> in Munster, in the Diocese  
of Limerick, on the banks of the River  
Maigh, by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and  
(his wife) Judith, the Daughter of James, Earl  
of Desmond, who erected a tomb for themselves  
in it.

1502. Donogh O'Brien, died. He was the Son  
of Brian, who was Son of Conor, who was Son  
of Mahon, who was Son of Matogh, who was  
Son

(1) Athadana, now Adaire, a small town on the River Maigh, in the  
Bar. of Kerry, nine miles west of the City of Limerick.

78 (42)

Son of Collogh, who was Son of Seige,  
who was Son of Cormac na Suidaine, who  
was Son of Donogh Cairbreach &c.

This Donogh, was the fountain of the prosperity  
and affluence of Munster, he was Lord of  
the district extending from Adair to Limerick  
and from Baile-mua to the Monastery of  
Menagh, and was Lord of Aharlagh & Kill-  
Beithne.

1579. The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Sir William

Drury, was at this time in Cork, and with  
<sup>him</sup> also were the Earl of Kildare and Sir Nicholas  
Maully. These (noblemen) set out towards the  
County of Limerick and pitched their Camp  
in the neighbourhood of Kilmallock. Either the  
Earl of Desmond came to meet them, & endeavoured  
to



to impress it upon their minds that he himself  
had not participated in the proceedings of  
James Mac-Maurice, and had not been  
instrumental in drawing him into the country,  
or  
in the crimes committed by his relatives; and  
he delivered up to the Chief Justice his only  
son and heir as a hostage to ensure his fi-  
delity to the Crown of England. A promise  
was thereupon made to the Earl that his  
territory should not be plundered in  
future, but although this promise was made, it  
was never adhered to, for his people were  
slain, his cattle destroyed, and his corn and  
edifices burned. The Chief Justice afterwards  
set out from the Camp of Kilmallock attended  
by



by three or four Captains and four hundred English and Irish Soldiers to search the woods of Coill-mor and try whether they could discover any of their enemies in them. They fell in with the young sons of the Earl of Desmond viz. John and James Oge at Gort-na-tiobrat (field of the spring) and here a furious engagement took place in which the people of the Lord Chief Justice were defeated, and three of their Captains slain, viz. Captain Harbut, Captain Eustace, and Captain Spris, together with three hundred of their Men. Many made their escape to the Camp by flight. The Chief Justice then removed his Camp to Bel-atha-na-na-Deise which

which is situate in the very centre of  
Clu mail-mic-Ughaine, and here  
 he contracted a disease which subsequently  
 brought on his death. Captain Mauley  
 was left to <sup>carry on</sup> maintain the war against the  
 Geraldines and the Lord Justice was  
 conveyed in a chariot to Waterford where  
 he died. A nobleman one of the Queen's  
 people Sir William Pelham by name, who  
 had come from England that very week was  
 solicited by the Court of Dublin to succeed him  
 in the office, and to protect Ulster Meath and  
 Fingal against the ravages of Hy-Niase,  
 and the Irish of Leath Chuinne (as the  
 Chief Justice lately deceased had done)

while  
 14/10/17/22 (xviii)

while Captain Malby should reduce the  
Momonians to subjection.

In the same week the Earl of Ormonde  
returned to Ireland, having been three years in England.

With regard to Captain Malby, he after  
the death of the Lord Chief Justice proceeded  
to Limerick to obtain a new supply of  
Artillery and to procure provisions for his  
soldiers. From thence he marched to  
Eas-gebhtene (Asbeaton). On the same day  
the young sons of the Earl of Desmond  
came to look for arms or spoils in the county  
of Limerick and they and the Captain  
met each other face to face, although they  
had sought to avoid instead of to meet  
him. A battle was bravely fought between  
both

both parties in which the Irish Army  
were so resolutely pressed by the Captain's  
forces, that they were finally defeated  
with the loss of Thomas, the Son of John  
Age, who was Son of John, who was Son of  
Thomas, who was Son of the Earl, and  
Owen, the Son of Edmond Age, who was Son  
of Edmond, who was Son of Torlogh McKeehy,  
and a great number of the Constables of  
the Clan Sheehy, as well as a great many of  
the forces of the Sons of the Earl.

Considerable spoils consisting of weapons  
and military accoutrements were left  
on this occasion to the Captain's people.

This battle was fought at Aonach beag.

The Captain after this remained almost

14/D/17/22<sup>a</sup> (XVIII)

a whole week at Askeaton, the Geraldines threatening every day to give him battle, although they did not. The Captain destroyed the Monastery of that Town and then proceeded to Adaire where he remained subjugating the people of that neighbourhood until the new Justice, Sir William Pelham, the Earl of Kildare, and the Earl of Armond came and joined him. They all encamped together in Ky-Conillo. The Earl of Desmond did not proceed to meet them on this occasion, because his territory had been ravaged and his people destroyed contrary to their promise to him that there should not be molested. The English, <sup>seeing</sup> that the Earl had



had joined his relatives consulted together  
 and resolved to station their Warders in  
 his towns, viz. in Lough-Gur, Rath-mor, Castle-  
morrison, Adaire and Kilmallock, and  
 depart themselves for their respective homes.  
 In consequence of this the whole Country from  
Suchaine Deaghaidh to The Seice, & from Kinfelrat  
 to the Shannon was rendered miserable.

1581. Upon one occasion (it happened) a fierce  
 and merciless body of the Soldiers of  
Adaire, having been divided into two parties  
 went forth one by land the other by Water to  
 traverse Henry (and the lands lying) along

(Ceshma barony)

the side of the Maig and to engage with the rebels or force booty from them.

These two parties met together at a short distance from Baile-ri-Chathlain where they were encountered by David age, (the Son of David of The Lake, who was son of Thomas, who was son of John, who was son of Thomas, who was son of Philipe, who was son of The Knight) and his forces, who made a fierce attack upon them, and having surrounded them ~~and~~ fell upon them so violently that they soon left them but a heap of blood stained trunks and mutilated and mangled Carcasses.

Very few of them escaped, the greater  
number



210  
(51) 87

number being slaughtered on that spot  
by David and his people.

As soon as this was heard at  
Adaire, the Captain of that town  
assembled the Soldiers of Kilmallock,  
and set out at the head of a cruel and  
vigorous body of Men to traverse Henry  
with a view to see whether he could find  
find man or Men upon whom to wreak his  
vengeance for the killing of his Soldiers.

He arrived at Baile-vi-Chathlain,  
one of the towns of Purcell, who had always  
assisted the Crown from the very commencement  
of the War between the English and the  
Geraldines to that time. The Captain

New  
14/D/17/22(xx)

88 (52)

slew one hundred and fifty women and Children, and all sort of persons he found inside and outside the Town.

1583. John Carrack, the Son of William,

who was Son of Theobald Burke, heir of the Suire (i.e. of the district lying along the Suire) who had hitherto been implicated in the insurrection gave himself up on "protection." After the death of the Earl of Desmond, he went into the territory of the Geraldines in search of booty, and made no delay not until he arrived at Adaire, where he seized upon all the Cattle.

The Wardens of the town rose up in pursuit of him. John with his small body of horsemen turned

turned round upon them but a  
musquet was directly levelled at his  
helmet and the ball entered his head,  
so that he was thrown from his horse.

His people carried off the plunder,  
but left John behind, who was afterwards  
carried to Limerick, where he was hanged  
by the commissioners of that town.

1599. \* \* \* \* \*

When the Earl of Essex had taken  
Cahir, he accompanied by the Earl of Ormond,  
and the other chiefs proceeded with their  
Army to Limerick and pitched his camp  
outside the town. Here he was visited by

Sir

14/10/17/22 (xxi)'

218. (54)  
90

Sir Coniers Clifford, governor of Connaght,  
by the Earl of Clanrickard (Wick,  
the son of Richard Saxonach), and by  
the Earl of Thomond (Donogh, the son  
of Conor O'Brien). When these nobles  
had advised with one another for some  
time, and had come to fixed resolutions,  
the Governor and the Earl of Clanrickard  
returned back to Connaght, and the  
Earl of Essex, the Earl of Armond and  
the Earl of Thomond proceeded into Mun-  
ster to see whether they could invade <sup>subdue</sup>  
the Geraldines. On the first night after  
having left Limerick in the month of  
June, they encamped upon the banks of  
the

the river of Adaire, and as they advanced  
on the next day, Saturday, through Robhair,  
the Soldiers and youths of the Earl of Desmond  
and the Geraldine troops met them face to  
face. The reception which they (the Geraldines)  
gave to the representative of their Sovereign  
on his first visit to them was a very fierce  
and disagreeable one; for they discharged into  
the eyes of him and his army the fire and  
black smoke of powder, and showers of balls  
from straightly <sup>aimed</sup> pointed guns; and he heard the  
fierce and outrageous shouts of Soldiers and  
Champions eager for battle instead of the  
mild language of Courtesy, obedience and  
submission with which he should have been addressed.

<sup>The</sup>  
14/D/17/22 (XXII)

215/56)

92

The result of this attack was that great numbers of the Earl of Essex's Men were slain, and that he was not suffered to pass much further on that day.



216  
(57)

In "Smiths Collections for  
Limerick (C.W.S. R.I.A.),  
are the following references  
to this place.

"Religious Houses in Limerick."  
(From Sir J. Ware)

"Trigerry of Athdare or Adaire,  
"an Abbey founded for friers  
"of the order of the Blessed  
"Trinity for the redemption  
"of captives, in the reign of  
"Edward I."

Adair is mentioned in 9  
places in "Smiths Miscellaneous  
"Limerick Papers?"



Length (5.9) 217  
93

Adaire

—————>

Adaire, for Trinitarians, in the  
reign of Edward I. by John of  
earl of Kildare, in a small antient  
town eight miles from Limerick,  
in the barony of <sup>Cooshma</sup> ~~Kerry~~, on the  
river Mage, now consisting of a few  
wretched cabins; some large and  
very perfect ruins remain! John  
earl of Kildare, son of earl Thomas,  
who died 1315, founded here a  
house of Austin priors; great  
part of which also remain in good  
preservation! Thomas, earl of Kildare  
founded here also 1465, a house

note (H) Arch. 414.415. Farrer } of  
(99) ~~Thos. Wilson 163.~~ 431. } 14/12/17/22 (XXIV)  
(20) Arch. 414.415

218

94 (60)

of Grey Friars, of which the Steeple  
remains!

This place gives title to Sir Richard  
Lumi. etc, who was created Baron  
Adair & Adair July 30. 1800.

---

note  
(h) ~~Adair~~ (h) Adair. 416. 417.

(63) 99<sup>219</sup>  
(Archdally Mon. Hil. R. L. S.)  
Vol. 2. P. 114

Adaire;

County  
of  
Lincoln

A small town situated  
in the barony of Kennerly  
and on the river Mage,  
which now consists of a  
few wretched cabins, though  
it was formerly a place of  
note.

Trinitarian Friary;

An house was founded here  
on the south side of the town,  
for

14/17/22 (XXV)

98(64)

for priors of the order of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of christian captives, in the reign of King Edward 1. (y), by John Earl of Hereford (z). One writer alone gives this foundation to the family of Clangiblow. (a) 1319. Peter was prior, for in the same year we find that prior John Tey, and prior Gilbert de Clare, together with master John Croyne, were accused of taking, by force and violence, goods and chattels of the said priory Peter, to the amount and value of 100 shillings; they gave bail for their appearance to

Answer

---

(y) Mor. mon. (z) Lodge's Hereford. (a) Allmande.

answer to the said ~~dis~~charge. (b)

(65) 99  
221

1326. This year, on the 12th of July, a licence was granted to Peter, then head of this order in Ireland, that he and his convent might acquire from William Northen, in pure and perpetual alms, three acres of land in Axaie, which he held in capite from John, the son of John Earl of Glendow. (c)

Inquisition taken on the morrow of St. Martin's & St. Elizabeth finds that 4 October 9 of her reign she demitted to Sir Warham. St. Leges this house also the abbey of Nenaght and the nunnery of St. Katherine both in the county of Limerick with all their possessions at the annual rent of

(b) King p. 256. (c) Id.

14/17/22 (xxvi)

of £22:17:8 Irish money  
Inquisition 8th March XX 2, Elizabeth,  
finds, that the rectory of ~~Adare~~  
appropriated to the prior of this  
friary, was of the annual value  
of 20s.; and the presentation of  
the vicarage belonged to the Earl  
of Gildare (c)

Inquisition on the morrow of  
St. Martin

Inquisition taken on the morrow  
of the Holy Trinity XXVII. 2. Elizabeth  
finds that 16 March 25 of her reign  
she demised to James Goulde gent  
the monastery of Nenafhe & the  
nunnery of St. Catherine otherwise  
the

---

(c) chief rem. cl. 8.

of Aine

(67) <sup>107</sup>  
223

the nunnery of Kailapke alias  
Hogilapke in this county with  
all their possessions for the  
term of 10 years at the annual  
rent of £ 22:17:8<sup>0</sup>

[End  
JMS.]

Nov 4th XXXVII 2. Elizabeth, this  
friary, with all the houses, &c.  
on the site of the same, and  
certain gardens, containing about  
40 acres in the burgh of Aine,  
and twenty acres, one small  
pond, and one caruc of land  
in the fields of Aine, together  
with the possessions of the Gray  
Friars, the Preaching Friars, and  
the Augustin Friars of the same; the  
abbey

14/10/17/22 (XXVII)



abbey of Monasterenagh, and  
 the nunnery of St. Katherine,  
 alias Monaster-ni-callagh,  
 were granted to Sir Henry Waller,  
 Knight for ever, by fealty, only,  
 in free common socage, and  
 not in capite, nor by Knight's  
 service, at the annual rent of  
 26 L 17s 0d. Irish money, he main-  
 taining two able horsemen on  
 the premises; provided also,  
 that no part whatsoever of the  
 same should be alienated  
 to the Irish, or forfeited. (d)  
 some large and very perfect ruins  
 of

(69) ~~1113~~  
225

of this priory still remain. The steeple resembles a castle, and is supported by a plain arch, with four diagonal ogives meeting in the centre, and stairs leading to the battlements.

The nave and Choir are small and plain, without anything remarkable; in the rear are several other ruins, the entrance into the priory was by a low gate on the west side, which is still standing.

### Augustinian Priory;

Was founded on the south side of the river by John Earl of Gildare, son to Earl Thomas, who died in the year 1315; he gave to this priory

the  
14/D/17/22 (XXVIII)

~~105~~  
(70)

the village of Modolleghy, and  
certain lands and tenements  
in the town of Adair (e),  
consisting of a place, two  
burgages and an half (f) The  
King (Edward. II.) confirmed these  
grants 13th December, A. D. 1317. (g)

At the suppression of monasteries,  
this priory, then called the Black  
Abbey, was seized of a burgage,  
containing a fourth-part of a  
ploughland in and near the  
town of Adair, and half a  
ploughland in Modolleghy,  
a salmon-leap on the river Mage,  
and

226  
(a) Survey of the Manor of Adair made 1559. War. M.C. 28. (g) King. p. 192.  
(b) Lodges, Vigeland, &c.  
(c) Lodges, Vigeland, &c.

Adair

(71) <sup>22<sup>7</sup>/<sub>105</sub></sup>

and the tithes of the same. (b)

This priory, with its possessions,  
containing, by estimation, two  
acres of land, sixteen cottages,  
and seven gardens, in the site,  
thereof, with the appurtenances,  
tenements, &c. belonging to the  
same, containing thirty five acres  
of land, eighteen of arable, and  
three of pasture in Adair; a  
parcel of land in the parish  
called Modully, alias Modallahie,  
containing half a acre, and  
the tithes of the same, with the

(c) King's p. 421.

14/10/17/22 } tithes  
(xxix)

10672)

tithes of the aforesaid twenty-one  
acres, the appurtenances thereof  
and a fishing wier on the  
river Mager, were granted to Sir  
Henry Wallop, Knight. See the  
Trinitarian Priory.

A great part of this priory  
still remains in good preser-  
vation; the steeple, similar to  
that of the Trinitarians, is  
supported on an arch; the choir  
is large, with stalls, &c. and the  
nave answerable thereto, with  
a lateral aisle on the south  
side

sides; to the north of the Steeple  
are some beautiful cloisters with  
Gothic windows, within which,  
on three sides of the square,  
are corridors, and on most  
of these windows, are escutcheons  
with the English and native  
crosses, generally ranged alternately;  
the workmanship is simply  
elegant, the principal parts  
being of heavy lime-stone,  
which appears so fresh, as to give  
it, on the whole, a modern yet  
venerable appearance. Adjoining

14/10/17/22 (XX) <sup>the</sup>

the cloisters are several apartments, which seem to be much more ancient than the other parts of the building.

This description of these priories was taken in the month of May, 1781.

### Gray Friary;

Was founded in the east part of the tower in the year 1484, by Thomas Earl of Kildare and Judith his wife, daughter of James Earl of Desmond; the church of the friary built at the sole expence of the Earl and countess



at Eare

(75) <sup>23/1</sup>  
~~109~~

countess, was consecrated 29<sup>th</sup>  
September, 1464, (hh), when the  
noble founders presented  
it with two silver chalices  
and a bell, which cost 10<sup>l</sup>.

The Eare also made a grant  
of the ground whereon the  
Friary was erected, with a  
garage, an orchard, and a  
certain large enclosure, together  
with eight messuages, seven  
acres of small meadow,  
and convenient pasturage.

Thomas

Ch. Ann. 4. Masters.

14/D/17/22 (XXXI)

Thomas the Earl died 25th  
March, 1470, and his Countess  
lived to the year 1486, when  
she was interred in the choir. (7)

Raymond de Burgh, who  
died on the 29th of July  
in the year 1502, chose this  
friary for the place of  
his sepulture. (10)

At the general suppression  
the prior of this house  
was found seized of the  
same, with a pigeon-house  
seventy

(7) Dugdale's History of Warwickshire, vol. 34. p. 162.  
(10) Dugdale's History of Warwickshire

233  
(77) ~~111~~

Seventy acres of land within  
the precincts, also of the tithes  
thereof, and two plough-lands  
adjoining the priory, one  
called Upland, or Barnard,  
and the other the castle, and  
half ploughland of Robertstown;  
the village and half ploughland  
of Kilkerely, alias Kilcoyle, alias  
Kilbride; the field of Gormore  
near Adair, and sixteen acres  
adjoining; the meadow or marsh  
of Corbinominister, lying on the  
south

14/12/17/22 (xxxii)

South-side of the Priory; the mill  
and water-course of Castle Roberts;  
a mill and water-course in  
Adair; two salmon-weirs on  
the river Mage, and an eel-weir  
in the parish of Adair; the  
meadow of Nanyshaghaghery,  
situated on the south ~~side~~  
of the Priory, and a garden  
plot near to the same; the  
rectory, and vicarage of the  
town and parish of Adair,  
together with all the tithes  
issuing)

Adair

(79) ~~113~~  
285

issuing from the following  
towns, viz. Adair, Pinittstown,  
Lissemarry, Choro, Toagh, Kilnockane,  
Lisskallee, Graige, Derryvenane,  
Knockane, Ballylongford, Currawe,  
Kilrogan, Comyns, Boalbally,  
Castle Robert, Reynroe, Cloghane,  
Killivaraghe, Rower, Fannignstown,  
Liscollybegh, Gawnane, Bally-  
macclery, Glanena, half of  
Ballygeill, and from all the  
lands in the parish of Adair. (T)  
This priory with its possessions,  
containing

containing sixteen acres of land, a church, &c. three parks, a water-mill and water-course, with a fishing weir on the river Mage, was granted to Sir Henry Wallop, Knight, 4th November XXXVII.

2. Elizabeth, together with twenty acres, one small park, and one carue of land in the fields of Oxane, two messuages, twelve acres, and half a carue of land in Castle Roberts, and a ruinous castle; three messuages, two collages, Twenty)

Twenty four acres, of arable and  
 and six of pasture, a water-mill  
 and a water-course, and half a  
 carue of Land in Kilcail,  
 alias Kilcull; with the tithes  
 of the rectories of Adare, Ball-  
 iquiter, Choro, Cloghran, Twoth,  
 Curragh, Killmage, Raer, Lillmill,  
 Ballyrobert, Ballyfarnham, and  
 half of Balligall, all in this  
 county, and within the parish  
 of Adare (altera excepted), and  
 a fishing) mill on the river Claf,  
 parcel of the possessions of  
 the

14/D/17/22 (XXIV)



~~116~~ 82)

the monastery) of the Preaching)  
or Dominican Friars of Spain

Thus it is mentioned in the  
records, but no trace of this  
friary can now be found, save a  
lofty, square steeple. See the  
Oratorian friary in this  
tower.

239  
(83)

Also Fitzgerald in his  
History of Limerick describes  
the Abbey at Adare;  
but his words are a  
mere repetition of Arch-  
-dall's description of  
them above given.

---

### Castles

There was a castle in  
Prinnytown some remains  
of which are still visible.  
The East and South walls  
-are still standing; and  
6 feet in height of the West  
one. The dimensions could  
not be taken. It had 4  
stories, the two lower of which

were arched <sup>underneath</sup>. Thimitters-  
 -town is called in Irish  
 by some persons, baile an  
 finteapa, and by others  
 baile pliteapa. This, it is  
 highly probable, is Baile  
 an Eletearaigh mention-  
 -ed in the Annals of  
 the Four Masters at  
 the year 1599.

It may be  
 stated for  
 certain.

[Chapter 117]

## Baile an Eitearaigh.

A.D.

[Completed  
at]

1599. When the Earl of Epsom had taken

Cahir, he, accompanied by the Earl of Desmond, and the other chiefs proceeded with their Army to Limerick and pitched his Camp outside the town. Here he was visited by Sir Conger Clifford, Governor of Connaught, by the Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick, the Son of Richard Texanach) and by the Earl of Thomond (Donagh, the Son of Connor O'Brien). When these nobles had advised with one another for some time, and had come to fixed resolutions, the Governor and the Earl of Clanrickard returned back to Connaught,

and  
14/D/17/22 (XXXVI)

242  
118 86)

and the Earl of Essex the Earl of Lincoln  
and the Earl of Desmond proceeded  
into Munster to see whether they could  
<sup>sub due</sup> invade the Geraldines. In the first night  
after having left Limerick in the month  
of June, they encamped upon the banks  
of the River of Adair, and as they advanced  
on the next day, Saturday, through Robhair,  
the Soldiers and youths of the Earl of  
Desmond and the Geraldine troops  
met them face to face. The reception which  
they (the Geraldines) gave to the representative  
of their Sovereign on his first visit to them  
was a very fierce and disagreeable one;  
for they discharged into the eyes of him and  
his

his army the fire and black smoke of  
powder and showers of balls from steadily  
aimed guns and he heard the fierce  
and outrageous shouts of soldiers and  
champions eager for battle instead of the  
mild language of courtesy, obedience  
and submission <sup>in</sup> which he should have  
been addressed. The result of this attack  
was that great numbers of the Earl of  
Essex's men were slain, and that he was  
not suffered to pass much further on that  
day. He pitched his Camp a short  
distance to the east of Askeaton, and on  
the next day Sunday, he and the Earls of  
Armond and Thomond resolved to send

244 (88)  
120

They sent a party of Cavalry to lay up ammunition  
in Askeaton in order to pass their  
silver and cash to Waterford in order to  
make their position. On the next day Monday  
they returned eastwards and upon arriving  
close to Baile an-Eileanigh, they  
received fierce and resolute fighting,  
and a furious and dangerous battle from  
the Geraldines, in which the Earl lost  
many of his people, and among the rest  
an illustrious Knight of great honor and  
renown, by name Henry Ferris.

The Earl of Essex then proceeded to  
Kilmallock, &c &c.

The Librarian at this year 2480. The conclusion  
of the article.



The ruins of Desmond's castle lie between "White Priars" and "Gray Priars" Abbeys. It is now impossible to measure its length or breadth. Its walls and apartments are nearly as extensive as the largest of the Abbeys. It is on the East side of the river. The East wall retains still a height of 50 feet and is 7 feet in thickness.

Rowermore and Rowerbeg are names of two townlands in this parish. Rower is pronounced robair in Irish, and is the same with robair mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1599, see extract <sup>now</sup> inserted above. 14/D/17/22 (XXXVIII)

A day parish was traversed by St. Barry and his notes, and other references arranged by J. O'Connor.

246.90  
Bloonsheer Parish.

Situation,

This parish is situated in the barony of Connello lower, and is bounded on the North and East by Adare parish, and on the South and West by Brough parish.

Name,

The name of this parish is pronounced *clum prap* in Irish, which would mean *pratum occidentale*.

An old Church stands in ruins on the glebe of Bloonsheer in this parish. The walls are all perfect with the exception of 7 feet in length of the South side wall which was destroyed at the distance of 12 feet from the

West gable. It is 46 feet in length and 19 feet in breadth. There is a window on the East gable, which is round at top, built with hammered stones, measures  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 4 ft. 9 in. inside. On the outside it is 7 feet from the ground, is round at top, built with chiselled limestone and measures 3 feet 8 inches by 6 inches. At the distance of 13 feet from this gable on the South side wall is a window, quadrangular on inside, and measuring 4 feet 8 inches by 4 feet, constructed with hammered stones. It measures 2 feet 10 inches by 6 inches on the outside and is built with chiselled limestone.

There is a belfry for two small bells on the West gable, round at top, and built with thin flay stones.

On this gable, is also a window; quadrangular, both inside and outside, on the former side of which, it measures 4 feet in height, by 2 feet 8 inches in breadth, and on the latter, it is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the present surface of the ground, and measures 2 feet 9 inches in height, by  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches at top, and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches at bottom, in breadth.

It is constructed of chiselled limestone.

The doorway is on this gable, too, is quadrangular, broken on the inside,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet high and 2 feet 5 inches broad at the 6<sup>th</sup> stone on the North side; the breadth at bottom being 2 ft  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The lintel, which is limestone, enters the wall  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet, is 5 feet long, 1 ft 7 in. high at North end and the same at South end.

249  
035

The sides of the doorway  
are built with brown  
sand stone. There was a  
window on the North wall  
3½ feet from the East gable;  
its <sup>characteristic</sup> features have been  
destroyed. The sidewalls  
are 12 feet high, 3 feet  
thick, built with very  
large stones (not quarried  
ones), cemented with lime  
and sand mortar. There  
is here an extensive grave  
yard much in use.

This old church and burying  
ground, are called by the  
plebsian name of Teampall  
na Cille, the latter being understood  
as signifying the Church yard  
or burying ground, whilst the former  
is taken to mean the Church.

14/10/17/22 (xL)

In Gurruboy (Zappan bnde) town-  
land in this parish, stands an  
old Castle in ruins, about  
one furlong South East of  
Bloonsheer old Church just  
now described. It stands on  
a plain.

Bloonsheer old Castle is  
less than half a mile to  
West of the old Church.  
It measures 24 feet by  $15\frac{1}{2}$   
ft., had three stories; of which  
the one <sup>next</sup> above the ground floor  
was arched. The walls are  
40 feet high and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. thick.  
It has a square tower at  
the North end in which ascend  
the stairs. This has 5 stories,  
and its walls are 5 feet thick.  
This <sup>castle</sup> was a firm building and  
stands on low ground.



The Liber Regalis visitationis  
places Bloomsheer in the  
Deanery of Ballingarry  
and say;

Bloomsheer residents

[ Rector Cancellarius, Vicarius  
exinde Ricardus Hart Minis.  
legens valor 30<sup>4</sup>.

