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Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Queen's county (Laois), Vol.2

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

Assorted notes, extracts, maps and sketches relating to the history, topography and antiquities of Queen's county.

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Letters
containing information relative
to the
Antiquities
of the
Queens County
collected during the
progress of the
Ordnance Survey
in
1838
Vol II

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Queen's County Letters, Vol. II.

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14 F 5/2

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Carlow, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Ballyadams and Killaban, with particular reference to their early churches, castles, holy wells and the origins of their place names.

15 December 1838

7p.

24 cm

Included are related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters' and the writings of John Colgan.

1 10
Curlew December 15th/38

Dear Sir,

We want some square paper and
quills immediately. We shall be ready for
the County of Wicklow in a few days,
and I think the sooner the name books
for the south part of that county are
sent us, the better. What progress is
Mr. Curry making in the north of it?
We begin in the Barony of Shillelagh
where, we fear, very few of the old
spriggs are now to be found.

of the parish of Ballyadam

This parish is bounded on the north by
the parishes of Stradbally and Curra-
clone; on the east by the County of
14/5/52(1) Kildare

(2)² Kildare; on the south by the parish of Killabban and on the west by those of Tullamoy and Timoge.
Name. It is written Baile Adam in the annals of the Four Masters at the year 1546. It signifies Adam's town, Bally or residence, but we have no account of who the Adam was from whom the place was named. Perhaps he was Adam O'More? There is a curious tract preserved in Duall Mac Firbis's Book of Genealogies, on the pedigrees and customs of the men of Leix, which I ought to have. It was copied for me last year when in the County of Kildare, so that if the Kildare Extracts be sent me hither it will save the trouble of copying it over again. I am positive that if those places be not identified and the tracts

tracts treating of them, translated, ^{now} they will ²³ ³¹
^{never} be done, for it would take 50 years
to write the Memoirs of all the Coun-
ties from Derry to Carlow.

The old church of Ballyadam is about
three or four hundred years old. It is
about 66 feet long and 18 broad. It consists
of a nave and choir. The choir is 22 feet
in length. In this choir there is a monument
to Robert Bowen and Ellis Marpole 16³81.
over which stood the figure of a mail-clad
warrior, now broken to pieces.

A short distance to the north of this little church
there is a large castle in tolerable preservation
said to have been built by O'More, and to
have belonged in later times to Thom a
phice Bowen, whom tradition remembers for
his cruelty to the Irish.

The following notice of this castle occurs in
the Annals of the Four Masters at the

14/6/5/2 (ii) year

(4) 4
year 1546.

"The Lord Justice departed from
"ethy and proceeded with his numerous
"army into Leix, whither the Earl of Des-
"mond also came with a great army to
"assist him. They remained for fifteen days
"plundering that country, and took Baile
"Adam, a Castle belonging to O'More
"in which they left warders, &c.

I find nothing else of interest in this
parish.

of the parish of Killabban

Situation.

This parish is situated partly in the Baro-
ny of Ballyadamp but mostly in that of
Shinn Margies, and lies between the parish
of Killeghin, which is to the south, and that
of Ballyadamp to the north.

5 (5)

Name. The name of this parish is written
cill Abbán by the Scholiast of Kengus, who places
it in Ely Muireadhaighs. It signifies the
Church of ^{a very famous saint} St. Abban, who flourished about
the year 650.

I shall here give the words of Kengus
and his Scholiast relating to St. Abban
the founder of this and other churches.

Oct. 27. Abbán, abb cain chernach

"That is Abban, from Killabban in Ely-
" Muireadhaigh, and from Magh Arnuidhe
" in Ely-Kingallagh, that is in that part
" of Ely-Kingallagh, called Ely-Buidhe
" or, his church is in the northern Ely.
" This is the festival of his nativity. He
" was Abban, the son of Laigneach, who
" was the son of Cainneach, who was

11/F/5/21 the

(6) the son of Imchadh, who was the son of Cormac, who was the son of Cucorb.

This Saint Abban is no longer venerated at Killabban, nor is he even remembered as the patron or first founder of a church there. The present church of Killabban lying in ruins about 5 miles to the north of Carlow, is decidedly not much older than the period of the Reformation. It consists of a nave and choir, the former measuring 45 feet in length, and the latter 33. Breadth of the house 24 feet. Choir arch round, but decidedly modern. There is a large window pointed at the top, in the East gable now covered with ivy. All the other windows, and the doorway are destroyed or disfigured.

I here insert what Colgan has collected about St. Abban.

Kilbane

Barony of Ballydoon^{ref} 7

XVI. March. Life of S. Abban
Abbot of Maghamidke
From a vellum M.S. of Kilkeny.

*MS. P. 690.
col. 177*

III. Therefore Saint Abban descended
from a renowned race of the Eagenians
namely from Oulmachomb⁽⁵⁾, whose
father was called Cormac, who was King
of the Eagenians; but his mother was called
Mella, who was the sister of Bishop Ibar.

Ms. P. 690. col. 177 * * * * *
XXV. After these things S. Abban with his
clerks entered the territory of the Eagenians
and came to the people of *Muathmarchy
and that people received him with honour,
and rejoiced very much in his coming.
And the holy man blessed them diligently,
and having cured many different infirmities
and performed many miracles, ^{there he} retired thence.

C.S. Muathmarchy
C.S. Muathmarchy
to the people of *Muamidke, and ⁽³¹⁾ there he
built a great Monastery, and on account of
the honour [paid] him, a Town was built in the

Index Nita S. Abba. cap. XLV. p. 620.

* * * * *

But the deposit^{aries} of his mon^{ies} [i.e. Magh arnunshu], and procu^{res} of a 200 things belonging to it within and without, ^{order est.} spreading from the city of Guall Abba, which is in the territory of the Northern Logenians, which [was] the first place that S. Abba founded in the land of the Logenians. Ver

* * * * *

11. 02. 02. 07

XVIII.

* * * * * on the Sixthth of the Calends of November, he most happily went among choirs of Angels to the heavenly ^{realms} Kingdoms. Amen

Notes

11. 24. 02. 07

17. Acta de Sancto Marcellino in apost. c. vlt. S. Piquet, Martin, Magister, in Martyrology of Talley and other tract of his at that time. The same author is threat of him on the 16th of March, which some of them have down to have seen the way of his death, according to what is to be said below in the Appendix C. 1.

14/E/5/2()

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Appendix [to same Life]Chapter. 1.

On the different festivals of Saint Alban,
and the authors, who have made
mention of him with praise.

MS. B. 1. 2. 3.
vol. 2.

Two feasts of S. Alban are recorded
by the Calendars. All the domestic Mar-
tyrologies place on this 16th day, the first,
which also Maguire retates ^{as his birth-day} to be his Birth-day.
The second on the 27th of October; of which,
together with the same, the Martyrology of
Salisbury, and the Carthusian Martyrology
of Nereport, make mention. And that
this 27th day of October is that of his
death, or his Birth-day in heaven, is
indicated by the author of his life above
chap. the last; but his Birth-day on
earth by Maguire according to what
is to be said immediately. The Martyrology
of Talleght speaks of him thus at the
16th of March. The feast of S. Alban
the son of Huan Cornwalis. S. Angus

in his Testidgium; Abban the Angelical,
the golden branch. Marian Lornmac,
S. Abban the son of Gua Corbmaic,
in Mag-armuidhe in Ki Kerselach;
and of Hill-Abban in Ki Meiredhaigh.
Muguire, The festival of the death and
deposition of S. Abban the grandson of
Corbmaic, sprung from the Sagesmen:
he rests in Mag-armuidhe in the territory
of Ki Kerselach; and * in Hill-Abban
in Ki Meiredhaigh; he lives seven and
ten years above three hundred in the
flesh. As to the years of his life see
below chap. the last.

Also at the 27th day of October, the
same Martyrologies speak of him, almost
in the same words, unless that the
Calendar of Cashel there calls him

* In his life when it is recorded that ^{after the death of S. Abban} he was ^{the} ~~deposed~~ ^{deposed}
from his monastery mentioned in ch. XLV. (vide supra) stole
away the body of the saint with the intention of bringing
it to Hill-Abban; and his party was surprised by the
family of Mag-armuidhe together with an army of the
Sagesmen. A great dispute arose; but
the living power, the omen which drew the hearts, were
seen by both parties, to proceed with the body in the direction
of their own Monastery: & so, his ^{remains} were preserved in both places!!
14/F/5/2(W) [end extra]

not the son of Uua Cormaiche, as
it has erroneously called him above,
but the son of Uua Corbuic and
Sill-Abtain, in the Merreo-haigh:
and S. August: Abban the Abbot of

ch:

XLVII

of the

of the

of the

of the

But the oxen themselves, which carried
the remains to the sepulchres of their Master,
went away through the midst of the men,
and rightly went round them [the sepulchres]
three times, and afterwards, towing they ran
through the city to the neighbouring rivers,
and many persons of the cities followed
them wishing to see what they were about
to do. But the oxen before all entered
into the fords of the rivers: but from
thence they never appeared to man; and
those fords are called in Irish, respectively
Ath dain Scheilt, that is the fords
of the oxen concealing themselves.
Then it was known what the Saint
said of them when living, they will
not remain long with you after my
death. Great numbers of people were present.

many monks. The Meyner adds that this is the festival of his Nativity, and hands down his genealogy, speaking thus; Abban of Hill Abbain in Ki Muraich; and of Magarmidhe, in Ki Kerselach: or in Northern Ulster is his church. This is the Festival of his Nativity and he is the son of Muir Corbmaic, that is of the Posterity of Corbmaic. He afterwards adds his genealogy thus; Abban the son of Lagnachus, the son of Cunnach, son of Inichadain, son of Corbmaic, son of Cuicobbe. * * * *

* * * *

Since therefore (as appears from the aforesaid) authors vary concerning the festival of the nativity of this saint, and asserting that on this day departing from this life he was born in heaven, and was born on earth on the 27th of October; others, that he died on the 27th of October, it has pleased [me] to place his life on this day which occurs first. * * * *

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Chapter V.
Of the years of the life of S. Abbas.

[16th ed.]

That S. Abbas lived ten years above three hundred and life above Ch. 13. hundred down, and other books ^{recounting his life} three hundred and seven, others three hundred and seventeen, as also require at the 24th of October.

But Moser in his Chronological Index: where he relates that he being now twelve years old, frequented the school of S. Abbas in the year 490; and died in the year 599. ^{aged 109 years} I indeed cannot easily be induced to suppose that he lived three hundred years since I find no mention made of him in the acts of no saint out of the many, who lived in the neighbouring territories after the year 650. * * * S. Abbas ^{aged 109 years} died in the year 599. * * *

15
(15)
Notes

For the life of S. Alban at the 16th March.

1. Vita S. Albani. Albanus ex Mc. membrana
Will. Bannigensi. We have compared this with
some other lives of the same saint, but first
and most late of the birth of Salomon.
But scarcely take any of these differ. from each
in the relations of events, except that this contains
more, and sometimes of a greater intimacy.
Where we have preferred it to the others. The
question is it seems to have lived nine hundred years
ago for in Chap. 23. he says. But S. who have
collected the life of S. Alban, and the grand
of that very sort, when S. Alban baptiz'd.
But it appears from this life, that the grandfather
of this author was baptiz'd by Saint Alban before
the monastery of Agas archidiacon, and Will. Alban;
of Ros-mac-tricin, or any other in Leinster or
Meath was founded by Saint Alban. Also from
the life of Saint Moluan Chap. 42 it appears
that that monastery of Ros-mac-tricin was created
by Saint Alban before the death of Saint Moluan
who died in the year 605. Therefore the grandfather
of this writer seems to have been baptiz'd about
the middle, or at least before the end of the sixth
century, and consequently himself seems to have
lived about the end of the seventh century, or
the beginning of the eighth. For he mentions
the life of S. Moluan, who died about the year
644 according to the Monasteries in the Annals.
He also seems to have been a Monk, or

14/5/5/2 (VI)

(16)

more truly Abbot of the monastery of May-seruiddhe:
 for he at one time calls those to whom he wrote
 his life, most beloved brethren in Christ, and
 another time clients, and he describes with more
 exactness the things which he himself did in that
 monastery, than in others. He ^{would?} could even be
S. Columba by comparison the wise the son of
Seclunsaich, who [died] in the year 706, or Saint
Greus by comparison of the Barrow, and the wise,
 who died in the year 925 according to the Annals, but
 his writings were ^{who were not wiser.} so much revised
 by the ancients, and the river Barrow, from
 which he is called, is not far distant from
 the monastery of May-seruiddhe.

Sir Charles Coote (State Account p. 128)
 mentions an old church in the town-
 land of Ballylynnon. Has its
 been shown on the plan?

In the townland of Kilgore in this
 parish are the ruins of an old
 church near which there is a holy
 well dedicated to St. Ygnare, the
 patron of Brulle.

(7)

In the townland of Blonagh in
this parish, ^{and about 4 miles north of Carlow} are the ruins of
the ruins of a curious monastery
^{in tradition} said to have been built by St
Tintan; but I have no histor-
ical reference to it, nor do I
believe that St Tintan is the
patron, as the tradition about
its having been erected by ^a St
Tintan is derived from Keating's
History of Ireland by mistaking
Chaim each for Chaim Edhnech.
Is the Monastery of Chaim each
or Chuanach mentioned in any
of the Calendars or Felices
as situated in Slieve Mairge?

(18.)

I have nothing else to remark
on this parish excepting that
according to all the old Irish
authorities, it was situated in
the territory of Hy-Muireadh-
aigh, which was I Toole's
Country before Walter de Rid-
dlesford drove him into the
mountains of Wicklow.

Ledwich, in his history of the castle
of Dunamase, falls into a strange
error ^{relating} about the situation and
name of this territory of Hy-
-Muireadh-aigh, which was angli-
-cised Omorethia in the old Eng-
-lish documents. He "takes" for
granted

granted) and puts as a ¹⁹positive⁽¹⁹⁾
fact, that Omorethie was the same
as O'More, and then goes a step
farther in putting conjecture as posi-
tive history, that Walter de Ri-
delford got possession of O'More's
country, and even stalks further
into the same region of conjecture
by assuming as positive and putting
as true history, that ^{as de}~~at~~ Ridelford
had possession of the City of Reban
in Kildare (a wellknown historical
fact) that O'More's country must
have extended into the County of Kil-
dare so as to embrace de Ridelford's

(20)²⁰ well known possessions in that county. But this is all deduced from a false hypothesis for the chief of Omorethe was not O'more but O'Toole, and Walter de Ridelord never got a sod of O'Toole's Country though it is probable that he got possession of all O'Toole's original level Country in Kildare. See Liber Regalis visitationis where a list of the parishes of ^{O'more's} Omorethe is given.

Hardiman, who never had sufficient skill* to examine this subject, has in his Minstrelsy, subscribed to ^{all} Ledwiche's conclusions, which is little to his credit as a historical investigator. One thing I have found to be certain that no one knows any thing of ancient Irish topography and almost every one affects to despise to know it, and that you will please now by being ^{frankly} wrong than right. Yours oft servt
J. O'Donovan

* Tynall cap. Deane (1. O'ldar) an burnd ed. 1713
O' Tynall cap. Deane (1. O'ldar) an burnd ed. 1713
O' Tynall cap. Deane (1. O'ldar) an burnd ed. 1713

END

14 F 5/3

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Carlow, concerning the history, traditions, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Slety (Sleaty) and Sruille (Shrule), with particular reference to their early churches, holy wells and the origins of their place names.

15 December 1838

11p.

24 cm

ill; ink and pencil sketch of the doorway of Sleaty old church.

Included are related extracts from the writings of Sir Charles Coote and the 'Tripartite Life of St. Patrick'.

21 (1)
Carlow December 15th 1838,

Dear Sir, I hope the name books of
Micklaw are ready for us, as we shall
be prepared to move into the Barony
of Shillelagh in less than a week.
I suppose Mr. Curry has all the
extracts for that County with him.
How shall we manage to divide them?

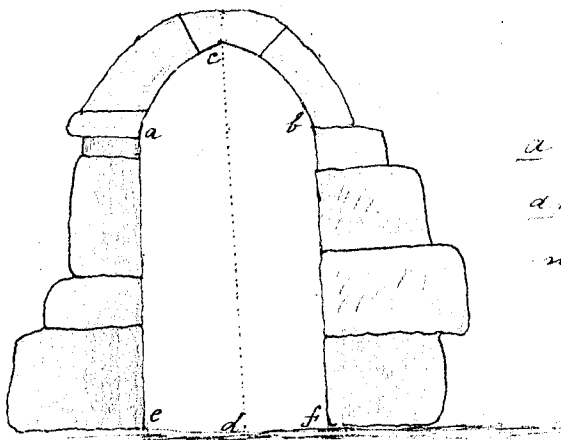
of the parish of Sleibte.

Situation. This very small parish consisting
only of two townlands, lies along the Barrow
about one mile north of the town of Car-
low.

Name. The name of this parish is written
Sleibte by the Scholast of Lengua at 12th Octob^r
14/F/5/3(i)

(2)²² with whom all the other authorities agree
excepting that some of the more ancient
of them put p for b. with which it is
commutable. The word is translated
montes by bolgan, and Duald Mac-
Firbis speaking of St Fiacc, the patron
of the place calls him "Fiacc of bill
" Sheeche ^{ie of} from the mountains of Bruiin
" gabhlá". The name must have been
originally given to the church. from its
contiguity to the mountains of Shiabh
Mairge in the same manner as Bill
Sheeche near Newry was called after
Sheeche Gullion. The Shiabh Mairge
mountains are now well cultivated, and one
standing at the church of Stety would
never imagine that ^{the appellation} that "church of the moun-
tains would be applicable to it.