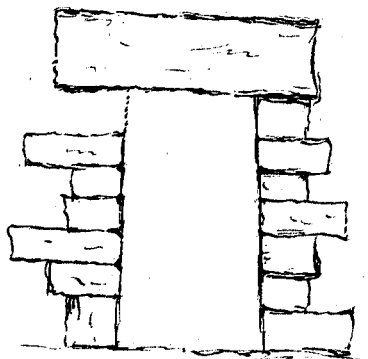
The parish of Bloomsheer was  
traversed by Mr A. Curry and his notes  
and other references were put into the  
present form by Mr O. Honor.

Lo. O.



258

(96)



OK

Door-way on the West gable  
of the church of Clonsilla.

RIA

**END**

14 D 17/23

O'Connor, Thomas

Notes, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of  
Drehidarsna, Athanasy (Athneasy) and Kilbreedy Major (Kilbreedy-major), Co.  
Limerick, with particular reference to their churches, castles, burial grounds, holy  
wells and place names.

3 August 1840

12p.

23 cm

RIA

253  
97

# Drehid tarsna Parish

## Situation.

This parish is situated in the barony of Coshma and in the barony of Connello upper,

Name, Drehid tarsna is pronounced in Irish opriots éapna which signifies the Cross-bridge.

There are no church ruins found in this parish. There is a parish Church, and there was, it may be supposed, an old one <sup>formerly</sup> in the Church yard where it stands. No traces of one, however, can be discovered. The church and church yard are situated on high ground.

14/D/17/23(i)

The Liber Regalis visitationis places  
of rectidlarum in the Deanery of  
Idare and says;

Rectidlarum

{ Rectoria spectat ad Plendam  
Sci Munchini - Vicaria vacat  
Valor 30<sup>s</sup>.

Kilmallock  
August 3<sup>d</sup> 1840

Thomas O'Connor

The above parish was traversed by  
Mr. J. Barry and his notes and  
other matters arranged by Mr.  
T. O'Connor, Esq.

This parish was traversed and written about by Mr. St. Othman.

255  
99

# Kilbreedy, Major parish

## Situation,

This parish is bounded on the North by the parish of Uryar and that of Athanasy; on the West, by the Parish of St. Peter and St. Paul; on the East, by the Parish of Athanasy in the barony of Coshlea; and on the South by the Parishes of Kil-quan, Particles, and Kilfinnan.

## Names,

Kilbreedy is pronounced all bry-doe in Irish, which signifies the Church of St. Brigid. The term Major is used to contradict distinguish this parish from Kilbreedy, Minor; the former term signifying greater, and the latter one less, or lesser.

14/D/17/23(1)

The old church of Kilbreedy, Major  
stands in ruins in a graveyard  
to the left of the road leading  
from Kilmallock to Athanasz  
and Knocklong. The ruins consist  
of part of the west gable with  
a portion of South sidewall  
attached to it. On this portion  
was a window. Another portion  
of the South sidewall stands  
detached which had a window  
also. A small portion of North  
sidewall remains, on which there  
is a breach where there pro-  
bably was a window. Breadth  
of the building is 21 feet;  
height of the sidewalls is  
about 11 feet. The original length  
is not ascertainable unless



the building he considered  
as having two apartments,  
West and East; the former  
being 21 yds - 63 feet long;  
the latter 9 yds - 27 feet, both  
which make 90 feet the  
whole length. The appearance  
of the ground suggests the  
above supposition.

The "Liber Regalis Visitationis" places  
Kilbenedy, Major in the Deanery of  
of Killovia alias Kilmallock  
and Augs;

Kilbenedy Major  
residents

Rector Nicholas Leyler  
minister legens Vicarius ejusdem,  
Richard Mammeringe minister  
legens.

In Funtstown townland to the Right of the road as one approaches Funtstown Castle from Kilmallock, stand on low ground, the remains of an old Church, which consist of the East and West gables, and North sidewall, the South one having been entirely destroyed. The North sidewall does not at present exceed 5 feet in height. The length of the building is 39 feet, - and breadth 18 feet. On East gable is a quadrangular window, wide on the inside, - and narrow outside where it is built with Chiselled lime stone. It appears the door was on West gable near South sidewall where there is now

a breach. It was pointed.

A narrow quadrangular window  
constructed of rude stones is seen close  
to the North side of it. At  
East gable there was a  
window on North sidewall  
built with hammered lime  
stone. It is now broken down  
at top. Materials of the  
building are lime stones  
and cement of lime and  
sand mortar.

### Wells.

S. Brigid's well in Irish  
to be Bríge is situated in  
Kilbreedy, townland. This  
was formerly frequented, and  
I am informed, it is not visited  
in these times. I learned, also,  
from the man who gave me  
the names of the townlands

260  
(104)

of this parish, in Irish, that St. Brigid's day is kept as a holy day in it.

At the N. East Corner of the Church latterly described lies a well called Toban na Doil Pharrí which signifies

sound only  
represented

? It sends a stream southwards by the East gable. It is enclosed with a stone building covered over with green sod on a level with the surface of the ground. A chiselled stone spanning the entrance to it, which <sup>(or) faces</sup> looks to the South, forms a semicircular arch over the water. A large ash tree stands at West by North side of it, and close to North side wall of the Church near N. East corner. The stock of this tree exhibits some signs of decay;

(105)  
and it appears a large branch <sup>26/19</sup>  
was lately sawed off the  
stock, that grew on it above  
the part where the marks  
of decay are observable.  
My informant in this parish,  
tells me that, a patron is held  
at this well on the 3<sup>d</sup> of  
August. qu<sup>?</sup>  
15<sup>th</sup>

### Castles.

In Fantstown townland,  
stands an old Castle in ruins,  
a short distance to the  
Right of the road leading  
from Kilmallock to Knock-  
long. It measures on the  
inside from West-wall to  
the wall running from door-  
-way on East side inwards  
22 feet 9 inches, and from that

14/D/17/23(V)

to doorway 11 feet 5 inches,  
making the whole extent  
from west wall to doorway  
on East wall 34 feet 2 inches.  
It measures from North to  
South walls 16 feet 9 inches  
inside. Thickness of the wall  
at West entrance, is 5 feet  
9 inches. Breadth of door-  
-way at East side, is 3 feet  
4 inches in the centre where  
it is built with chiselled lime-  
stone and pointed above;  
height to the point is 5 feet  
6 inches. Outside this, is  
a semicircular arch  
of lime stone dressed in  
a similar manner. Its  
breadth at the ground is  
4 feet, height 6 feet 6 inches.



(107) 263

This arch and the pointed structure attached to it on inside form the doorway; Thickness of wall here is 4 feet 1 inch. There is a Bevel on this side about 10 feet in height. To the Right as one enters the east door, a door of iron bars gives admittance to the foot of the stairs running to the top of the Castle. The staircase is spiral. The perpendicular height from the ground to the top, is 49 feet. This castle consists of 3 stories; the floor next above the ground one is arched <sup>beneath</sup>. It may be supposed to have had 4 as it has lost some of its original height.

14/2/14/23 (vi)



Some five places remain tolerably perfect in some of the apartments in this building. And comparatively fresh plastering is visible on the walls of some of these apartments. Three of its Chimneys still remain. It may be supposed to have had four. The original height may be supposed to have been 60 feet. Near the top on outside are two centry boxes, one attached to it, on North by West side, and the other on East by South side.

Materials are hammered  
+ <sup>lime</sup> stones and cement of  
lime and sand mortar. + That  
the stones  
are lime  
for most  
part, is  
certain.

---

The ruins of Bulgaden  
Castle are situated in  
Bulgaden townland  
in this parish. It measures  
22½ feet by 17 feet 10 inches  
on the inside. The thickness  
of the wall is 7 feet 7 inches.  
There are two doorways  
on the South wall. Winding  
stone stairs run up the castle,  
to the Left as one enters  
by the doorway next to  
the west side. Only one

floor, which is arched, <sup>beneath</sup> remains over the ground one in this ruin. It is covered on the upper surface with green sod; the remainder of the building over this arched floor, has been destroyed. The materials of the walls are lime stones and cement of lime and sand mortar. The stones in the arched floor, are not lime.

It is not improbable that this is the place called Belgadan in the annals at the year of the world 3751. under which they write "This was the 26<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Fiacha, Lakhraime, and he fell by Eochy. Mune of Ullunster in the Battle of Belgadan."

26<sup>th</sup> 1711  
It is altered by Mr. Thos. O'Leary who arranged this and  
notes in the present form, for  
21<sup>st</sup> day of Athanasz Parish.

Situation, This parish is situated  
in the barony of Loshlea, and  
is bounded on the North by <sup>the</sup>  
of the same name; on the  
West by the parish of Kilbreedy  
Major; on the East by the parishes  
of Knocklong and Emlygreman;  
on the South by the parishes  
of Kilbreedy Major and Kilfinnan.

Name, The Irish name of Athanasz  
is <sup>\*</sup>beul áda ná n Deiríach which name  
the graveyard, or principal burying  
place ground of the parish, situated in  
N. W. of Ballanvane Glebe, is al-  
ways called by the people  
living in the country around it.  
14/P/17/23 (viii)

\* It is likewise pronounced beul áda  
ná n-Deiríach, which is the correct sound.

This burying-ground is situated near Elton Bridge, a short distance to the Left of the road leading from Kilmallock by Killgreen, Major to Elton Cross and to Knocklong. It is 4 miles from Kilmallock to the Eastward.

The name given for this burying-ground and applied to itself particularly, is teampall beul <sup>and na n-Desireach</sup> beul <sup>beul</sup> ata na n-Dei <sup>beul</sup> 13 the term teampall being the Irish name of the Church that formerly stood here, and of which not a trace is now to be found.

beul ata na n-Dei 13 signifies the mouth of the ford of the Desire i.e. Astium Vadi Desiorum; and teampall beul Dei means Church of the mouth of Dei. i.e. Templum vel ecclesia astii Dei.

269  
(37)

To the North West of the burying  
ground, and very close to it,  
stands a moat or doon, which  
is called *dun beul aca na n-Deiric*,  
the doon of *Deiric* i.e. *Mumtior outi Deiric*.

A trench ran round the base of the  
doon, which was 21 feet broad there-  
-from to the *\*foss*, that enclosed *\*by foss*  
it. The foss has been entirely *is meant here*  
destroyed. It enclosed the trench *the cir-*  
on East, South, and West *by North* *-cular, or*  
sides, and on the North East side *part, or*  
a square flat which measures *earthen mound*  
38 yards = 114 feet from N. West *that ran round*  
to South East, and 72 feet from *the trench at the*  
N.E. to S. West. The circum- *base of the moat.*  
-ference around the base of this  
doon is 128 paces = 384 feet.  
It measures 26 feet on the East  
side in the ascent from the base  
to the summit. It is 25 paces  
= 75 feet in diameter at top.

14/p/17/23(IX)



About half a mile from the above-  
 mentioned Churchyard to the  
 Eastward, there lies on the river  
 called Morning Star, or <sup>coypa</sup> ~~Aghaim~~ <sup>(rather)</sup>  
nandaiseagh, a ford, which  
 is commonly called at a dūm, the  
 ford of the doon i.e. Vadium munitionis,  
 being designated from the doon  
 just now described under the  
 name of dūn Boul a dān n-deisi. <sup>11 DEISI</sup> It  
 lies a very short distance to West  
 or S. West of Knocktoran fort, which is  
 planted with trees, and is situated in  
 West of Knocktoran townland in the  
 parish of Knocklong. There are  
 13 stones placed as steppingstones  
 (cloán) across the river here. The  
 common name in English for this  
 is the passage. The breadth of  
 the ford or passage is about 10  
 or 12 yards, the river on each  
 side of it, being much narrower.  
 This river has its source in a well in the bog  
 of <sup>by</sup> Griston, and running from S. East to  
 N. West, terminates Westward in the Maig,  
 between Aghack and Bruree. The  
 ford just described is at na n-deisi. Beol-  
 -atha-na-n-deisi is mentioned in the Annals  
 at the H. Masters at A.D. 1579, see extract to the Right.

+ This bog is  
 in Glen-  
 -brogham  
 parish.



[Campid  
115]

Bruff is called Brugh na (Deise), Lond

[Deise is the Deise]

115) 27/434

## Beelatha na n-Deisi

1577.

1577.

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

115) 27/434  
[Deise is the Deise]

The Lord chief Justice of Ireland,  
Sir William Murray, was at this time in Cork,  
and with <sup>him</sup> were also the Earl of Kilmore and  
Sir Richard Mauley. These gentlemen set  
out towards the County of Limerick and pitched  
their Camp in the neighbourhood of Kilmallock.  
Hither the Earl of Desmond came to meet  
them, and endeavoured to impress it upon  
their minds that he himself had not partici-  
pated in the proceedings of James Mac. Maurice  
and had not been instrumental in drawing  
him into the Country, nor in the crimes committed

14/D/17/23(x)

272  
188 116)

by his relatives; and he delivered up to  
the Chief Justice the only son, and him as  
a hostage to ensure his fidelity to the Crown  
of England. A promise was hereupon  
made to the Earl that his territory should not  
be plundered in future, but although  
the promise was made, it was never  
adhered to, for his people were slain,  
his cattle destroyed, and his towns and edifices  
burned. The Chief Justice set out  
afterwards from the Camp of Kilmallock  
attended by three or four Captains and  
four hundred English and Irish Soldiers  
to search the woods of Coile-mor and try  
whether they could discover any of their  
enemies in them. They fell in with the  
young

(117) 278  
159

young sons of the Earl of Desmond,

viz. John and James are at Gort-  
Springfield to the west of Drumcullaher  
na. Robert, son of the Duke, and here

Lord of Emskerry's place,  
a furious engagement took place in

which the people of the land which John

were defeated, and three of their Captains

slain, viz. Captain Herbert, Captain Custace,

and Captain Spivey, together with three

hundred of their men. Many made their

escape <sup>to the camp</sup> by flight. The Chief Justice then

removed his camp to Peol-atha-na-n-Deisi

which is situated in the very centre of

Clia-mail-mis-Ughaine, and here he

contracted a disease which (subsequently)

brought on his death.

14/D/17/23(xi)

274  
140 (4.8)

Lady well is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to S. West of the old burying ground of Athanasz, and close to Michael Gleny's house.

In Adamstown townland is situated a burial-ground much in use within which is seen the side wall of an old Church, 19 feet 7 inches long to a breach on it near East end, where a small portion of it, with a portion of East gable attached thereto stands detached. Both form a corner. This side wall is about 7 feet high. Materials are rude stones, and cement of lime and sand mortar. The burial-ground lies in a potatoe field and is enclosed with a stone wall of mason work.

251.  
119<sup>275</sup>  
The old Castle of Gorminstown,  
stands in ruins in an orchard to  
Left of the road that leads from  
Kilmallock by Bulgaden to  
Elton Bridge, - and to Ballinahinch  
in the parish of Knocklong.  
It measures inside 17 feet 7  
inches by 8 feet. The thickness  
of its walls, is 3 feet 9 inches.  
There are two doors on it, one  
on South and one on West  
side, both opposite each other  
and placed at North wall. They  
are built with chiselled lime  
stone and pointed. The South  
one is 4 feet broad and <sup>was</sup> 8 feet  
high originally. That door is  
4 feet 3 inches broad and 12  
feet high. Some crosses within  
circles, - and various other <sup>ornaments</sup> figures  
are sculptured in relief on each  
side of the West door out-  
-wardly. One arched floor  
above the ground one remains.

276  
(120)

The height inside is about 24 feet. The materials of the building are stones of various quality with cement of lime and sand mortar. It seems the work was grouted.

**END**



14 D 17/24

O'Connor, Thomas

Notes, relating to the history, religious traditions, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Knocklong, Colman'swell (Colmanswell) and Kilbreedy Minor (Kilbreedy-minor), Co. Limerick, with particular reference to their early churches, holy wells, burial grounds and the origins of their place names.

1840

8p.

23 cm



# Knocklong Parish

*Situation.* This parish is situated in the barony of Cashla, and is bounded on the North by the parishes of Ros-pital, Kilrush & Emly; on the West by the parishes of Knockainy, Atharney & Emlygreeman; on the East by the parishes of Ballyshaddan & Galbally; and on the South by Glenbrohman.

*Name.* The local Irish name of this parish is Cnoc Inge which signifies the hill of the Camp i.e. Collis castrorum. The hill of Knock-long, on which there are still to be seen the ruins of an old church and of a castle or strong mansion house, stands 6 miles due East from Kilmallock. This hill was at an early period called Opium Daingarpe as appears from a romantic tale entitled

"Fopbun opoma damgarpe" namely, the  
encampment on Drinn damghaire  
preserved in the Book of Lismore,  
fol: 169, P. a. a. (R. I. 4). It ob-  
-tained the name of Cnoc lonze,  
hill of the camp, as above remarked,  
on the occasion of Cormac, Monarch  
of Ireland, pitching his Camp on it,  
when invading Munster, after  
that province had refused to  
pay him his tributes. The hill  
is now highly cultivated and  
no traces of an encampment  
are observable thereon.

The old Church on this hill  
is a very rude one, and all  
its <sup>architectural</sup> features are destroyed with  
the exception of one quadrangular  
little window placed on the north  
wall close to the East-gable.  
It is wide inside; and measures  
2 feet 4 inches by 7 inches outside  
where it is 6 feet 8 inches from  
the ground. The east-gable

is nearly destroyed and there is a large breach in the South side-wall where the doorway was placed and another nearly opposite it in the North<sup>side</sup>-wall.

The lower part of the north wall is built of very large stones up to the height of 4 feet but from that up is of much smaller ones. This church measures in length 45 feet and in breadth 22 feet inside; its walls are 4 feet thick, built of lime stones cemented with good lime and sand mortar, and their greatest height is at present  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet inside and 12 feet outside.

A short distance to the North East of the Church, there is a Castle, or rather strong built mansion house, measuring 21 feet from North to South in length, and 18 feet in breadth on the inside. It was 3 stories

14/D/17/24(ii)

high, and its south wall is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick and about 30 feet high. There were two apartments in the thickness of the north wall near the top lighted by 2 quadrangular windows. This building was lighted by several large windows but they are now much disfigured. There are 2 large quadrangular ones on the south wall, one on the west, and I think two on the east, but these last are only breaches in the wall at present.

There are two holy wells, St. Patrick and St. Paul's wells on the East side of Knock-long hill.

In Ballinahinch townland, is situated a burying ground at present much used, which

is called cloheen in Irish —  
cloitín, or cloicín, which means  
a little stone. It is situated in  
a pasture-field, and is enclosed  
with a stonewall of mason-work.  
No traces of a church are  
now found here. Many  
monumental stones belonging  
to respectable families are  
seen within this burial ground.  
I am informed a Patron  
is held here on 3<sup>d</sup> of August  
Ladys days. This burying ground  
lies in North of the townland, and  
in the South of it, about one  
mile distant therefrom, stands  
Ballinahinch Castle in ruins.  
This castle measures 42 feet  
by 22½ feet inside the walls.  
Minding stairs of stone steps  
ascend in the North end of  
the building, 28 feet in per-  
pendicular height. There are

14/10/17/24 (115)

2 gables, North and South with a Chimney on each, built with bricks inside, and with stones outside. Bricks are in several parts of the walls on the inside. And plastering remains in several places on them inside. The side-walls are about 30 feet high. The wall at the doorway is 6 feet thick. The doorway is on the West-side, where there is a Bevel about 12 feet high, the wall over it being only 4 feet thick. The doorway is quadrangular, built with chiselled limestone. Its breadth is 3 feet 5 inches, and height 6 feet 8 inches. Windows on this building, are quadrangular, there is a narrow round



one on West wall near North end, and two narrow 4 cornered ones over it. The materials of this building are lime stones, with some bricks inside, and cement of lime and sand mortar. It seems, grouting was made use of, in raising the walls.

\* rectus  
\* zobnaiz \*  
There is a well in this townland, called zobay zobnaiz or Deborah's well. I learned nothing more respecting it.

Fitzgerald in his history of Limerick Vol: I. p. 386 has these references to the two castles just now described.

"In the west of this parish" (Knocklong) "is the old castle of Ballynahinch, built by a branch of the blan gibbon family. On the hill of Long are the walls of an old church, and the ruins of a castle formerly the residence of Sir Thomas Hurley, whose beautiful monument we noticed in our description of Emly."

Local information tells that Knocklong castle was built by one Hogan, and lastly inhabited by one Hurley.

14/10/17/24(IV)

## Kilbreedy Minor parish.

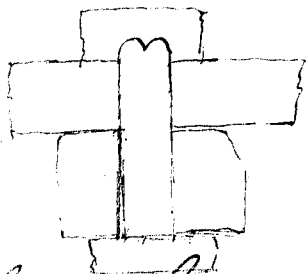
*Situation.* This parish is situated in the barony of Coshma, and is bounded on the North, by the parish of Tankardstown; on the West, by the parish of Racknys; on the South, by that of Effin; and on the East, by that of Saints Peter and Paul.

*Name.* The name of this parish is the same with Kilbreedy Major above described; minor being used as a term of contradiction. See what has been said above at Kilbreedy major.

About the central part of the townland of Kilbreedy

Stands Killbreedy old Church in ruins within a grave yard. It had a Nave and Choir. No part of the walls remains but the middle gable and the side walls of the Choir. The Choir was 23 feet by 20 ft. 9 inches inside; the Nave was 30 1/2 feet by the same breadth with the Choir. At the distance of 3 feet 2 inches from the east gable, there is on the south side wall a window, whose height and breadth cannot, by reason of its being covered with ivy, be taken on the inside. On the outside, it is 5 feet 4 inches from the ground, 3 feet

by 9 inches, and presents this form.



Twelve feet from this, is another quadrangular one,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>ft</sup> by 2 feet 11 inches on the inside. And 2 feet 10 inches by 9 inches on the outside. These windows are built with chiselled lime stones. The side walls are about 14 feet high and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick. The arch on the middle gable has been destroyed. Large lime stones (not quarry ones) irregularly laid, and cement of lime and sand mortar, are the materials of the building. The graveyard here is small and not much in use.

The "Liber Regalis Visitationis"  
places Kilbreedy minor  
in the deanery of Killocta  
alias Kilmallock, and has  
these words;

Kilbreedy  
minor  
integrated

{ Rowlandus Hey, minister  
legens. Valor 10 ~~lb~~ non comparuit  
Ideo fructus sequestrantur.

Traversed by M<sup>r</sup>. A. Curry, and his notes put  
into the present form by J. O'Connor. 200

1104/17/24 Colman'swell parish.

Situation, This parish is situated  
in the barony of Connello  
Upper, and is bounded on the  
North, by the parish of Brurea;  
on the West, by the parish of  
Castletown; on the South, by  
Co. Cork; and on the East, by  
the parish of Blacknys

Name,

The Irish name of this parish is Toban Colman which means St. Colman's well. Thus the Saint's name and well compose the name of the parish. About this Saint, who must have been the founder of a church originally here, or to whom the Church first erected in it, must have been dedicated, no local information could be obtained: it is not, even, remembered exactly, on what day his festival was usually celebrated. It was heretofore kept as a holiday, in the parish, and fell, as well as could be learned by enquiry, on the 28<sup>th</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> or 30<sup>th</sup> of October.



This well, which is situated about 100 yards, South of the Old Church in ruins in this parish, is much more frequented <sup>+ namely in</sup> at this period of the year, <sup>October</sup> than at any other. It is at present impossible, and till some leisure offer itself, to point out among the number of Saints known by the name Colman in the Irish Calendar, who this I Colman was, and what day his festival was celebrated. At this well, stands a Sallow tree, covering it with the shade of its wide spreading branches. The foot of this tree is 20 feet in circumference. It divides into 3.



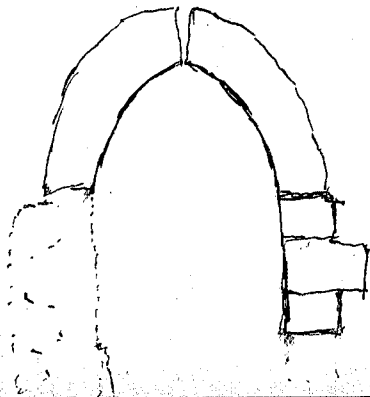
branches at the height of 4 feet from the ground. There <sup>are</sup> numberless rags to be seen on this tree, which testify to the great number of persons that frequent the well. Saturday is the day of the week, on which people go to this well.

The old Church in ruins stands on level ground. The east gable has been entirely destroyed. The length from east to West inside the Church, is 51 feet, and the breadth from South to North, is  $21\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Eight feet in length, of the South wall is broken down at the east

14/D/17/24(VIII)

29/  
135

end. It is likely a window was here. At the distance of 11 feet 3 inches from the West gable on the South sidewall is the doorway,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 4 feet 3 inches on the inside. On this side is a flat arch, (which is a small segment of a large circle.) The arch is pointed on the outside, where only it and 3 stones at the east side remain. Height of door on this side, is 6 feet 11 inches; breadth where the arch rests, is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet. form outside.



This doorway was built with well chiselled lime stone. The side walls of the building, are about 10 feet high,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick. The materials are large lime stones irregularly laid, and cement of lime and sand mortar. There is here a large grave-yard, which is much in use.

This parish was traversed by Mr. F. Curry, and his notes put into the above form by Mr. L. L. L.

L. L. L.

**END**

**14 D 17/25**

**O'Connor, Thomas**

**Notes, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Ballingaddy and Ardpatrick, Co. Limerick, with particular reference to their early churches, graveyards, holy wells, castles, place names and Ardpatrick round tower.**

**9 August 1840**

**11p.**

**23 cm**

**Included are related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters'.**

293  
(137)

Ballingaddy, parish

Situation,

This parish is situated in the baronies of Coeshma and Coeshlea, and is bounded on the North, by the Liberties of Kilmallock in the parishes of St. Peter & St. Paul, and that of Effin; on the East, by the parishes of Killree, Major and Partick; on the South by the parishes of Kilquane and Partick; and on the West, by

Name, The Irish name of this parish, is Baile an gadaide, which signifies the town of the thief. This name from whom, the denomination was taken, is still remembered, and is said to have been in Irish, an gadaide dub ua dubairi, which rendered into English is, the black thief Biduane. The name Ballingaddy is not of ecclesiastical origin. It seems Pro-patrick was the original name. The old Church of Ballingaddy of the parish

stands in ruins in the glebe in Ballingaddy & V. townland. It had a nave and Choir, the East and middle gables have been razed to their foundations. The Choir

294

138

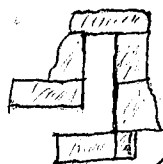
measures 29 feet by  $17\frac{1}{2}$  ft. the  
nave 39 feet 4 inches by 23 feet.

There was a window on the South  
wall 10 feet from the east gable;  
its <sup>characteristic</sup> features have become effaced.

There were two on the part of this  
wall which belongs to the nave,  
and they both have been destroyed.

At the distance of 11 feet 8 inches  
from the west gable, was placed  
on this wall, the doorway, which  
has been destroyed also. The  
west-gable has a quadrangular  
window on it, which is partly  
destroyed, and measures 6 feet  
8 inches by 3 feet 10 inches on  
the inside. On the outside it is  
7 feet from the ground, and measures  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 8 inches.

blanks  
for window.



outside form.

The lowest stone of the side to the  
left is out of its place. The North



139  
295

wall of the nave had a window  
on it, which is also destroyed.

The walls of this building are  
-about 10 feet high and 3 feet 4  
inches thick; being built with  
stones (not quarry ones) of regular  
size, and cement of lime and  
sand mortar. There is here  
a large grave yard much  
in use. The locality is high  
ground.