This church ^{of Slebhite} was founded by or for Saint
Fiacc a bishop in the lifetime of
 St Patrick, but of the original building no
 part now remaining. The present old church of
 Sleby measures on the inside 24 feet in
 breadth and 142 in length. The east gable
 is totally destroyed, and its place is occupied
 by a modern wall about 5 feet high. The
 west gable is in tolerable preservation ^{but} and
 so clothed in ivy, that you cannot see its
 features (if any it has). The south wall con-
 tains a rude window near the S. E. corner, which
 is broad inside and narrow outside, and a door-
 way near the S. W. corner of this form:



a c b are limestone
a e and b f are gra-
 nite or firestone

80 inches
 a, b, 2.7
 e f, 3.0
 c, d, b, 0.

14/6/5/3(ii)

(4)²⁴ I take this to be a doorway of the 13th or 14th century.

"In the churchyard of Slety nearly opposite the N. W. corner of west gable, stand a granite cross about ⁴⁰ 7-10 inches high, which looks very ancient. It never was inscribed. Sir Charles Coote mentions this and another one like it as standing in this church yard."

"At Slety are the ruins of a small church, which, as said, was originally a place of great consequence, called Sleibhteach, or the house near the mountain, and that an ancient church and bishoprick was founded here by St. Fiac in the 5th century, and afterwards translated to Leighlin. This church is now the only remains of this ancient bishoprick. In the church yard are two stone crosses apparently of the 9th century."

I think that the cross now remaining is as old as St. Fiac. Slety, was never called Sleibhteach, as Coote states, but always Sleibhte. I here insert what Colgan has collected about St. Fiac.

St. Patrick's travels through the
territories now comprising the
Queen's County

From the Tripartite Life. part. 3.

XVIII. He sa^t leaves his disciples in the churches of all capitals & still dwells.

XIX. When continuing the undertaken journey by the more western bank of the same ^{margin} Liffey, he proceeded to the territory of Leix [Lagisia]; then the people of that territory, made in a place, by which the holy man and his companions were to pass on horse back, deep ^{fores} holes and ditches filled with water, which they concealed by bringing over them ^(above) the fresh sod, that thus they might make away with them by stratagem. But a certain pious matron, by name Briga⁽³³⁾, the daughter of Gergna the son of Coaltach, perceiving the snares which were laid, and running up to the blessed man, fore-warned him of the stratagem and the prepared snares. But the boys of these parts, running up challenge Patrick and his companions, in the name of the Lord to drive their horses at full speed through the plain lying before them, in which the just-mentioned ditches were concealed. Let that which is asked, says Patrick, be done in the name of the Lord. And thus in the name of the Lord

14/E/5/3 (cont)

without stumbling they escaped unhurt through the snares which were laid. But Patrick pronounced against the wicked people, the punishment which in the spirit he saw pre-ordained by the just judge for so great a crime, saying that that part of Leix which is called Laigis mic-finn, where is the marshy ground, which is now called Moin-choluim, would by the ordinance of God be subject to a curse, and that neither Princes, nor Prelates would proceed from it; but that it would be perpetually subject to ^{alienigenis} stranger masters, and oppressed with a severe yoke. But turning to the matron Briga, he imparted his blessing to her, and her brothers and entire family, predicting that the tribe of Nyf-Erchow, from which she sprang, would never be destitute of the choises of clergy, or excellent soldiers.

XX. Having thus escaped the snares the holy man descended from his horse on a hill then called Bile-mac-cruaich, now commonly Torrach Padruic; which is in the territory of Erchow.⁽³⁴⁾ Propheying concerning that territory he said, that in it there never

* Could this be the land called Erragh in the parish of Ballydamp? or not such place.

would be a Prince or ruler or governor, a stranger; but that all such would spring from that ^{very} tribe. He also predicted what were to be the rights and privileges of the Ruler of the tribe of Hy-Erchon in the hall of the King of Leinster; and among other things that of the oxen and nine to be killed for the royal kitchen a fourth part would come by right to the Satrap of Hy-Erchon: also that that tribe would be prosperous in success and constant in prosperity.

^{Creation} And it is certain that this has been fulfilled: for from the ^{small} time of Patrick to the time of Conchobair (45) the son of ^{first} Dunchadh, and King of Tara ~~the~~ ^{rights} supreme governors or Justiciarii are found to have sprung from that territory.

XXI. Then Patrick placed over all Leinster as supreme Bishop, S. Kiech a man of most celebrated sanctity, whose first conversion and ordination happened in this manner. When S. Patrick proceeded from Tara to the territory of southern Leinster called Hy-Kennselack: he met in the plain, commonly called Mag-cieithan, where afterwards was built the church of Domnach-mor, that royal poet Dubthach the son of Legarius, who as well on account of his great piety towards God, and devotion

(8) to Patrick, as on account of his rare excellence in the metrical art, and his ancient and elegant works, is of very celebrated memory and fame among the Historians of Ireland. To this man who has already embraced the Christian faith, the blessed Prelate was very much attached and devoted as well on account of the singular probity of the man, as for the skill on account of which he was the Archpoet or Prince^{Chief} of the poets of that age of the Kingdom. The blessed man then familiarly conversing with him, asked of him where he ^{should} ~~would~~ find according to the precept of the Apostle, ^[i.e. many] ~~the~~ husband of one wife, sober, prudent, of good behaviour, hospitable, a teacher; whom having ordained his Bishop he might place over that province. (Dubthach answered, that all those qualities were [to be] found in a certain disciple of his, Nicus⁽³⁶⁾ the son of Ericus, whose wife had lately departed leaving an only son, by name Trachinus, and whom in those days he sent into Connaught to present certain poems of his to the Princes of that land. But while they were engaged in these discourses, they behold Nicus returning; whom, when he saw that

* Tim. 3.

the mind of Patrick was borne towards him, Dubthach resolved to induce to consent to the wishes of the holy man, although otherwise he would not without reluctance want his presence. And to this end, S. Patrick and Dubthach devise ^{the happy} this pious craft. For they pretend that Dubthach is immediately to receive clerical tonsure from the hand of Patrick. Which when Fiech coming up understood, he says to the holy Prelate; ~~the~~ holy Father whether would it not be better that I should receive clerical tonsure, who am of younger age and less necessary to the State, than my Master who is advanced in years, & very necessary for his children, and is held in great esteem by the chiefs of the Kingdom. Patrick answered that that spontaneous offering was acceptable to him and grateful. Patrick therefore first baptized Fiech, who before was only a catechumen, and afterward, gave him tonsure: and delivered to him an alphabet written with his own hand, and imparted his benediction: which he having obtained learned the entire psalter in one day: and within a short space of time, assisted by the grace of the Holy Ghost, made such

(10) a progress in the studies of sanctity and letters, that he seemed to his Master worthy not only to be ordained Bishop first of all the Egecians; but also to be placed over that entire province, as supreme Prelate. Patrick ordained with his own hand also ~~ordained~~ his (Patrick's) son Fiachrius, after he had become mature in years and learning.

XXII. S. Kiech first built a Church in a place which from his name was afterwards called Domnach-Kiech i. e. the Church of Kiech: and he left him sacred utensils, namely a ministerial bell, the Epistles of S. Paul, and a pastoral staff. He also left seven of his [disciples], companions of his labours, and imitators of his actions: namely Mo-chotocus⁽³⁸⁾ of Irish-fail, Augustin⁽³⁹⁾ of Irish-beg, Leganus, Diernant, Nannedus, Paul and Fedhelim.

XXIII. But the most holy Bishop and Abbot Kiech remained in that Church of Domnach-Kiech, until he had sent before him to heaven sixty⁴⁰ saints of his disciples. But afterwards an Angel of the Lord came to him saying that the place of his resurrection would not be there, but beyond the river to the west: and he bids

him to erect a monastery there in a place called buil-muige, assigning a proper and convenient place for each of the offices. For he directed him to build a refectory where he would find a boar; and a church where he would find a doe. The holy ^{a specimen of obedience} man, answered the Angel, that he would not dare to commence the building of a church, unless his father and Master Patrick ^{would} first measure and consecrate its place and dimensions. Patrick therefore being informed and requested came to that place, which is commonly called Slepte of mountains, and ^{there} according to the directions of the Angel he laid and consecrated the foundations of a church and monastery.

XXIV. But that place in which the church and monastery of Slepte were ^{was} built, was granted not to Tiech, but to Patrick by Crimthann⁽⁴⁵⁾, the son of Kinselach, King of Leinster; who ~~was~~ a little before was washed by S. Patrick in the saving lavre, and was afterwards buried in the same place. For the noble family from which S. Tiech sprang, was then very much oppressed, and banished into different parts of Ireland by the aforesaid Crimthann King of Leinster. For from it [the] Monks

(12)

in the territory of Hy-berimthaim derived their origin, and Monks in Ulster, and the people of Kinell-Conn in Munster. And among others were then banished four brothers of S. Kiech, namely Mildus, Angus the Great, Conaldus, and Otherschelinus: and their father was called Mac-Erea.⁽⁴⁶⁾ Whence although the place in which the Church of Slepte was built, was in the proper patrimony of S. Kiech, however he should not have received it from the King on account of the animosities and discords just mentioned, which existed between him and the family and brothers of saint Kiech, had not saint Patrick interposed: at whose intercession King Crimtham granted to S. Kiech not only a place for building a Church, but also a portion contiguous to it, or a fifth part of his paternal lands; with which he enriched that Church in which he placed an Episcopal see. But Angus the aforesaid brother of S. Kiech in revenge of the injuries of banishment inflicted on him and his family, at length, slew King Crimtham⁽⁴⁷⁾ ~~himself~~, the capital enemy of himself and his family.

XXV. Notwithstanding this Crimtham was a King pious towards God, and devoted to the servant of God

Patrick, ^{piously} and liberal and bountiful in erecting and
 endowing the Churches of God. For he built
 and endowed with lands first thirty Churches,
 and afterwards forty to God and Patrick
 in the territory of Hy-Kennelach, and eastern
 Seinster: among which were the Church of
Domnac-Skintan, of which above; and of
Inis-fail, in which he left ⁽⁴⁸⁾ S. Mochonoc
⁽⁴⁹⁾ and Mochadoc: and another in the lesser
 island ⁽⁵⁰⁾ in which he left Erditus ⁽⁵¹⁾ and
Augustine ⁽⁵²⁾ But after the gentiles had taken
 possession of the Church of Slepte, these Churches became
 desolate and deserted

XXVI. The sacred festivity of the Lord's day arriving,
 S. Patrick ^{moratus est} delayed in the plain of Mag-reda,
 and in a place which afterwards from the Church
 which he erected there, is called Domnachmor.
 the great Church. About that time the royal
^{and} ^{capitol} palace of that territory, which is called Rath-bacain,
 began to ^{be} erected from the foundation in the neigh-
 bourhood: the continuation and consummation
 of which building, after the holy man had
 often and in vain dissuaded, foreseeing in spirit
 what was to happen to the place, he says;
 that ^{cast} castle, which will be infested, as appears,
 by an evil spirit, will not stand long, unless
 every day the office of the Mass be celebrated in it.

314
(14)

same print

nor will it be inhabited by any one until
wind rising from ^{below?} hell shall come. The holyman
alluded to Githin the son of Hirnaides; who when Godfrid 63
and Bonchovar (54) reigned at Tarrh, rebuilt that palace. For
Githin an Irish word from its etymon denotes windy.

XXVII. Having founded churches and disposed
the affairs of the Catholic ^{rel.} cause through
Leinster, and having ordained Fiech [Bishop]
of Slepte, and supreme Bishop of the entire
province; undertaking his journey by Belach-
garraim Patrick betook himself to Osrigia
or Osory: in which territory having instructed
and baptized the natives in the faith of Christ,
he founded many churches and cells, over
which he placed some of his disciples. But
to the Disciples whom he appointed in Mar-thorhead
in the territory of Magn Rigne, he left divers
relics of saints. He afterwards blessed the entire
land, and tribe of the Osorians predicting that
from it would proceed ^{spring} many renowned leaders
in the warfare both of Christ and of the world:
and that they would not be oppressed with
the yoke or power of ^{external} strangers, as long
as they would remain in obedience ^{obedience} to him
and his successors.

XXVIII. As Patrick was passing ^{out} from Ossory into the district of Munster, his chariot was broken in a place, which they commonly call Uccium-Chonclinn: and when timber was brought from the wood of that ^{mountain} and was ^{filled} adapted, with which the chariot seemed repaired, it is again found broken. And after it was repaired again, a third time the joint being thoroughly loosened it was broken. Seeing which the holy man says; the timber of that wood will never serve either for the building of edifices, or ^{for} any other human uses. And experience proves that this was a true oracle. There is a place there consecrated to S. Patrick, called Nisert-Phadruic, that is the Desert of Patrick; and the name agreeing with the reality, it is at the present day quite deserted.

XXIX. Patrick therefore coming into Munster proceeded directly to Cashel. &c &c

* * * * *

Notes;

[p. 185. col. 1.]

33. Brige nomine Vergna Coltae filis nata. cap. 17.

Since the Father of Brige is called Vergna she could seem to be one of the daughters of Vergna who are venerated on the 11th of January as the Martyrology of Donegal and Marian Gorman have shown. But about on the same days they place also the natalis of S. Brige although they have to distinguish her from the daughters of Vergna, while they express her name not those of the others.

34. In regione Ercan, de ea regione prophetas dixit, quod natus in ea futurus esset princeps, vel diaconus, sive gubernator alienigenae. Cap. 19. It seems that this prophecy is to be so understood, as long for sooth as Linstock in which it was had its own Kings [and] not absolutely and for ever, ^{since} as most of the territories of Ireland had foreign ^{alienigenae} governors since the arrival of the English.

35. Usque ad tempus Conchobair filii Dunchad. cap. 19. These are the words of some Commentator, for Conchobair King of Ireland, lived after the time or at the period of this life, as appears from the Four Masters in the Catalogue of the Kings of Ireland, writing of him thus; Conchobair the son of Dunchadh, the son of Donnada he reigned 14 years, and died in the year 831.

36. Fiech Enici filio. Chap. 21. See what is said more fully concerning S. Fiech in the Notes to the life of Patrick written by him near the end of the Notes to the 1st part of this life n. 42.

37. Filius spūs Fiacrius. Cap. 22. He is venerated on the same day with his father S. Fiech, namely on the 12th of October in the Church of Slepte according to Angus, Marian Gorman, the Martyrology of Talraght, and the Martyrology of Donagh, in the Church of Minbeag, according to the Calendar of Cashel and Maguire. The words of the Calendar of Cashel are these; Fiacrius the son of Fiech, and both rest in Minbeag, that is the word which is between Cluain-mor Maadhoc & Achadh-abhall. The words of Maguire are; Fiacrius is the son of Fiech, and he is together with him in Minbeag, that is to wit in the little Church, which is in the word between Cluain-mor Maadhoc and Achadh-abhall, in which also S. Fiech lies.

39. 40. 41. In * * * * *

45. A Crimthann Menneloch filio, Lagena Rege Cap. 34.
 The second life of S. Brigid below lib. 2. Chap 11. treats of
 this Crimthann King of Leinster, as also the Four Masters
 in the Annals saying; In the year 465. Crimthann the
son of Conda Menneloch, King of Leinster, died, being slain
by Cochy Ginnach of the Ui Barche his own grandson
by his daughter.

46. Et Mater eorum Mac-Ercia vocabatur. 2 ap. 24.
 The father of S. Nicl. according to the Scholiast to his words
 above, and the Sanctilogium Genealogicum c. 20. was Ercus
 or Ericus. Whence the four others enumerated here were
 not his ^{german} real brothers, but his nephews by his brother
Mac-ercia, that is, the son of Ercus; or their Father
 was called not Mac-ercia, but Ercus.

47. Angus filius S. Nicci proter, tandem interemit ipsum
Regem Crimthannum. Cap. 24. The slayer of King
 Crimthann according to all was of the family of Ui
Bairche, or of Daire Bairrich, of which also S. Nicl
 was; but he is called not Angus but Cochy by the
 Four Masters cited in num. 45. and four different
 Catalogues of the Kings of Leinster, and in some genealogies,
 but erroneously he is called the son of Daire Bairrich;
 but ~~is~~ more correctly, as here, and in the genealogy
 of S. Aidan Bishop in the Sanctilogium geneal. c. 20,
 he is related to have been the son of Erc, the son
of Breccan, the son of Nicl, the son of Dairius Bairrich.

48. 49. Inis-fail, in which he left S. Mochoe and
Mochoe. Chap 25. See in the following tome the
 life of S. Mochoe, who is also called Canocus, at
 the 12th of February, and the life of Mochoe,
 or Chadoc at the 24th of January.

50. 51. 52. In insula minori Creditum & Augustum
cap. 25.

[Inis Boay & Inis Fail are both in the
 Diocese of Ferns in Leinster.] * * *

(18) 53.54. Regnauibus Iethleimidis & Conchobairis Senioris.
 c. 24. This Conchobar was King of Ireland; and died in
 the year 831. as we have shown above in n. 35.
 And in his reign Iethleimidus the son of Erimtham,
 King of Munster, with powerful hand invaded Seth-chuim,
 or the Territories of ^{nor} Southern Ireland; which he for some
 time harafed with battles and depredations, so that
 hence by Geraldus Cambrensis in his Topography of
 Ireland distinct. 3. Chap. 43 & 44. he is numbered among
 the Kings of Ireland. But by domestic writers
 he is not numbered among the Monarchs of Ireland,
 but deservedly among the Saints: for ~~he~~ afterwards
 washing away the excesses of his former life by dis-
^{egregia}tinguished penance, and having resigned his principality,
 and embraced an anchoritic life, he departed renowned
 for merits and virtues, in the year 845 on the 28th day
 of August, as the Four Masters hand down in the
 Annals: on which day we will treat of him
 more at large. Whence those things which here
 relate to Conchobar himself, and Goithernus, are the
^{referred concerning} words of some Commentator, as they lived many years
 after the death of the author of this life.

39
19

Inside the old church of Slety near the doorway and to the left as you enter there is a large font of granite with a deep circular hollow, which appears to me to have belonged to the primitive church of St. Fiac. There was also a holy well near this church called Tover Freeg, but it is now stopped up.

Tradition^{ists} say that there was a town at Slety, the extent of which they pretend to be able to point out, but it is very hard to depend on them, though I have no doubt that Slety was one time a village.

The above passage about Fiac and St. Patrick is perhaps one of the most curious in Irish history. If there be any truth in the passage that the Archbishop Dubthach had sent Fiac to present some poems of his to the princes of Connaught, it would appear that Dubthach knew the art of committing his Irish compositions to writing; and the alphabet given by Patrick to Fiac, the pupil of Dubthach must mean the Latin alphabet.

A curious question here proposes itself: in what characters did Dubthach write the poems which he sent ^{by} his pupil to the princes of Connaught?

Not in the present Irish characters, for they are decidedly the Roman letters of the age of St. Patrick. y? In the ogham Craebh?

The passage seems authentic, though a great historical puzzle.

of the parish of Druille

This very small parish lying to the north of that of Sletty, and verging on the River Barrow is now called Drookhill, but by Bolgan and the Four Masters Druthair. This is the Druthair Guaire of the Irish hagiologists. "St. Guaire is still remembered in the neighbourhood and a well dedicated to him still exists near the old church of Kilgory, which is another of his churches. There are now no remains at Druille, but a graveyard, and a castle in ruins.

The only reference to this place in the annals of the Four Masters is at the year 901, at which is

(32) 42

recorded the death of Maol-poib abbot
of Bruthair Guaire.

Let me have all the references to this
place in Colgan Irish Calendars, Scho-
last of Chengus in Leabhar Breac, &c.

All the historical Bruthairs are now
identified. It is curious that in
every one of them ^{the} final r has
been changed to l, though about
230 years ago the final r was re-
tained even in the anglicized form.

See my letter on the parish of Struile
in the County of Longford. The
Bruthairs noted in Irish history are
_{near Daul}

1. Struile in the County of Down,

2. ^{Bruthair}
Struile, a monastery in Leffia now
Struile on the River Long in the County
of Longford.

43 (23)
3. Druthair, ^{now Druille} a Castle standing over
a stream on the boundary of
the Counties of Mayo and Galway)

4. Druthair Guaire, now Druille near
the Barrow in the County of Carlow.

I think that they should be all
similarly anglicised excepting Struille
in the County of Down where the
Scottish custom ^{habit} of throwing in a t
between y^e prevails too strongly
to be now meddled with.

Sir ^{this} Charles Coote makes no mention
of Druille in his Statistical account
of the Queen's County, but on looking
over his Book I find in p. 188 the
following curious reference to the
abbey at Clonagh in the parish
14/E/5/3(XI) of

(24) ⁴⁴ of Killabban.

" There was formerly a monastery
" at Clonagh; a fine steeple was erected
" here, and was pulled down by the bar-
" barian, who tenanted the ground, for
" the sake of the lime stone, of which
" it was built. The ruins of the monas-
" tery as yet to be seen with the res-
" tige of a curious arch." This is shewn
as a large church on the old map of Leax & Ophaly.
The parish of ^{called Monksgrange in the Dapn Survey.} Grange, lying to the north
of Drinille, and along the Barrow also
contains only one townland. Its church
is shewn as a large one on the old
map of Leax and Ophaly a short dis-
tance to the north of where the river
Douglas falls into the Barrow. The
river Douglas is still known by that
name in the country, but I do not
find the name in any of the field name
Books
your obt. & servant
John O'Donovan

END

14 F 5/4

O'Connor, Thomas

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from T[homas] O'Connor, written from Carlow, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Stradbally and Timogue (Timogue), Queen's County, with particular reference to their early churches, religious foundations and the origins of their place names.

15 December 1838

13p.

24 cm

Included are accounts of the Crosby family's association with Strabally and transcriptions of the gravestone inscriptions found within the church at Timogue.

Carlow December 15th 1838

Sir,

Stradhall's parish in the barony of Stradhall's lies adjoining the parishes of Kiltale, Timogue, Curraghclone and Moyanna. In this parish is situated the ^{town} Village of Stradhall's which, James Frazer in p. 103, notices as distant six miles from Athy, 'close to Stradhall's Hall, and surrounded by the trees of the demesne. It is 'more remarkable from its pleasing 'site and Capability of improvement, 'than from the business carried on, 'or its clean, comfortable dwellings. 'There are however, several respectable 'houses, a neat Sessions-house, a 'venerable Church, and a very 'neat Rectory. A small stream

'one of the numerous feelers of
the Burrow, runs through the town,
and waters the Cemeene already
'noted' -

The Irish name of Stradally is Spaid
Baile Naíoge which signifies the Street
town of Leix. Laurence Byrne of Tallaght
in the parish of Tullamoy in the barony
of Stradally, stated before his death
which happened in January last,
that this was the Irish name of Strad-
ally in his time. We find the same
name in the Annals of the Four
Masters, who record at the Year
^{A.D.} 1596 that 'Cunny son of Rory Oge,
who was son of Rory Baoch, who
was son of Connell O'Nove,
who was a Noble Man skilled

3 4th

in the art of war at this time de-
-vasted Laoighis (Leix) including
both its Corn and dwellings: nor
was there any thing in the whole
territory beyond the locked gate
or the lawn that was not in
his power. He also slew a
gentleman of the English at
(Spaid baile Laoighis) Stradhall
Leix, who had been made owner
of a great portion of the Country
by authority of the sovereign,
namely Cosby, the son of
Master Fraus?

In Gough's Camden, vol: ?
p. ? where Stradhall is spoken
of, we are told after the remark
that it formerly belonged to

14/6/5/4 (ii)

'lands in possession in right
 'of his Captenship as O'More
 'but only the town of Strad-
 'ballye with the appertanances
 'being unto him yearly worth
 '10 £ ~'

We have in O'Sullivan's History
 of the Irish Catholics, p. 86, the
 following notice of Stradbally in
 connection with Francis Cosby,
 who ^{having} called the people of the
 Country to assemble at Mullamast
 for holding a council about the
 regulation of their affairs, made
 a horrible massacre of them, after
 he found them met together
 in obedience to his summons.

+ This Francis was called prompter naïf George z.e. Francis
of the swallow (tree). throughout the Country. See page. 8

The avords are * * * *

' It addebatque plerumque
 ' commorabatur' (Franciscus boschi)
 ' ubi pro foribus domus ejus, arbor
 ' altitudine magnâ creverat patulis
 ' ramis diffusa. Ex eâ non modo
 ' viros sed etiam feminas atque
 ' pueros, solitus erat nullâ sine culpâ
 ' suspendere. Cum ex arbore femina
 ' laqueo strangulata dimitterentur
 ' et simul ex faminarum longo
 ' Crine infantes liberi pendebant,
 ' animo Capiebat incredibilem voluptatem.
 ' Arborem catholicorum hominum
 ' suspensis Cadaveribus vacuam ita
 ' solitus alloqui fertur: Magnâ mihi
 ' videris, arbor mea, afflicta tristitiâ
 ' nec mirum: diu jam agis orba. Ego
 ' te cito mœrore levalo: tuos ramos
 ' brevî corporibus ornaio? —

(literal translation)

7 51

He (Francis Cosby) resided the most greatest part of his time at Stradbally, where a tree grown to an exceedingly great height, and spreading around widely extending branches, stood before the door of his house. On it, he was accustomed to hang not only men, but even women and children, though they had been free from the committing of any crime. When women, after having ^(or left suspended) been hanged on this tree, were let down from it, and when at the same time, infant children were suspended from the long hair of the women, he imbibed into his soul incredible delight. He, it is said, addressed thus the tree, when it was free from having ^{the} dead bodies ^{of Catholics} suspended from its branches:—Thou seemest to me to be

14/E/5/4 (V)

afflicted with much sadness;
 and it is no wonder: Thou hast re-
 -mained now a long time, bereft (of thy fruit)
 I will soon relieve thee from thy
 grief; thy branches I will, in a
 short time, with boddies, adorn.

What is related in the passage
 now quoted is still vividly re-
 -membered in the country; a part
 of the stock of the Sallow tree
 upon which, Francis was ac-
 -customed to hang the people,
 as yet remains, it is said, between
 the present Mr. Cosby's house, and
 the town of Stradhalley, at the
 spot where Francis's residence
 stood. If there be any truth in
 what Sir Charles Coote styles

'a remarkable story' which he
 introduces respecting the Coshy
 family, a tolerably correct idea of
 of the situation of ^{the} original dwelling
 of the head of ^{can be conceived} the family at
 Stradhally, or he says in page 172
 of his Statistical Survey that 'It
 (Stradhally) 'at length, with the
 adjoining territory, became the
 property of the Coshy family, who
 have since retained it; and a
 remarkable story is recorded,
 which insured the possession to
 that branch of the family, by
 whom it has been enjoyed. An
 Irish Chief, envious of its having
 been transferred to English ad-
 venturers, sent the Coshys a
 haughty message, that he

14/F/5/4(v)

on a Certain day, would Cross the
 bridge of Etheadally, with his
 soldiers, and demanded for that
 purpose, a pass, which was
 the reputed form of a Challenge
 in those times. To allow, it, would
 be acknowledging the inferiority
 of the Leachys, and a mark of
 pusillanimity, which never was
 the Characteristic of the ancestors
 of our gallant Admiral.

They, of Course, prepared to give
 the Irish, battle, and were ranged
 to dispute the pass with the enemy,
 who came in great numbers at
 the appointed time. The issue of
 the battle was long doubtful, which
 was fought with great bravery and
 perseverance; and at many
 times, each party seemed certain

presence of so many witnesses, and determined the point in the favour of the child of this lady, whose many prudence and unprecedented resolution shewed a presence of mind as strong and superior to her sex, as her hardness of heart and want of tenderness was unbecoming at.

We see from this story that as the bridge ^{of Stradhall.} was the disputed pass, the battle must have been fought on it or close to it, and that therefore the Castle, which 'overlooked the scene' must have had its situation at it, or at no far distance from it.

Archdall in his Monasticon
Hibernicum, states under the
reading 'Stradhally', that in the
12th Century, the Lord O'Mora
founded the Monastery of -
Monan-healing, or as more
generally called Stradhally,
(g) for Conventual Franciscans (r)

By (g) - he refers to Har: MSS. Vol: 3
by (r) to Har: Mon: -

* This monastery, which according
local information, stood at the
bridge of Stradhally near the mill,
is as entirely destroyed. A vault
belonging to it, lies under some
stables, which have been built
near the bridge. There is a house known by the

In the Inquisition; Tempore Eliz: Regine -
above referred to, we find that 'Rory' (O'More)
had at the time of his death, the use and profits
of the Abbey or Monastery of Stradhally. -

recte
In the 12th century O'Mora Chief of the District granted the Lands
to Conventual Franciscans, and farms for them a Monastery called
Monan-healing, some remains of which are still visible; and the
Monastery house, which had been built on the site
of the Monastery, was the property of the O'Mores.
Autholog.
Vol. 3, p. 102

14/F/5/4 (vii)

name of the
Abbey
here
still

We find in the Inquisition
(taken) at Maryborough, 7th Sept^r
1607, twice referred to on other occasions
1st in the letter about Kilscolmanhamne,
and 2nd in the one about Disert Enos,
that 'H N WELSHY, late
'prior of the priory of Connall
'in the Co' of Kildare [

] of fee, in right of said
'priory, of the * * * * *
* * * * * Rectorie of
'Roughwall al' Stradbally, together
'with all Churches &c. to the said
'rectorie belonging, and of the pre-
'sentation of a vicar in and to the
'church of [] to which vicare,
'belongeth the other third parte of all
'the tithes aforesaid &c.

It is stated in the Anthologia
Hibernica, Vol: ? p. ? - that
Richard Cosby, son of Alexander
Cosby, and grandson of Francis
Cosby, 'removed the Parish Church
'from Ochmills to the Town (of
Stradhall) 'by building a new one,
'which church having also gone to
'decay, was ^{re}built in 1775 in a neat and
'elegant style'. * * * * *

* * * * * 'The old
'Parish Church of Ochmills was
'converted by the late Pole Cosby
'Esqr. - Lord of the Soil, into a Mausoleum
'or burying place for the family'.

The ruins of the old church of Augh-
-aval (na. Congbail), stand in a
 grave yard about half a mile
 distant from Stradhalley, ^{to the S. East} and im-
 -mediately to the right of the road
 leading to Carlow. The Cosby family
 continue to have their burying
 place here still. The wall on the
 South side of the ruin, and running
 west of the family vault, appears to
 be coeval with the monument walls
 raised over it. The part of the North
 wall to the West of the vault, appears
 to be of some antiquity, and has on the
 outside at the ^{North} western extremity, a
 square tower ~~apparently~~ of equal
 age, attached to it. The part of the tower
 that stood on the N. wall, is destroyed.
 There are some quadrangular
 openings in the portion remaining.
 The North wall towards the vault
 is nearly pulled down, the length
 of it, from which to the west extremity
 is 24 feet. The monument walls of the
 vault stand at the East end of the ruin, have
 a stone roof, and on the west end a high circular arch.

The name Oughaval is written in the Namebook of Strabally parish, p. 14, Oa N Val (authority B. S. Hetch) but this latter is an incorrect Anglicising. The Irish name is Nuað Conghal, which is common to many places in Ireland and signifies according to bolgan, Nova habitatio i.e. the new habitation. As many places as we know, were called by this name in Irish, are Cornwall^(but wanting the prefix ua or nua), now a parish in Glenswilly in the County of Donegal; Faughanvale, a parish in the county of Derry; Kilran town in the County of Meath; Konghal or Konghaval, a parish in the County of Westmeath and partly in ~~partly~~ that of Longford; Oughaval^{a parish}, near Croaghpatrick in the

in the County of Mayo; and
Cughaval in the County of
 Clare.

The instance in which Colgan
 has translated Mud Conzoin into
Nova habitatio in Latin, is where
 it applies to ^{be} Kavan in Meath.

Tinnogue Parish.

The Irish name of this parish, which
 is situated in the barony of Strad-
 hally, is tiſh Maodoſ, i.e. Domus
S. Maidoci. Maodoſ signifies Mi
parvule Side - i.e. My little Hugh
 and was the name of the cele-
 brated Patron of Ferns in the
 County of Wexford; of Drumlane
 in the County of Cavan, and Ross-
 inver in the County of Leitrim.

63
19

The Parish Church of Timmogue,
is about a mile and a half
distant from Stradally and
to the South of it. There are
no remains of ancient ^{ecclesiastical} buildings
at the place at present.

Within the Church, the following
inscriptions are visible, one
of which is on a Marble flag
lying ⁱⁿ a horizontal position close
to where the Communion table
is placed. At the head of the
inscription, are seen Armorial
bearings.

14/F/5/4(x)

with the motto. Certavi et Vici under
them. and then follows the

64
20
Inscription.

Beneath this Marble Stone lyeth the body of
St Daniel Byrne. Bart. who died the 25th of
Septemr in the year 1715, and of his age the 39th.
He married Anna Dorothea, eldest daughter
Of Edward Warren of Pinton in the County
Of Chester and Kingdom of England E/q 3

He was a singular instance of Conjugall affection
A kind and indulgent Father to his Children
and in the discharge of promises
which in the practice of the World
meets with too little regard.
A great example of Justice.

Here also lyeth the body of Charles his eldest son
who was a youth of very promising expectation
He died the 1st of Novr 1713
and in the 9th year of his age.

2nd Monument. A Marble flag lying horizontally between the last one and the floor, has this inscription on it.

Here lieth the body of
Thomas Fitzgerald of Morett Esqr
who departed this Life the Twenty
Second of September 1766
Aged 20 Years,

Son of Stephen Fitzgerald of Morett
Esqr. he was a most dutiful son and
Valuable Youth for which reason his
Mother Catherine Fitzgerald Youngest
Daughter of Sr Daniel Byrne Bart
lays down this stone in regard to
the great tenderness he had for
his Mother and her most parently
Love for him.

66
22

Along side this, to the right
lies a flag stone of a blackish
colour which exhibits this
inscription.

Here lieth the body of
Stephen Fitzgerald of Moreet Esq.
who departed this life the second
of August 1771 aged 64 years.
He was a most tender husband and
affectionate parent and sincere friend
his widow Catherine Fitzgerald
youngest daughter of Sr. Daniel Byrne
Bar^t. Lays down this stone in regard^{ance}
to the high value she has for
his memory.

64

Between this last one and the
door, is this inscription

Here lieth the body of ^YM
Martha Fitzgerald Wife
of Stephen Fitzgerald Esq:
Who died the 25th day of
December Anno Domini
1713 aged 54 years

Here lyeth the body of
Stephen Fitzgerald
Esq: who died the 20th
Day of June an^o Dom 1710
Aged 34 years

68
24
Between this and the door
is the following one:

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Franc^E
Fitzgerald wife of Mr. Thomas
Fitzgerald of Moret & one of
the daughters of Sir Gregory
Byrne Bart^N Dec^D She departed
this life ^E 19th day of Octob^R
An^o Domⁱ 1723 & in y^e 40th YEAR of
HER Age.

By this Stone lieth the
Body of the above Name
Thomas Fitzgerald of
Moret Esq^r He dyed the
18th Day of Apr^l 1754 Aged
68 y^{rs}.

Affixed to the wall, to
the left of the Communion
table, on marble
is this inscription with armorial
bearings over it.