The "Liber Regalis Visitationis"  
placing Ballingaddy in  
the Deanery of Killocia  
alias Kilmallock, has these  
words;

Kapelle de  
Ballingaddy

{ Idem nulla Ecclesia Samuel  
Pawe curatus

An old Church stands in ruins on the summit of Ardfratic hill which is round and high. The East and West gables have fallen into utter ruin. Thirty-three feet in length of the side-walls at the East end, fell to ruin also. The length of the building was 85 feet, and breadth 24 feet. No window is visible on any of the walls that remain. There is a doorway on the North wall at the distance of  $21\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the west <sup>end</sup> gable, which is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, and 4 feet 4 inches broad on the inside, where there is a flat arch (i.e. a small segment of a large circle) at top, which is built with hammered brown sand stone. This doorway had on the outside two arches attached to each other, the outer one semicircular and the inner pointed.

297  
141

The outer, or semicircular one was built with chiselled brown sand stone\*. Only 4 stones of the arch now remain on the west side. The remainder, and the shafts that supported it, and partly formed the sides of the doorway, have been entirely destroyed. This arch was a structure even with the wall of the church on the external. The pointed arch and the sides on which it rests, are built with chiselled lime stone.

\* It is 5 feet 4 inches in height, and 3 feet 2 inches in breadth. One of the stones has been removed from the east side next the ground. The semicircular arch and the side wall with which it was on a level on the external as has been just now remarked projected beyond this pointed one, 1 foot 8 inches in the lower part of the sides, 1 foot 4 inches at the lowest stone of the semicircular one, that now remains, and 1 foot 1 inch at the 4<sup>th</sup> stone, which is the one directly over the pointed arch. The sidewalls

\* the arch forming the doorway.

298

(142)

are about 18 feet high, and 5 feet thick. Materials are large blocks of red stone and cement of lime and sand mortar. There are some stones seen in the lowest part of the walls, which are no less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton in weight each. The sidewalls projected  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet beyond the West gable. Here follows the form of the projecting part of one of them; it is 8 feet thick. It is sloped in the upper part.

space  
for door-  
way.



part attached to gable.

299  
13

There was a building attached to the North East corner of this Church, extending in a Northerly direction. Some small portions of the walls still remain. The length of this edifice, was 25 feet, and breadth 18 feet 6 inches. The walls were 3 feet 8 inches thick. The stones used in constructing it, were not so large as those in the Church just described.

At the distance of 34 feet from this old church to the North west stands a portion of a round tower, which does not exceed eleven feet in height on North and East sides, and 6 feet on West side. The remainder of the wall has been destroyed to within 5 feet of the ground. The inside is filled up with rubbish. At the height of 5 feet from the ground the circumference is 56 feet.

14/D/17/25 (iii)

Fitzgerald in his history of Limerick Vol: i. p. 390, speaks of this tower in these words;

"St Adpatrick, stood a fine  
"round tower, the greater part of  
"which fell a few years since."

At the Church above described  
is a large grave yard much  
in use.

St Patrick's well is situated  
20 yards South West of the Church.  
It is enclosed with a wall of  
stonework, built to an equal height  
with the surface of the ground, and  
forming there a square whose  
side is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Its waters  
do not rise higher than within  
ten or twelve feet of the  
surface of the surface of  
the ground, or in other words the  
summit of the wall just mentioned.



301 53  
145

*addition*

Here are annexed the  
references to this place,  
to be had in our documents.

RIA

14/10/17/25 (IV)



# Ardratraig [Chmals 4 Masters] Com. p. 11, c. 11.

d. d.

114. Pobair peichin cluam iorairro, ceall benorn, cumga, ceallcniro,  
ceallcniro, & aro patcice do lorccao nle an blyaoainp.

1129. Ceullaic comairba patcice me Oige & aro epso parcain loppa  
amclno mo mairuigpoz goill, & goill, leic, & clefepi iai noipon  
Eps, saccafi & cora gada gpaio apceana iai coorprecc tlmfo, &  
prelfo momoi iai aro nical ped & mloine iai nluil macla &  
poibep ai eac ee traie, & ecclapp iai mbleh lom tiz epnais tiz  
celeabap, Offpeand iai nonz, & iai naitpize toce mo paro  
app vocu nme in aro patcice ipn muim an ceo la dappyl oia  
lraim do pondo fi ipn cleccatm blyaoain alop Ruic tpa a  
eozp oia donical ipn ceo dorn apceano go hor moir moire dorpip  
a ziomna b oem & po ppoze appbo co ppa maib, & ymnaib & canceib, & po  
haonaic co honofi mpoles nanepscop oia ag dorn ap abapach.

## Cluain Credhaib.

Ibid

569. S. 17e ogh ocluan eploil decc an. 15. january. ap oi ba haimm mro.

303  
(147) 55

A.D. 1114, Gore-Feichin, Glonard, Kilbannin, Cong, Kilcullen, Kilkenny and Ardpatrick were all burned this year.

A.D. 1129. Belsus, successor of St. Patrick, a son of purity and Archbishop of the west of Europe, the only head obeyed by the Danes and Irish both clergy and laity - after having ordained bishops, priests and persons in every ecclesiastical degree, after having consecrated many churches and <sup>cemeteries</sup> ~~Regleses~~, after having bestowed jewels and wealth, after having established wholesome regulations and morals among all classes both clergy and laity, after having passed his life in fasting, praying and celebrating the divine ceremonies, after having <sup>worthily</sup> received the sacraments of Extreme unction and Penance, yielded his spirit to heaven at Ardpatrick in Munster on Monday the first day of April in the fiftieth year of his age, and his body was conveyed on the Wednesday following to Lismore in accordance with his own Will, and he was reposed there with psalms, hymns and canticles, and he was interred with honors in the tomb of the bishops on the next day Thursday.

14/10/17/1056

When O'Sullivan lost his Castle [Dun-brat]  
 he retired with his Cows, herds, and people, and  
 all his moveables behind his rough headed  
 hills into the wilds and fastnesses of his  
 Country. The Earl [Thomond] and his  
 army and O'Sullivan and his forces continued  
 their attacks and contest until Christmas.  
 The two armies were encamped face to  
 face in Gleann-Garbh which was O'Sullivan's  
 most impregnable retreat. His people now  
 began to abandon O'Sullivan without consulting him,  
 and first of all (went) Captain Tyrrell. On  
 Christmas day O'Sullivan himself was obliged  
 to go away without the knowledge of and  
 unperceived by the Earl. By the first day's  
 march he went from Gleann Garbh to—

Baile-Muine

Baile Muirne; on the second night  
 he arrived on the borders of the Counties  
 of O'Leiffe and Mac Suliffe; on the  
 third night he arrived at Asdpatriok;  
 on the fourth night he reached Sulchoid;  
 on the fifth and sixth nights he remained  
 at Baile-na-coilleadh; on the seventh  
 night at Leatharach, and on the eighth  
 night at Baile Achaith-Caoim. He was  
 not a day or night during this period with-  
 out receiving fierce assaults and battles,  
 all which he sustained and responded  
 to with manliness and vigour. &c &c.

Comp'd  
 AH

# Annapatrick [Chronicon Scotorum]

1127<sup>7</sup> Mór coblaic le torpdealluic d' Conchubair, noicid ar eisd long

a lián do iníad 7 do fáruis Múna do Shab Ciem 7 do  
h-ard pátrais 7 do h-ib Conaill Gabra do turp il-túinte 7  
dun iníad imis daime ann

1129. Ceallach Comarba pátrais, uirul Eircop Eirín, 7 an  
mac aige des a n-ard pátrais 7 a adluic a h-ard mór,

A.D. 1127. A large fleet amounting to the number  
of one hundred and ninety ships, was brought  
by Torlogh O'honor to plunder <sup>and devastate</sup> Munster, w<sup>ch</sup>  
province he overran as far as Shab Caim  
~~and~~ Ardpatrick and Hy Conaill Gabra  
so that he drove off numerous herds and  
slew many people on the occasion.

A.D. 1129. Ceallach, Coarb of St Patrick, no-  
ble bishop of Ireland, and a son of <sup>the</sup> purity  
died at Ardpatrick and was buried  
at Lismore.

304  
65  
Goughs Condor. A. I. A.  
(Goughs Condor. A. I. A.)

Arda Patrick



At Arda Patrick, 19 miles south  
from Limerick, is said to have  
been a monastery, founded by  
St. Patrick<sup>(i)</sup>

note.

809  
(i) Archa, ~~xxx~~ ~~xxx~~ Farrar, 438

14/10/17/25(viii)

(61)<sup>308</sup>  
69

Archdall's. New. Hist. Vol. II. P. 418  
[MS opposite. P. 418]

Patrick; [u. 2]

Abey;

In the barony of Casklea and  
four miles south east from  
Kilmallock, St. Patrick founded  
an abbey here  
1129 (each primate of Armagh  
died in this abbey) 1st April  
in the 50th year of his age and was  
interred at Lismore. 4 m<sup>rs</sup>

The inquisition 11 March 1541.  
Q. Elizabeth, finds, that the lands  
of

14/10/17/25 (ix)



70-182

of Ballingawee, Ballescawny,  
 Ballynanyne, and Balligertayne,  
 containing forty acres of the great  
 measure, annual value, besides  
 reprises, &c. &c. were parcel of the  
 possessions of this abbey. (c)

## Corbeship;

By two Inquisitions of the  
 14th of August XXXIX 2. Elizabeth,  
 it was found, that the hill  
 named Corpatrick, containing  
 three acres of great measure, and  
 making twenty one acres of small  
 measure was in former times

granted

(c) chief. corn.

310  
168) - 11

granted to the Corporation, founded  
in the church of Annapatrik &  
that the rent of 6000 was  
payable annually thereout to  
the bishop of Limerick; that  
the said office had continued by  
succession, from time immemorial,  
in the left of the <sup>Langanes</sup> ~~Langanes~~, and  
that Maurice Langan, who  
in right thereof enjoyed the said  
lands, was at that time possessor of

Inquisition 20th May 1712 Eli-  
zabeth finds that Mr. Brian of  
the country of Ogonagh in of country  
of Limerick being seized in  
fee of 1/2 townland of Tullyalish  
Tullyalish

72 (164)

Thylgyles in this county) containing 60 acres of arable with  
y<sup>e</sup> appurtenances, did 20th June

1. H. Henry 1777. grant y<sup>e</sup> said lands

to Bernard O'Kernye then one  
commonly called St. Patrick's Clerk, and to his successors, Clerks of St. Patrick  
of y<sup>e</sup> Clerks of St. Patrick, for ever;

contrary to the statute of mortmain;

y<sup>e</sup> said premises. are of y<sup>e</sup> annual

value of 16<sup>s</sup> Irish money; and are

still in y<sup>e</sup> occupation of the

[End of  
Ch. L.] said clerks of St. Patrick.

—

The "Liber Regalis Visitationis" has these  
words;

Spectat ad Donoghmore  
Prebendiam - vicaria  
vacat per valoris.

This is in the deanery of Killorea  
or Kilmallock.

And Patrick

211  
Castles

3/2  
(165)

We find the following statement in Smith's "Miscellaneous Limerick papers" (MSS. R.I.A.) (Annals) (From Ware), namely, that a Castle was built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century at Ardpatrick. The words are;

A.D. 1198 "The English this year  
"built the Castle of Ard-  
"patrick in Munster."  
"(qu: where?)."

I am not able to determine at present whether the Ardpatrick of which I have spoken above, be the place mentioned at this year (1198), or not.

14/D/17/25 (x)

166)

In N. West of Millmount  
townland, stood a castle  
whose site is still ob-  
servable there.

---

Wells.

In Ballingaddy<sup>N.</sup> townland,  
is situated Lady's well.

Toherveeheel, or St. Michael's  
well, to beq<sup>n</sup> M<sup>ch</sup>l, is situated  
in Kilnihil townland.

St. Patrick's well is on  
Ardrpatrick hill, see above.

This parish was examined  
by Mr. A. Barry and  
his notes put into the  
present form by Mr.  
Thos. O'Connor.

Brigh na Deise.  
August 9<sup>th</sup> 1840.  
Thomas O'Connor.

**END**

14 D 17/26

O'Connor, Thomas

Notes, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Kilquan (Kilquane) and Kilfrush, with particular reference to their early churches, graveyards, holy wells, castles, forts and the origins of their place names.

1840

4p.

23 cm

ill; ink sketch of the doorway of Kilquane old church.

RIA



3. 11. 21  
310  
3/14  
67

Kilquan parish.

This parish was tra-  
versed by St. Henry.  
notes &c. arranged  
by St. Henry. 167

Situation,

This parish is situated in  
the barony of Boshlea, and is  
bounded on the North, by the  
parish of Effin, and by that  
of Ballingaddy; on the East,  
by the parish of Kilquan in the  
County of Cork; on the West and  
on the South by the parish of  
Doneraile in Co. Cork.

Name,

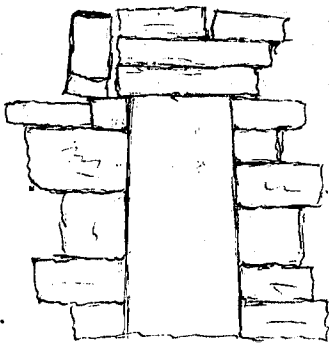
The Irish name of this parish  
is cill Cúairn, which signifies the Church  
of St. Cuan.

Kilquan old church is in ruins  
at the foot of a high hill called  
Bahir (Cúairn). It consisted of Nave  
and Choir; none of its Architectural  
features has escaped destruction;  
only, small portions of the walls

14/10/17/26(i)

168

remain. The choir is  $14\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length; the breadth is not ascertainable. The Nave measures 38 feet by  $22\frac{1}{2}$  feet. There is a small doorway on the middle gable, of which 9 feet in height remains. The doorway is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. <sup>of</sup> inches from the North wall in the Nave, and 2 feet 4 inches from the North wall of the Choir. Its height 3 feet 10 inches, and breadth at top 1 ft. 10 inches; at bottom 2 feet on the Nave side.



It is built with chiselled brown sand stone. The lintel and the long stones over it, are loosened

5421  
316  
109

by ivy that has grown on the  
wall. <sup>and inserted itself between them.</sup> This lintel is 2 ft. 5 inches  
long by 5 inches thick, and enters  
the wall 1 ft. 2 inches. There are  
two other <sup>stone</sup> flags <sup>laid</sup> across the door  
inside this one. The one that  
crossed the door on the Choir  
side, has fallen out. The  
jamb to the right on this side,  
is loosened by the ivy  
that grows about it. It appears  
there was no lime used in the  
cement of this building. The  
materials are large stones  
and clay mortar. There is  
a large grave yard here much  
in use.

14/10/17/26 (11)

317  
(1790)

## Wells

Toberreendoney, or Sunday's well, in Irish Tobair níg an domhnaig, is situated in the South of Ballyshannboy townland, and is still frequented as a holy well.

Lady's well is situated in Ballyshane de hey townland, and is still visited as a holy well.

## Castles.

There was a castle in a valley in the townland of Ballymac-shaneboy, about half a mile North West of the old Church above described. Part of an arch belonging to this building is still remaining.

Bakers, Forts, Carns

There is on the top of Baker mountain, a caher, or fort, in Irish, called caicarp, which is small and apparently constructed with earth, presenting to the eye of the observer, on every side a green grassy sod. It is situated N. of Jamestown townland. The local name for this mountain is Baker.

A great Carn (capn) of stones, is situated on the hill to the West of the latter place. The local name for this hill, is Carn. The people about this place think, and say, that Shean Buidhe from whom Bally-macshaneboy in this parish took its denomination, gathered the heap of stones here for building a Castle, which however was never erected, Shean having

(172.)

for some reason about which we know nothing, relinquish-  
 -ed his design. The fact  
 seems to be that it is a Carn  
 raised over the body, of  
 some distinguished per-  
 -sonage, who perhaps fight-  
 -ing bravely with the enemy,  
 was laid prostrate on the  
 field of battle, or was  
 by the foe, it may be, treacher-  
 -ously slain, having, whilst marsh-  
 -alling his forces, and preparing  
 slaughter and death for his an-  
 -tagonists, received a deadly  
 wound from the <sup>peran</sup> sheen of  
 some one, perchance of inferior  
 rank, an obscure coward, who  
 -durst <sup>not</sup> meet and combat in  
 single-fight; but who took straight-  
 -aim, and striking the Chief on a  
 deadly spot, made him falling like  
 the earth, and took away his life.



# Rilfrush parish.

320  
173

*Situation,* This parish is situated in the barony of Small County and is bounded on the North and West by the parish of Hospital; on the South by the parish of Knock-long; and on the East by the County of Tipperary.

*Name,* The Irish name of this parish is cill fpuir, which signifies

There are no old Church ruins in this parish; an old grave-yard, where there were some time ago some remains of an old Church observable, is situated in the Demesne of Mr. Lyblin's. This grave yard is not much in use. Some large old ash trees stand in it.

14/10/17/26(IV)



321  
174

Shout 300 yards to the West of it,  
is situated, a well, called Toban  
Colman, J. Colman's Well, which  
is frequented on Saturday evenings,  
particularly by persons, labouring  
under diseases, that affect the  
eye. Two ash trees stand over  
it.

The above parish was transcribed  
by Mr. S. Curry; notes transcribed  
and arranged by Mr. J. O'Connor.

Sept

**END**

**14 D 17/27**

**O'Connor, Thomas**

**Notes, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of parishes of Hospital, Caherelly and Effin, Co. Limerick, with particular reference to their early churches, graveyards and castles.**

**1840**

**14p.**

**23 cm**

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

RIA

Traversed by W. S. Barry; notes transcribed (175)  
and historically references by Mr J. Stanger. Lat 322  
Hospital parish.

Situation. This parish is situated in the  
barony of Small County, and is bounded  
on the North, by the parish of Ballin-  
lough; on the West, by Ballinamona  
& Knockany; on the South, by Athanasz,  
Knockany, and Knocklong, and Mil-  
frush; and on the East by the  
County of Tipperary.

Name. The meaning of this name  
is obvious; it is pronounced orripied  
in Irish.

The ruins of an old Church  
(commonly called Sheg) remain  
still in the village of Hospital.  
The walls of the building are still  
standing all, with the exception  
of 15 feet in length of the North  
wall at the East gable. It measures  
86 feet by 21 feet 6 inches. There were  
two pointed windows on the East  
gable, of which one remains, which  
is perfect on the outside, where

(176)

it is 8 feet from the ground, 5 1/2 feet high, and 10 inches broad, being built of chiselled brown stone. The distance between this and the other, is 8 feet. Within 7 feet of the top, is a round one, which is built with chiselled brown stone on both sides. There were 5 windows on the South wall, which are destroyed all, and 2 on the North wall, which are destroyed also. A door was placed on each of the side walls at the distance of 20 feet from the West end, both which are destroyed. The walls are about 22 feet high and 5 feet thick, built with large and small limestone intermixed, and cemented with lime and sand mortar.

At the West end of this edifice, stands a part of a square tower, the east wall of which, formed the West gable of the same. The breadth of this tower, is equal with that of the old building just described,

f.a.e.  
inner  
outer.

324  
(179)

and the length of it, is, 9 feet  
10 inches. Its South, and West walls  
are about 30 feet high; the  
North wall is razed to the ground;  
the East one is <sup>about</sup> 10 feet high now.  
A part of the <sup>2</sup> arches over the  
2 first floors, still remains. These  
walls consist of the same materials,  
and are of equal thickness  
with the walls of the old  
structure - above described.  
A very large grave yard  
much in use lies here.

Archdall in his Monasticon,\*  
speaking of Hospital, says

See ex-  
tract in-  
serted  
below.

"The walls of the ancient  
church yet remain; and in a  
nich on the North side of the  
high altar is the tomb of a  
Knight in alto relievo, which is  
said to be the tomb of the founder."

Fitzgerald in his history of Limerick,  
Vol. II. p. 317, - gives <sup>nearly</sup> the same words.

14/10/17/27 (N)

225  
(118)

He says; - "The walls of the an-  
"cient Church yet remain, and  
"in a niche on the N. side of the  
"high altar, is a rudely shaped  
" statue of a knight in alto relievo  
" with sword and buckler, which  
" is supposed to be that of the founder.

The monumental stone with the  
figure of the knight on it, is still  
seen inside the building above  
described, in the North East  
Corner, and now rests on its  
edge in the earth, <sup>(or with a slope</sup> sloping or  
<sup>or inclination</sup> inclining to the South. The  
length of the figure is 7 feet  
2 inches. It has received injuries  
in many places; the legs and  
arms have been much disfigured.  
Oral information tells us that  
Geoffry Fitzmorris was the  
name of him, whose figure  
the one here spoken of, is. The  
name however is not Fitzmorris, but  
de Maresco.



(Archdall's. Mon. Hist. V. T. R. d. 16)

L420

Barony  
of  
Linsell

## Hospital;

Situated in the barony of Small  
County; in the records this is always  
called the Hospital of Amy, although  
it is a full mile north of that village.

A Commandery for Knights  
Hospitallers was founded here,  
under the invocation of St. John  
the Baptist, in the reign of King John,  
by Geoffrey de Marisco (c); who was  
chief governor of Ireland in the  
year

---

(c) War. mon.

year 1215.

A. D. 1326. John le Mareschal was  
preceptor. (12)

Same year the prior of Hilmainham,  
by a grant dated at Hilkeel, grant-  
ed to David, the chaplain, the parish  
of Burgh, he paying the several proxies  
to the archbishop, the bishop, and  
archdeacons; and at the time of  
his decease the sum of half a marc;  
the same to be paid at the house  
of Amp. (2)

1327. John le Mareschal was preceptor. (1)

The prior of Hilmainham granted  
to Adam de Counters, during life, the  
office of sergeant of this commandry  
and

and to hold the same in all respects  
as David Pope lately did, dated  
at Pulby. (S)

1330. John le Mareschal was preceptor. (S)  
The prior granted to ~~Richard Guinaur~~  
Richard Guinaur the church of Burgh  
during his life, he paying the usual  
provisions, and at the time of his  
death half a marc. of silver; this  
grant was dated at Keele. (w)

1334. John le Mareschal was preceptor. (w)

1335. He was this year continued in  
office. (w)

The prior granted to Richard  
Caos<sup>2d</sup>, during his life, his enter-  
tainment in this house at the  
table

(S) Id. p. 32. (S) Id. p. 67. (w) Id. p. 32. (w) Id. p. 39.

(w) Id. p. 28.

table of the free servants, with  
 clothes the same as theirs, and  
 half a mark of silver for shoes,  
 he performing in the Kitchen  
 the office of cook; and if he  
 should be confined to his chamber  
 by Illness, he was then to have a  
 daily allowance, of a white loaf  
 and one of the second kind, a  
 flaggon of the best ale and one of  
 an inferior kind, and a dish of  
 meat from the Kitchen. Dated at  
 Dully. (X)

We also find a grant, dated at  
 Dully, to Master Maurice Hermerdyw,  
 clerk, during life, of all the tithes  
 of the demesne of Anny, paying yearly  
 at

(53) 47  
330 6

at the house of Cmy five marks of  
silver, and at his death one marc.

And another grant, dated at Tully,  
to Thomas Fitz-William, of the office  
of hayward in the house of Cmy,  
with entertainments during life at the  
servants table, and half a marc yearly  
for clothes, shoes, &c. (y).

Also a grant, dated at same  
place, to Roger de Hall, during  
life, of entertainments in this house,  
for himself, a chamberlain, a servant,  
and an horse, in the same manner  
as the preceptor, his chamberlains, servants,  
and horses, were then served. (yy)

And

---

(y) lx. (yy) lx. p. 30.

14/10/17/27(V)

And another grant, dated at  
Dulby, to prior James Oblet, of  
a particular space in the, thrown  
to erect, at his own expense, a chamber  
for himself; and that he should have  
entertainments for himself, and a  
servant, with clothes, diet, and other  
necessaries. (3)

1337. John le Chareschal was preceptor. (a)

1339. John de la Battail was preceptor. (b)

We find about this time the following  
grants, dated at Dulby; to Richard  
Maris; the office of provost of this  
house and entertainment during his  
life, eating and drinking at the  
esquires table, and to have clothing  
the

(3). King. p. 30. (a) Id. p. 79. (b) Id. p. 83



(185) 195  
332.46

the same as theirs, with half a  
marc of silver yearly for shoes, and  
to be allowed a servant. (c)

To John Stauntan, the office of  
smith to the house of Amy during  
life, and diet at the table of the  
free servants, with ten shillings in  
silver yearly for shoes.

To prior James Bluet, all the tithes  
of hay and corn of the church of  
Norton, for the space and term of  
twenty years, at the yearly rent of ten  
marcs, payable at the house of Amy.

To William Kethe, during life, the  
office of porter in the house of  
Amy.

1341. In this year we find a grant,  
dated



333  
20-186)

dated at Hilmainham, to Richard  
Chamberlayne, during life, of his  
entertainments at the house of any,  
to dine at the table of the  
kithern, and to have clothing the  
same as theirs; with a servant  
to attend him, who was ~~to~~ to  
meet with the other servants.

And another grant to William  
de Ashbourne, of the office of  
butler in this house, with his  
meat, and half a mark of silver  
for shoes, &c.

1348. The prior made a grant in  
this year, dated at Killery, to  
Roger

(187) 24  
3346

Roger Cook, during life, of the  
office of cook in this house,  
with diet at the table of the  
free servants, and to have clothes  
the same as theirs, or ten shillings  
in lieu thereof, and half a man  
sterling annually for shoes.

1349. In this year we find another  
grant, dated at Killybeg, to Myles  
son of Hubert de Burgh, of entertain-  
ment for himself during life, and  
for a chamberlain, a servant, and  
two horses, in this house; and if  
he should be confined to his chamber,  
then to have the daily allowance  
of

14/10/17/27 (vii)

22 (188.)  
335

of three white loaves and one of the  
coarser kind, three flaggons of the  
best ale and one of the second kind,

(d) King with a sufficiency from the Kitchen (d)  
p. 30.

1543. Aeneas O'Hiferian, the last master  
of the hospital of Amy, was made  
bishop of Emly. (e)

[M]

~~commemoration of the hospital~~ p. 31

Inquisition 8th March x + 2. Elizabeth,  
finds, that the rectory of Burrough  
<sup>appropriated to the commendator of this hospital</sup>  
alias Bruff, in this county, was of  
the annual value of 20s. (h)

Inquisition 45th 2. Elizabeth, finds,  
that the following rectories or vicarages  
<sup>preceptory</sup>  
were appropriated to this, viz. Andfyrin, Rath-  
ronaw, <sup>or</sup> Martelston, and Kilmalep, in the  
county.

(e) Mr. Poppe. p. 499. (h)

(189) <sup>25</sup>  
336

county of Tipperary the same was  
demised by letters patent, for a  
term of years to Maurice Fitz-  
Thomas Fitz-Gerald of Lackagh  
in the county of Kildare (D<sup>o</sup>)  
chief rememb. <sup>ansd</sup> Mr.]

Queen Elizabeth granted this  
hospital and its possessions to  
Sir Valentine Browne, who erected  
a magnificent castle on the site  
of the same which castle is now  
in ruins.

The walls of the ancient church  
yet remain; and on the north  
side of the high altar is the tomb  
of a Knight, in alto relievo, which  
is said to be the tomb of the founder.

14/D/17/27(viii)

24  
33 190

## -Effin Parish.

*Situation,* This parish is situated in the barony of Coshlea, and is bound-  
-ed on the North, by the parish of Effin in the barony of Coshma,  
on the west, by the parish of Charle-  
-ville; on the East, by the parish of Ballingaddy; and on the South, by the parish of Kilquan and Bally-  
-hea in Co: Cork.