70
The Inscription

In this Vault and Ground lie the
Remains of Gerald Fitzgerald of Moret Esquire and
of his wife, a daughter of John Bowen of Ballyadam's Esquire
(He was murdered and his Castle burned there: in
the reign of Queen Elizabeth) and of his only son
Gerald Fitzgerald of Timoge Esquire & of his wife a daugh-
-ter of O'Dempsey Lord of Chammaliere: and of his eldest
Son Thomas Fitzgerald of Moret Esquire: and of his
wife, a daughter of John Pigot of Dyesart Esquire
His eldest son Stephen Fitzgerald of Moret Esquire: and of
of his wife a daughter of Henry Gilbert of
Esquire: & of his wife a daughter of Sir Gregory
Kilminchy
Byrne Bart.

He died the 18th day of April 1754: This monument is erected
Here: in honour to their Memory: by his eldest son
of Moret Esquire: Stephen Fitzgerald
A.D. 1764.

7/1
There was a castle at Timmogue,
the site of which can be shown
near the mill, by the people
who live near the Church.

We have no historical
reference to this parish.

Your obedient
Servant

J. O'Connor

(L. Larcom Esq. &c)

14/E/5/4 (XII)

END

14 F 5/5

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Carlow, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Killeshin, Queen's County, with particular reference to its early church and the origins of its place name.

17 December 1838

19p.

24 cm (i-xviii); 28 cm (xix)

ill; ink and pencil sketches of the windows and west gable doorway of the early church at Killeshin.

Included is a detailed description of the decorative art work found on the doorway of Killeshin early church and references to the destruction of the parish round tower by a local landlord in 1750.

Carlow. December 17th 1838

Dear Sir, yesterday I visited Killephins and was much gratified at finding there a church in the ancient style and in considerable preservation.

This church lies at the foot of Sheue Mairge about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west of the town of Carlow and gives name to a parish of some extent forming the southern portion of the Barony of Sheue Margie in the south-east extremity of the Queen's County.

Name. The name of this church and parish is ^{now} exactly pronounced as if it signified the church of Oisen, of which name there were many Irish points, but as I do not find any mention made of a

14/F/5/50/ Saint

2) 73

Saint Oisen in any of the Calendars or
 Fiches, as having built a church in
Shiabh Mairge. The following are
 all the references to Shiabh Mairge
 copy of the Officium preserved in the
 in the Leabhar Breac.

"Sept. 3. St. Longaradh of bill Gabhra in
"Shiabh Mairge." (now probably Kilgory in
 the parish of Killabban)

"February 2. St. Finnach of bill Finnich
 in Fy. Scellain in Shiabh Mairge." (now
 Killinny in the parish of Killabban)

"January 2. Scuthin of Shiabh Mairge."

Scholast of Kengus,

January 2. Scuthin of Tigh Scuthin in
Shiabh Mairge in Leinster."

Calendar of the Officium

I see no name of these with which it could at
 all be identified but Tigh Scuthin. I here
 insert what Colgan has collected about St.
Scuthin of Shiabh Mairge.

Search Scotlin;

II. January. Of St. Scolin or Scotlin.
 (1) ^{col: 1} Crusepon - from the Martyrol. of St. August. & others.

I. In that age most prolific of Saints, in which all Ireland glistened with the Saints (2) Columbas, Brendans, Hyerans, and other luminaries, who were almost as numerous as the stars of heaven; from the same nation there proceeded a man of noble by extraction, and wonderful by (his) virtue, by name (3) Scotlinus. He derived his origin from the (4) noble and very ancient stock of Gertlaeta, the son of Vergus Roigh, from which also the most holy Alvens (5) Archbishop of the Monimians proceeded: for the father of S. Scotlin Sedra or Sedonius and Alcheu the father of S. Alvens, were the sons of brothers: the latter of Ara, the former of Treblach, sons of Declans.

col: 6 II. Having passed the years of youth when he had planted the roots of the Divine Virtues in his native country, through a desire of a more abstracted life and of hearing so great a master, and learning virtues from seeing him and from his actions, he betook himself

14/F/5/5 (11)

75
into Britain (V) to S. David of Menevia; and there
along with S. Aidan of Ferns, Rodomunne
and many other fellow-disciples of his own
nation, made that progress in the studies
equally of piety and letters by which he after-
wards proved himself not the degenerate foster-
child, but the diligent imitator of so great
a master.

III. Having returned into his country, he built
in the Province of Limerick, near the mountain
called in the native idiom Sliabh Mairge
(A church, in which he lead a heavenly
life; which church also the devout people call
from his name Tigh-Scothin, the
House of Scotin. * * * * *

IV. V. * * * — whence he often walked
on the sea with dry feet without the aid
of any ship.

VI. Once when passing into Britain he was thus
walking on the sea, he met a ship, in which
was S. Barra Bishop who beholding and recog-
nising the man of God Scotin asks him, why
he walks on the sea. Scotin answered that it
was a flowery field on which ^{he} was walking;
and immediately stretching out his hand to the waters,
took from the middle of the ocean a handful of

red flowers, which in testimony of his affection
he threw into the bosom of the holy Bishop:
and the Bishop on the other hand in appearance
of the contrary truth, giving to St. Scotlin
a fish which he had taken out of the waves.
And immediately ^{on this occasion} hence magnifying God in
his wonders, they departed from each other
with their blessing.

VII *

VIII *

^(p. 10 col. 1) For having some ^{affairs} matters to transact at
Rome, which required expedition, it is read that
in one day ⁽¹¹⁾ he proceeded or rather ^{was}
translated from Ireland to Rome; and ^{that} having
dispatched his transactions there he returned
to his country in another day. And hence
is from a similar fact, which we have re-
lated above the name Scotlin ⁽¹²⁾ is believed
to have taken its origin; for Scotla
with the Irish sounds the same, as flowers
or a bunch of flowers: and Scothadh
the same as swiftness; and hence Scotlin
the same as Florentinus or Celerinus.

IX. After these, and many other and great miracles
the wonderful man exchanged this mortal life for
the celestial on the 2^d day of January ⁽¹³⁾ on which his
festival is celebrated in the aforesaid Church of
Beagh Scotlin in Leinster, which bears his name.
14/E/5/5 (m)

Notes;

1. S. Scolthine or Martyr S. Augustin & Alis.
The acts of this saint it said he did 1. can not come to my mind. What can there be brought forward concerning him we have collected from the Martyrology of S. B. and at the doors of January, and other authors ^{flourishing} to be cited; adding here no more which concerns the credit of the history, which in reality is not to be found in their writings where they are cited.
2. S. Coluilla or Coluilla que S. Columba, Brundanus. c. 1. Suppose the sixth century, for he was as well appear from what is said below, a contemporary of S. David of Wales, who flourished in the year 520. and of S. Brendan and Aidan who flourished about the year 540. at which time also ~~flourished~~ other saints almost without number flourished in Ireland.
3. S. Xavine Scolthine. c. 1. there was also another holy Abbot of this name but much later in time, namely Scholus Abbot of Durrow; who died in the year 948. according to the Annals of Cluain, and of the Island.
4. S. Coluilla & antigua stirpe Vertuacta. c. 1.
Thus in Menologium genealogicum. c. 29. since August increased in the Martyrology at the 20. of January, ^{where} his genealogy. put together thus is referred to this Vertuacta S. Scolthine the son of Sedra the son of Frebtach, the son of Dula, the son of Ladivradh the son of Gucorb the son of Inscopie, the son of Vertuacta.
5. S. Glacius Archiepiscopus Monovianus. c. 1.
He is hit at the 12th of September and the Menologium genealogicum chap. 29.
6. Patricius Scolthine & Olchuo pater S. Alvei fratrum erant filii. This is hit in the Menologium genealogicum and August increased in the places last cited.

7. In Britanniam ad S. Davidem Monachum. C. 2.
This is the life of S. David, Bishop of
Cathmaglo, and is a Latin translation of the same
which before of the Irish of the same.

8. Epistola cum S. Vidano Vermon. S. Monacho. C. 2.
This is related of S. Vidan
and Modomoc in the places before cited. It also
contains the life of S. Vidan at the 30th of January, and
of S. Modomoc, Marian Gorman, and
S. Angus at the 13th of February.

9. Meta nostra de Schibb Minge appellatur collam
construxit quae se ipsa nomine S. Schibb Minge
cella S. Schibb Minge. C. 3. This is collected
from Saint Angus at the 2nd of January, and another
author who ^{for the fact that} because he increased and upon the
Martyrology of S. Angus, is called Angus increased:
by his proper name however he is called Culhal
Mingine.

10. Navis in qua erat S. Baruch C. 2. This is related
by the same authors in the same place. But the
life of S. David relates this same of another similar
miracle of S. Baruch and of S. Brend.

11. Epistola una die ex Hibernia Romam. C. 2. This S.
Angus, the common Irish Martyrology
Mingine.

12. De hinc creditur Schibb Minge. C. 2. This is read in the works of the same
authors in the same place.

13. De secundo Jan. C. 2. Thus S. Angus, the
Martyrology of Talleght, Marian Gorman, the Ca-
llendar of Cashel and Maymure at the same day.

Stetty

See P. Petre's travels through the
 dangerous wastes from the Tiber to the

As no other church is mentioned in
 any of the Irish Calendars or other
 lists of the ancient Irish saints and
 their churches, with the name of
 which Killephine could at all be
 identified by Tigh Scuitthin, it is
 not irrational to assume that they
 are identical. Tigh, the first part
 of the compound has been changed
 in this instance to
Cill, as I have found to be
 the case in other names, as ⁱⁿ Tigh
Sinche, near Navan, which is now
 made Kill-shine, and Eshin, the
 latter part of the compound has been
 formed

This is impossible

formed from scuithin by the transposi-
tion of letters, which also frequently
shewn. The name seems to have
undergone the following changes

1. Tigh Scuithin
2. Bill Scuithin
3. Bill Uigthin
4. Bill Uigthin, anglice Killushin

There is, however, no well or other fea-
ture at Killephin which retains the
name of St. Scuithin or Uigthin,
nor is there any one now living, who
ever heard of any saint's name in
connexion with the place, nor of
stations having been performed nor pat-
terns held at it. Every glimmering
of tradition connected with the origi-
nal founder, has been long since ex-
tinguished

14/5/57

- distinguished, and every sacred feature of
 - faced or forgotten. There remains
 - therefore nothing to prove the iden-
 - tity of Killeshim with the Tigh
Sciuithin of antiquity, but the pos-
 - sible resolution of the latter into
 the former, ^{name} and the striking fact
 - that, if Killeshim be not Tigh-
Sciuithin, we have no historical
 reference whatever to its origin;
 but it will appear from our
 description of this place, that it
 was of great importance in ancient
 times, and that it is not very likely
 that the early writers would be
 silent about its origin. It is also
 certain that Sciuithin was by far the
 most distinguished point of Sliaabh
 Mairge

Mairge, and as such, it is more than probable that his would be the most remarkable church in the district.

Archdall quoting Colgan places the Monastery of Teach Schotain "in the Barony of Slieumargie near to the mountain known by that name," but does not identify it with any church or locality known in his time, and indeed it would have been very difficult for him to identify it with Killephin as he had little or no skill in the science of etymology, when I, who am up to all the rules of that all-erring art, am put to the pin of my

14/4/5/5 (v)

(12) 83

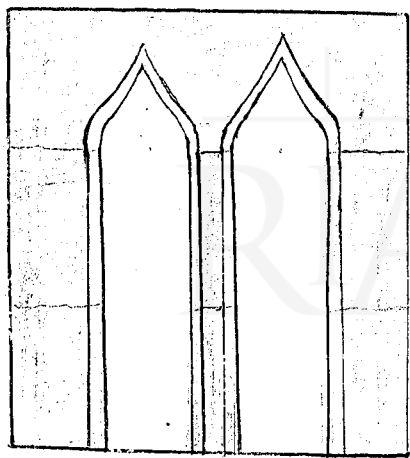
my collar" to make such an identification appear at all probable.

Do the Calendars or Felire's mention any St. Oisen of Shiabh Mainge? for if such were found it would not be fair for any etymological necromancer to metamorphose Sciuthin into Oisin, or a little flower into a little fawn^{30 at}.

Let this however remain certain, probable, or improbable, for the present, and let us turn to consider the ruins of the church of Killephim, which, whatever Saint ~~they~~^{it} may have been dedicated to, is a curious specimen of the civilization of the Irish before the period of their invasion, when if we believe Sir William Petty, they did not know how to put one stone over the other.

This church is situated at the foot of that
 part of Glinn Minge, called Knockarah
 and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west of the town
 of Carlow. It was ^{remodelled} modernized at three differ-
 -ent periods as is manifest to the most
 careless observer, but enough of the
 old work remains to give one a clear
 idea of what it was originally. It
 measures on the inside $25\frac{1}{8}$ ^{ft} ^{inches} in breadth
 and, (according to old men who saw the en-
 tire of the north wall standing,) 66 feet
 in length. An addition of 24 feet in length
^{was} has been put to the old work, evidently se-
 -veral centuries after the original erection
 as appears from the character of the
 stones and the masonry, for the stones in
 the original wall are large and were
 never touched with the hammer, while
 those in the additional part are small
 and hammered. This modern addition is
 also characterized by limestone ^{being used} as the corner
 stones

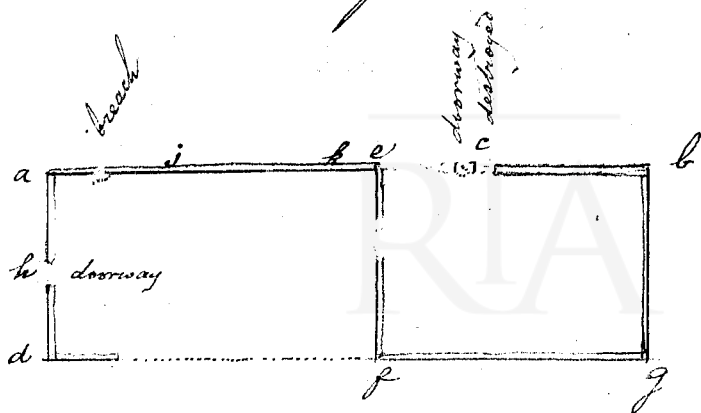
85
14 stones, while the original part of the work has all the corner stones of granite, or as the natives style it firestone. It is also distinguishable from the original part of the church by its being narrower by about 18 inches. This modern part, which might now be called the choir, containing two windows, one in the ^{middle of the} east gable, which is of this form.



formed of limestone.

and another in the south wall near the S. E. corner which is of the same form but injured. These windows are decidedly modern.

As this church stands at present, it measures 90 feet from gable to gable, but about 40 feet of the eastern part was converted into a modern little church by the protestant minister about 120 years ago. At this period the choral arch of the original church was pulled down, and the greater part of the south wall destroyed.



a b. 90 feet

a c 66 -- length of original church

a d 25.8 not including thickness of walls

Thickness of walls $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ foot 3.8 to 4.0

e, b, g f. part formed into a modern church about 120 years ago.

e, f. modern wall built about 120 years. many of the ornamented stones of the choral arch are to be seen in this.

f, g. south wall of modern protestant church nearly remodelled. It contains two rude modern

14/F/5/5 (VII)

windows

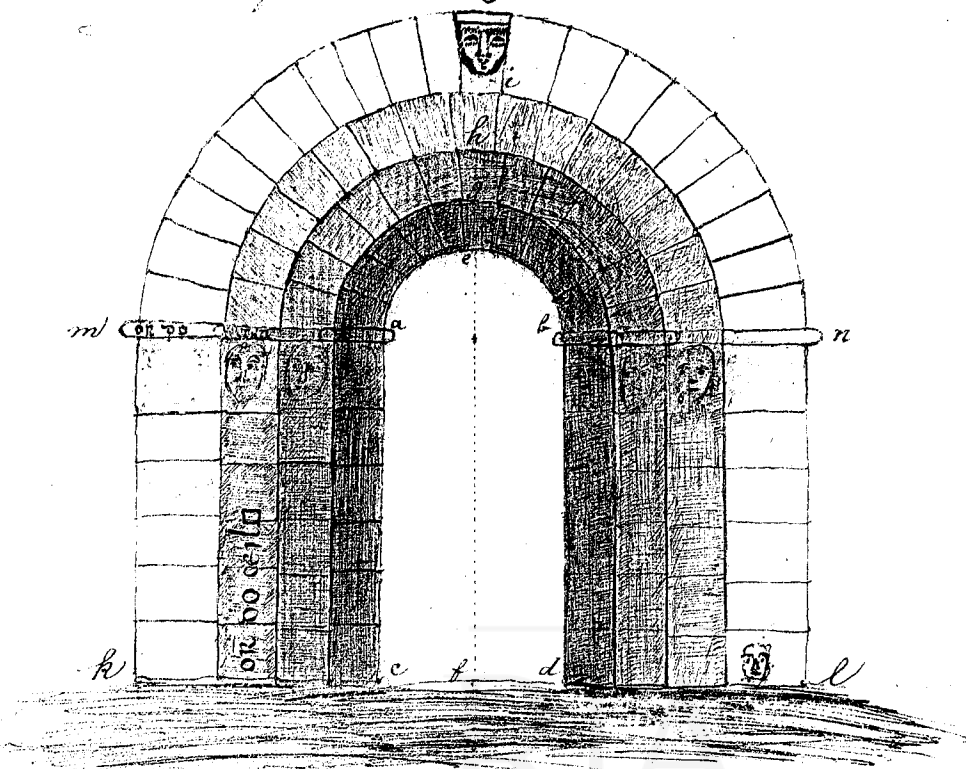
(15) ^{8th} windows formed about 120 years since, and a pointed one which is perhaps as old as the 14th century. ^{the} which is now nearly destroyed. This part of south wall, was standing in the memory of an old man not many years dead, who said that it contained two windows, ^{which were} semi-circularly formed at top, broad inside and narrow on the outside, and placed directly opposite two other windows, ^(yet remaining) of the same size and form placed in the north wall.

a. o. North wall in tolerable preservation. It is built of the Killephim reddish flag stones, which are very large and present no appearance of having been hammered. They were taken from the quarry in regular blocks which required no hammering, at least on the external face. This wall contains a perfect window in the round style of which some description will be given presently, and the fragment of another, which was perfect a few years since.

a. d. The west gable in excellent preservation. It contains a doorway consisting of ⁴ three concentric arches elaborately ornamented, and a round window placed near its very top.

Outside view of doorway in the middle of
the west gable (h) ornaments not shown.

88 (7)



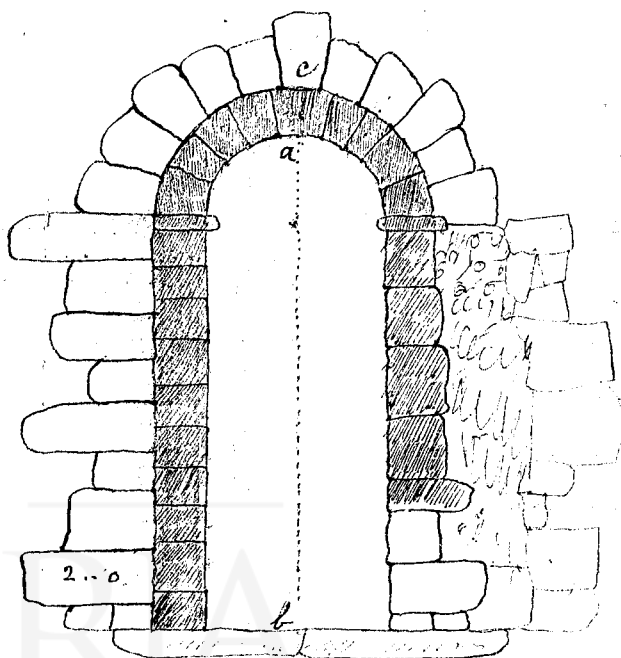
ft. inches
a b. 2..8½
c, d, 2..10
e f, 6..8,
g f, 7..4
h f, 8..1
i f, 8..11,
j f, 10..2,
k l, 9..10
m. k. 5..3½

one foot of this doorway is buried in the
ground. See inside view where the original
height appears

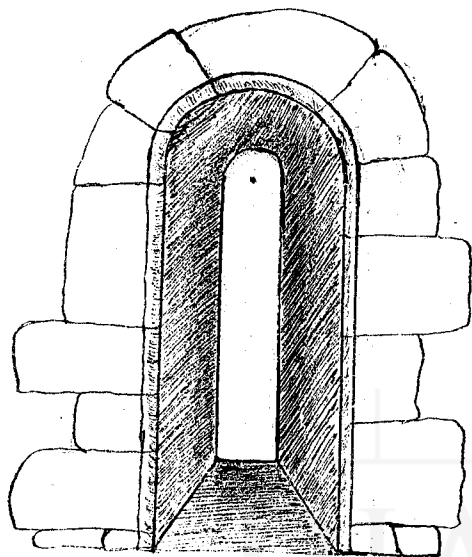
14/F/5/P. (VII)

(18) 89

Inside view of doorway



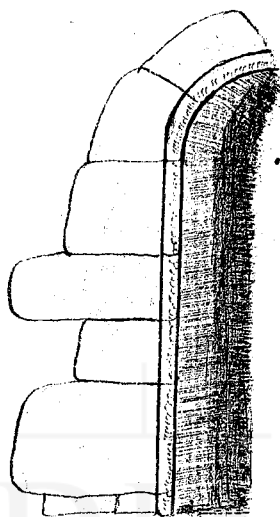
ft inches
a. b. 7.8
c. b. 8.4.



Internal breadth ^{ft inc.} 3...6
 ——— height .. 7...0,

This window is 9 feet from the ground, so that from the level of the floor inside to its internal apex is about 16 feet. It is covered with ivy, which disguises its form. It is placed at (j). See ground plan.

Fragments of a window in north wall
at k. see ground plan.



There is another window near the ^{top of the} west gable exactly
over the doorway, which is a little smaller
than these in the north wall but of the
same form and character.

The doorway of which a rough outline is
given on page 17, is very elaborately orna-
mented with heads, ligatures, zigzags and
other forms; and the natives fancy they see
around one of the arches a pack of
hounds

92 (21)

hounds pursuing a fox! The second stones immediately ^{from} under the ones which the arches spring are ornamented with heads, ^{each of} the external ones under m and n with two and ^{each of} the six internal ones with one head. There are then ten heads on the eight little pillars which support the arches, which (heads) are supposed to represent ten of the apostles. There is another head on the key-stone of the external arch (at i) which is supposed to represent St. Peter, and on the lowest stone of the same arch to the right (at l) there is something like a rude representation of a human face, which is supposed to represent Judas.

A curious Chich inscription, now much effaced, was cut in the stones which project a little at the points where the arches spring (see m, a, b, n, page 17) It is certainly coeval with the original building, and the antiquarian has to lament that the ^{envious} hand of time has rendered the greater part of

14/5/5 (x) of

(22) 98

of it illegible. It runs thus

bit of stone here
lately knocked
off

OR DO ART

Oratio pro Arto

stone lately
injured
here

RI Lagen

Rege Lagenia

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

|| || || || acus do

et pro

|| on aercinnec

archinnecho

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

OĪ DO

oratio pro

lena

— Lena —

uamel

ua Mel---

* * * * *

* * * * *

duach

Duach.

I take this inscription to be of the same date with that near the doorway of the Cathedral of Tuam, and to have been when perfect of a similar import and extent with its viz. "A prayer for the King of

Leinster

(24) 95

Leinster, Art (Mac Murragh) at whose
expence this church was erected. A prayer
for (—) the Herenach or Coarb of
St. ^{Comgach of Glen Misen} ~~James~~ and a prayer for the
grandson of Mellach, prince of Hy-
Duach."

The territory of Hy-Duach comes with
in a ^{few} miles of this church.

When did Art Mac Murragh, King of
Leinster flourish? Was he before or
after Dermot?

The third internal pillar to the left
of the doorway exhibits this inscription
beginning near the bottom and extending towards the top:

✱ OĪ DO CEIL 7C7MI

OĪ do Ceil - ce mi

This is a puzzle! Has Mr Petrie ever seen it?

About 20 yards to the ^{S.W.} southwest of
the doorway in the west gable, stood
according to the old people, a round
tower of great height and beauty, which
was pulled down about the year 1750 by
the landlord. It was, according to them,
built on four ^{round} pillars, which were about
^(impossible) nine feet in height.
It contained a doorway, which nearly faced
that of the church, but of which the form,
dimensions, and height from the ground
are forgotten. It was believed to have
been used as a belfry to the church, and
there is a tradition that its bells were
removed to Baltinglas! The pillars
which supported it looked so slender
in comparison with the lofty pile raised
over them, that the landlord took it in
head to have it pulled down, lest his
bullocks which were in the habit of

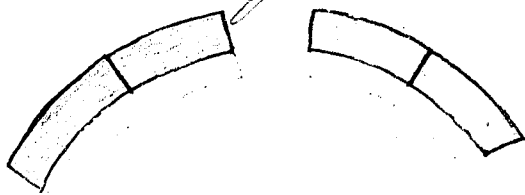
going in between them to scratch themselves against them, might throw down the tower, and thus kill themselves and some of the old women of Killephim. This is about 90 years ago; for tradition vividly remembers that the fathers, of the present old men of Killephim, when they saw the preparations made by the landlord for dragging two of the pillars from under the tower on a certain day, repaired with their wives and children to the summit of Knockarath, ^{a hill} standing immediately over Killephim, and there remained until they saw it laid prostrate. Some imagined that the huge steeple would by its fall so shake the earth as to knock down all the cabins of the village, and others that its stones wd.

98 (27)
fly in every direction, but those who held
the latter opinion were entirely mistaken
for the stones were so well cemented that,
when two of the pillars were dragged
from under it, it fell prone over a
length of ground like a huge gun,
cracked however in various places, some-
what similar to the Clairtheach of
Maghera, which was knocked down
by a thunderbolt about the same period.

The greater part of the stones of this
tower have been since removed to build
little houses in the neighbourhood, in
which some of the ornamented stones of
the doorway and windows are shewn. Ma-
ny of the stones which formed its exter-
nal face are also shewn scattered about
the immediate site; and they will be
found to be exactly adapted to enter

into 15' (xiii)

into the circle of a building of the usual diameter of the Irish round towers commonly called Claghtheachs.
thus



What a pity that the barbarian who feared that his bullocks would knock down this tower by scratching themselves against the pillars on which it stood, did not think of the less expensive mode of saving his cattle from destruction: ^{ie by} building a wall to the height of nine feet or less around its base, or filling up the spaces between the pillars by mason work; for thus he could remove every apprehension of danger to his cattle, and save the tower as a great memorial of the ancient civilization of Leinster. But the half-civilized

105 (29)

gentry of that period had a wish to
destroy every monument of ancient
Irish glory!

I never saw nor heard of a Round Tower
or Cloigtheach which stands on pillars.
Has Mr. Petrie ever met any, or does
he believe that the steeple of Killephin
was a Cloigtheach? I inclined to believe
that it was a real Cloigtheach, Clogcás
or round Castello. Campanile. Tower coeval
with the doorway in the west gable of
the church; but I think that the
round pillars mentioned by the old
inhabitants of Killephin, as having
supported it, might have been added
in latter times, when the lower part of
the tower had become holed. The round
tower of Timahoe, before the lower
part of it was repaired by the late
Mr. Cosby, could have been very easily
made

14/E/5/5 (XIV)

(30) 101
made to rest on pillars, if the taste of
the repairer ^{had} led him to make it so.

If tradition can be believed, Killeshim
was a town of considerable importance
some centuries since, but I should
pause for some time before I could
^{believe} the following account of it written
by Sir Charles Coote about 40 years
ago, in his Statistical account of the
Queen's County. pp. 193. 194.

" Contiguous to this remarkable cut *
" of Killeshim, are the ruins of a
" church of the same name, which
" has a very antique and highly
" ornamental entrance in the Doric order,
" of really excellent workmanship, and
" around which is an inscription in very
" old Saxon characters, but so battered and

abused

* It is modern and not an ancient track like the
roads of the Black Pig.

102 (31)

to be?
" abused as almost totally defaced. Add
" joining this church is a Danish Rath
" encircled with a very deep fosse.
" This place is remarkable for having
" once been the chief town in the
" Queens County in disturbed times,
" though not a stone building now
" standing except the ruins just men-
" tioned. Here was the County Gaol and
" Court house, where the assizes were
" held, and the governor's mansion which
" was a fine building; also a fort and
" public buildings, of which there is now
" no trace. The stone stocks and gallows
" stood the wreck of time the longest,
" and their sites are pointed out by the
" old people in whose recollection they
" yet are. But excepting the ruins of
" the church not a stone now remains

14/5/55 (XV) over

"over ground, of this once celebrated town
 "nor the slightest vestige of its entrance
 "but by turning up the sod you find
 "immense heaps of stones covered
 "with mortar, and now dug ^{magnâ do English!} for to repair
 "the roads."

This account of Killephim is written in a
 very unsatisfactory un-historianlike manner,
 which characterises all the statistical
 writers for the Dublin Society. The
 remark that the inscription on the
 doorway of Killephim is in the Saxon
 character, is strange indeed, and it would
 appear to me that by it he wished his
 readers to understand that the church
 was built, and the inscription cut by
 a Saxon people. Vae victis! But he will
 be laughed ^{at}, when the antiquities of Ire-
 land shall be a little better known.

104 (33)

It is to be remarked also that from his account of the buildings which formerly existed at Killeshim, we cannot learn whether he derived his information from oral tradition simply, or from written documents. If from the former he, as a historian, should have stated so, and if from the latter he should have named his authorities.

How does he know that Killeshim was once the chief town of the Queen's County? Surely not since it was called the Queen's County. Does he then mean to say that it was the chief town of Leix? How did he find out that the Governor's mansion at Killeshim was a fine building? Who saw it? Who describes it?

Our friend Mr. Ferguson in his Hibernian Knights Entertainment, published
14/F/5/5 (xvi) in

in the Dublin University Magazine,
 places Killeslin in O'Malan's Country,
in which it never was, as I shall
 hereafter demonstrate, when treating of
 the territories in the Queen's County
 and the County of Carlow. There is
 no end to the wild assumptions and
 fooleries of modern Irish historians
 legend writers,
 and topographers!

Adjoining the old church of Killeslin on
 the subdivision called Castlequarter, there
 is a moat of considerable size, near
 which, the old people say, a castle
 formerly stood, but no trace of it
 is now visible.

Are there any historical references to
 Killeslin in any of the old English
 documents? Try Camden, Inquisition &c.
 The old map of Leax and Ophaly
 often

106 (35)

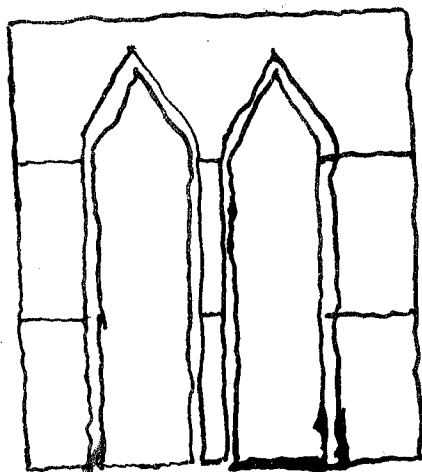
often already referred to, shew
Killeshim^{as} a large church, only. Clagh-
-grenan as a castle and Oldarig
^{in this parish}
as a little village containing three
houses, none of which would appear
to be a castle. The same map
shew^{Marjborough} Carlow and Athy as impor-
tant towns, and, if Killeshim were
a town at the time (immediately
after the formation of the Queen's
County) it would be represented
as such on this remarkably accu-
rate map.

What families does Ortelius Im-
proved place in New Margie?

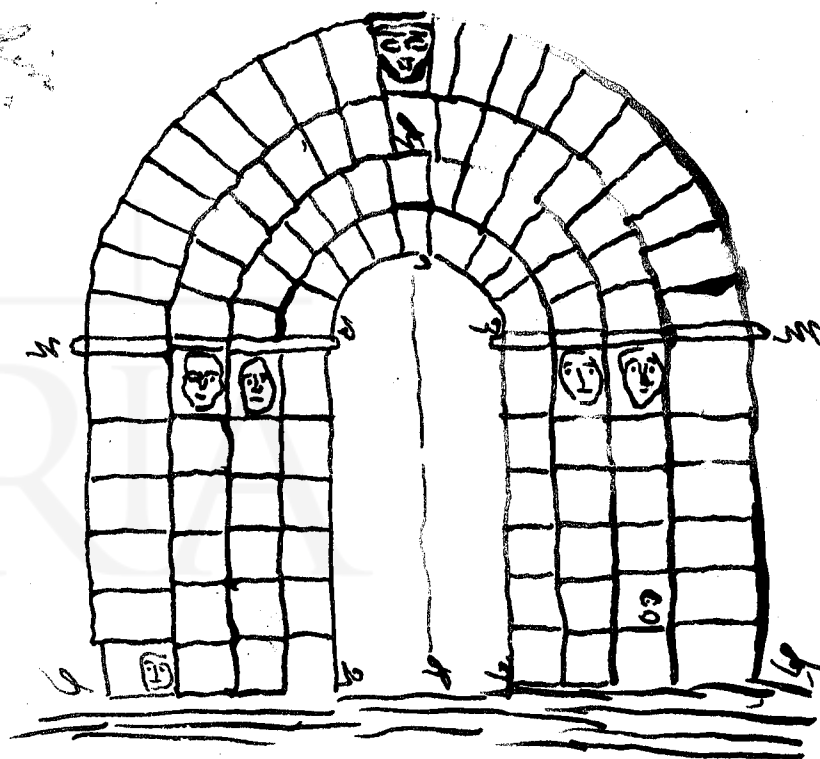
If I want a list of the Atticote families
placed in Leinster by Suald Mac
Girby and the book of Lecan. Also
14/F/5/5 (XVII)

(36) ^{10th} a copy of that part of Leabhar na
gceart relating to Leinster, and
a trace from Ma geoghegan's map
of the ancient Dynasties of Leinster
and also from Ortelius Improved
comprising the entire of the same
province.

your obedient servant
John O'Donovan



*Vulcanian
Ch. ruins*



(17) S/S/1/1/1

(XIX) 5/1/41

RIA

END

14 F 5/6

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Carlow, concerning the history, genealogy and topography of the ancient territories of Queen's County.

18 December 1838

68p.

24 cm

ill; manuscript plan of the barony of Tinnahinch, Co. Laois, indicating the location of the townlands of Ballybrittas, Morett Castle and the parish of Lea, Coolbanagher and Kilmainham.

Included are extracts from 17th century documentation which outline the extent of the territory of Hy Regan, the 'Annals of the Four Masters', William Camden's 'Brittania', the writings of Sir Charles Coote and the poetry of O'Huidhrin and O'Heerin.