*Name,* The Irish name is EIFINN, which, as it is the name of a Saint, was, it is very likely, preceded by TEAM-  
-pall, or Cill, or some such prefix formerly; Thus the name would be TEAMPALL EIFINN, or CILL EIFINN. But this prefix becoming disused, perhaps when the object it applied to, was blotted out of sight, the latter part only was retained.

See Effin  
Dh in  
Coshma  
barony  
below.

(191) 25  
338

We find no church ruins in Effin parish in Coshlea which we describe here.

The site of an old church, it is remarked in the Name book, lies in Brickfield townland, to the southward of the road leading through it. The name Kilbighly is given for it. But there is no trace of a church or grave yard observable here.

The ruins of an old Castle are seen in the S. West of the above townland. The west wall and portions of the N. and E. ones are all that now remain. The greatest height of this building is at present 50 feet. The thickness of the walls, is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

26 1929  
339

In Ballymacshaneboy town-  
-land, there stood a castle  
formerly, part of an arch be-  
-longing to which yet remains.  
See Milquan Parish above  
-described.



213  
(193) 27  
340  
Effin parish.

*Situation.* This parish is situated in the barony of Coshma, and is bounded on the North, by the parish of Kilbreedy Minor, and Liberties of Kilmallock; on the West, by the parishes of Kilpeacon and Charleville; on the East, by the parish of Ballingaddy; and on the South, by the parish of Effin in the barony of Coshlea.

*Name.* This name is the same with that of the parish just now described. The old Church in ruins in the one we are now describing is called campall Eifinn, that is the Church of S. Eifinn. See what has been said above at the name Effin.

The ruins of the old Church are situated in Effin townland. It consisted of two apartments (nave and choir); the East and West gables, the North wall of the nave, and 22 feet in length of the South wall of it - at the west end are raised all to the foundation. About 15 feet  
14/10/17/27 (x)

229 (194-)  
341 in height of the middle gable  
yet remain. The choir was  
30 feet by 22 feet 8 inches. The  
Nave measured 53 feet, and was  
equal with the choir in breadth.  
At the distance of 3 feet 10  
inches from the East gable  
there is placed on the South side-  
wall, a quadrangular window,  
which measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft  
on the inside. It measures on the out-  
side, 2 feet  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height,  
and 7 inches at top and 8 at bottom  
in breadth. The quadrangular is its  
form on both sides, namely, inside  
and outside. It is built with Chiselled  
brown stone.

outside form.

blank  
for window.

345  
(195)

There is a door placed on the middle-gable, which is pointed and built with chiselled brown stone, measuring  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height and 4 feet 3 inches in breadth on the Choir side; the height being 5 feet 9 inches, and breadth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet on the Nave side. The Choir seems to have been in use at a later period than the Nave.

doorway.

Plans  
for door-  
way.

Distant 6 feet 10 inches from this gable, there is on the remaining part of the South side wall the -longing to the Nave, a quadrangu-  
-lar window, which measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 2 ft 1 inch inside, and 2 feet 4 inches by 7 inches on the outside. It is built with chiselled brown stone. The side walls are about 10 feet high and 3 feet thick. The materials of the building, are field stones (no lime ones) mostly of round form, and cement

14/12/17/27(x)

(196)

Wells

of gravelly sand and lime mortar. There is here a large grave yard much in use. The locality is level ground. About 1/2 furlong to the North West of this place, is Lady's well, now but seldom frequented.

Another holy well called Joher - acran, <sup>Fons arboris</sup> cobap & cyrrum is situated West of Gortacrunk townland. It is now seldom frequented.

The "Liber Regalis Visitationis" contains the following reference at "Diocesis Lincolniensis".

"Valet 30<sup>th</sup> ad hanc spectat Rectoria  
"de Effin hanc prebendam nos etiam  
"impetravimus. pro predicatore. et  
"eum locavimus in Kilmallock  
"oppido publico ut ibi resideret et  
"predicaret)

Prebenda  
Effin!

And the following one at "De-  
-canatus de Killoia alias Kilmallock".

Prebenda  
de  
Lifford  
residents.

1977  
344

Situata et prope Killocciam,  
et nos inspectantes Donationem  
huius prebende francisco  
ffrothingham annu vicarium Killoccie  
et Residentiam illi annuimus  
ad predicandum. Valor Rectorie  
30 <sup>l</sup> p. annu — Vicarius ibid Hen-  
-ricus Quin Minister, legens eis  
serviens Laure Valor 10 <sup>l</sup>

### Castles.

There was an old Castle in  
Leagann townland, of which  
nothing remains now but a heap  
of rubbish. It was called Leagann  
-castle. Toberna Castle, N. of Leg-  
-gann townland, is the name given  
for it, in the Name book of this  
parish.

This parish was traversed  
by Mr. S. Barry and his  
notes put into the present  
form by Mr. T. O'Connor.  
L.O.D.

Bruff na Deise  
August 11<sup>th</sup> 1840  
Thomas O'Connor  
14/10/17/27(X1)

(198)

## Caherelly Parish.

Situation,

This parish is situated in the barony of Glanwilliam, and is bounded on the East, by the parishes of Ballybrood and Inch St. Laurence; on the North, by Ludden parish; on the west, by Rochestown parish; and on the South, by Rathjordan and Cahercorney phs.

Name,

The name of this parish is pronounced <sup>in Irish</sup> cáim Ellise which signifies

on ?  
Cáim  
Ellise  
that is,

the fort  
of Ailleach.

The word  
Ailleach  
means  
a stone  
house  
quasi  
still  
teach.

Caherelly old Church stands in ruins, and is situated on level ground. It consisted of a nave and Choir: only the middle gable and the sidewalls of the Choir, and 6 feet of the East gable, at the South Sidewall remain. No trace of the nave is observable. The choir was 32 feet by 20 feet, and has 2 large pointed windows on the South side wall, built with chiselled lime stone. They were divided by mullions in the middle, which have been removed out of them. They



measure about 11 feet by 4 feet  
inch. The Choir arch on the middle  
gable is pointed, & built with chiselled  
limestone on both sides. It measures  
10 feet in height, and 10 feet in breadth.  
The side walls are about 20 feet high  
and three feet thick, and are built  
with regular sized limestone cemented  
with lime and sand mortar. The  
structure does not seem old. A  
small grave yard lies here much  
in use.

Baherelly old Castle stands in  
the townland of Baherelly West,  
and about half a furlong West  
of the old Church. It is placed  
on an eminence, is about 60 feet  
high, and 20 ft. wide. It is square,  
in good preservation, and re-  
tains its roof still.

An old Castle called Black Castle  
stood in Baherelly East townland.  
It is now razed to the ground.

14/10/17/27(XII)



In Fitzgerald's history of Limerick  
vol: I. p. 289, Cahirelly is described  
thus;

"Cahirelly, to the S. E. of Cudden-  
"beg. is a vicarage \* \* \* There is no  
"church or glebe-house in this parish,  
"but the walls of an old church are  
"to be seen, which is said to have been  
"built by St. Silbe or Silbens, so early  
"as the date of St. Patrick; the stone  
"with which it is constructed is similar  
"to that with which the Cathedral  
"of Emly was built. It contains many  
"tombs belonging to families now un-  
"known, with inscriptions which are  
"scarcely legible. In this parish are  
"two Castles; <sup>1\*</sup> one in the eastern part  
"is much dilapidated but the other <sup>2\*</sup>  
"founded by the Hyndes family, and

---

notes on this passage from Fitzgerald.

1\*. Black Castle above spoken of.

2\* Cahirelly Castle also noticed  
above.

348  
(201)  
v. 7

"situated in the West of the  
"parish, has been lately hand-  
"somely fitted up."

Fitzgerald in the volume above  
referred to, p. 284, note speaking  
of circumstances relative to  
William Burke of Dromkeen, and  
MacKeogh of Blonkeen, now called  
Rivers, who was this William's  
Father-in-law, asserts that  
in the time of Cromwell, there  
was not a gentleman living  
from Ballynaguard to O'Brien's  
Bridge, but a Bowrke, except  
Hynes of Cahireilly, and Blanchy,  
of Ballyvorneen.

Situated in the N. end of  
Ballybricken South townland,  
are the ruins of an old Castle,  
commonly called in the language  
of the people, old Court. H

14/0/17/27(xiii)

stands in a cultivated field and is a square structure, measuring 16 feet in the clear. The walls are 50 feet high and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick. There are four stories in it; the floor next over the ground one is arched: locality is low ground.

We find Ballybricken castle mentioned in Fitzgerald's history now often referred to, but placed in the parish of Luddenbeg. This work, (Vol. I. p. 289.) speaking of the Castle of Luddenmore in this last mentioned parish, informs us that; "in this Castle lived James Gold, who died September 6<sup>th</sup> 1600, and who was seized of the famous Dominican Convent in Limerick, and also of the Castle, town and lands of

"Corbally, as is found by the  
"inquisition taken August 23<sup>d</sup> 1623."

In a note (ibid:), we are told,  
"The above J. Lydd was married  
"to Thomasin, daughter of Sir  
"Thomas Browne of Hospital,  
"and widow of Alexander  
"Fitton of Knockaney in this  
"County Esq<sup>r</sup>; by whom he  
"had Mary, who was married  
"to Colonel Sir George Ingoldshy,  
"by which alliance, he got the  
"lands of Corbally. To Colonel  
"Ingoldshy also was granted  
"Ballybricken Castle situated  
"in the parish of Luddinbeg  
"together with a very large  
"tract of land around it;  
"this Castle is still in good  
"repair."

14/10/27 (XIV)

We rely on the authority of the Name book which places Ballybricken Court in Caherelly parish. The Name book of Ludden parish has no townland called Ballybricken among those set down in it. Inch Saint Lawrence parish Name book mentions Ballybricken E. and W.; but we find no Castle ruins remarked as lying in either of them.

A stone called Clocháiríáin, which measures 5 feet in height and 3 feet in diameter, stands erect in a green field <sup>near</sup> the Centre of the townland of Priarstown, and a few yards to the West of Shanvokey, Mí an Bacadh.

This parish was traversed by Mr. A. Curry and his notes put into the present form by Mr. J. O'Kane. J.O.

**END**

**14 D 17/28**

**O'Connor, Thomas**

**Notes, relating to the history, topography, religious traditions and antiquities of the parishes of Ludden, Rochestown, Fedamore, Ballycahaan (Ballycahane), Killannahan (Killonahan), Knocknagaul, Crecora, Kilpeacon, Drumkeen (Dromkeen) and Inch St. Lawrence, Co. Limerick, with particular reference to their early churches, forts, graveyards, holy wells and castles.**

**1840**

**25p.**

**23 cm**





# Ludden parish.

*Situation,* This parish is situated in the barony, of Blanwilliam, and is bounded on the East by the parishes of Inch St. Laurence and Caherconlish; on the North, by Carrigparson, and Cahernarry; on the West, by the latter and on the South, by Rochestown and Caherelly..

*Name,* The name of this parish, is pronounced *Imdm* in Irish, which signifies

The old Church of this parish stands in ruins near the centre of the townland of Luddenbeg. The East-gable, and joined to it 32 feet of the South sidewall and 28 feet of the North one, yet remain.

The West gable, and the remainder of the sidewalls have been razed to the ground. The breadth of the ruin is 24 feet. On the East gable is a window, which retains no peculiar features inside and on the outside it has two points, <sup>at top,</sup> 9 feet from the ground, 4 feet high, and 1/2 foot broad. The divided spaces at top measure 7 1/2 inches in breadth. The walls are about 10 feet high, and 4 feet thick, and are built with large and small stones intermixed, and cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is here a large grassy yard much in use. Locality is level ground.

Fitzgerald in his history of Limerick (vol. I. p. 289), already so often referred to, gives us the following

description relative to this parish.  
He says; "Suddenbeg & W. of Inch  
"St. Lawrence + + + In this parish  
"are the walls of an old. abbey.  
"The order of the monks to which  
"it belonged is now unknown. On  
"the South and North walls of this  
"Church, is a rude figure of our  
"Saviour on the cross in alto relievo,  
"and a little to the South stood  
"the strong castle of Suddenmore  
"situated at the foot of Knockroe;  
"in this Castle, lived James Gould &c"  
See the rest at Ballybricken Castle  
above spoken of.

In a note (ibid.) the above writer  
adds; - "Mons. Alemand in his  
"Monastical History of Ireland  
"gives the following account of  
"this abbey. "There was a knight  
"(says Mathew Paris) Called Orwin,  
"of Irish birth, who having served  
"King Stephen in his wars, got licence  
"to repair to his native country to visit

"his friends, and when he came  
"into Ireland, hearing the name  
"of St. Patrick's Purgatory, it came  
"into his mind to visit the same.  
"Being in the Cave and concavities  
"under ground he saw strange sights,  
"and making report thereof to King  
"Stephen, he obtained licence hence-  
"forth to lead a solitary life;  
"he obtained also of King Stephen  
"a piece of a parcel of ground  
"in Ireland to build a monastery  
"called Sudden, an abbey of  
"White Monks, where Gervasius  
"became the first abbot, and  
"where Gilbert, a monk, trained  
"up Owen in the order thereof."

Kyle in Irish Gill which signifies  
in the common acceptance of the  
word, among the people, a burial  
place, is the name of a spot  
of ground situated in the North  
part of the townland of Milcoolin, <sup>as in</sup>  
of a circular form and measuring <sup>N. Book</sup>  
as is noted in the Parish Name Book,  
about 1 Chain in diameter. It  
is covered with green sod, and does  
not rise much above the sur-  
-face of the ground about it. It  
was used about 50 or 60 years since,  
-as a place of interment, and  
then only for children. The name  
of the townland is pronounced in  
Irish Gill Chullín, and ought to be  
Anglicised Milcullen.

Traversed by Mr. A. Curry;  
notes arranged by Mr.  
J. O'Connor,

208  
14/12/28 (m)

187  
210

# Inch St. Lawrence Parish.

*Situation,* This parish is situated in the barony of Clanwilliam, and is bounded on the East, by the parish of Caherconlish; on the North, by Ludden; on the West, by part of the latter, and Caherelly; and on the South, by Caherelly, and Ballybrood.

*Name,* The name of this parish is pronounced <sup>\*</sup>myr San' labrip in Irish, and signifies the island of Saint Lawrence.

gn?  
\* report  
pro  
direct  
i.e.  
Dysart.

Fitzgeralds  
writes the  
name  
Abert Lawrence  
see below.

Of the old Church of this parish, there remains only, a small portion of a wall, 6 feet high, 6 feet long, and 5 1/2 feet thick, which, it appears, belonged to one



of the gable, and is built with large stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. This bit of a wall stands in the centre of an old graveyard, in the South side of which stands the parish Chapel, situated in Inch St. Laurence North townland, and near the middle of the South boundary; <sup>to</sup> on North side of the road from Broom to Caherconlish. In the West side of the graveyard, is St. Laurence's well, with a stone flag over it, and a large ash tree growing near it. A patron used to be held here on the 10<sup>th</sup> of August St. Laurence's day, till about 30 years since. This day is still kept as a holiday in the parish. The well is frequented on Saturdays. The locality is high ground lying between hills. The graveyard is an extensive one.

14/12/17/28(11)



Situated in the N.W. extremity of the townland of Inch St Laurence North, at the East boundary of the same and East of the road from Limerick to Caherconlish was Greenan Castle (Gpranan) of which there is nothing to be seen at present. It stood on a small hill, which, as is remarked in the Name book, is about 5 chains in diameter and 50 feet high from the level of the road.

Fitzgerald in his history vol. 1. p. 288, so often above referred to, says; "Isert Laurence is in  
"in the diocese of Emly, six miles  
"South East from Limerick, and  
"contains 507 acres. In this parish  
"is a burying place walled  
"in, within which is the parish  
"Chapel. There are also

"ruins of an old church, and  
 "in the midst of the graves a  
 "deep well, the water of which  
 "is supposed to be a specific for  
 "disorders in the bowels. Near  
 "this well is a spa, which is said  
 "to be equally available for liver  
 "or scorbutic affections. On a  
 "hill \*adjoining the Church-yard,  
 "stands the ruined Castle of  
 "Grenane which belonged formerly  
 "to the family of the Murans,  
 "and beyond the castle on an  
 "eminence called Igeahard or  
 "the High Bush, is an ancient  
 "rath."

\* 1/2 mile from it.

The first of the 2 wells mention-  
 -ed here, is St. Laurence's of which  
 we have spoken above; the second  
 is Spaw well, which is said in the  
 Name book to be situated in the  
 N. W. corner of Post South townland  
 and Inch St. Laurence, lying to the

14/12/17/28(5)

South side of the road from  
Croom to Bakerconlish. At  
descriptive remarks it is said  
this well is about 3 feet in  
diameter and covered by a  
small house about .5 feet  
high; its water is esteemed  
good which proceeds from  
iron.

Situated in the centre of the  
townland of Knockroe Mason,  
was a building formerly called  
a Court. The name Shanecourt  
(Sean cúirt i.e. Old Court) is still  
retained and applied not only to  
the site of the edifice but to the  
whole summit of the hill on  
which it stood. A protuberance  
in the earth, probably formed by  
the rubbish produced from the  
ruins, and which is now covered  
with grass, indicates the spot

occupied by this old mansion.

215)

362

The summit of the hill is  
said in the same book to  
be  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile in diameter.

The above parish was traversed by Mr.  
St. Barry; notes arranged by Mr.

J. O'Garra. Donegal.

## Rocestown parish.

This parish is situated in the  
barony of Clanwilliam, and is  
bounded on the East, by the  
parish of Caherelly; on the North,  
by Ludden and Cahernary; on  
the West, by Feddamore, and  
Cahervally; and on the South,  
by Caherconey.

Name. The name of this parish  
is pronounced *bale* in *Ross* Irish  
which signifies the bally or town of  
Roche, which latter is a family name.  
It is not therefore of Ecclesiasti-  
cal origin.

14/D/17/28 (vi)

The old church of this parish was situated in the N. corner of Rochestown townland. The burial ground belonging to it is still in use. The walls of the church were razed to the ground. The locality is a small valley. The burial place is in a green field and is enclosed with a wall.

About 10 chains East of this place is a well called Tobap in Irish, which signifies Spring well i.e. Fons gelidus. It is said to have been frequented as a holy well, and that its waters have proved effectual in curing several diseases. Persons were prohibited from visiting it about 1830 by John Croker Esq., and it is at present very much injured by cattle.

Fitzgerald in his history  
of Limerick vol I. p. 291,  
gives us the following account  
of Rochestown. He says:-  
"Rochestown, or Ballywilliam,  
"standing west of Luddenbeg,  
"is a vicarage in the diocese  
"of Emly, \* \* \* but having no  
"Church or glebe house, ac-  
"cording to the Ecclesiastical  
"Report, this benefice is of very  
"small value, and has been aug-  
"mented by the trustees of  
"Primate Baulter's fund;  
"it contains a burying place  
"and walls of an old Church,  
"which according to Archdall  
"was an house for Dominican  
"friars."

Traversed by Mr. A. Barry;  
notes arranged by Mr. J. O'Connor.

Ed 14/10/17/28 (in)



# Feddamore Parish.

Situation,

This parish is situated in the barony of Blannwilliam, and is bounded on the East, by the parish of Rochestown; on the North, by Cahervally; on the South, by a portion of Cahervally, and on the West, by Feddamore in the barony of Small County.

Name,

The name of this parish is pronounced *fiadamam* in Irish, which signifies <sup>qu?</sup> <sup>fiad</sup> <sup>damam</sup> the wood of Damar.

In this parish we find the ruins of Rochestown old Church situated in the North East end of the townland of Rochestown, to the North of the road from Caherconlish to Feddamore.



The original length of this building was 43 feet, and the breadth was 17 feet. Only small portions of the side walls, 6 feet in height remain at present, which are covered with ivy, and have no architectural features. There is here a large grave yard not much in use.

About 300 yards N. East of this ruin, is Rockstown Castle, standing on a limestone rock, about 3 or 4 chains in diameter, as remarked in the Name book. The walls are perfect to the height of, about 50 feet. It was 4 stories high, and measures 26 feet by 24 ft on the inside.

Fitzgerald in his history of Limerick, vol. I. p. 297, tells us that - "Williamstown Castle is said to have been built by one of the Bourkes together with that on the

12/2/17/28 (viii)

"Site of which the house of Bally-  
"naguard now stands.

"Adjoining the Demesne of  
"Ballynaguard, is Rockstown  
"Castle, situated to the West of  
"the public road from Limerick to  
"Cork; and South of the Castle  
"are the very handsome residence  
"of James Barry Esq., and  
"the ruins of Rockstown Church."

There is a townland called  
Williamstown in this parish, but  
it is not remarked in the Name-  
book that any old Castle is  
seen there now.

Ballynaguard is a townland  
in this parish, constituting  
part of the Demesne of Geo.  
Croker Esq.

22<sup>3</sup> 298

Sty. Gerald's account of the parish  
of Edamore, history of Limerick  
vol. 1. p. 296.

" In this parish is Ballynaguard,  
" the fine seat of Edward Croker  
" Esqr. \* \* \* \* \*

" The house was built by the late  
" Croker nearly on the site  
" of an old Castle, \* \* \* \* \*

" Within view of the house is Williamstown  
" Castle, a plain square build-  
" ing destitute of outworks or forti-  
" fications, which is generally the  
" Case with most similar structures  
" in this County. They are usually  
" erected on bold rocky hills, or  
" on some dry spot in marshy  
" grounds and surrounded with a  
" morass, which renders them al-  
" most inaccessible. Near Bally

Sty. Gerald describes Edamore parish under Small County  
(Barony). The Namebock places the parish of Edamore  
in which Ballynaguard townland is situated in the Barony of  
Glennwilliam

14/17/28 (11)

"na guard is the hill of Knock-  
"hay, which appears to have  
"been very strongly fortified,  
"as on it are still to be seen the  
"remains of square and round  
"buildings, encircled in the  
"usual manner by a deep  
"but dry fosse; and around  
"the entire hill is a strong  
"rampart of earth and stone.  
"A quantity of human bones  
"have been dug up here and  
"some remains of iron instru-  
(p. 297) "ments. Between the west end  
"of this hill, and Bahiravahalla,  
"is a very deep morass,  
"in which is situated a large  
"Rath;—

270  
(225)

## Teddamore Parish.

Situation,

This parish is situated  
in the barony of Small County,  
and is bounded on the

Name, See Teddamore parish  
just now described.

### Old Churches.

No old church ruins are  
existing in Teddamore townland;  
a Protestant Church built in 1740  
stands in it, with a burial ground  
lying at it, which seems to be  
older than the above period.  
A holy well called St. John's  
is situated here.

14/17/28(x)

27/87  
(226)

An old Church, of which only the foundation is now to be seen, stood in Hanningstown townland. It was situated in the North side of a graveyard which yet remains here, and measured 38 feet by 16 ft. The foundation of the walls appears  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot over the surface of the ground.

Partial  
-detailed  
-account  
of the  
place  
see p.

(927) 872

In Smith's Miscellaneous Limerick  
papers (MS. R. I. A.)

(Annals)

(From Ware)

we find the following reference to  
the town of Fanning's : —

" Sir William Pelham being sworn  
" L. J. on the 11<sup>th</sup> of October 1597, the  
" Earl of Ormond was appointed Govern-  
" or of Munster, and Sir Warham  
" St. Ledger was made Provost Mar-  
" shal under him. The Lord Justice  
" soon after set out for this province,  
" and passing through Kilkenny and  
" Cashel he arrived at Limerick  
" where he was met about a mile  
" from the City by Sir Nicholas Mal-  
" ley, and sundry other Captains  
" and gentlemen, who fired a  
" volley of shot in honour of his  
" arrival, and so brought him



"to the town, where the Mayor very  
"dutifully, received him, and pre-  
"sented him with a thousand well-  
"weaponed and appointed men  
"of the City. The next day he  
"went to a town named Fanning's,  
"where Walley, presented his Lord-  
"ship with a letter which he re-  
"ceived from Wlick Bourke, which  
"had been wrote by Doctor Saunders  
"to Bourke, to persuade him to join  
"in rebellion, against the English.  
"And to this place came the  
"Countess of Desmond with  
"letters of excuse from the  
"Earl for not having attended  
"the Lord Justice. From hence the  
"Earl of Armond was sent to  
"him by the Lord Justice and  
"Council, requiring him to abandon  
"the Spaniards, to deliver up them  
"and Dr Saunders, to put Askeaton

"or Carrigfoil into the Queen's hands 374  
 "and to joyn his forces with those  
 "of the Queen to prosecute the  
 "war against his brethren and  
 "other traitors, and that if he  
 "agreed to comply with these  
 "conditions he should be received  
 "into favour, other ways he should  
 "be openly proclaimed a traitor.  
 "But he returned a trifling answer  
 "by a letter dated at Lough Oct.  
 "30<sup>th</sup> 1579, requiring restitution  
 "for old wrongs and injuries, and  
 "insisting that he was a good  
 "Subject, tho' he did not comply  
 "with the Lord Justice's conditions.  
 "During this negotiation the  
 "L. Justice removed to Broome  
 "where he expected the return  
 "of the Earl of Armonde &c

## Abbey ruins.

In Priarstown North town land  
are the ruins of an Abbey,  
at which there was formerly  
a burying place, which  
has in latter times fallen into  
disuse.

Fitzgerald in his history vol: 1.  
p. 291, speaking of the ruins  
of a Priory called Baile na-  
m-brattwarkey or little Priarstown,  
says it was so called to dis-  
tinguish it from Priarstown  
in the parish of Fedamore,  
and (ibid: p. 299), he says:-

"In the northern part of the  
"parish" (i.e. of Fedamore) "is Priar-  
"town, the old residence of the  
"Bunt family, \* \* \*. In its  
"neighbourhood are the fine  
"remains of an ancient abbey.  
" "embosomed high in tufted  
" "trees:" founder not known.  
"On the summit of friarstown  
"hill, looking a little to the  
"W. is a large Dun or fort, and  
"on the E. side, the walls of  
"a handsome abbey, no mention  
"of which is made in any of our  
"Monasticon's."

We are told in the work just cited (ibid:) that - "About a mile S. W. of Hedamore is Bloch-na-Monach or Monk's Stone, where are the remains of some ancient buildings, but of their date or founder we have no trace."

Blochnamanagh, Cloí na manach, that is Monk's Stone or Stone of the Monks, i.e. lapis Monachorum, is the name of a townland in this parish, in which however no old buildings are noted in the Name book, as being situated.

There was a burial ground in Kilkashin townland, from which it derived its name, being pronounced all Càrpeín in Irish. The place still lies untouched, being

28378

situated in the centre of the town-  
-land, and of small extent. It is  
-at present falling into disuse, no one  
-having been in latter times in-  
-terred in it. A large ash tree  
-stands at the west side of  
this spot.

### Old Castles

The old Castle of Fanningstown,  
situated in the townland of that name,  
has fallen nearly into utter ruin. It  
measured about 56 feet by 28 feet.  
Only fragments of the walls about  
6 feet in height remain up.

The old Castle of Kool stands in  
ruins in a townland of that name. Only  
part of the walls remains; the South  
wall is 22 feet high and the North  
one 10 feet.

In Gough's Camden (vol. 2. p. 2.)  
it is read that, "Scule and Rockstown  
"Castles are in ruins (I)

"note.

(i) Wilson 358. Farrar 434. 455. 14/3/17/28 (xiv)

379.  
(233)  
Shule Castle is noted in  
Fitzgerald's history (vol: I. p. 315)  
above referred to, as being ob-  
servable on the North side  
from Knockfennel.