Carlaw, December 18th 1838.
 Rec^d 21st

Dear Sir,

Having now done with the parishes
 in the Queen's ^{County}, I next come to consider the
 number and extent of the territories of which
 it consisted before it was reduced to shire
 ground in the reign of Philip and Mary.
 But before I begin let me correct a most
 outrageous blunder of Sir Charles Coote,
 who asserts in pages 62 and 64 that originally
 the whole of this County and parts extending even
"into the County of Dublin, were, ^{all church lands and} called the County
"of Leix a name given them in the sixth century"
 Such barefaced assertions! How does Sir Charles
 know that the territory of Leix received its name
 in the sixth century? How did he find out
 that it was so extensive as to comprise a part
 of the County of Dublin? or from what authority
 did he learn that so vast a country was all
 church lands belonging to Abbey Leix? 14/E/5/6(V)

(2) 109

Now what will the shade of the learned Baronet think of us when we assure him with every confidence that the territory of Leix never extended beyond the limits of the present Queen's County, and not only that it never extended beyond it, but that it never comprised more than the one half of it! for the Barony of upper Ossory which forms more than the one third of the whole county was never a part of Leix but of ancient Ossory, and the baronies of Timmahinch and Portmahinch were in ancient Offaly not in Leix! What part of the Queen's County then remains for Leix? Exactly that portion of it now comprised in the Diocese of Leighlin.

See List of the parishes in the territory of Laigia published by Seward ^{from an old document} in the appendix to his Topographical Dictionary?

Ancient territories comprised in
the present Queen's County.

The Queen's County comprises, the entire
of the territory of Leix, the principality
of the O'Mores, the territory of Hy-Began
the patrimonial inheritance of the
O'Dung ~~and~~ the southern half of the
O'Dempsey's Country of Clannaliere,
and upper Offaly, the country of the
Fitzpatrick's. This is the truth, and
the assertions of Beauford Cote and
others, that Leix comprised all the
County, should not be honoured with
animadversion. The old map of Leix
and ^{ph}offaly referred to throughout the
letters on this County, shews ophaly as
extending to the River which falls into
the Barrow opposite the fort of Dunrally

(4)^{III} and which divides the parish of Leax from that of Moyanna, and to the brink of the Frughmore or Great Heath, and so as to include the castles of Morett, Coolbanagher, and one building at Shean. It also shows the territory of Yregan as outside the boundary of "Leax" and we know from O'Sheerin's topographical poem and other authorities that Hy-Regan was a triocha ched of the ancient Ophaly or Uí Failghe. The same map shows Leax as extending ^{in length} from the River above ^{mentioned} ~~referred to~~ (which rises at Morett and falls into the Barrow opposite the fort of (Dunrally) to the River Douglas which falls into

the Barrow a short distance ^{112 (5)} to the
south of Grange or Monksgrange
near Carlow, and in breadth, from
the Barrow which divides it from
the Counties of Kildare and Carlow
to the Nore which divides it
from "Osserge Mac Gillpatricke."

The territory of Leix therefore
comprised the Baronies of Marybo-
rough East and West, Cullinagh,
Stradbally and Ballyadam. The
Barony of Shieve Margie, does not
appear to be included in it on this
Map, and the Statute 3 and 4 Philip
and Mary also seems to make
Shieve Margie a different territory
but of this hereafter.

This Map divides Leax into the following Cantreds.

1. Tou Mologan situated in the north of the territory, and embracing the castle of Shean, the entire of the Traghmore or Great Leath, the fortress of Dunamase and the hills extending thence to very near the church of Dysart, the church of Kilmurry and Killenny, and all the lands thence to Coolbanagher, Morett, the stream of Morett and to near Garrymaddock. (see further on)

2. Eughter Hair. This lies along Tou Mologan and is shown as extending from the River which rises at Morett to the River of ^{and from the Barrow to Ballymaddock} Stradbally, and as containing the Castle of Garrymaddock, the church of Moyanna (Moyanna) the townland of Derrybrock and the Monastery of Stradbally

* This river was anciently called Abhainn na Gallagh Kellys river. See letter from Tullamore December 27th 1837.

3, Feran O' Doulin, extends westwards to the plevie Bloom mountain and eastwards to the boundary of Tou Mologan aforesaid (N^o. 1) It comprises the townland of Kildarragh, the castle or house of Ballyfin, the castles of Knock-andegre, Cloncher, Cloghregan and Clogh-carge, the churches of Cloandermoy, and Clonkeen, the townlands of ^{Cloghaclohan} Naire, and Pallis, the house or castle of Bachfean and the fort of Maryborough situated near its east extremity. The greater part of this territory is comprised in the parishes of Clonenagh and Borris near Maryborough. It was the country of the O'Dawlings, who are still numerous in the Queen's County. (see further on)

4, Clandebore extends from Clonkeen to the Boundary of upper Ossory and

115
(8) and comprises the churches of Clonenagh,
and Dysartbegagh, and the townlands of
Kilmain, Mlogera, Trumro, Roskelton, Arlena,
Kilmaga, and Capaloughnan^{lin?}. It is bounded
on the west by the River Nore and
the Castle called Ballycaslane now
Castletown stood exactly on its west
boundary. All this territory is comprised
in the south west of the large pa-
rish of Clonenagh.

5. Feran O' Lalor. This territory lies
south of Feran O' Doulin, and S: C,
of Lau Mlogan. It comprises the churches
of Dysart and Kilcolmanban, the castles
of Ballyknockane and Ballycarman, and
the townlands of Carriginbar and Crook-
loghra. This tract is still vividly
remembered in the country still to
have been the estate of the family
of Lalor.

116 (9)

6. Feran O'Prior. This is shewn as lying south of Feran O'Labor, and comprising the church of Kilcolman-brick (at Cremorgan) and the churches of Timahoe and Fossy. In an Inquisition about the murder of Rory O'More, the parish of Timahoe or Fossy is called by the alias name of Feranaprior. Captain Prior of? is the representative of the family

7. Feran O'Kelly, or O'Kelly's land, lies to the east of Feran O'Labor and Feran O'Prior. It extends from Ballymaddock, which it includes, southwards to a hill called Colertnocka, and comprises Ballymaddock, the Parks near Stradbally, the church of Grange, the church or castle of

(10) 117
of Glenties (at its western extremity) the church
of Blapoke, and the castle of Cragh.
old Laurence Byrne of Fallybeg lately deceased
described this territory for me last year
as extending from Ath Baitesige near
^{southwards} Timogue, to Ath Frishesige near Cooper
hill and as the very best tract in
the country of Linc.

8, Fapagh Rebam is shown as lying be-
tween Stradbally and Athy, and as
extending from the River of Stradbally
which bounds it on the north and north
west, to the church of Shangan on the
banks of the Barrow to the west, and some
miles south of Athy. It comprises the
church of Curclagh (Curclone), the castle of
Ballycastlane, the castle of Blackfork,
the church of Churchtown, the castle of
Woodstock lying immediately to the west of
the town of Athy, the church of Ockawal
near

near Stradhally, also Ballybride, Rosbranny ¹¹⁸ (11)
Dunbreenin and Shengon.

9. Feran Blandonel is shewn as extending from the church of Ochaual which stands on its north western boundary to the church of Grange or Monk's grange where the River Douglas falls into the Barrow. In it are placed the castle of Ballyadam, the churches of Grangemelon, ~~and~~ Tankerstown, Killeban and Grange. The River Douglas forms its south west boundary for some miles.

10. Feran Blankedogh is shewn as a small territory extending from near the castle of Ballyadam to a branch of the River Douglas. The Castle of Castle-town is shewn as standing ~~near~~ ^{near} its P. C. boundary but outside it. In it are placed the church of Rathaspick and the townland of Ballymillin. 14/5/5/6 (V)

(2) 10 The Clandonel and Clankedagh, who gave name to these two territories seem to have been branches of the family of O'More

11. Touachlou, is shewn as extending from the castle of Ballycarnan where it joins Teran O'Lalor southwards to the townland of Dromselege near Abbey Leix. and as comprising the church of Cullenagh, the mountain of Cullenagh, the castle and village of Ballyroan, Donis, Clandiggan, Talover, Cas. Ballinacash and Dromselege.

12. Terana Managhe is shewn as lying between the Barony of Upper Ossory and the territory of Touachlou (No. 11) It comprises the abbey and village of Abbey Leix, and some of the surrounding country.

120 (13)

Ferann na manach signifies Land
of the monks. This district constituted
the church lands belonging to the
monks of Abbeyfeix, and is the es-
tate which Sir Charles Coote was
dreaming about when he asserted that
all Leix was anciently churchland.

13. Galin is shewn as extending from
Fernamagh near Abbeyfeix, to
the boundary of Pleumargie, and as
comprising Leskeggan, Clankine, Carintotane,
Ballinskell, ^{ie Cronan} Kilcroennen, Ballycastlane, Disert,
= Galen, and Knockerdugg. (Cnoc Ard A'gurr,
La: Byrne)

14. Pleumargie, is shewn outside the
limits of Leix, and as extending from
the territory of Galin which it meets at
the Downan mountain, eastwards to the
14/5/6 (VII) town

(14) ¹²¹ ^{Catherlogh} Town of Carlaw. It is shewn as bounded on the north and north East by the River Douglas, and on the East by the River Barrow, and as containing Castle town, Ballyingha, Arles, Clonmogh (monas.) Kilgouran (Church) Killeshim (Ch) Gorogh, old Saring Killehide (Ballyhide) &c - from which it appears that the Shen- Margie of this map is precisely co- extensive with the present Barony of Shen Margy. We shall presently enquire whether or not this territory was a part of Leix.

of the part of the Queen's County
comprised in the ancient Ophaly, or
Ui Failghe

That ancient Ophaly or Ui Failghe
comprised the entire of the territory of
Hy-Regan now Dooregan, is proved
by O'Seering's topographical poem
which makes it one of the seven
cantreds of the Kingdom ^{of Ui Failghe}. It is also
proved by the pedigree of O'Duinn
chief of Hy-Regan, which is traced
to Rossa Failghe, the progenitor of
all the tribes of Offaly. Raorin in
Ui Failghe is the present Redymore in this territory.
It also appears from O'Seering's poem
that Clann Maoilughra, the territory
of the O'Dempseys was one of the
seven triochas of ancient Offaly
and the same is proved by the Scholast
of Aengus who places Coolbanagher
184/E/5/6 (V.M.)

(16) ¹²³
in Mi Tailghe.

Extent of Hy-Megan, a part of
offaly, proved.

The extent of this country is still
vividly remembered by the old
natives of Rosenallis and Clonastee,
who make it coextensive with the
Barony of Timahinch; in fact that barony
generally goes by the name of Dooregan in
the Queen's County. But the following docu-
ment will prove that Iregan comprised
the parishes of Kilmannon, Rearymore,
Rosenallis and Castlebrack, which are
the parishes now comprised in that baro-
ny.

Note concerning the Pitcon followings

I have reduced the several Duties
found by office belonging to the
Chief of the territory of Oregon
in the Queen's County to a supposed
value in money as they were
usually rated viz:

A Beoffe	30 s. st.
A cake of bread	12 s. b.
A crumcke of oats	4 d.
A dishe of butter als xij quar- ters and viij pints to a quart	17 s. d.
A kearne of malte als a pecke of malte	11 s. d.
A plough wak & die	11 s. d.
A reaping hooke & die	17 s. d.
An horse load of drink	10 s.
One quarter of a beoffe	5 s.

The first parte contayneth
180 acres arable 36 acres of an

125
(18)

acrer. of pasture and bogge -

The second pte 180 acrer. 189 of
pasture and bogge and 73 acrer.
of woodd.

The third pte 290 acrer. arr.
394 of pasture and 124 acrer.
of wood.

And ech pte of the said four
ptes hath a like som of money
or rent allotted unto it according
to the said supposed value viz.
xxxjth vij s. ix d. ob. st.

The cause whie I allowe more
acres of ferrable land to the 3rd pte
then to any of the rest of the ptes
in this Division following is by
reason that the first and 2nd
ptes hath a castle a hall or
chardes etc. added unto them wch
the 3rd pte wanteth and the 4th
pte hath more pasture and wood.
then the third pte by 256 acres.

126
(19)

A division into *iii* ptes
of the landes and chief=
ries in suite betweene La=
die Doyle and Charles
Doyle.

The first parte.

The Castle of the Towne of
Castlebrake the hall the par=
lour ^{at the end} all the ^{int.} of the hall the
kitchen the brewehouse the
backhouse and the rest of the
houses within the barrow the
haggert the barnes on the South
syde of the castle the garden
the orchard the parke the stable
and the houses for cattell on the
west syde and all other the houses
and tenements for tenements and
other uses situated on the north
and west ptes of the said ~~barrow~~
towne of Castlebrake in the
territorie of Iregan in the

14/6/5/6(x)

12th
(20)

Queens County.

And lx. acres of arable land
in the land and fieldes of P
Parkmore northward of the said
Castle And ten acer counted for
erable land in the one moytie of
the woodd of Mueluain lying
next to belaclare And lxx acres
of arable land in theise followinge
feells of landes viz in the lande
betweene the west syde of Ball=
innorin and the east syde of
the Parkmore and the Bator
weh leadeth from the said Castle
to the towne of the Parke, the
south end of wch land reached
to the towne greene certaine filoes
thereof are called fiaghe begge
fiaghe more Crossinacca.

And the fieldes and landes called
Achahy caoyrain otherwise lying
northward of the Bator and high=
way leadinge from the said Castle
to Killiffy and South west

128
(21)

of the said Parkmore.

And the land beinge betwene
the said Acha ~~Ekaynaine~~ and
the fountaine called Tobar
cliffernain called Kapa hinellin

And the landes wch ly west-
ward of the said Castle and do
joine to the west end of the said
Parke and to the south syde of
the said keapa hinellin and are
extended in length hard by the
west syde of the great Bate that
guideth to Muclunain and lyeth
south west of the said Castle &
wch meareth at their south ende
wth Iskirne granisie wch land
ald is called feran an muaires
duiffe westward of the said Bate
leading to muclunain.

And the land called the
Granisagh land als Feraine
ne Gransie lying south ward of
the said Iskirny gransea and

129
(22)

reaching to the Bogge weh is on the
south syde of the said Castle
with sevd all fcells of land and
the landes of the said Parkmore
and Muchmain hath 13 acer of
pasture and bogge lying in the
quarter of Castlebrake in the
said territorie & the said Countie

CXL
acres

And 10 acres of arable called
the Lonaghmore westward of
the said Castle about a Catung
shott and ten acres of pasture
and bogges in the quarter of Moim-
cuid in the said territley and the
said Countie

tie
XXX
acres

And ten acres of arable
land and three acres $\frac{1}{3}$ of
an acre in the villadge of
Bloncaaddon and in the quarter
of Blaucovey in the said territley
and Countie

And the rentes customes
and duties issuing oute

theise small quarters in the
said territory and Countie viz:
the quarter of Boell ~~for~~ ~~an~~
four shillings Irish two beaves
xxiiij cronokes of oates iiij quar-
ters of a beoffe iiij horsloade of
drinke or in lieu thereof liij
barins of wheate iiij £ for meate
of horsboyes.

One quarter in Mointaghe
Melicke two beaves xxiiij cron-
okes of oates xxiiij cakes of breade
viij dishes of butter one hooke
in harvest one plough daie
in winter sowing uppon ew-
rie xx tie acres and one daie
in somme sowing and four
shill. for diet of horsboyes

The quarter of Balli-
kenine ~~for~~ ~~an~~ two beaves
xxiiij cronokes of oates xij
cakes of breade iiij dishes of
butter one hooke in harvest
out of ewie twentieth acres

one plough daie in winter sowing
iiij^s for meat of horsboyes.

The quarter of Clannmach-
on p^{ann} xx tie pence Irish
two beaves xxiiij cronockes of
oates xij cakes of bread four
dishes of butter and for ~~four~~
diett of horsboyes iiij^s!

The quarter of the Dyrry
two beaves xxiiij cronockes of
oates and for diett of hors-
boyes iiij^s!

The quarter of Castlebrake
a pennie for ewie acre of
arable land p^{ann}. of the said
acres and xi^d. ob. uppon xj
acres and a half in the quarter
of Moynecinde.

And the fourth pte of
all such heriottes as doe
belonge to odoine or does
appertaine to the Cliefry

The Summ of the acres inserted
to this first pte.

Of arable land ——— ^{lie} cxxx acres
Of pasture and bogges lviij acc. $\frac{1}{3}$
acc.

The Summe of the Chiefery
allotted to this first pte accord-
ing as it is reduced to a supposed
value in situ fol. 10.

xxxj^{to} vij s ix d. ob. sh.

The 2nd part

The Castle of Tenahinsie
the hall the chambers at
the end of the hall the Stonewall
of an hall wch joyneth to the
castle the kitchen the brew house
the back house the stable the
porters lodgings and all the
houses within the bauer the
2 gardenes the iij orchardes the
pke and the meadow on the

14/15/6 (xiii)

(26)

South syde of the Castle the Myll
and all the houses on the east
syde of the river of the Barrow in
the towne and fieldes of Tenahinsie
in the territory of Iregan in the
Queened Countie.

And xx^{tie} acres of arable
land hard by the said Castle
northwest of it in the fieldes
of Achamores & lx^{tie} acres in
pasture and xx^{tie} acres of wood in
the quarter of Killnegrallagher
in the said territory and Countie.

And xx^{tie} acres of arable
land xxx^{tie} acres of pasture
and xxx^{tie} of wood in the
villadg and fieldes of Ach-
anacroisic and Bowlickanawall
and in the quarter of Dyrric
in the said territory and Countie.

And xliij acc. of arable
land and lxx acres of pasture
and bogges and xxvij acc. of

184 (27)

wood in the said territory and
County } xliij
accres

In the towne and fieldes of
Rirybegge and in the quarter
of Rirybegge.

And vij accres of arrable
land ij acc. of pasture and
bogges in the towne and fieldes
of Moyne. and in the said
territory and County and in the
quarter of the said Moyne and
} vij acc.

And xx^{tie} accres of arable
land and six accres and
one third pte of an acre of
pasture and bog in the towne
and fieldes of Lawaghe and
in the quarter of monic in
the said territory and County
} xx^{tie}
acc.