---

### Ports

Cashelmangan (Cairiol Manzan) is  
a fort situated in the townland of  
Bogha dalooty, at its east boundary.  
There are 5 forts in Ballyea townland,  
one of which is called *patna zpeine*,  
which signifies the Path of the Sun,  
i.e. Arx Solis. <sup>see soli (from column)</sup> There is a Spring  
well called *cobap patna zpeine*  
that is, the well of the path &c. - i.e.  
<sup>see soli (from column)</sup>  
Fons arcis solis.

---

### Wells

St John's well above mentioned  
- and the one here noted.

Traversed by Mr. A. Curry; notes  
arranged by Mr. O'Connor.



## Remarkable Stones.

235

380

In the lands of Friarstown North townland is to be seen a large stone, 7 feet high, 5 feet broad and 1 foot thick, which was found, supported by small stones, set on the edges, which being removed, human bones of an extraordinary size were found underneath the monument.

In Ballyea townland above mentioned, is a very remarkable stone called geaplin bán, that is, white horse, i.e. equus albus, which is 7 feet high 4 feet broad and 1 foot thick, being nearly perpendicular.

"His discovery is a beautiful specimen of the nidus equæ, and ought to be communicated to the Zoological Society."

The "Liber Regalis Visitationis" mentions Offedamore as a "Rectoria impropriata" situated in the deanery of Limerick.

14/5/17/28(4)

## Ballycahan Parish.

*Situation.* This parish is situated in the baronies of Small County and Public'Brien, and is bounded on the North, by the parishes of Kilpeacon and Cneecora; on the South, by Manister; on the East, by Reddamore; and on the West, by

*Name.* The name of this parish in Irish is *baleicáhan* which signifies the bally or town of O'Callahan, and is not of ecclesiastical origin.

No old Church ruins exist here; the present parish Church was built in 1830, and it is said the walls of an old Church that stood in the grave yard, were pulled down to supply materials for its erection. The grave yard looks old, though perhaps not grave, is but small in extent, and not much in use. Locality is level ground in Ballycahan Upper Townland.

237  
882

The old Castle of Ballycanaan stands in ruins about a furlong West of this place, and measures 27 feet by 18 feet. It was 3 stories high. The floor next over the ground one, is arched beneath. A square tower on N. West corner, rises a height of 12 feet above the side wall which is 40 feet high. The walls are 4 feet thick.

The "Liber Regalis Visitationis" says  
 { "Rector Robertus Rayner. &  
 "Philippus Jenkins Curatus"

Ballycane is placed in the deanery of Adare.

## Kilpeacon Parish.

Situation,

This parish is situated in the baronies of Small County and Pubble Brien, and is bounded on the

Ballycane  
 Rector, non residents  
 cur. residents.

238 ~

same, The name of this parish is pronounced Cill beacain in Irish, and signifies the Church of S. Beacan.

There are no ruins of an old Church here. The Protestant Church stands in a graveyard, much in use, and is not apparently of very modern erection. Locality is level-ground.

Fitzgerald in his history of Limerick (vol: I. p. 300) gives us the following account of Kilpeacon, saying,

"St Kilpeacon is a very fine Church  
"ornamented with a handsome tower

\* \* \* \* \*

"Within the Church is a fine marble  
"monument to the memory of Sir  
"William King, Knt., with a long Latin  
"inscription. (p. 301)

(239)

RIA

14/10/17/28 (xiii)

"The castle which was lately pulled  
 "down by the present proprietor,  
 "stood near the Church, and  
 "adjoining the Castle was the fine  
 "old mansion of Sir William King.

x x x x x x x x x x (p.302)

"Edward Villiers Esq., the present  
 "proprietor has built a noble man-  
 "sion near the site of the old house.  
 "In its vicinity is a place called  
 "Bawnachumtha or the Camp-  
 "field in which are some raths  
 "and Circular fortifications.⊗  
 "On the Summit of Green-hill  
 "in this parish, is a very large  
 "Rath or Dun, about 350 feet  
 "in Circumference, and from 15

" Note.

⊗ In the summer of 1821, a peasant  
 "whilst trenching potatoes on the lands  
 "of Kilpeacon, found a golden crown in the  
 "form of a large oyster shell. It weigh-  
 "ed 5½ ounces, and was sold to a  
 "goldsmith in Dublin by Mr. Villiers  
 "for sixteen pounds sterling, which  
 "he gave to the poor man."

285  
(241)

"to 20 feet high, while on the flat  
"ground, are many of that descrip-  
"tion, denominated a *Lios*, or  
"fortification of the second sort,  
"which is formed by the earth being  
"thrown up from the surrounding  
"trench. They are all within  
"call of each other, and it is con-  
"jectured that a chain of  
"these fortifications was carried  
"on to Limerick, which was the  
"principal station of the Danes  
"from the ninth to the eleventh  
"Century. The signal given  
"from Limerick could be easily  
"seen at those elevated points,  
"and from thence conveyed  
"to others more distant."

for  
Barrington  
- 241 -

14/10/28 (241)



Saint Patrick's well is situated in the townland of Kilpeacon, and is frequented as a holy well in the present times.

The "Liber Regalis Visitationis" has the following words respecting Kilheacon.

Kilheacon residents.	{	Rector Georgius Allen
		Prebendarius Curatus Philippus
		Jenkins

Kilheacon is placed in the Deanery of Limerick.

### Crecora parish.

*Situation.* This parish is situated in the barony of Pubble Brien and County of the City of Limerick, and is bounded on the

3 p. 1  
243

Name,

The name of this parish is pronounced *crab cōtā* in Irish, which signifies, the bush of the sign or token, according to the people.

About 300 yards to the North East of Creora old Church ruins, is shown a spot, where the people say, a white thorn bush grew, which was called by the above Irish name, and from which the parish took its denomination.

Creora old Church ruins are situated in the Glebe of Creora, and consist of the west-gable and twelve feet in length of the sidewalls joined thereto. Even the foundation of the remainder of the building is not traceable. The breadth inside at the gable that is standing is 24 feet: the length

14/6/57/28(XIX)

of the whole structure in its original state is not ascertainable. The side walls are 11 feet high, and 4 feet thick. The materials of the building, are large field-limestones (not quarry ones), and cement of lime and sand mortar. There is a large grave yard much in use. Locality is the summit of a hill.

The "Liber Regalis Visitationis" gives the following account of Bre-corah as a rectory, and which it places in the deanery of Limerick.

Bre-corah { Rectoria pertinet ad Collegium  
Vicarium Vicarius ibi n<sup>o</sup> ff<sup>r</sup>anciscus  
Manneringe p<sup>r</sup>ner Ideo deprivatus  
et fructus sequestrati.

In old Castle stands in ruins  
in the South of the townland  
of Ballinveala in this parish.  
It is placed on high ground,  
and is of an oblong form, measuring  
26 1/2 by 14 feet outside. It is 4 stories  
high, and the walls are 50 feet  
in height and 4 feet thick. Joined  
to this, at the west side, stood a  
building, which was commonly  
called <sup>a</sup> Court, the groin stones  
of which are seen projecting  
out of the walls of the tower  
on both sides, being the  
only remnant belonging to  
it that is now visible.

The antiquities in this parish  
were examined by Mr.  
A. Curry; notes arranged  
in the present form by  
Mr. J. O'Connor.

Lod 14/10/7/28 (XL)

# Killannahan Parish.

*Situation;* This parish is situated in the baronies of Boshma and Pubble Brien, and is bounded on the North by the parish of Kilkeedy; on the South, by Lroom parish; on the East, by Killeenoughty, and Breckora parishes; and on the West, by Adare parish.

*Name;* The name of this parish is pronounced all <sup>re. ed. on con.</sup> anacan, which signifies the Church of Saint Anchu. The life of a S. Anchu is given in A. D. G. I. at 8<sup>th</sup> February.

Killannahan old Church stood in ruins in the glebe of Killannahan in the south part of the parish in the barony of Pubble Brien. The only part of it that

now remains, is a portion of the North Side wall, at the western end, measuring 9 feet in length and the same in height <sup>of 3 feet thickness.</sup> It is built with very large field limestones and cement of lime and sand mortar. There is an extensive grave yard which looks old and is not much in use. Elder, white thorn and ash trees are growing in it. The locality of this Church is high ground. About half a furlong eastward of this place, was St. Senan's well, now dried up; it was frequented as a holy well about 20 years since.



A Kyle or burial ground for children, called Cpan Cam, Crooked tree, is situated in Garryanroc townland in this parish.

Killassagh, All Lappach, Church of S. Passard, is the name of a burial ground for children, lying in the townland of Ballybrinnogue South.

Hty-gerald (vol: I. p. 346) speaking of the parish of Killaleathan, says;—"The only objects of interest in this parish are  
 "Sttyflin \* \* \* Port Etna, that  
 "(i.e. ? residence) "of Mr Peacock; and  
 "the ruins of an old Church  
 "at Kilonihan."

There is a parish of Killagh-oleghane in the South-eastern part of the County, and not in the above barony.

The same writer speaking (ibid: p. 344) of the parishes contained in the barony of Pobble Brien, enumerates Killaleathan as one of the three parishes entire lying therein.



The "Liber Regalis Visitacionis" has the following account of Killannaham.

Killannaham  
residents

{ Rectoria spectat ad Prebendam  
Sci Munchini Vicarius ejusdem  
Robertus Long minister legens  
residents valor 5<sup>ll</sup>

Antiquities examined by Mr. A. Barry, Esq.

Knocknagaul Parish.

Situation, Knocknagaul parish is situated in the barony of Pubble Brien and the County of the City of Limerick, and is bounded on the North, by Mungrett and Saint Nicholas's parishes; on the South, by Kilpeacon parish; on the East, by Caheravalla and Fiddamore parishes; and on the West, by Crecora parish.

Name,

The name of this parish is pronounced Enoc na n-gall in Irish which signifies, the hill of the foreigners, i.e. collis alienigenarum which, though now a parish name is not of ecclesiastical origin.

The ruins of the old church of this parish are situated in the East of the Townland of Glebe of Lemonfield. Only 10 feet in length of the South wall, and 30 feet of the North one remain.\* It had a nave and Choir, but the middle gable has been entirely destroyed. Materials of the building, are large lime stones (not quarry ones), and cement of lime and sand mortar. The grave yard here is large, and has but a few graves. It has no wall enclosing it, and is covered

\* these portions are  
8 feet high and 3  
feet thick.

295  
(257)

over its surface with briars, elder,  
-and white thorn.

Ballyclogh House, the residence  
of Edmund Morony Esq., is  
built on the site of a castle, part  
of the walls of which, being about  
8 feet thick, remains quite perfect  
in the North end of the house.

A cashel or fort built of stone,  
in Irish, carral, is situated in S. of  
the townland of Ballyclogh.

Fitzgerald (vol: I. p. 344) notes  
Knocknegaul parish as being  
partly contained in Pobble Brien  
barony.

The Antiquities of this parish  
were examined by Mr. A. Curry;  
notes arranged by Mr. J. O'Connor  
Jod

## Drumkeen Parish.

*Situation.* This parish is situated in the barony of ~~Bl~~anwilliam; and is bounded on the East, North, and South, by the parish of Grean; and on the West, by that of Cahercoulsh.

*Name.* The name of this parish, is pronounced Oprom Caom in Irish, which signifies, the pleasant or delightful ridge, is not of ecclesiastical origin.

Of the old Church of this parish, which was situated on high ground in the townland of Drumkeen, only, the East gable and 21 feet in length of the side walls now remain, which latter are 10 feet high and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick. The building was raised with regular sized stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. Its breadth

is 17 feet 3 inches. On the East gable is a quadrangular window, having the same form both inside and outside, on both which, it is 6 feet 7 inches high, and 3 feet 7 inches broad on the former and 3 feet 4 1/2 inches on the latter side. It is built with the same kind of rude stone as seen in the rest of the structure, and has at top, a\* segmental arch made of the same materials with the sides.

There is here a small graveyard, and about 20 yards to the South, stands the Protestant Church of the parish. About half a mile to the N. West, is a holy well, called in Irish, Toban an Domindis, that is, Sunday's well, situated in the townland

397  
(253)  
\* by this is meant an arch forming a small segment of a circle.

of Burnaghnaboul. It is frequented on Saturday evenings and Sunday mornings.

Fitzgerald in his history vol: I. p. 284, gives the following account respecting Dromkeen, saying:—

"In this parish was situated Drom-  
 "keen-house, the ruins of which  
 "are still to be seen, and give  
 "strong indications of its former  
 "consequence, when it was the  
 "residence of the ancient family  
 "of the Bourkes of Dromkeen.\*  
 "Opposite to Dromkeen-house  
 "are the walls of an old Church  
 "and on a tablet inserted in one  
 "of the walls, is the following in-  
 "scription.

note

\* "William Burke of Dromkeen  
 "was married in the reign of Charles

" This church was repaired in  
 " 1717 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Richard Burg  
 " Lord Bishop of Ardagh, being  
 " the burial place of the family  
 " from time immemorial. His  
 " first son was buried here in  
 " 1693."

note continued

" 1. to the daughter of MacKeogh  
 " of Blonkeen, now called Rivers, with-  
 " in three miles of Linerick, who  
 " lived in a fortified Castle, called  
 " Castle Troy on the River Shannon. Shannon<sup>?</sup>  
 " David Bourke of Ballynaguard,  
 " Bourke of Kishichurk, Grady,  
 " of Knockaney, and Grady of  
 " Rockisborough were all  
 " married to the daughters of the  
 " above MacKeogh, whose property,  
 " which set in 1748 for 6000 £ per  
 " annum, was forfeited in Cromwell's

14/12/17/28 (XXV)



400  
(256)

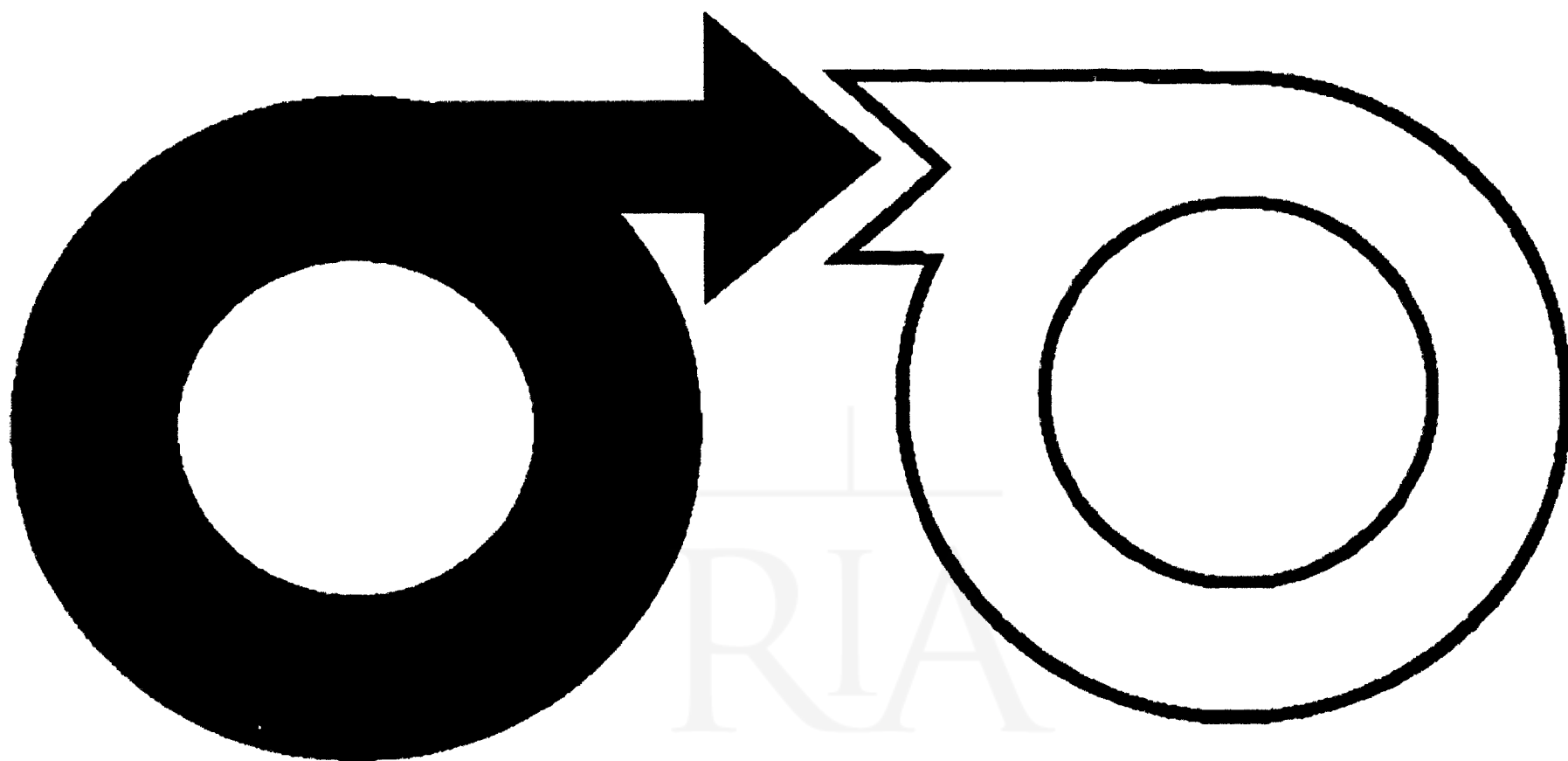
note continued

"time, for the loyalty of the  
"family, to Charles I. At that  
"time there was not a gentleman  
"living from Ballynaguard to,  
"O'Brien's Bridge, but a Bourke,  
"except Meynes of Cahireilly,  
"Castle, and Blanchy of Bally-  
"vorneen."

The antiquities of this parish  
examined by Mr. A. Curry;  
notes arranged by Mr. J.  
O'Flanagan,

J. O'Flanagan

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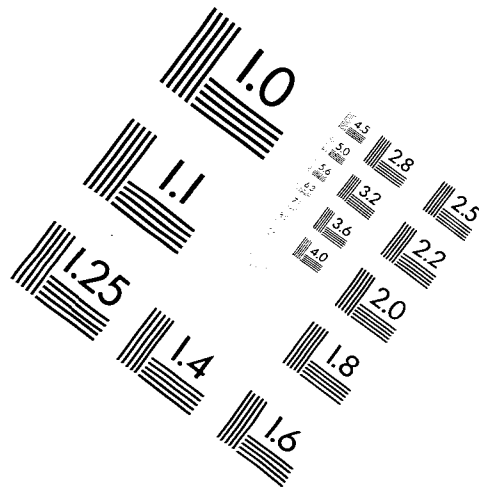
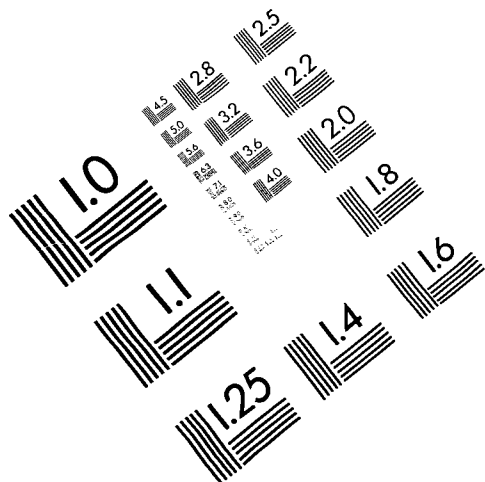
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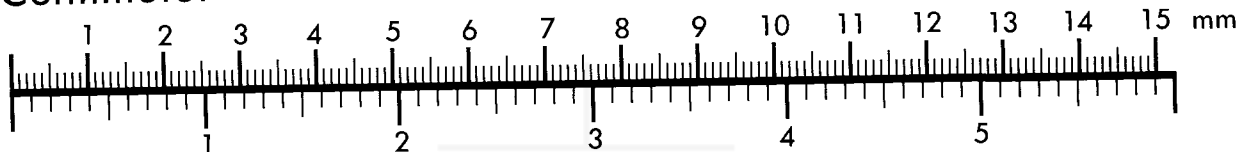
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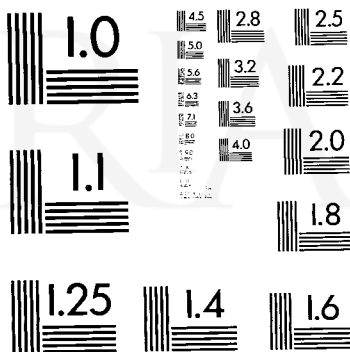
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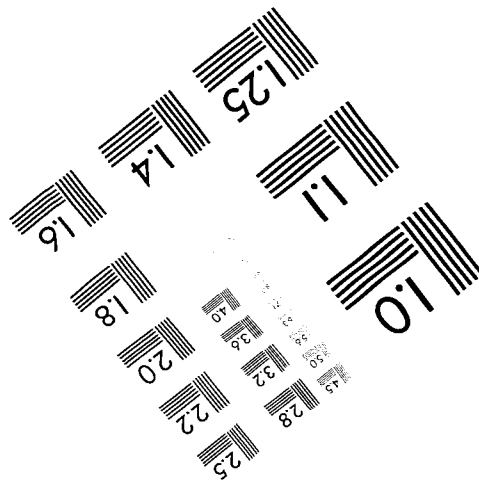
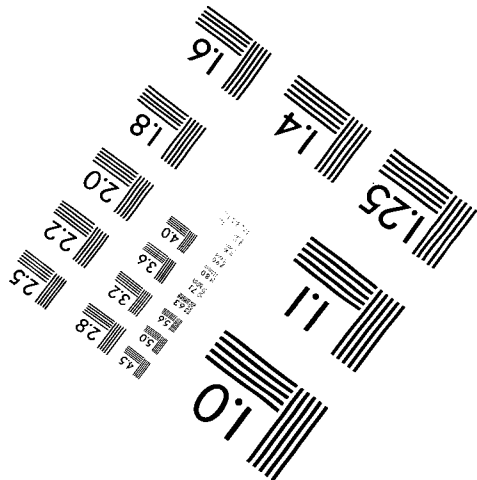


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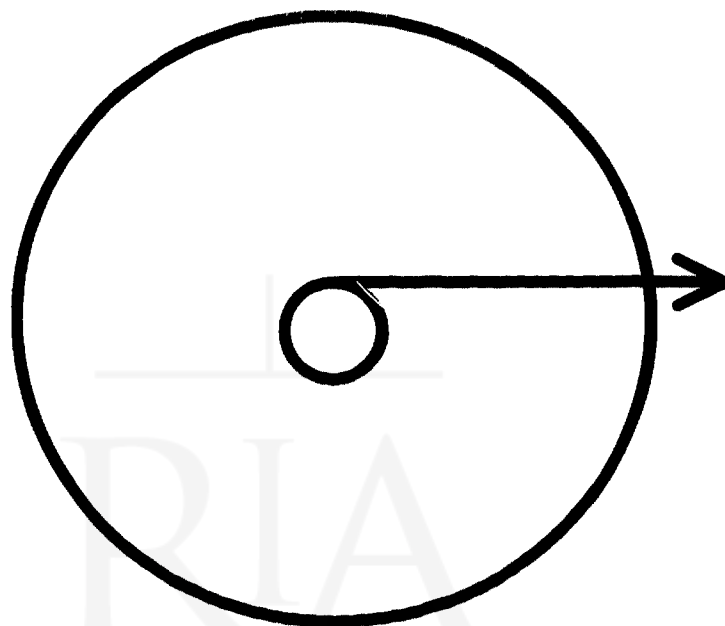
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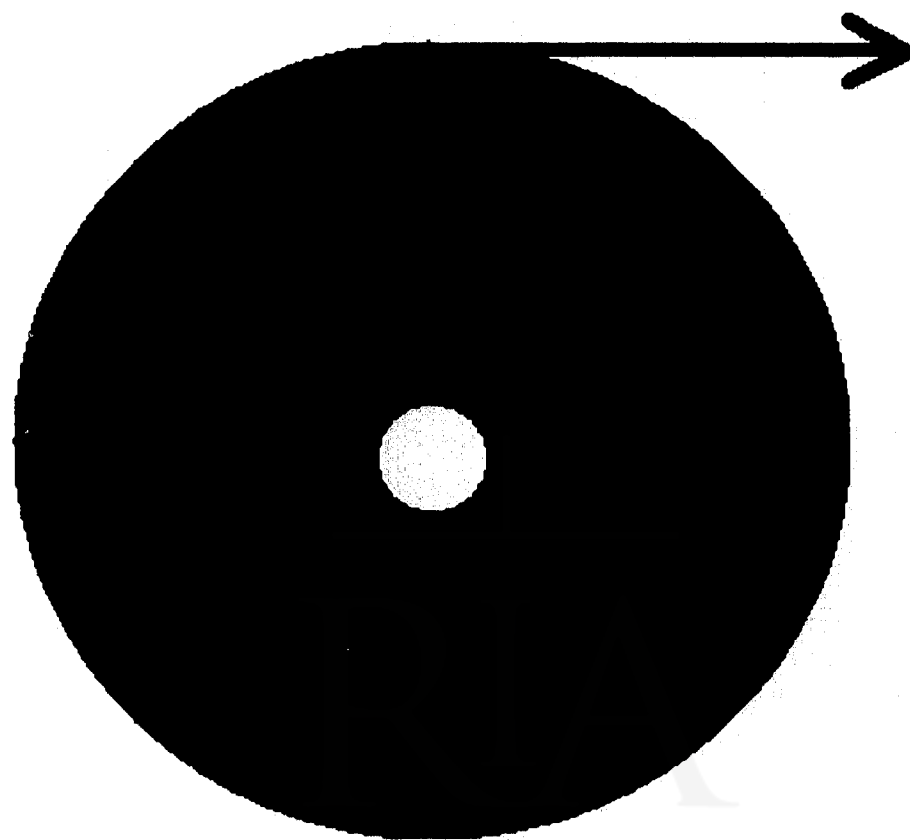
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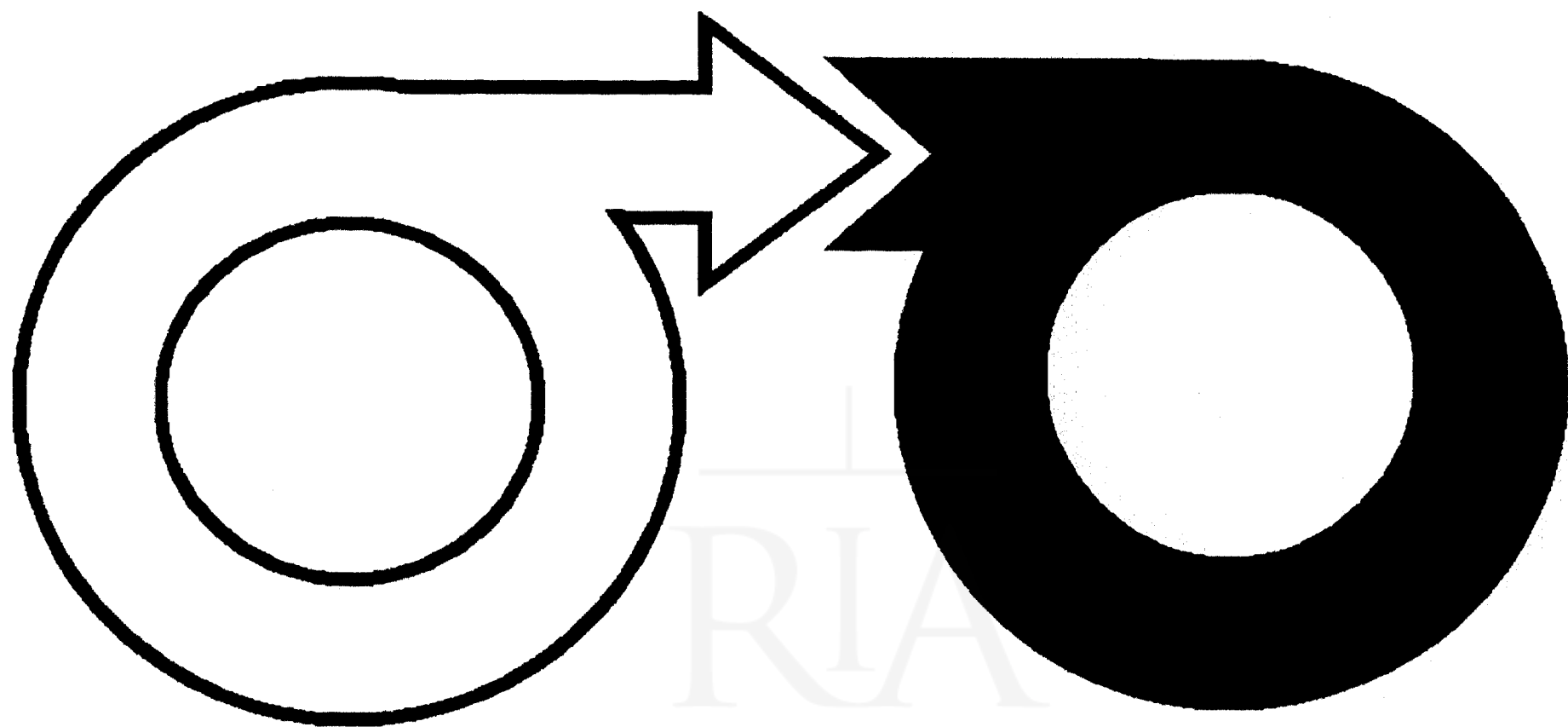
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**November 2006**

REEL N 4026

THIS REEL CONTAINS

14 D 17/29 – 14 D 21

Letters;

Limerick (Vol. 2) - Londonderry

**14 D 17**

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

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

**Assorted notes, extracts, maps and sketches relating to the history, topography and antiquities of County Limerick, with particular reference to its churches, holy wells, abbeys, forts, castles and place names.**

**ill. 1840; 255p.**

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**14 D 21**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Londonderry.**

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

**Assorted letters, extracts and maps, relating to the history, topography, genealogy and antiquities of Co. Londonderry, with particular reference to its early churches, holy wells, burial grounds, castles and the origins of their place names.**

**ill. 1834; 164p.**

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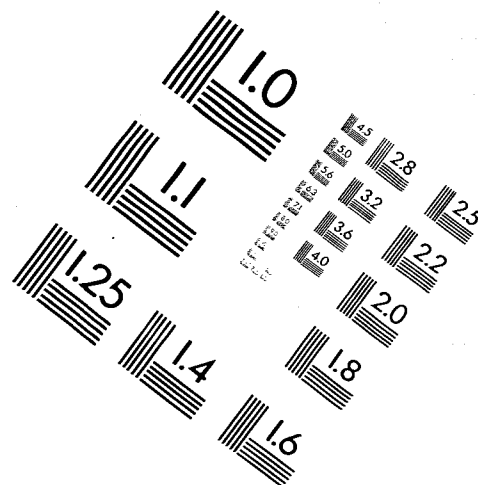
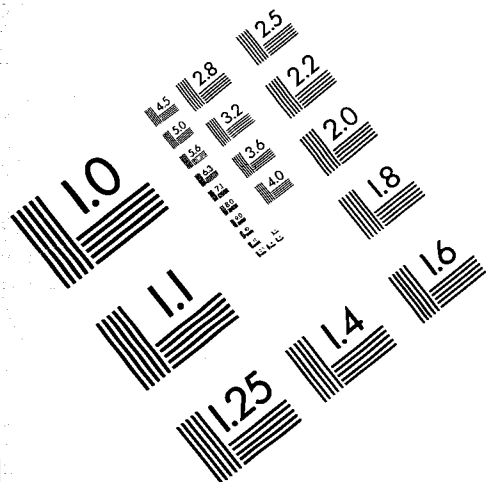
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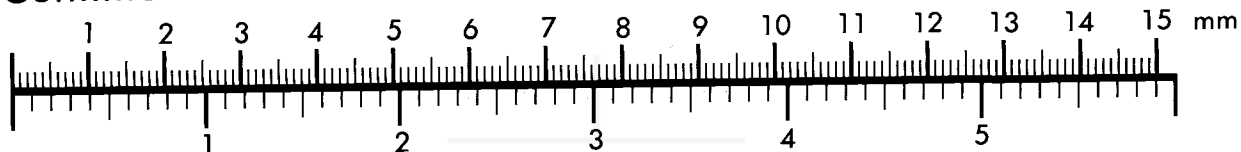
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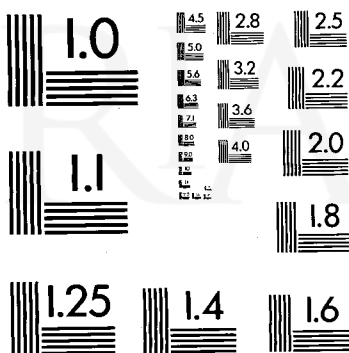
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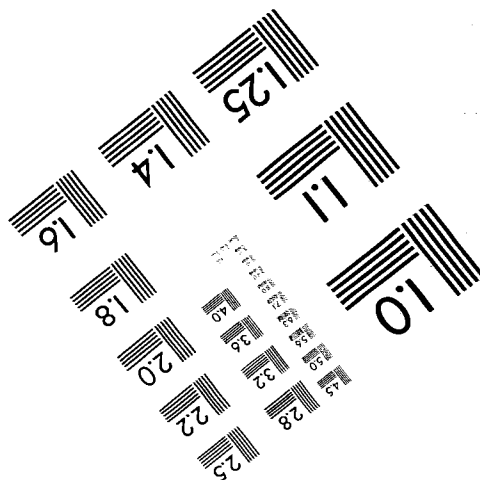
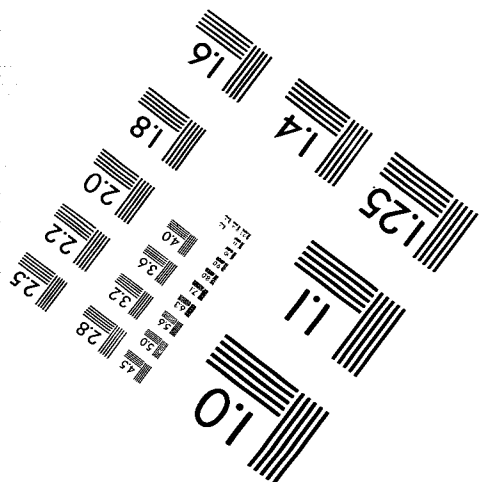


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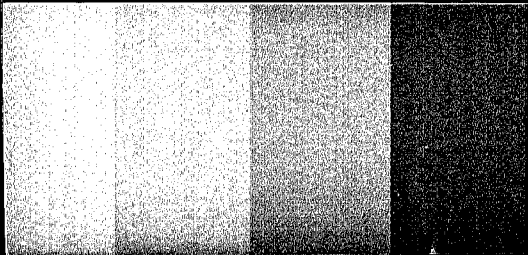
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14 D 17/29

O'Connor, Thomas

Notes, relating to the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Ballybrood, Abbingdon (Abington), Tuogh, Clonkeen and Caherconlish, with particular reference to their churches, graveyards, holy wells, castles and the origins of their place names.

16 August 1840

29p.

23 cm

Included are related extracts from Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum' and Lanigan's 'Ecclesiastical History of Ireland'.



(257) 407

Situation, Ballybrood Parish.

This parish is situated in the barony of Clanwilliam, and is bounded on the East, by the parish of Aglishcormick, on the North, by Caherconlish; on the West, by Inch St. Lawrence, and Caherelly, parishes; and on the South, by Rath-Jordan parish.

Name,

The name of this parish is pronounced baile bpuir in Irish, which signifies, the bally or town of Brood, which latter seems to be an Anglo-Norman name. It is not of ecclesiastical origin.

In the grave yard of this parish, where the Protestant Church stands, is still to be seen a small portion of the east gable of an old Church, whose foundation is not traceable. This grave yard is small and not much in use. The locality is level ground in Ballybrood townland.

14/D/17/29(1)

Fitzgerald speaks of Bally brood  
Parish, but sets forth nothing worth  
inserting here, were not the  
limits which our present object  
demands, gone beyond.

The antiquities of this parish  
were examined by Mr. A. Barry;  
notes put in order by Mr. O'Conor.

J. O'Donovan,

403  
(259)

## Caherconlish Parish.

*Situation,*

This parish is situated in the barony of Clanwilliam, and is bounded on the East, by the parishes of Lysan, Drumkeen, and Abington; on the North, by the latter parish; on the West, by Ludden and Inch St. Laurence parishes; and on the South by Ballybrood parish.

*Name,*

The name of this parish is pronounced cáah-cinn-lip in Irish which signifies the Caher of the head of the liess, and is not of ecclesiastical origin. The objects from which the name has been composed, are not known to the inhabitants of the place, and consequently are not pointed out to the topographical investigator. Both have been, probably, destroyed.

14/10/17/29(11)



1404 (260)

Cathair  
Cairns  
is mentioned  
in the chron  
of James  
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The first mention made of Cathair Cairns, in the Annals of Innisfallen  
at 1304. "A great host of North Munster by Terlagh, son of Daig Coluisthe  
"O'Brien, to attack Munster, wherein the English were more numerous, and passed  
"the Shannon eastward to the District of Oenanach upon that expedition, that the  
"Irish inhabiting them countries, and the two Bils, 4 North Munster, and Owy,  
"in the Counties of Limerick and Tipperary, and Hore grain, and Hore  
"the trimachies were brought under subjection, and gave up their hostages  
"to Terlagh; he pursued on his journey with his bands of soldiers  
"into the plains of Munster, foremost with his standards or ensigns  
"and with his colours in the midst, and their golden shields on the  
"outside, with their spears ready, and their Cavalry hindmost,  
"and in that order proceeded to Cathair Cairns, and attacked  
"the Englishmen that were in the town, and made a common  
"slaughter of them there. he demolished the Castle, and  
"burnt the town; from the Bawn or Bulwark to the other end  
"of the City, that there was no abode with the Englishmen  
"that was not entirely burnt."

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Of the old Church of Caherconlish,  
only a small portion of the East gable  
12 ft. in height, and seven feet in length  
which is and is 12 ft. in height  
of the South wall joined to it, remains  
as yet undemolished. There is a vault  
built up against these walls on the  
inside. Materials in them are regular sized  
stones, and cement of lime and sand mortar.  
The Protestant Church of the parish, occupies  
the remainder of the site of the old  
one just mentioned, where the walls  
have been pulled down towards the  
west. There is a large graveyard  
much in use.

Karkindish (Chapel of), Churches and  
Chapels of the abbey of Quinsey, Caher-  
-Kerlish, &c. are mentioned in Inquisition  
23<sup>d</sup> August, XXXIV. Elizabeth, quoted  
in Archdall's Monasticon Hib. at Dublin.



(261)

which, see in an Extract from  
the work, relative to Salington, in-  
serted at the description of the  
parish of that name, which will  
be given below.

Fitzgerald in his history of Limerick,  
vol. I. p. 285. at Cahirconlish, tells  
us that, "It is at present a large, but civil  
"not very thriving village, though it historical  
"was once a walled town, containing information (modern  
"four Castles, and an extensive col- (old)  
"lege, the site of which is called the  
"College field". The foundation of  
"this seminary, and of a strong gate-  
"way that led into the town were to  
"be seen not long since.  
"In the village is a very handsome  
"Church with a fine steeple. Within ecclesi-  
"the Church and close to the com- astical  
"munion table is a monument of histori-  
"the Gabbett family, and in the chancel cal  
"there is a monument of the monument (modern)  
"Bourke's now occupied by the Wilson Civil  
"family, the present proprietors. historical

14/10/17/29 (11)

(262)

"It is in basso relievo, and on the top  
 "is a representation of the Crucifixion,  
 "with the arms of the Bourkes be-  
 "tween the lines of the following  
 "inscription:

"Hunc tumulum Theobaldus Bourke  
 "sibi et uxori sue Mary, Brien feri-  
 "Bourke adsum sololis Carolina  
 "sanguine tincta atque Brianorum.  
 "Anno Domini, 1441

See back  
 of the  
 book  
 for the  
 original  
 drawing  
 of the  
 monument  
 and the  
 inscription  
 on the  
 original

\* \* \* \* \*

p. 286 "The globe has been beautifully,  
 "and tastefully planted by the  
 "present incumbent, the Rev. Richard  
 "Cox. \* \* \*. Near the house is  
 "the Castle of Carrigfarriolla

\* Testifies the hill of the old Castle.

"or O'Harrells Rock. The O'Dalys  
 "were its last inhabitants, but it  
 "was built by the Bowkes; and  
 "near it is a fine old fortress called  
 "cnoc a Tseanchuisleann, or  
 "the old hill of the Castle, \* \* \*  
 "Caherconlish house situated near  
 "the village, was built a few years  
 "since, by the present Major Wilson,  
 "the old family mansion having  
 "gone to decay.

\* \* \* \* \*

p. 287 "In the parish of Caher-  
 "-conlish is situated Brittas.

A note says here that the Williams family  
 claims great antiquity about Mr. Wilson was the  
 Chancellor and Chaplain to William the Conqueror. (re-  
 ference is made to "Norman Antiquities" as authority)  
 His family settled at Aston Spaldwick, Bedford  
 Sir Ralph Wilson was the first of this family  
 who came over to Ireland during the  
 troubles between Edward I. and the Earl of  
 he was the ancestor of the Major Wilson  
 whose mention is at.



Carrigoreely old Castle stands in the South West Corner of Carrigoreely townland. It is erected <sup>about a mile N.W. of</sup> on a limestone rock about 2 <sup>Irish village</sup>

+ The rock is 20 ft high at the west side of the castle, only 4 or 5 ft. on the other sides.

+ This is generally written

chains in diameter and 20 feet high. The Irish name is Cappan <sup>15</sup> peap <sup>15</sup> gale which signifies Farrell's Rock. The walls are perfect. It

Farrell measures 19 feet 8 inches by 14 1/2 feet in the clear and has 5 stories, though there is <sup>in the English</sup> <sup>cised form</sup> the fourth floor is arched underneath. The height of the structure is about 70 feet, and the thickness of the walls, about 6 1/2 feet.

The name in the present instance must be considered a forename

(Christian name) and not a surname.

Therefore

Knockatanacaslaun is the name of a townland, bound on the West by Carrigoreely, in this parish. It is written cnoc a t-pean caplan O'Farrell's in Irish, and signifies the hill of Rock given the old Castle. There is no re-

-above as a translation - mark made in the Name book by Fitzgerald as to the existence of any old is downright ruins in this townland. nonsense.

The ruins of the Castle of Brittas, are situated in the East part of the townland of Brittas, on the west bank of the river Mulkeir, which, defended one side of the military structure. On the S. West and N. West Corners, were two round towers, <sup>one on each,</sup> of which 40 feet in height yet remain, their diameter inside being 16 feet.

The thickness of their walls is the same with that of the walls of the Castle, which is 5 feet. The wall of the Castle running between them from N. to S. is <sup>\*</sup>28 paces, <sup>long</sup> which is the distance they <sup>\*=84</sup> feet. stand from each other, and 25 feet high. The locality is level ground.

In Smith's Collections for Limerick (MSS. R. I. A. C. 27) we find the following reference to Caher-  
-conlish.



418  
(266)

## The Second Siege of Limerick (1691.)

c After the defeat at Aghrim.  
"General Ginkle made preparations  
"for the Siege of Limerick. But not-  
"withstanding the great supply of  
"horses from England he found  
"there were many more still wanting  
"for the use of the heavy Cannon,  
"and therefore it was proposed in  
"council to convey them from Athlone  
"to Limerick by water, but that being  
"found impracticable by means of the  
"stops at Killaloe, the General sent to  
"Dublin and was furnished by most  
"of the nobility and gentry with their  
"Coach horses but all together being  
"insufficient for the purpose many  
"more were pressed in all parts of the  
"Kingdom for the purpose. The General  
"in his march received intelligence  
"that the Irish foot were drawn  
"in Limerick, and that their horse  
"were posted near the town-  
"that Tyrconnel was taken sud-  
"-denly ill - and that several

"factions were fomented among the  
 " Chief Officers in the town some of  
 " them being suspected to incline to an  
 " accommodation with the English.  
 " This news occasioned the General  
 " to disperse his declarations among  
 " them, by a spy, encouraging the  
 " Irish, to submit, which was effected  
 " without any discovery. On the  
 " 14<sup>th</sup> of August the army en-  
 " camped at Cahirconlish from  
 " whence the General with other  
 " great officers marched with  
 " a party within 2 miles of Limerick,  
 " where some of the enemies' Scouts  
 " deserted, and early on the 15<sup>th</sup> 1500  
 " horse and dragoons commanded  
 " by Major General Ruvigny,  
 " and 1000 foot by the Prince of  
 " Hesse with 6 field pieces marched  
 " tow<sup>ds</sup> Limerick, with whom the General  
 " and Chief Officers went to take  
 " a view of the place." &c. —



See also at the same year (1304)<sup>A.D.</sup> with <sup>that</sup> mentioned in the Annals of Innisfallen to which reference has been made above, Guthrein Thoirdealbhaigh i.e. the Exploits of Tarlagh, O'Gorman MSS. R. I. Acad., written originally in the year of Christ 1459 by John, Son of Rory Mac Craith, Chief Antiquarian to the princely family of the Dalcaissians, and translated into English by Peter O'Connell who died about the year of Christ 1826.

The site of an old Church called Teampall Mícheil, that is, the Church of St. Michael lies within a green field planted with fir trees, in the West part of the townland of Templemicheal, to the N. of the road leading from Caherconlish to Abbingdon. It is covered with grass and measures about 60 by 36 feet. The inhabitants of the place say there was a grave yard here formerly; human bones and old coffins were found in 1819 whilst the ground was dug up when the field was under cultivation. It was from the above mentioned Church

the townland obtained <sup>413</sup> (269)  
its name.

Situated in the N.W. Corner of Shahan townland, and to the South of the road between it and Highpark, within a cultivated field, is a spot, some time ago <sup>used</sup> as a burial ground, called Cill a botamp, which signifies, according to the common application of Cill now prevalent in this part of the country, the burial ground of the road. Children were buried here until about the year 1800 when the place was cultivated. Three hawthorn bushes growing on the ground, mark the locality.

Kilmurry is the name of a townland in this parish, and according to its signification, is of ecclesiastical origin, being cill Murre in Irish, which means the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Cella S. V. Mariæ.

However, there are no old Church ruins found here at present. The ruins of a Roman Catholic old Chapel and a grave yard enclosed by a wall

14/10/17/29 (vii)



4/4  
(240)

are situated in the West end of the townland to the South of the road from Caherconlish to Abbingdon.

Killanure is the name of a townland in this parish, which is pronounced cill an naban in Irish, and signifies, the Church of the yewtree; i.e. cella taxus. In this townland is situated a small hill, now cultivated, which is known by the name of Killanure, and on which, great quantities of human bones were found, on digging the earth, some time since; a circumstance that together with the name puts it beyond conjecture, that there were a church and burial ground, or at least the latter, as cill would be applied to it also, situated here, which have been disused and destroyed at some period back, not now exactly known.

(271)  
415

Tobermolaga townland obtained  
name from a well situated in  
the West end of it, and called  
in Irish Tobar Molaga, which  
means the well of S. Molaga i.e.  
Fons S. Molaga. The life of Saint  
Molaga is published in A.A.P.P. at  
? day of ?. The well is  
now dried up. A stone work, which  
yet remains, surrounded its waters.

Situated in the N. end of the  
townland of Knockeen, is Knockeen  
Hill, which is pronounced in  
Irish, Cnoc Chorn, that is, the  
delightful hill, i.e. Collis amœnus,  
and from which, it appears, the  
townland obtained name. On  
this hill is a cavern whose en-  
-trance is about 5 feet in dia-  
-meter. It branches inwards into  
several apartments overhung  
with massive cliffs.

14/12/17/29 (viii)



416  
(272)

## Abbingdon parish.

### Situation.

This parish is situated in the barony of Ownybeg, and is bounded on the East, by the parish of Inogh, on the West, by Millinagariff, and Abbingdon (in the barony of Blanwilliam), on the South, by Caherconlish, and Inogh; and on the North, by the County of Tipperary.

### Name.

The name Abbingdon may be considered as a modification of Abbeyownse, which sounds in Irish, Na mpeir naithne, that is the Monastery of Uaithne, the latter being the name of the territory in which the establishment was situated.

+ in Queen's  
County.

Abbeyleix, in Irish, Na mpeir Laoighis, that is, the Monastery of Laoighis, which latter is an inflection of Laoighis (Laoighis) a territorial name also, affords an instance of this mode of Anglicising such names, Mainistir being rendered Abbey, and Laoighis being Anglicised Leix.

Perhaps, too, the first who made the name Abbingdon had in view, Avington near Winchester in Hampshire, or some such name, to which he assimilated the above one, in order to make it as pure an English form as possible.

The walls of an old edifice which, the people say, belonged to the Old Abbey of this place, are still standing to the South of the Protestant Church, outside the wall of the Church yard. It is divided into two apartments by a wall that runs across the whole breadth. The building ran from East to West, the Eastern part measuring 20 feet 4 inches by 19 feet 10 inches, and the Western part 19½ feet by 14 feet 3 inches. The side walls are about 16 feet high and 3½ feet thick. There are two doorways on the South side wall,

14/10/17/29(N)



418  
(274)

one opening into each apartment, which consist, the one half, of brick-work, and are of a quadrangular form. The materials of this structure, are small field stones, and cement of lime and sand mortar.

Mr. A. Curry, who traversed this parish, thinks the above building was not an appendage of the old Abbey, that stood here, though the people say, as is remarked above, it was portion of that establishment.

The old grave yard of this parish, in the centre of which, stands the Parish Church, is situated over the river of Abbingdon (or Mulkeir) on the north side of it. Locality, is level ground.

In the documents in our hands, we find the following authentic account of the period at which the



419  
275

above mentioned Abbey, was  
founded; of its founder, and of  
the order of Monks for whom it  
was founded.

In Smith's Collections for  
Limerick (MSS. R. I. Ac<sup>dy</sup>) -

Camden's Annals of Ireland,  
it is stated that in A. D.  
1205, "The Abbey of Wetheny, in the  
"County of Limerick was founded  
"by Theobald, the son of Walter Butler  
"Lord of Carrick. So says Platsbury,"\*

In Smith's Miscellaneous Limerick  
Papers. (MSS. R. I. Ac<sup>dy</sup>)

(Annals)

(From Ware)

we find it written that A. D.  
1205. that; - "In the 17<sup>th</sup> year of King  
"John, Theobald Fitzwalter Fitz. Gilbert

---

\* He calls it the Abbey of  
Wetherham.

14/4/17/29

420  
(276)

"Beckett, the first P. Butler of Ire-  
" land, founded the Monastery  
" of Wethencia alias Wethan, alias  
" Wethanoya, alias Voghney, in this  
" County. This Monastery being thus  
" variously named in Dowling  
" Grace and others."

Here follows the account  
given in Gough's Camden, Ar-  
chdall's Monasticon, and Doctor  
Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History  
of Ireland.



Langh's (27) 715

Abbingtoun

← cumy →

Abbingtoun, founded for Cistercian monks 1205, by Theobald Fitz-Walter lord of Carriest and chief butler of Ireland, who was buried in it 1206,<sup>(1)</sup> as was 1299 Theobald, vice butler of Ireland.<sup>(2)</sup>

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note

(1) H. 432

(2) Ferrar, 429.

14/12/17/29 (xi)

(~~217~~) (Compared)  
Archd<sup>th</sup> Mon: Hil. Vol. II. P. 411. (281)  
R. S. A. 423

---

## County of Limerick

---

Abington. (a)

An Abbey was founded here A.D.  
1205. for Cistercian Monks (b), with  
which it was furnished from the abbey  
of Savigniac in France (c), by  
Theobald Fitz Walter, Lord of Carrig,  
and chief butler of Ireland, who richly  
endowed it (d).

---

(a) Called also Ouney, and Wothney, but more anciently  
Welshencia, Whethran, Wethenoy, and Voghney. (b) Pembroke.  
Canob. Cister. p. 79. (c) War. mon. (d) Monast. Anglican. Vol. 2.  
p. 1034.

14/10/17/29 (xii)



and was entered here in the year 1206. (v)

A. D. 1228. William was abbot. (f)

1290. The abbot of this house and

his tenants having received and

harboured the Kings enemies, he was

fined in the sum of 60 marks on the

4<sup>th</sup> of November this year, the said

sum to be paid at sundry times

by annual Payments. (g)

1292. Hugh was abbot this year,

when he and the convent, for a certain

sum of money, mortgaged to

---

(v) Lodge Vol. 2. p. 3. (f) King. p. 336.

(g) Prynde Vol. 2. p. 434.

Francis Malesar, Gerard Chamber,  
and Reginald Rapundi, merchants  
of the company of the Picardi of  
Lucca, the church of Thurles, &  
together with all the tithes and  
other emoluments thereunto belonging,  
for the term of 15 Years; the  
said Abbot bound himself in the  
for the due performance of this agreement; and in the year 1294,  
penalty of £1000. the said merchants  
demised and set the aforesaid  
premises to the said Abbot  
for the same term, he condit-



425  
~~722~~ (284)

conditioning to pay to them, at their  
order, in the City of Dublin, the  
annual rent of eighty marks Stg.  
lawful money of Ireland. (h)

1295. This year a writ was directed  
to John Wogan, Lord Justice of  
Ireland, to take the fealty of the  
abbot. (i)

1297. The abbot Thomas being  
deposed, a licence was granted, dated  
April 25<sup>th</sup>, to proceed to an election. (k)

1299

(h) King. p. 366. (i) Cux. p. 85.

(k) Prymer Vol. 2. p. 774.

1299. Theobald, the fifth of the family  
of Butler, was interred here on the  
27th of May. (1)

1307 It appears that the abbot of  
this house paid an annual pension  
of 100 shillings to the prior of Kells  
in assize. (m)

1341. The abbot of St. Thomas, Dublin,  
recovered from this abbot the advowson  
of the church of Loughmoy, in the  
county of Tipperary. (n)

1342. The abbot of Down sued the  
bishop of Emly for the advowson  
of the church of Cathirilmoy, in  
the county of Limerick. (o) 1353 The

(1) *Legenda* 2. p. 4. (m) *King*, p. 240. (n) *Id.* p. 363 & 366.

(o) *Id.*



~~724~~ (286)

42<sup>m</sup>

1363. The abbot recovered the advowson  
of the church of the Blessed virgin  
of Arklow from James earl of Ormond (p)

1365. Henry, who was abbot this  
year, having by various methods  
contrary to the law of the land,  
and to the Kings crown and  
dignity, distressed and molested  
Thomas De Kildare, then tenant to  
certain lands in Limerick, he was  
this year committed to gaol for  
the same, but on the payment  
of a fine of forty shillings, he received  
his Majestys (King Edward III.) most  
gracious pardon. (v)

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1537. On

(p) id. (q) id.

1537. On

1537. On the 25th of June this year, 428

the Lord Deputy came to this  
 abbey, where O'Mulrian, Lord  
 of the country, Ulick Bourke  
 of Glanricbard, and Thylot Bourke  
 M<sup>r</sup> William, made their submissions  
 and took the oaths of allegiance<sup>(r)</sup>

1540. One of the articles brought ~~by~~  
 against the Lord Deputy Grey  
 in this year was, that he had  
 compelled the abbot of Downey  
 to give him the sum of £40. for  
 the purpose of preserving his abbey  
 from ruin. (s)

[u. p.] 1550. The abbey was burnt by O'Carroll +

---

(r) Cox. p. 83. (S) id. p. 253.