And lx accr. of arable
land and xij accres of pasture
and three accres of meddow
in the towne and fieldes of
Ballinonine and in the quarter

14/5/5/61

of Blancoory in the said territorie and
Countie. } lx
acc.

And six acc. of arable land xij
acc. of bogg & pasture and six acres
of wood in the towne and fieldes
of Cary annagh in the mointeagh
melicke in the said territory and
Countie. } vj
acc.

And v. acc. of arable land
and v. acc. of pasture and wood
in the towne and fieldes of
Lackagh in the said territory
and Countie and in the quarter
of the said Lackagh } v.
acc.

And the rentes customes
and duties issuing out of
these quarters followinges
viz: the quarter of Rrymore
p ann. eight shill ^{Irish} two beaves
four and twentie cronockes
of oates xl tie cakes of breade

xij dishes of butte^r eightene carnes
of malte one hooke in harvest
out of ewies twentie acc. one plowe
daie in winter sowing and
one day in somer sowing iiij^s
for meat of horsboyes.

The quarter of Pirribegge
p ann. ten shillings st. ij
beoves twentie four cronokes
of oates xij cakes of bread
six carnes of malte and four
shill^s for diet of horsboyes.

The quarter of Skillne=
grallagh p ann. two beoves
four and twentie cronokes of
oates and fo^r diet of horsboyes
iiij^s.

The quarter of Clonhine
a rake in mow two beoves
vj dishes of butte^r xvij cakes
of breade xxiiij cronokes of oates.

And eightenn^s iiij^s ob.
uppon ccxix acc. and a half
in the quarter of Blaneconey.

13th
(30)

from such charge the xxth acres
of Achanayme are to be freed.

And the fourth pte of all
the heriottes due to O'Doine or
such doe appertaine to the Chiefery
of the said territory of Iregaw.

The Summe of the acres
of this second pte besides
the said Castle of Tenahinsie
etc.

Of arable land	clxxx th acc.
Of pasture and bogge	clxxxix acc.
	$\frac{1}{3}$ acc.
Of woodd	lxxxixj acc.

The Summe of the Chiefery
allotted to this second
pte as the same is reduced
to a supposed value in silver
fol. 1^o

xxxjth vij s. ix d. ob. sh.

The Thirde Parte.

Threescore acres of arrable land
Six score acres of mountain and
pasture and lx of woodd in the
fieldes and towne of Brabyan=
vire are als Tinehinsie and the
houses which are seated in the
east syde of the riv called the Barrow
in the said Tinehinsie als Bualy=
annamail in the territory of Iregan
in the Queens Countie and in the
quarter of Bualyansamaive

lx
acc.

And twentieth acres of arrable
land xxvj acres of bogge and four=
teen acres of woodd in the towne
and fieldes of Achaney and in the
quarter of Rinnribegge in the said
territory and countie

xx
acc.

And a certaine peell of
land called the Island of Loghduffe
in the quarter of Rinnribegge in the
territory and countie valued at
four acres of arrable land

iiii
acc.

(32)

And thirti acc. of arable land and
 XXV acc. of pasture & bogge and five
 accres of woodd in the fieldes of Na-
 culacka and in the quarter of Clan-
 carroll in the said territory and
 Countie

XXX^{tie}
 acc.

And xx^{tie} accres of arable land
 & five accres of pasture in the
 hamletts and fieldes of Achaniere
 & in the quarter of Clanconry
 in the said territory and Countie

xx^{tie}
 acc.

And all the houses and
 tenement lying in the east and
 south east sydes of the Castle
 bawen and hall of the towne
 of Castlebrake and fiftene
 accres of arable land in the
 fieldes lyinge betweene the
 said towne of Castlebrake
 and the said Achaniere
 and five acc. joynning to the
 east syde of the said Achaniere
 in the fieldes and landes
 called the Grangeour

xx^{tie}
 acc.

And xv^{en} acres in the towne and
 fieldes of Kappanling lyinge betwene
 the said Castletowne and the
 Cappavecannagh wch xv. acc. of
 Achanahaha and the five accr. in
 Graige and theise fiftene acc. of
 Kappanling heath of cowens pasture
 and bogge xijj accr. in the quarter of
 Castlebrake in the said territory and
 Countie

xv
acc.

And xx^{tie} acres of arable land
 lyinge in Leinch hard by the east
 syde of the said water wch goeth south
 ward from the said Castlebrake
 to Iskyne Gransy which land on
 this east syde joineth to a water
 lyinge westward of the towne and
 fieldes of the said Cappanlinge in
 the quarter of Castlebrake in the said
 territorie and Countie

lie
xx
acc.

And a certaine porcell of land
 or woodd commonlie called the
 forest woodd als Kayllnjfarass xxj
 worth by estimacon xxj acres of arable
 land in the said territory and Countie

xxj
acc.

And xxx^{tie} acres of arable land
xxv accr. of pasture and bogges
and five accr. of woodd belonging
to the towne and fieldes of Ball-^{tie} xxx
igarvanie and in the quarter acc.
of blaucarroll in the said territory
and Countie -

And ten acres counted for
arable land in the one moytie
of the woodd of Mueluane
lyinge next Bellaranacthaine

And the rentes customes and
dueties arising out of the ise
quarters in the said Oregaine
and in the Queenes Countie viz
out of one quarter in Monteagh
milicke rock is next to the west
syde of the riue called the barrow
and wher the malones doe dwell
two beoves xxiiij cronock of oates
xxiiij cakes of breade eighte disles
of butter one Plowed aie in winter
sowinge and one daie in summer
sowinge and one hooke in harvest
out of eadie twentie acres iiij^s for
meate of horsboyes & pannage

And the quarter of Traliagh
penned two beoves xxiiij cronokes
of oates xij cakes of breade iiij di=
shes of butter one hooke in harvest
out of eadie twentie acres one plough
daie in winter sowing and one
daie in sornn sowing iiij^s for
meate of horsboyes.

And the quarter of Corbolie
penned two beoves xxiiij cronokes
of oates four shill^s for diet of
horsboyes xviiij cakes of breade and
six dishes of butter.

And the quarter of Tenyll
penned two beoves xxiiij of oates
xij cakes of breade four dishes of
butter and for diet of horsboyes
iiij^s.

And the quarter of Blau=
marchon penned ten shill^s
Irish two beoves xxiiij cronokes
of oates and for diet of horsboyes
four shill^s.

And and eightene shill^s
thre pence ob. st. due upon nine

seore acres in the quarter of Clau-
carroll and upon xxix acc. and a
half in the quarter of Clouggind
in the said territories & Counties.

And the fourth pte of the
heriottes dew to Odoine or wch
doe appertain to the chiefry of the
said Oregan in the said Counties.

The sume of the acc. of
this third pte.

Of arable land — cxxlth acc.
Of pasture and bogge clxxxix acc.
Of woods — lxxvj acc.

The sum of the chiefry of
this 3rd pte according to
the reduced reduecon thereof
to a supposed value in
silver fol 1^o.

xxxith vij^s ix^d ob^{ss}

The fourth Part.

Threescore and nineteene acres
of arable land and seven score
and eightene acres of pasture
and bogge and lx and nineteen
acres of woodd belonging to
the said arable land in Mosentagh ^{lxx}
melicke in the territory of Trefar ^{ix}
in the Queenes Countie viz. xx ^{acc.}
acres of arable land in the
towne and fieldes of farauclan-
keine

And five acres of arable
landes in the towne and fieldes
of Ardaraugh megly.

And six acres of arable
land in the towne and fieldes
of Jarhicononghe.

And five acres of arable
land in the fieldes of Knockach-
orecloghain.

And five acres of arable
land in the fieldes of
farenkarrallneogh.

And four and twentieth acres
of arable land in the towne and
fieldes of Garcugallarard and
Ferramehichristine

And xv acres of erable land
in the towne and fieldes of
Garrhiconaghe.

And five acres of arable
land in the towne and fieldes
of Garriknayre in the said Mon-
taghs.

And fiftie acres of arable
land in the towne and fieldes
of Rivrimore and one hundred
acres of pasture and bogge
and fiftie acres of woodd belong-
ing to the said fifty acres of
arable land for andoyning 1. the
Teighialagainne and Cloynne acc.
donyll drinn.

And fowtene accies called
mecorylly

And xx tie acres of erable

land called ^ROacomagh and in the
quarter of Rirymore in the said
territorie and countie.

And fiftie and one acer. of
arable land cxxxvj^s acres of Pas-
ture and lvijj acres of woodd in
the towne and fieldes of Capp-
abrogan in the said Territy and
Countie Due in the quarter of
Cappabrogan

And the rentes customes
and duties issueinge out theise
quarters followinge in the said
territory and Countie viz. one of
one quarter in Monteagh inclike
two beoves four and twentie cro-
nokes of oates xxiiij cakes of breade
viij diskes of butter one hooke
in harvest out of eadie twentie
acres & one plow day in winter
and one day in summer. sowing
and four shill^d for meate of horseboyes

And the quarter of Cappabrogan
p^a annum two beoves
xxiiij cronokes of oates xxiiij cakes

147
(40)

of breade eighte dishes of butter one
sic hoocke in harvest out of ewie. twentieth
one plowdaie in winter sowing and
one daie in sound sowing and for
diets of horsboyes four shillings.

And the quarter of Garonghe
penn. two beaves xxiiij cronokes
of oates xxiiij cakes of breade viij
dishes of ~~breade~~ butter one hoocke
in harvest out of ewie twentieth acc.
one plowe daie in winter and one
daie in sound sowing and iiij
for diets of horsboyes.

And the quarter of Lakcagle
penn. two beaves four and
xx tie cronokes of oates xij
cakes of breade iiij dishes
of butter and iiij for diets
of horsboyes.

And x. lb. ob. st. uppon
one hundred twentieth nine
acres in the quarter of Elloy=
meened and uppon half an
acre in the quarter of Clau=

conry in the said territorie and
Countie.

And the fourth pte of
eind heriott due to Raine or
wh doe appertaine to the Chiefy
of the said territory and Countie.

The sum of the acres of
this fourth pte

Of arable land	clxxx ^{tie} acor
Of pasture	cccix ciiij acor.
Of woodd	cxxxvij acor.

The sum of the Chiefy
of this fourth pte accord-
ing to the reduction of the
same to the value thereof
in silv fol 1?

xxxj^{to} vij^{ixd} ob St.

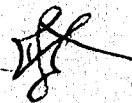
This Booke was deliued
by the lo: deputie to Mr.
Leigg Raine to be consydered

14/E/5/6 (xx)

149
(42)

of that so he might make his
choise this 9th of May 1608

Will. Usher



This very curious document puts the
extent of Hy-Regan beyond any ques-
tion.

Charles Honor of Belanagare in his
map entitled Ortelius Improved places
O'Don and O'Regan in the territory of
Hy-Regan, which shews how very little
he knew of the real history or to-
pography of Leinster. The truth is
he never had time ^{nor power} to ~~consider~~ study the
topography or minute local history
of any one County in Ireland, for though
he had a most valuable collection
of

of Irish MSS. which treat of the to-
pography, he never had - never could
have had the English law documents
relating to Irish territories before they
were dismembered and formed into
counties - which (documents) are the true
and copious expositors of our old Irish
topographical poems.

That O'Regan was not situated in the
territory of Regan in the reign of James
or Elizabeth will appear at once from
the Law documents relating to the O.
Dun of Regan, and that he was lo-
cated some forty miles to the south of
it is proved by O'Heerin who makes
him the chief of Hy-Drone, now the
Barony of Drone in the County of Carlow

Dual d' O'Riagáin ar nér d' fion
triocha céd, - fada an fearon, -
Uí Dhóna na ríot roideach
Copa na críoc co moigteach

a chéad ca
part do meabair?

14/E/5/6(XXI)

O'Heerin. 1420.

The truth is that O'Connor had all the means for ascertaining that O'Regan was located in Hy-Drone in the County of Carlow, but he was bewildered by the tribe name of the O'Duns, which agrees with the surname of the O'Regans. But an Irish genealogist and topographer should never place any reliance on, or draw any inference from agreement of tribe names with surnames or family names until he determines date and locality.

The Hy-Regan, who afterwards branched into several families bearing different names, as O'Duns, Mac Conrahy &c took that tribe name from Niagan the 10th in descent from Nossa Tailghe the progenitor of all the tribes of Offaly and the great grandfather of Donn, the
progenitor

152 (45)

of all the O'Dunnys, who became the
chiefs of all the Hy-Regan. [The Mac
Conrathys, who are believed to be a branch of the Dunns
are still very numerous in
Hy-Regan, and some of them have
latterly changed their name to Dunn
which is the aristocratic name in Hy-Regan
at present.

I find but three references to this
territory in the annals of the Four
Masters:

"A.D. 11448. Niall O'Molloy was slain
" by the Hy-Regan.

" 1547. At this time the forces of the
" Lord Chief Justice, were engaged in
" erecting a fortification in Leix around
" Badhun Riaganach, where they left War-
" ders to oppose O'honor and O'More."

This Badhun Riaganach is the Baun
Regan of the old Map of Leix & Ophaly
14/5/5/6 (xxii) on

(46) 153

on which it is shewn near the source of the River Barrow. It can be no other than the castle of Tinnahinch. The name Badhun Klaganach, which is anglicised Bawn-Regan on the map, signifies the Bawn of the My-Regan.

The Four Masters are wrong in placing Bawn Regan in Leix, for it was certainly in Offaly, but this is not the only instance in which they have committed topographical errors.

"1555. The Lord chief Justice of
" Ireland, assembled an army to
" march into Munster. O'Brien as-
" sembled another army to oppose him,
" and marched to Hy-Regan, where,
" however, both parties made peace
" with each other - the Irish from the

154 (47)

"the Barrow to the Shannon, on the
" part of O'Brien, and the English of
" Munster on the part of the Lord
" Justice."

It is strange that the Four Masters
make no mention of O'Dun in connexion
with this territory, but the truth is that
the annals of Ireland are not yet
compiled.

O'Duadhruin, who died in 1420, thus
speaks of O'Dun, chief Hy-Regan

Ar uib Ríagáin ná nuaḡ d'rom

ḡarḡa meap murdeap comḡan

O'Dun ḡaorpeach ná ḡoḡla

Cuḡḡ ná ceḡḡaorpeach ceḡḡoḡḡa.

" Over the Hy-Regan of the heavy onslaughts
" A vigorous band who rout in battle
" Ruler O'Dun, chief of demolition
" Hero of the golden battle spears"

MS. E. 5. 6 (X. 8111)

(48) 155

For some account of the present head
of this family - General Dunn, of
Brittas, - see my letter on the parish
of Kilmannon.

Duald Mac Firbis traces the pedigree
of O'Dun to Rossa Tailghe thus:

1. Donogh, the son of
2. Hurley, who was the son of
3. Hurley
4. Teige
5. Hurley
6. Cooney
7. Donpleeny
8. Cooney
9. Carroll

156 (49)
10. Cu-Bladhna (Canis Bladhna)

11. Bonnell

12. Fihilly.

13. Donn, a quo O'Dunn

14. Duogiolla

15. Maelfinn

16. Riagan, a quo Hy-Regan

17. Kineth

18. Fhann-da-longal

19. Diomapach

20. Congalach

21. Forannan

22. Maelumha

23. Cathal

24. Coghan ^{ie of the Battle of Breen da cosa} of Bruihean da Choga

25. Nathi

26. Rossa Tailghe a quo Hy-Faly

27. Cathair Mor, monarch of Ireland,
of the Lagenian line of Kings.

15th
(50)

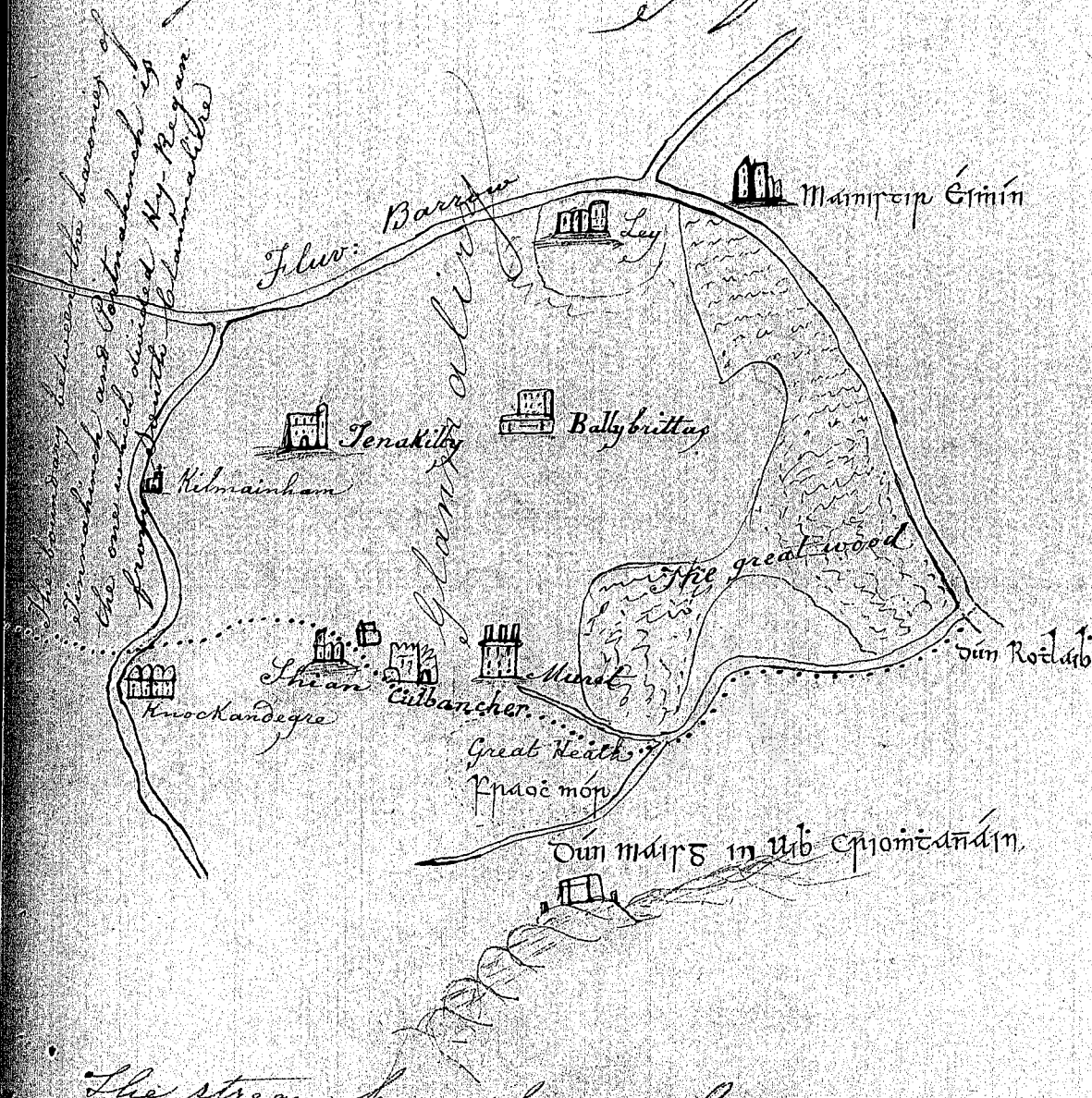
Extent of South Clannaliere

proved, i.e. that part of O'Dempsey's country
lying south of the Barrow.