+ 4 canons & 4 monks

14/p/17/29(xv)



224 (288)

429

[A. S.] John O'Mulbrean was the last abbot;

→ The inquisition ~~was~~ taken on the Wednesday next before Palm-Sunday 1st May, finds, that he was seized of the following rectories all in the county of Tipperary, Thurles, annual value besides reprises, 11£; Bachelles, annual value, besides reprises 40s; Wony-Skierin, annual value, besides reprises, 20s.; Turoballyover, annual value, besides reprises, 30s.; Enaghe in Ormond, annual value, besides reprises 4£; and Brooyaghe, annual value, besides reprises, 3£; and on the Friday following it was found, that these rectories made parcel of the abbey possessions, viz.

Ards in the county of Wicklow, annual value, besides reprises, 15 both Irish money (a) and Tullaghslin in the County of Carlow ann. Value besides reprises 15

Inquisition

(a) chief remem.



[Ch. I.  
continued.]

Inquisition 8th May, same year, thus finds the possessions both temporal and spiritual; viz. the site of the abbey, a church and two chambers of no value, besides reprises; the demerse lands, in the townland of Money, the hamlets of Castle, ~~or~~ Banagh, Kilnevern, Knockan. and Garinregagh, containing — acres of —, and forty of underwood, annual value, ~~besides reprises~~ 40s; the townland of Anaghe, which the chieftain claims as his property, at the annual rent of 3<sup>s</sup>; the townland of Keapenock, which Mr Roe claims, at the annual rent of 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>; the town land of Keax-scatter, which Conogher O'Mulrian claims at the annual rent of 18d and the townland of Lismollan, which Meiler Cormack claims at the annual rent of 5<sup>s</sup>; the townland of Cloghan-Kill



434  
~~428~~ (290)

U. I. Erie, annual value, by an extent  
[continued] made V Edward VI. 26s. 8d. and the  
tithe of all the possessions, annual  
value, 4<sup>l</sup>. 18s.; also the following rectories  
Money and Cloghan Tith, 4<sup>l</sup>.; Karkew-  
-liffe, 53s. 4d.; Ballemore, 20s.; Baptoe,  
13s. 4d. Kalkyally, 26s. 8d.; Johnsthe-~~Gene~~ Grene  
20s. 2d.; Bures in Doheare, 3s. 8d.; and  
U. I. Bures-Clenellane, 3s. 8d.; (6)

December 6th, V Elizabeth, this abbey,  
with its appurtenances, situate and  
lying in the vicinity thereof, and  
the lands of Carlane, Bearaghe,  
Belmevenack, Knocknegustane alias  
Knocknegustone, Rathreigh, Kapper-  
nock alias Kappenowkey, Kappecullen,  
Lismellaw, and Anaghe, and  
Blonkille

blonkette alias blonkille, in the county 432  
 of Kerry together with the rectories  
 of Arklow and Tullaghfelym,  
 in the county of Carlow, were  
 granted, for ever, to Peter Walshe,  
 in capite, at the annual rent  
 of 57 £. 2 s. 3 d. Irish money, who  
 was to maintain one horseman  
 on the premises. (u)

[u. P.] Inquisition 23 august. 1729 Elizabeth  
 finds that Peter Walshe gent. was seized  
 in fee of 3/4 site and precincts of this  
 abbey and of all 3/4 lands & belongt  
 ing thereto in 3/4 town and lands  
 of Woney, Castleboyneaghe, Kynevenoge,  
 Knocknegurteen alias Knocknegurston  
 Rathriagh alias Ragmaiez, Kappernowk  
 alias Kappernook, Kappicullen Lemolane,  
 Typhercur & Annagh in this county  
 and



and also of rectories churches  
<sup>or</sup>  
~~and~~ chappels of Money,  
 Karkinlesk, Ballynely Rajordan  
 and Charzley, with their  
 tythes and other appurtenances.

The said Peter Walsh died  
 20 June 1575 seized of  $\frac{2}{3}$  same  
 to him and his heirs in  
 capite by Knights service,  
 and  $\frac{1}{3}$  tenth of a Knights  
 fee; and are of  $\frac{2}{3}$  annual  
 value of £57. 2. <sup>quingquinta</sup> 3 Irish (nw)  
 1st April, 1578 R James, Sir Edward  
 Walshe Knt, was seized in fee,  
 of the tower and lands of Cappinack,  
 with

[u. 2] (nw) chief new:



Abbington

(293) ~~737~~  
434

with a carucate and an half  
of land, yearly value ten  
shillings; Dromfollagh, containing  
the fourth part of a carucate, also  
a third part; and half a car-  
ucate of land yearly value  
3s; Bortnykilly, containing one  
fourth part of a carucate yearly  
value 2s. Cappinacullen, containing  
one carucate yearly value 6s 8d  
blauitale, containing one carucate;  
yearly value 6s 8d; Loghaneleigh,  
containing the half of a carucate  
yearly value 3s 4d <sup>Wartwareway, containing half of a carucate  
yearly value 3s 4d</sup> the sixteenth part  
of a carucate yearly value 6s; the  
fourth part of a carucate in Cullinagh,  
yearly value of 20s a parcel of land  
in Drommythawte, containing the  
eighth

14/10/17/29 (xvi)

~~225~~ (294.)  
435

eighth part of a Carucate yearly  
value 10d. Greelaghbegg, with two  
mills, containing the half a carucate  
yearly value 156 Clonsingill, with  
a water mill yearly value 2s;  
the rectory of Toagh Ologgine, yearly  
value 12d, the town and lands  
of Castlebaragh alias Sghory,  
containing one carucate; Kill-  
minckry, containing one carucate;  
two towns called Knocknigunhus,  
containing two carucates; Drumbagh,  
containing one carucate; Rathcow  
and Farnare, two carucates,  
each being of the yearly value  
of 6s 3d; the rectory patronage of  
the



the vicarage, tithes, glebes, &c. of  
the churches and chapels of  
the abbey of Ower, Cahirkentish,  
Caherellin, Rathfordane, Ballyvelly,  
and Troughgreen, all of the yearly  
value of 15<sup>l</sup>. (w) All tith money [the P]

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(w) Lib. Inq. in Biblioth. honoratiss. M. Conyngham

14/17/29 (xix)



## Abbingdon

\* \* \* \* \* To these times we might, according to one account, assign the foundation of the priory of Croasian Canon at Rathkeale in the now county of Limerick, under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary; but it appears more probable that it did not exist until after the year 1200, (128) In like manner the Cistercian abbey of Woney or Wethery, alias Abbingdon, in said county, which some have affixed to the latter end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, was in all appearance not founded until 1205, the year prior to the death of its founder Theobald Fitz-Walter, Butler of Ireland, who was interred there in 1206. (129)

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### Notes

(129) Harris (Monast.) marks it at about 1200; but neither Ware nor Archdall mentions the time of its foundation. It existed, however, in the latter part of the

13<sup>th</sup>  
14/17/29(xx)



~~756~~ (298)  
438

13<sup>th</sup> century. Were we to believe Alenard,  
its founder was one Haruep.

(129) See Ware, Antiq. cap. 26. at Limerick,  
and Archdall at Abington. The charter  
of foundation and endowment is in  
Monastic. Angl. Vol. 2. p. 1034 marked  
about A. 1205.

Fitzgerald in his history of Limerick  
Vol. 1. p. 278, gives the following  
account respecting Abington. He  
says, at Corneybeg; — that,  
"This barony, forms the N. E. boundary  
"of the County, and contains but two  
"parishes, viz. Abington, a rectory,  
"and Inogh Island, a rectory, and  
"vicarage divided.

"Abington, situated on the river  
"Mulchair, is a small town about  
"seven miles east of Limerick; it  
"has a church in good repair, with  
"a glebe-house, and the parish



(299) <sup>432</sup>  
" contains 4248 acres. It was anciently  
" called Money, or Mothney. A famous  
" abbey was founded here in the year  
" 1189 by Theobald Fitzwalter Butler, Lord  
" of Carrick, head of the Ormond family  
" to whom, with Ramulph de Llanville,  
" John, son of Henry II. granted five  
" Cantreds and a half of land in the  
" Kingdom of Limerick or North  
" Munster, part of which was Money  
" or Mothney. This Theobald Fitzwalter  
" was sister's son to St Thomas of Can-  
" terbury. The abbey was a daugh-  
" ter of that of Savigny of the <sup>P. 279</sup>  
" same Cistercian order in the diocese  
" of Avranches in Normandy. The  
" Abbot of Money had the honour  
" of being one of the Lords Spiritual  
" and sat as such in the house of  
" Peers. One of the Charges against  
" the Deputy Lord Leonard Gray,

14/2/29 (xi)



4440 " who was beheaded in the reign  
 " of Henry VIII, was, that he had forced  
 " the Abbot of Moneys to give 40£ to  
 " preserve the abbey from ruin. In  
 " Abington is a very pleasant residence  
 " of Lord Bloncurry.

" There are two fairs held here  
 " annually, on the 29<sup>th</sup> of May, and  
 " 31<sup>st</sup> of August."

Wetheny (\* Wetherham), Wethencia,  
 alias Wethan, alias Wethanoya, alias  
 Voghney, Owney, Motheney, Whethran,  
 Wethenoya, are all Anglicised forms  
 of Maithne, which was the name  
 of an ancient territory now com-  
 -prised in the barony of Cownybeg  
 in the County of Limerick and  
 in that of Cowny, in the County  
 of Tipperary.

Uaithne Cliach, occurs as  
a territorial name in the Annals  
of the Four Masters, at the years  
914, 1107, and Uaithne as the  
same, at the year 1600, at which  
year the monastery of Uaithne  
is made mention of also.

Owney (i.e. Uaithne) in the Counties  
of Limerick and Tipperary, is mention-  
ed in the Annals of Innisfallen  
at the year 1304. Here it is the  
name of a territory;

In "Gaithreim Thoiridhealbhaigh"  
i.e. The Exploits of Torlagh, O'Gorman  
MSS. R. I. A. 2. 10, referred to above  
at Caherconlish, we find Uaithne  
mentioned in several places as a  
territory. Namely, at 1278, críoc uaitne,  
territory of Uaithne is read; and  
crí cocrpa corripceac na bfiatraitneac  
i.e. the bloody (but) protecting battalion  
of the generous Uaithneans is mentioned  
at the same year.

14/p/17/29 (xxii)



442  
(302)

At the same year we also find - 1.  $\zeta\eta\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\ \zeta\omicron\eta\alpha\tau\alpha\iota\beta$   $\iota\pi\text{-}$   
 $\text{-}\tau\omicron\rho\tau\acute{\alpha}\alpha$   $\nu\alpha\iota\tau\eta\epsilon$ , i.e. to march to  
the fruitful lands of Maithne.

At <sup>1304</sup> Maithne, a territory is men-  
tioned, as also at <sup>1306</sup> 1306; and at  
<sup>1313</sup> 1313, we find  $\beta\eta\mu\alpha\iota\tau\eta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$  i.e. the  
melodious Maithneans, and  $\zeta\omicron$   
 $\eta\alpha\tau\alpha\iota\beta$   $\alpha\pi\omicron\epsilon\eta\omicron\alpha\varsigma\alpha$   $\iota\omega\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota\lambda\tau\epsilon\delta\alpha$ ,  
 $\eta\alpha\rho\zeta\tau\omicron\rho\tau\epsilon\alpha\varsigma\alpha$   $\nu\alpha\iota\tau\eta\epsilon$ , i.e. to the  
lands of Maithne, abounding in high  
hills, woods, and fish.

At 1314 are these words  
 $\eta\alpha\eta\zeta\omicron\delta\alpha\eta$   $\tau\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$   $\eta\alpha\rho$   $\alpha\eta\eta\alpha\iota\tau\eta\mu\beta$ , i.e.  
they returned to the territory of  
Maithne.

Maithne Cliach is designated  
from Cliach, the name of an  
extensive territory in which Maithne  
as a minor one was comprised.



4423  
(303)

Situated in the North part of Annagh townland, to the North of the road running through same, are the ruins of Annagh old Church, The walls occupy about 60 by 20 feet, and are about 10 feet high. A burial place lies here.

Killeen in Irish cillín, a burial place for Children, is situated in the West part of Cappanahannagh townland, within a green field, and measures about 30 feet in diameter.

Kyle Nanny in Irish cill nana, a small burial place about 20 feet in diameter in which Children are interred, is situated in the townland of Cappanouk, within a short distance Eastwards, to the road from Cappamore to Limerick

Situated in the South East corner of Farnane townland, is Castle Comfort, the seat of the Rev. — O'Brien Costelloe P.P. which was built in 1824, at the expense of about 800 £. It occupies an eminence, which, it is said, was the site of an old Castle, from which the name, Castle Comfort, has been retained in the above Modern residence.

In the S. West Corner of the townland of Meentulla and at the boundary of it with Glanestale, is situated a monument called Uam an Fpá mór, locally translated the big man's grave. It is a small heap of stones thrown together by passers-by, it is said, over the remains of a highway man who was killed there.



The same name notifies a grave situated in the townland of Cap-pand-hanagh, within half a mile, to the North, to Lisslynaive. This grave is on a small eminence in a green field, and measures 21 feet in length, and 4 feet in breadth and 3 ft. in height. Both its sides are defended by large stones, from 3 to 4 feet high, set upright in a row, and deeply sunk in the ground. Two stones of the same size with those in the sides, and set in the ground in the same way, with them, defend one each end. The grave is now uncovered - above, it appears, there were stones placed over it, which rested on, and were supported by the side, and end ones. These lie, confusedly on each side. There lies here also a heap of stones of smaller size than

14/10/17/29 (xx/v)

(446)  
306

those just mentioned, which is over-  
grown with grass, moss &c.

On the centre of a high  
limestone hill, which is situated  
in the townland of Eyone, and  
commands a view of, from 10 to  
15 miles on every side around,  
is visible a cavern called  
in Irish, Poll eidin, that is, Loz  
hole, from ivy that grows  
around the entrance to it. It  
is 20 feet in diameter at the  
mouth, and the extent of  
its descent into the hill was  
never discovered, though many  
have entered it a great way with  
the view to explore the space  
within, who for some reason, known  
only to themselves, returned with-  
out having their design brought  
to an end; having found no end  
to the cavern they proceeded to descend



<sup>4</sup>  
Inogh Parish.

(307)<sup>447</sup>

*Situation.* This parish is situated in the barony of Ownybeg, and is bounded on the East, by the parish of Doon; On the North and West, by Abington, and on the South, by Green parish.

*Name.* The Irish name of this parish is tuā, which signifies strictly, a district.

The East gable and 26 feet in length of the South wall joined to it, are the only remains of the old Church of this parish. The foundation of the rest of the building is not traceable. Its breadth is 18 feet; the side wall is about 12 feet high. On the gable is a window which on the inside is stopped up with a flag stone placed over a grave. On the

14/10/17/29(xv)

448  
308

outside, it was divided into two compartments, each having a curvilinearly pointed top. The mullion that divided it, has been removed. The whole window measures on this side, 3 feet 8 inches in height by 1 foot  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth, each compartment measuring 6 inches in breadth. It is constructed of chiselled limestone.

There is a small building attached to the South side of this ruin, which is on a line with the East gable and runs Southward. It is closed up as a burial place, and measures on the outside 30 feet by 17 feet 8 inches. The entrance, which is on the South wall, is modern brickwork, and has an iron gate placed in it. A window



faces the East, on this structure of the same form, with the one just described, and constructed with the same kind of stone similarly dressed, and in the same condition with it. The side walls are about 10 feet high, and 3 feet thick. The materials are large and small field lime stones, and cement of lime and sand mortar. This appears to be coeval with the Church, whose ruins have been just now described, the brickwork in it, above mentioned, being alone excepted. There is a large graveyard much in use, which is enclosed by a wall of mason-work. Locality is the summit of a hill in Mr. Loyd's Demesne in Tuogh townland.

14/10/17/29 (xxvi)

(312)  
450

This hill is called Tower hill  
which name is also extended  
to the townland of Inogh, and  
which, the hill obtained, it is said,  
from three towers that formerly  
stood on it, whose site is occu-  
-pied by Towerhill House, the  
seat of Wm Loyd Esq<sup>r</sup>, built  
in 1800 at the expense of 1500£.  
These towers, probably, were Yokes  
or follicies, erected either as or-  
-naments, or as objects of no  
consequent utility, but for <sup>the purpose of</sup> am-  
-pleasing, during the building of  
them, such persons as were  
in a state of extreme want,  
and had no daily engagements  
in work, which might afford  
them a means of obtaining  
the necessaries of life.



Situated in the West extremity, of the townland of Pallasbeg, <sup>within an orchard</sup> is a small burial place for children, which is called Cill Níompe, that is, Mary's burial ground.

Cobhbreeda, in Irish tobair bríde, that is, St. Brigid's well, is situated in the East part of Inogh townland, within a short distance, to the North, to the road running through this townland.

The following description is given by Fitzgerald in his history of Limerick, vol: I. p. 289, above referred to at Abington, of this parish. He says; —

"The parish of Inogh Island, in  
"the union of Abington, is in the  
"Diocese of Emly, and contains 1067  
"acres of land. In this parish, situated  
"on the river Mulchair, was the ancient  
"mansion of the Hayes family, and

(312)  
452 "also Tower-hill, a fine house  
"and demesne, belonging to the  
"Rev. Richard Lloyd."

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### Blonkeen parish.

*Situation,* This parish is situated in the barony of Clanwilliam, and is bounded on the East by the parish of Abbingdon, on the North, by Killinagarriff; on the West by the same parish, and on the South, by Abbingdon parish.

*Name,* The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish, Anam Caom, which signifies the delightful bog-island.

Situated in the North part of Blonkeen-glebe, at the N.E. part of the townland of Blonkeen Barrington, and to the North of the road from Limerick to Cappamore, is the old Church of this parish in ruins.



(313)  
453

The length of the building, is 46 feet  
by 17 feet 10 inches in breadth. The walls  
are perfect, <sup>the side walls being</sup> ~~and~~ about 14 feet in height  
and 3 feet in thickness, projecting  
one foot beyond the gables, at each  
end. \* The whole is constructed with <sup>\* the</sup> ~~the~~ thickness  
mountain brown stone, and cement <sup>of the West</sup> ~~gable at~~  
of lime and sand mortar. In the centre <sup>the door-</sup>  
of the West gable is placed the door - <sup>way is</sup>  
way, which is constructed of chiselled <sup>3 feet 10</sup>  
brown stone, and has a semicircular <sup>inches</sup>  
arch. This doorway is exceedingly  
curious and interesting both for its  
antiquity and workmanship, and  
is highly worth the artist's  
attentive observation and intense  
study. As an architectural feature,  
it characterises a church of the  
second class of ancient churches  
in Ireland, and to the interested  
investigator of ancient ecclesiastical  
monuments, it exhibits <sup>some</sup> ~~rich~~ rich by  
luxuriant ornamental sculpture.

14/2/17/29 (xxviii)

(314)

454

The height of it, is 8 feet 1 inch, and the breadth where the arch turns, is 3 feet, the breadth at the ground being 3 feet 3 inches.

On the North side are inscribed on a stone where the arch turns,

V 19 B.

17.7 C K

HISAGE.

There is a window on the East gable, which has a circular arch of mason-work inside where the measurements are 10 feet in height, by 3 feet 7 inches in breadth. On the outside, it is 7 feet from the present surface of the ground, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height, by 1 foot 7 inches in breadth, being divided into two compartments by a mullion, each of which measures 6 inches in breadth, and has



455  
(375)

a pointed top. The window on this side is constructed of chiselled limestone. Distant  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet from this gable, is placed on the South sidewall, a window, which is quadrangular on the inside where it is constructed of chiselled brown stone, and measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 2 feet 10 inches. It is pointed on the outside, measuring 3 feet 7 inches in height, by 6 inches in breadth, and constructed of chiselled limestone. There was another window on this sidewall within 12 feet to the West gable, constructed of chiselled brown stone on the inside. On the outside, its sides are battered: it is opened at top, the wall over it being broken down. Opposite this one, there is placed on the North wall,

14/0/17/29 (XXIX)

another window, of which, only the side to the west, remains on the inside. It has a round top outside where it measures  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height, by  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches in breadth, at top, and 9 inches, at bottom. It is constructed of the chiselled brown stone, used both inside and outside, through the whole thickness of the wall. The outside is covered with ivy, which spreads itself over a great part of the wall; the measurements were taken from the inside.

There is a large grave-yard much in use, within which four yew trees, rather of small size, are growing. Locality is moderately elevated ground.

*Pailisna greine*  
August 16<sup>th</sup> 1840.  
J. A. Connor.

**END**

**14 D 17/30**

**[Unknown]**

**Copy map of County Limerick, as traced from Speed's Atlas of 1631.**

**1840**

**1p.**

**25 x 36 cm**

**Indicated are the location of lands and territories owned by predominant landowners of the county.**

RIA



Limerick Letters Vol. 407

C<sup>o</sup> of LIMERICK

---

from SPEED'S

---

Antient MAP. of 1631

---

14/12/30



1458

LIMERICK.

Traced from

# THE KINGDOME OF IRLAND.

Divided into severall Provinces, and the  
again divided into Counties.

Newly described, by

J. Speed

1631

5	10	15	20	25	30
---	----	----	----	----	----

The Scale of Miles

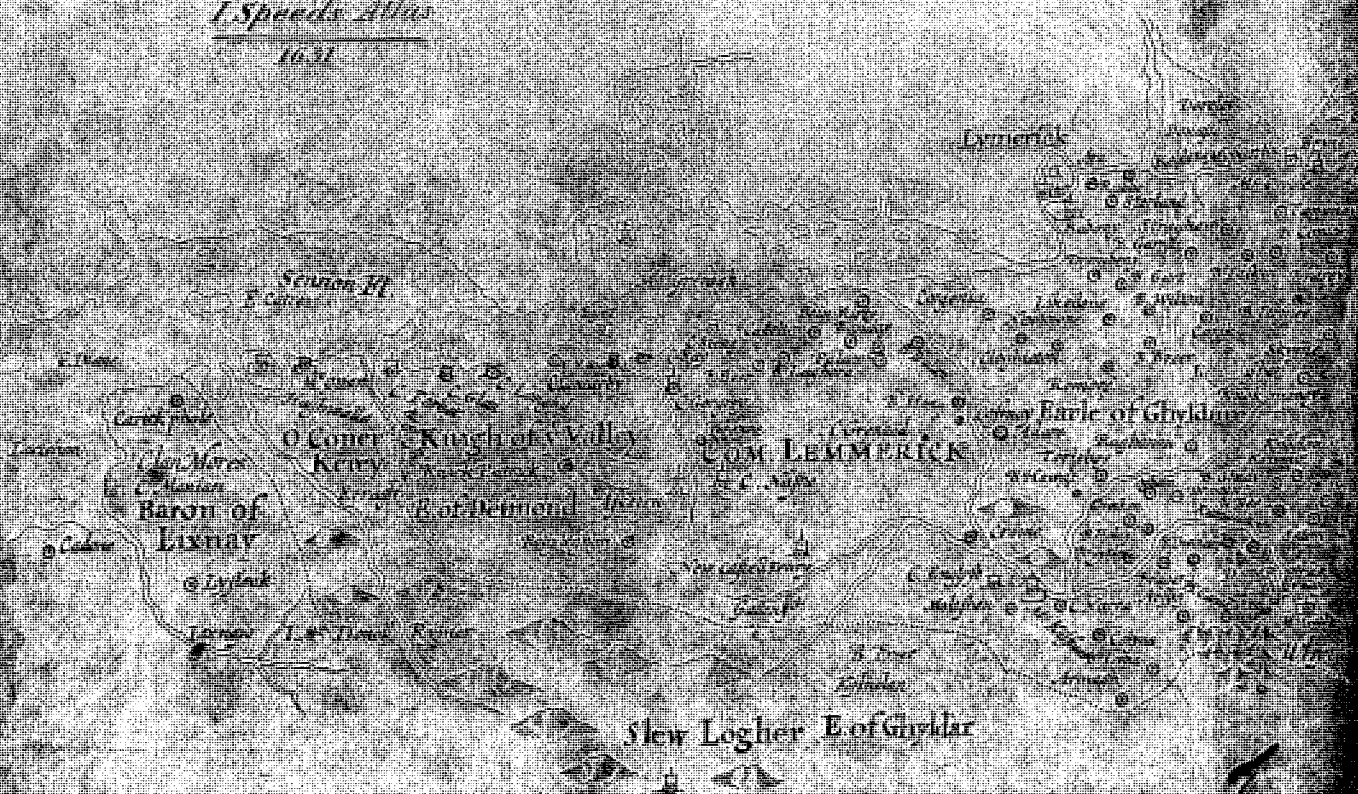


Printed at P.S.O. by J. C. Smith 1840



LIMERICK  
*Traced from*  
**THE**  
**PROVINCE**  
**OF**  
**MOUNSTER**

*Speedy Atlas*  
 1631



Printed at 0.50 by J.C. James

**END**



**14 D 17/31**

**[Unknown]**

**Trace maps of Co. Limerick, as copied from Mercator's Atlas of 1636.**

**June 1840**

**1p.**

**25 x 37 cm**

RIA

Limerick Letter Book 460

C<sup>o</sup>. of LIMERICK

—  
from MERCATOR'S

—  
Antient MAPS

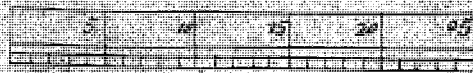
—  
1636  
—

14/10/17/31



**Sumer Luminis**

- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. Wexms   | 13. Bogan      |
| 2. Wexms   | 14. Bogan      |
| 3. Wexms   | 15. Lth        |
| 4. Wexms   | 16. Conaleut   |
| 5. Wexms   | 17. Strag      |
| 6. Wexms   | 18. Round land |
| 7. Wexms   | 19. Trachid    |
| 8. Wexms   | 20. Green      |
| 9. Wexms   | 21. Green      |
| 10. Wexms  | 22. Green      |
| 11. Wexms  | 23. Green      |
| 12. Wexms  | 24. Green      |
| 13. Wexms  | 25. Green      |
| 14. Wexms  | 26. Green      |
| 15. Wexms  | 27. Green      |
| 16. Wexms  | 28. Green      |
| 17. Wexms  | 29. Green      |
| 18. Wexms  | 30. Green      |
| 19. Wexms  | 31. Green      |
| 20. Wexms  | 32. Green      |
| 21. Wexms  | 33. Green      |
| 22. Wexms  | 34. Green      |
| 23. Wexms  | 35. Green      |
| 24. Wexms  | 36. Green      |
| 25. Wexms  | 37. Green      |
| 26. Wexms  | 38. Green      |
| 27. Wexms  | 39. Green      |
| 28. Wexms  | 40. Green      |
| 29. Wexms  | 41. Green      |
| 30. Wexms  | 42. Green      |
| 31. Wexms  | 43. Green      |
| 32. Wexms  | 44. Green      |
| 33. Wexms  | 45. Green      |
| 34. Wexms  | 46. Green      |
| 35. Wexms  | 47. Green      |
| 36. Wexms  | 48. Green      |
| 37. Wexms  | 49. Green      |
| 38. Wexms  | 50. Green      |
| 39. Wexms  | 51. Green      |
| 40. Wexms  | 52. Green      |
| 41. Wexms  | 53. Green      |
| 42. Wexms  | 54. Green      |
| 43. Wexms  | 55. Green      |
| 44. Wexms  | 56. Green      |
| 45. Wexms  | 57. Green      |
| 46. Wexms  | 58. Green      |
| 47. Wexms  | 59. Green      |
| 48. Wexms  | 60. Green      |
| 49. Wexms  | 61. Green      |
| 50. Wexms  | 62. Green      |
| 51. Wexms  | 63. Green      |
| 52. Wexms  | 64. Green      |
| 53. Wexms  | 65. Green      |
| 54. Wexms  | 66. Green      |
| 55. Wexms  | 67. Green      |
| 56. Wexms  | 68. Green      |
| 57. Wexms  | 69. Green      |
| 58. Wexms  | 70. Green      |
| 59. Wexms  | 71. Green      |
| 60. Wexms  | 72. Green      |
| 61. Wexms  | 73. Green      |
| 62. Wexms  | 74. Green      |
| 63. Wexms  | 75. Green      |
| 64. Wexms  | 76. Green      |
| 65. Wexms  | 77. Green      |
| 66. Wexms  | 78. Green      |
| 67. Wexms  | 79. Green      |
| 68. Wexms  | 80. Green      |
| 69. Wexms  | 81. Green      |
| 70. Wexms  | 82. Green      |
| 71. Wexms  | 83. Green      |
| 72. Wexms  | 84. Green      |
| 73. Wexms  | 85. Green      |
| 74. Wexms  | 86. Green      |
| 75. Wexms  | 87. Green      |
| 76. Wexms  | 88. Green      |
| 77. Wexms  | 89. Green      |
| 78. Wexms  | 90. Green      |
| 79. Wexms  | 91. Green      |
| 80. Wexms  | 92. Green      |
| 81. Wexms  | 93. Green      |
| 82. Wexms  | 94. Green      |
| 83. Wexms  | 95. Green      |
| 84. Wexms  | 96. Green      |
| 85. Wexms  | 97. Green      |
| 86. Wexms  | 98. Green      |
| 87. Wexms  | 99. Green      |
| 88. Wexms  | 100. Green     |
| 89. Wexms  | 101. Green     |
| 90. Wexms  | 102. Green     |
| 91. Wexms  | 103. Green     |
| 92. Wexms  | 104. Green     |
| 93. Wexms  | 105. Green     |
| 94. Wexms  | 106. Green     |
| 95. Wexms  | 107. Green     |
| 96. Wexms  | 108. Green     |
| 97. Wexms  | 109. Green     |
| 98. Wexms  | 110. Green     |
| 99. Wexms  | 111. Green     |
| 100. Wexms | 112. Green     |



*Milliaria Irlandica communia.*

**LIMERICK**  
*Traced from*  
**HIBERNIA**  
**PARS AVSTRAUS.**

**MERCATOR**  
 1636

*Revised by J. C.*







**END**

14 D 17/32

[Unknown]

Copy map of lands in County Limerick, as traced from the 'State Papers Vol (sic) 2',  
by A. Z. G. Bluett.

3 July 1840

1p.

37 x 24 cm

RIA

**14 D 17/32**

**Outsize map**

**Filmed at the end of this reel**

**END**

14 D 17/33

[Unknown]

Copy map of lands in Counties Clare, Tipperary and Limerick, as traced from the 'State Papers Vol. 2' by A.Z.G. B[luett].

3 July 1840

1p.

24 x 37 cm

Indicated are lands the Earls of Thomond and Desmond, Lord Roche and the O'Carroll and O'Molloy families.

RIA



**14 D 17/33**

**Outsize map**

**Filmed at the end of this reel**

**END**

14 D 17/34

[Unknown]

Copy map of lands in Counties Clare, Tipperary and Limerick, as traced from the  
'State Papers Vol. 2' by A.Z.G. B[luett].

3 July 1840

1p.

37 x 24 cm

Indicated are lands held by the Earls of Desmond and Kildare and the O'Connor  
family.

RIA

**14 D 17/34**

**Outsize map**

**Filmed at the end of this reel**

**END**



14 D 17/35

[Unknown]

Copy map of 'the County of Limerick Traced from the Down Survey'.

6 December 1839

1p.

44 x 48 cm

Indicated are the baronial and parish boundaries of the county.

RIA

**14 D 17/35**

**Outsize map**

**Filmed at the end of this reel**

**END**

14 D 17/36

[Unknown]

Copy map of the 'Cittie of Limerick' as traced from Volume 2 of 'Pacata Hibernica',  
by J. O'Sullivan, O.S.O.

1840

1p.

36 x 46 cm

Indicated are the city walls and gates, the Roman Catholic Chapel, the Cathedral  
church and Queen's castle.

RIA

**14 D 17/36**

**Outsize map**

**Filmed at the end of this reel**

**END**



**END OF**

**14/D/17**

**START**

**OUTSIZE MAPS**

# Outsize maps

part of

14 D 17

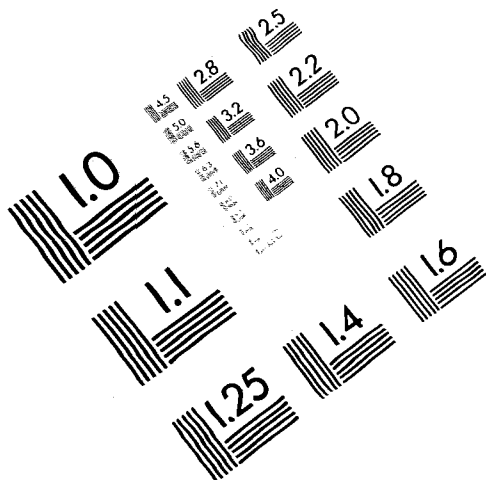
Limerick (Vol. 2)

# REDUCTION

13 ×

RIA

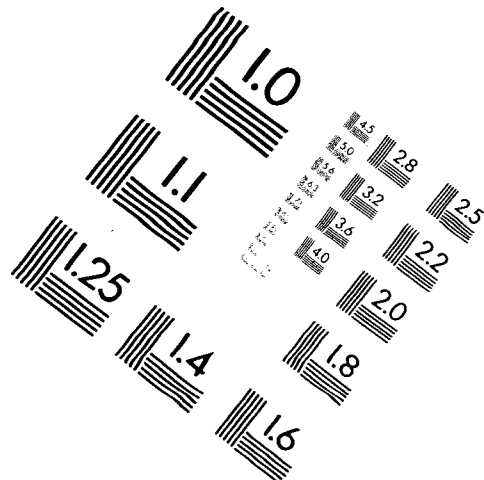
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Operator: Ms C. Waterloo  
Original: black & white



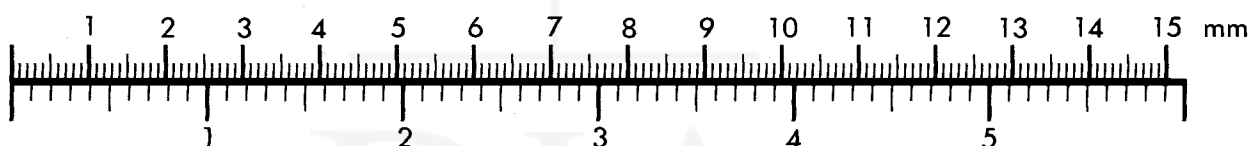
**AIM**

Association for Information and Image Management

1100 Wayne Avenue, Suite 1100  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910  
301/587-8202



Centimeter



Inches

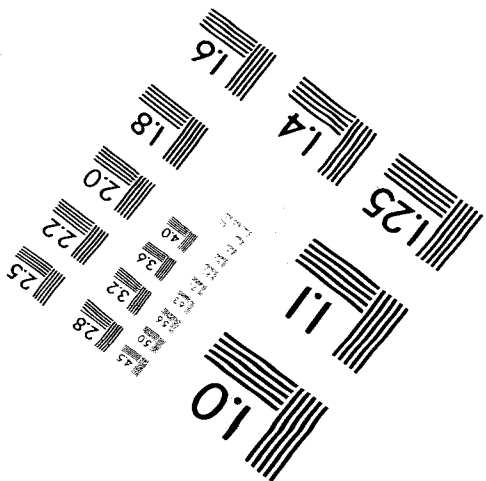
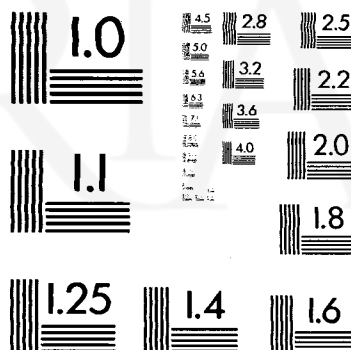
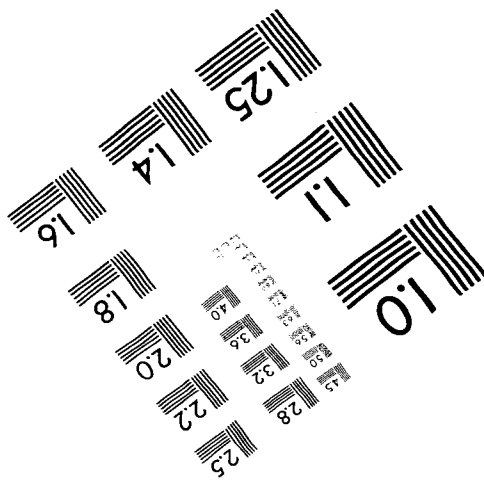


IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (QA-3)

MANUFACTURED TO AIM STANDARDS  
BY APPLIED IMAGE, INC.



**Outsize map**

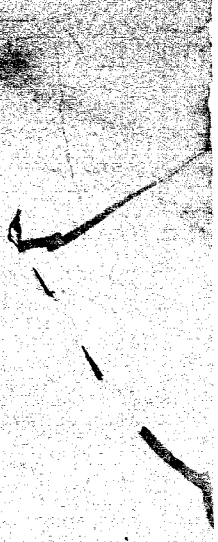
**14/D/17/32**

**37 x 24 cm**

RIA



204



Ordinance Survey Office July 3<sup>d</sup> 1840

S. L. G. Brett

**Outsize map**

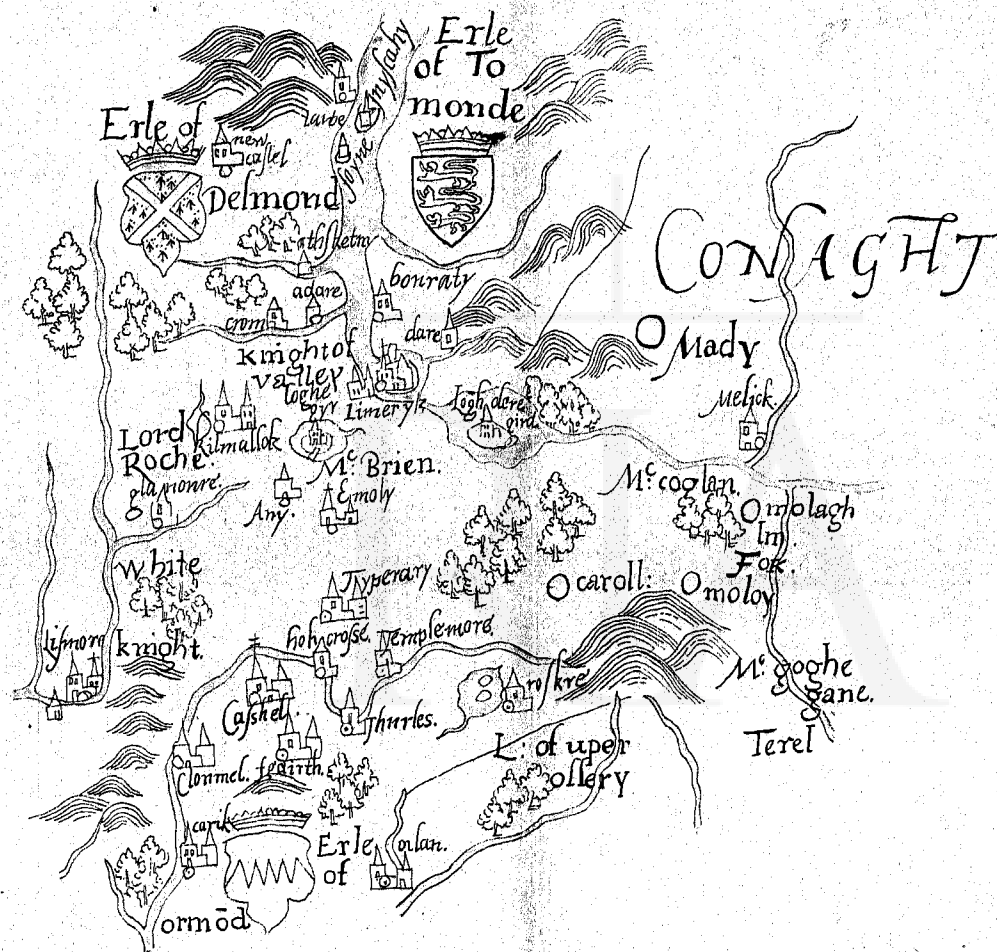
**14/D/17/33**

**24 x 37 cm**

RIA



104



Traced from State Papers Vol. 2.

Ordnance Survey Office July 3<sup>d</sup> 1840

A. F. G. B.

**Outsize map**

**14/D/17/34**

**37 x 24 cm**

RIA





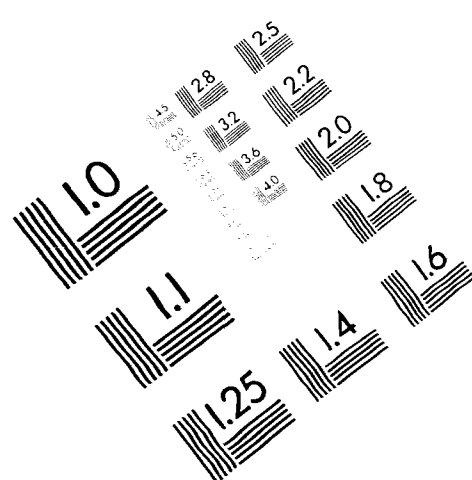
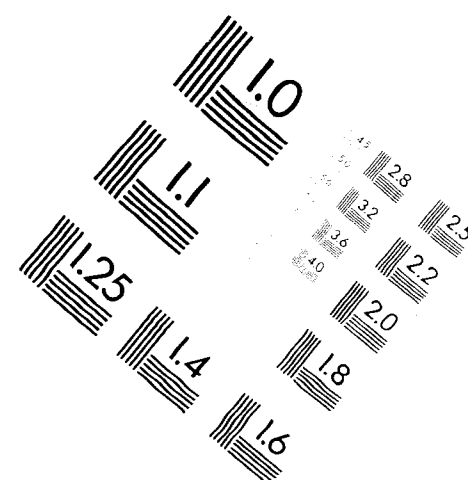
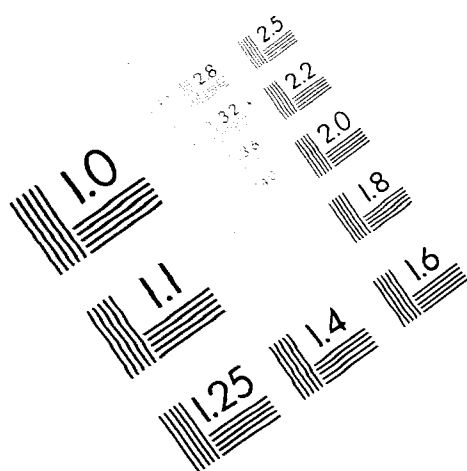
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15 ×

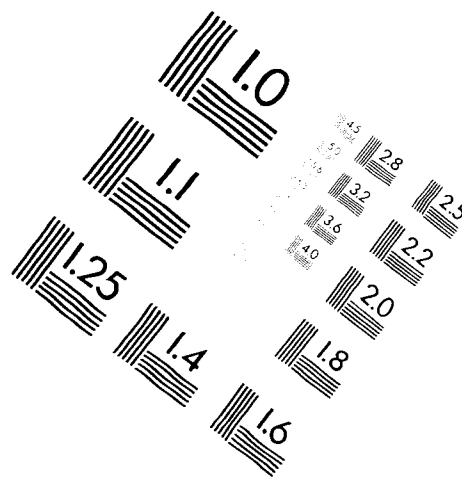
RIA

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





**AIM**  
 Association for Information and Image Management  
 1100 Wayne Avenue, Suite 1100  
 Silver Spring, Maryland 20910  
 301/587-8202



Centimeter



Inches

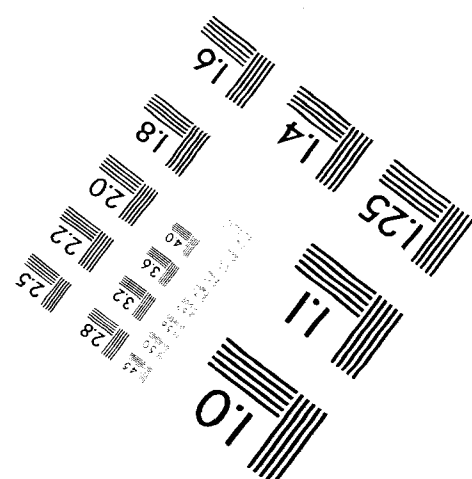
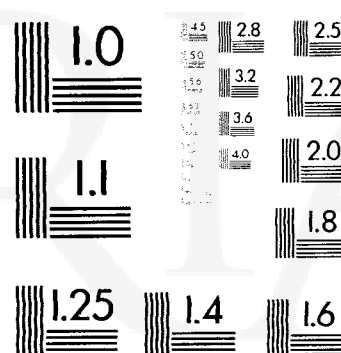
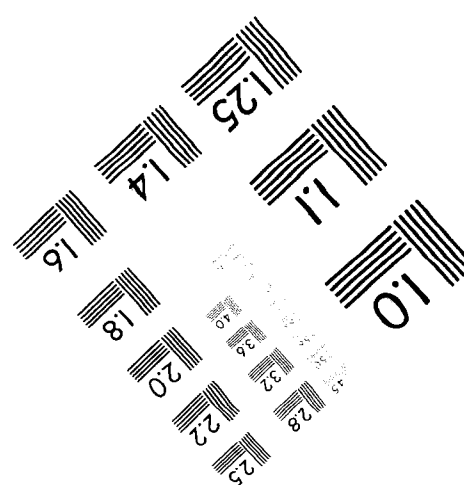
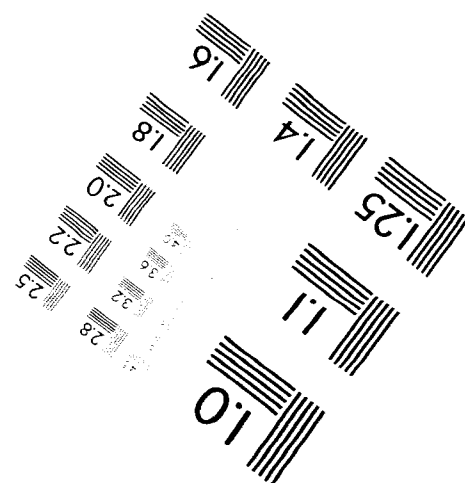
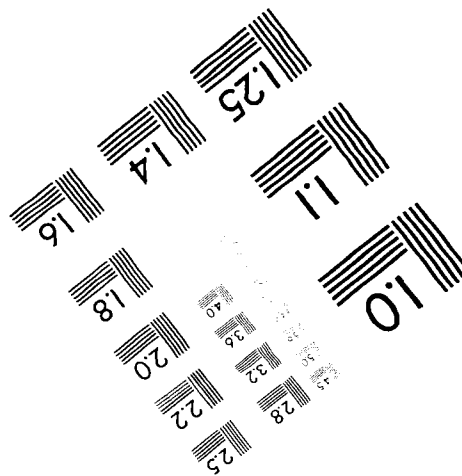


IMAGE EVALUATION  
 TEST TARGET (QA-3)

MANUFACTURED TO AIM STANDARDS  
 BY APPLIED IMAGE, INC.



**Outsize map**

**14/D/17/35**

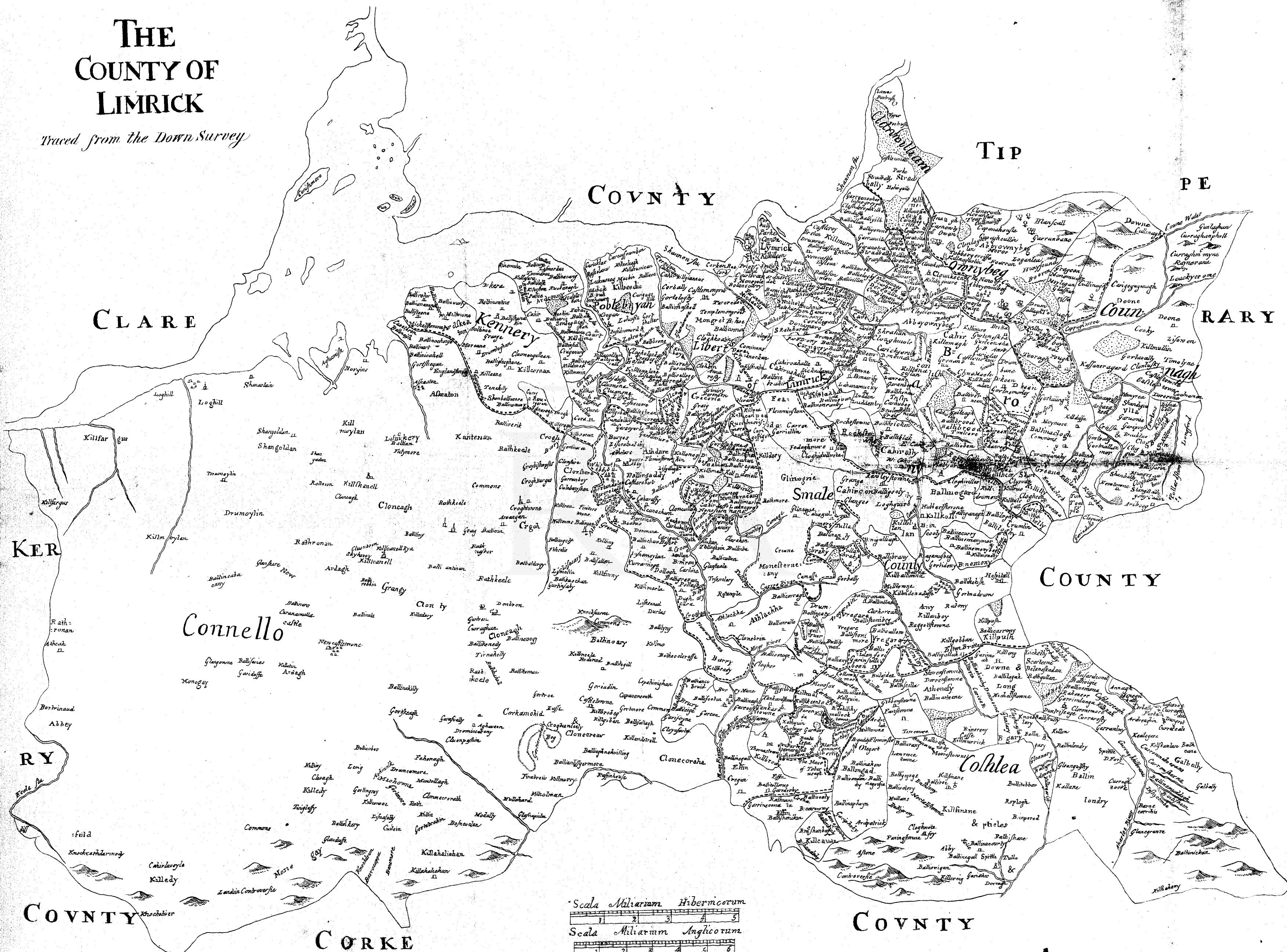
**44 x 48 cm**

RIA



# THE COUNTY OF LIMRICK

Traced from the Down Survey





**Outsize map**

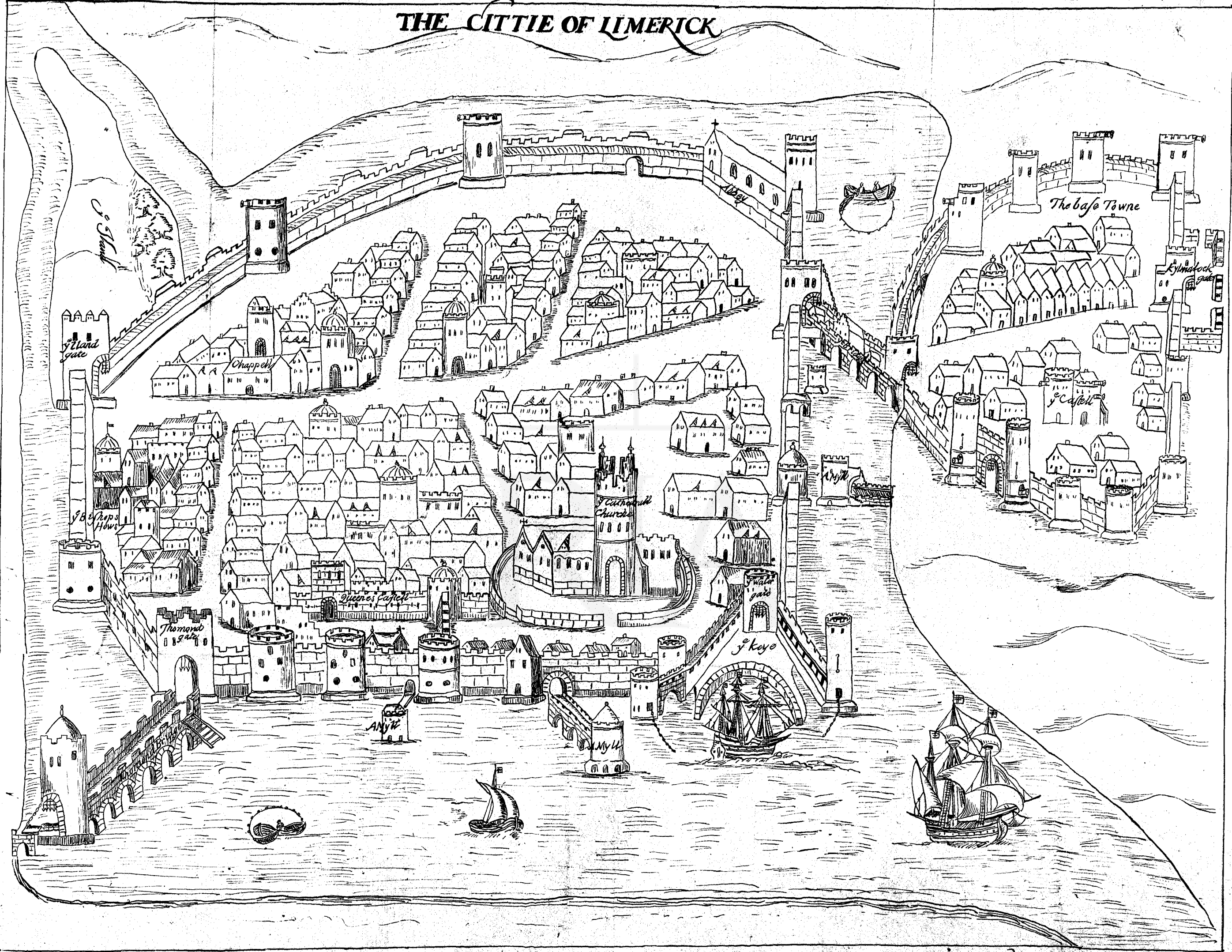
**14/D/17/36**

**36 x 46 cm**

RIA



# THE CITTIE OF LIMERICK



Printed from a vol. of "Pacata Hibernia"

By J. Sullivan, 1840.

14/10/17/36