It appears from the Irish Statutes
(3 and 4 Philip and Mary) that "such
" portion of Glinmalgre as standeth and
" is situate of that side of the river of
" Barrow whereupon Mary-Burgh standeth,
was made a part of the Queen's County;
and the old map of Leax and Ophaly shews
Glanmalgre as comprising the Barony of
Upper Philipstown in the King's County,
and as extending so far into the Queen's
County as to include the castles of Morett
and Coolbanagher, one house in Phean
and the church of Kilmanham. The bound-
ary between it and Yregan is not
drawn ^{on this map}, but as I have shewn that Ry-
Regan was coextensive with the Barony
of Timmahinch, it must follow that
the boundary of
South Clannaliere which was contra-
neous

158 (51)

- means with it, will be exactly defined
by the East boundary of that Barony.



The stream, here shown as forming a part of the
boundary between South Clannach and Leax,
rises in a well (Pudrán) near the castle of Morett
and flowing through a bog in an easterly direction
falls into the Barrow near the fort of Dunrally
about 5 miles south of Monasteravin 14/1/56 (K.M.)

159
(52)

That south Clannalair was a part of
the ancient Offaly not Leix, we learn
from the scholiast of Kengus, who
places Coolbanagher (which is on the
southern boundary of this territory)
in Mi Tailghe, and from O'Heerin
who makes the country of O'Dempsey
one of the seven subdivisions of
Offaly.

Clann maol áiríora of each peadarm

Uapal céim a g-cneada

Clap mín an cúirn do copáin

Tír ar dual d' O' Dúomórtaigh. O'Heerin 1420.

Clannalura over every tribe.

Noble the step of their tribes

Smooth plain that protects the harbor

Land which is hereditary to O'Dempsey.

I have already shewn or attempted
 to shew that the parish of Lea in
 this territory was originally a part
 of Inath Leigh, the beautiful
 country of O'Kelly-Ley. I cannot
 add a word more on that subject
 here but that the Tochar of
Leigh mentioned in the Book of
 Lismore ^(p. 194) is still in existence in Baile
an tochar (Ballintoagher) in that
 parish.

« And the rout which St. Patrick
 « took was by Figh Gaibhle (Wood
 of Allen) by Drum Criadh, which
 is at this time called Beall dara
 (Kildare), across the puithlinn in
 « the plain of Dex magh, and across

(54)

to the Barrow, and by the Daughter of
"Légh, who was the daughter of
"Tueshi according to the Dunnychurch
"Cuartnan (where she was killed) and
"by old Magh Roiched (Moyrette)
"which is at this day called the
"Red Magh Roiched and through
"the old plain of Nea, which is called
"the plain of Laigia (Leix) across the
"inpalmon-abounding River — ** by Achadh
"bo ban ** which is now called Achadh
"bo by the road of Dala, the son of
"Uind (Slighidh) Dala by Rog an churadh,
"which is now called Rog-cre &c."

The Bard who either fabricated this
this legend or drew it from more
original documents, seems to have
travelled by this route himself
as he knows the lie of the places.

162 (55)

so well at a period when there were no maps of Ireland, but Ptolemy's, which shewed very few toaghers or plains.

The Dinseanchus of Magh Leighe is very uninteresting like most stories about the origin of names of places in Ireland, but as I am determined to omit nothing that may tend in the remotest degree to throw light upon the origin of the names of territories, I shall here give a translation of the poem which preserves the etymological history of Magh Leighe, the beautiful country of O'Kelly of Offaly.

(56) 163

Seánar léigí luaisís rin
a laisib in a leabairb. &

The history of the green plain of Leä
We've read in many a book and poem
It is well known throughout the land of Erin
According to the book, which now I'm reading.
I was named from Lea, a heroine once famous
of fierce Fomoric blood, who ^{on it} had her dwelling.
For thus I find her pedigree recorded
In our ^{old} books of history authentic:

Proud Liagh was daughter of the potent Teskri
The son of Bust, who was the son of Buno,
The son of Beli, son of mighty Traski
Who was the son of Aguil, tall and sturdy,
The son of Malurn, who was son of Licorb.
The son of Kiborn, son of lusty Karad
The son of Coltak, who was son of Smirde
The son of Merkill, son of daughty Lecdo,
The son of Acti, who was son of Liborn
The son of Latak, man of great dimensions
The son of Doalt, who was the son of Sithbord
The son of Pucad, son of Starn, the toothy
The

164 (57)

The son of Salt of shields and warlike weapons
The son of Cur, who was the son of Truth
The son of Ifir, son of Eliu mighty
The son of Cus, who was the son of Cam who
Was a son of Noah's our great father
(Who built the ark) who was the son of Lamiach
And thus I've traced the pedigree of Lea
From Trepi upwards to the mighty Noah,
According to ingenious literature
It is the truth ^{ceopac ni raeb an peandap!} and not a fabrication
Liagh was the name of this heroic woman
Who was a cousin to great Morc Mac Dela
And she could reckon 'mongst her great relations
The Bloody Conaing, son of furious Faear.
And, 'tis known, this Liagh was great & powerful
For she obtained from her piratic kinsmen
The power to raise throughout the land of Erin
A heavy tribute 'mongst the clans of Nemid
The two who gave her power to raise this tribute
Were Conaing, son of Faear, chief of banquets
And mighty Morc, the son of warlike Dela
And those from whom she raised this heavy tribute
Were Simon, Fergus, Forglann and their people.

This tribute was unreasonably heavy
 Consisting of one hundred, fifty measures,
 one third of milk, two thirds of corn & cattle,
 From every house throughout the land of Erin.
 The clans of Nemid seeing that this tribute
 Was too severe, and feeling that their bosoms
 Beat high and glowed with hopes of ^{future} ~~former~~ freedom
 With one accord resolved no more to pay it
 And challenged Morc and Conaing mor to battle.
 The clans assembled headed by their chieftains
 Set out for the appointed field of conflict
 And on their march they met the heroine Lea
 On this her plain, where Fergus Redside stabbed her
 And left her weltering in her gore and gasping.
 (He was a slave, no prop unto his household
 But one to fight a battle with his best friends)
 This Fergus then requested of the chieftains
 That this rich plain on which he slew the heroine
 Should bear her name thenceforward - a memorial
 Of the achievement, which he deemed so glorious.
 They reached the plain, and soon commenced the battle
 In which was heard the clash of swords & lances;
 It ended with the death of Morc, the famous

And

166 (59)
And coming too the chief of mighty action,
And when they fell, their people fled from
battle

And left the field ^{to} the victorious Nemed,
This is the reason why the plain of Leá
Received that name. You should from none
conceal it.

It is no false or fabricated legend
But drawn from ^{17 am deimín na gceann} genuine historic fountains.

Though this territory of Ley or May-
Ley originally comprised the castle
of Ley and the parish of Ley still
it is certain that for many centuries
before Leax and Ophaley were reduced
to shire ground, these were included
the country of O'Dempsey, as the
old maps sufficiently proves. The
following ^{Inquisition} also throws great light upon
the extent of that part of O'Dempsey's
country lying in the Queen's County.

(60) 16th - Maryborough 19th Sept. 1677.

"Queen Eliz by her letters Patent bearing date at
" Dublin the 18th December in the 13th year
" of her reign, did grant unto Owen Mac Hugh
" O'Dempsey Esq. all the lordships, manors, castles,
" towns, lands &c. hereafter following viz the
" town and lands of Cooltodderie containing
" 80 acres, which lieth southwest from the
" River of the Barough, and abutteth upon
" the town and lands called Bracklone east;
" the town and lands of Bracklone containing
" 20 acres, Ballemorish 40 acres Teirecoger
" 40 acres, Kellogh 20 acres, Rathmolis 40 acres.
" Rathlish 20 acres, Ballynowlord & Pollaugh
" 40 acres, Ballecharrelle and Dirrinifinsin
" 40 acres, Kilemoragh 40 acres, Coolebride,
" MacKadowra and Ballitoher 80 acres, Balli-
" teighduff 40 acres, ^{Graigneskerry 40 acres.} Milnebourne. Kineskeragh
" magna, alias Kineskeraghmore, Kineskeraghbegg
" Kilebrackan, and Kileteragh 80 acres, Rathrouny
" Ballepoble and Boretoban 80 acres, Ballibrittan
" Killagarry, Garrycaddle, Ballishameduffe and
" Graignorane 140 acres, Blonally 40 acres and

" and Kilemalaghine 30 acres; to have and
 " to hold all the foresaid premises unto the
 " said Owen Mac Hugh O'Dempie, and the
 " heires males of his body lawfully begotten, and for
 " default of such issue, to remayne unto Terence
 " Mac Hugh O'Dempie and the heires of his body
 " lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue
 " to remaine unto Dermott Mac Hugh O'Demp-
 " pie, and the heires males of his body lawfully
 " begotten, with certaine other remayndors over,
 " with the reversion in the said late Queene,
 " her heires and successors; to be holden in
 " capite, by Knight's service. The said Owen
 " Mac Hugh O'Dempie entered into all
 " the premises, and died thereof seised in
 " fee taile, about 40 years agoe, without
 " issue males of his body. After his death
 " Sir Terence O'Dempie, son and heire of
 " (Dermott O'Dempie), entred into all the
 " said premisses. — Lysagh O'Dempie maketh
 " his clayme unto 20 acres of the land

 14/5/5/6 (xxx) ⁱⁿ

(62) 169

" in Kilnecourte, 20 acres in Kineskeragh, 20
" acres in Bohertobban, 80 acres in Coaltoiserry,
" 60 acres in Ballymorish, 20 acres of Rathlisha
" and 20 acres in Bracklane - [***]
" in right of [] now Earle of Kildare
" do claime the villages &c. of Ballycarroll
" Ballyteighduffe, Ballyodin alias Boydonstowne
" Dirryfunchin alias Dirryfunshior, Bally-
" ^{abialson} Clarke alias Orchardston, Ballinurcker, Clo-
" -many, and Kilmorchill, as parcell of the
" said Earle's manor of Leighs."

The Four Masters have ^{collected} preserved but very
few historical references to the ~~territory~~ ^{tribe} of Clann
Maolughra, they being included in offaly
^{on the history of} ~~about~~ which the annalists are most copious.
That the chief of the Clann Maolughra was how-
ever, ~~was~~ by far the most distinguished
in offaly next after Honor himself we
learn from O'Mearin and from the annals
at the year 1193, when they record the death of
Dermott O'Donmy, Lord of all offaly.
That this Dermot obtained superiority over
Honor

176 (63)

O'Conor himself appears from the Charter of foundation of the Abbey of Monaster-
-Euin or Rosglas, in which this (Der-
-mot styles himself prince of all
Offalia.

The following references to Clannaliere
and O'Donoghue occur in the ^{extracts from the} annals of
the Four Masters now before me, but
more will be found upon examining the an-
-nals carefully.

14/F/5/6 (XXII)

" A.D. 1141. Donogh, son of Goll Gaibhle
" i.e. O'Conor Faly was killed by the
" Hy-Failghe themselves, that is by the
" Clannaliere (who were a tribe of the Hy-Faly)

Goll Gaibhle, the father of O'Conor father
was ~~so~~ called ^{Goll} from his heroic exploits, for
which he was likened unto the celebra-
-ted Champion Goll Mac Mairne; and
Gaibhle or of the wood of Fiodh Gaibhle
^{perhaps} from his having lived near that wood,
which was situated on the north east
extremity of his territory of Offaly.

14/F/5/6 (XXXI)

(64) 1161. Congalach, the son of bu-aifne, grand-
son of O'honor Taly, Tanist of Offaly,
was killed by the blannaliere."

"1162. The O'Dempsey, (beallach) and Cubroga
and Cuilen O'Dempsey, were killed by Mael-
seachlainn O'honor, Lord of Offaly in
the middle (of the church) of Gill achaidh
(now Killigh)

"1164. Maelseachlainn O'honor Taly was killed
by the blannaliere."

"1193. Dermott, the son of Cubroghda O'
Dempsey, chief of blannaliere, and for
a long time, Lord of Offaly, died."

This was the Dermott who founded the
abbey of Rosglas or Monaster-Evin about
the year 1164. See Charter of foundation
translated in the letter on Monaster-Evin, in
which this Dermott styles himself prince of
all Ofalia

172 (65)

"1383, Dermot O'Dempsey, Lord of the
" Kinel-Maliere, was killed by the
" English

" 1389. Moriske the Balde O'honor of
" Offalie, was killed with an arrow
" by one of the O'Kellys of ^{Ley in} Clan-
" -maliere." (Mageoghegan. trans. Annal.
" Clunnacon: 14/F/5/6 (XXII))

" 1394. Thomas O'Dempsey heir apparent of
" Clanmaliere, was killed by the English.

" 1410, Torlogh and Teige, the two sons of
" O'Malley, and Donnell, the son of
" Mac Haibicin (Hopkin) O'Malley
" were killed by the Clanmaliere.

" 1452, The Earl of Ormond, and the
" Lord Justice of Ireland, levelled the
" castle of Duney then in the possession
" of O'Mulrian. They also took the
" castle of Leighe from the O'Dempseys
" 14/F/5/6 (XXXII) whom

(66) 173

to whom they forced to let them pass un-
conditionally to Airem, where they like-
rated the son of Birmingham, who had
been confined there. They then set
Airem on fire, and from thence pro-
ceeded to Offaly, upon which O'
Conor, who knew that they had
freed Birmingham's son, came and
submitted to him."

1558, The son of O'Conor Faly, viz Donogh
the son of Brian, who was son of
Cathair, who was son of Con, who
was son of Calbhach, was slain by
O'Dempsey (Oweny, the son of Hugh)
His death, which happened about
the festival of St. Patrick, left the
Barrow sorrowful, the Hy. Faly
feeble, and Leinster in grief!"

Gough or Camden has also collected the
following rude annals about the O'Dempseys.

Mr. Mr Morgan

Extracts relating to -

15/4
(67)

The Queen's County,
From the Annals of Ireland
in
Gough's Camden.

[Comp? c. O'L]

MCCLXXXIV. The castle of ^{captain Terse} Ley was
taken and burnt by the petty
kings of Offaly, the morrow af-
ter St. Barnabas's day

MCCCLXXXV.

*

*

*

Gerald Fitz-Maurice was ta-
ken prisoner by his own Irish
subjects in Offaly, with Rich-
ard Petit and S. Deget, and

many
14/5/5/6 (xxxiii)

(68) many others; and at Rathode was a great slaughter.

MCCXCIV.

*

*

*

*

The same year Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, returned out of Ireland into England. Likewise Richard Earl of Ulster soon after St. Nicholas's day was taken prisoner by Sir John Fitz-Thomas, and kept within the castle of Ley till the feast of St. Gregory the Pope; but was then set at liberty by the council of our lord the king in a parliament at Kilkenny. John Fitz-Thomas gave all his lands for taking him, viz. Sligo, with
other

other possessions belonging to him
in Leonaught.

MCCXCVII. * * * *

Leighlin in Ireland, with
other towns, were burnt by the
Irish of ^{rlab maise} Slemergi. * *

MCCCVI. In Offaley near O
Geshil castle a great defeat
was given on the ides of April
(i.e. O'Conor's day)
to O'Conghor by O'Dympcies,
in which O'Dympcies, ^{and?} general
of the Hy-Regans, i.e. General Dunn!
of the Regans was slain with
a large company. * *

* * * *
Balimore in Leinster was
burnt by the Irish, and

Henry

148/5/5/6 (xxiv)

176
(69)
* This should be O'Dempsey and the chief of the Hy-Regans
these extracts are now hopelessly misinterpreted or
edited.

147

(70)

Henry Calfe slain there at the same time; whereupon a war broke out between the English and the Irish in Leinster, and a great army was drawn together from all parts against the Irish. Sir Thomas Mandevill, a gallant soldier, in this expedition had a sharp conflict with the Irish near Glen-fell, wherein he fought bravely till his horse was slain, and won great honour, for the saving the lives of several

eral

14/7/5/6 (xxxiv)

erall others as well as his own.

178
(7/1)

MCCC VII. * * *

Geshill?

The captle of Cashill was pulled down by the rapparees of Offaley; and, on the eve of the translation of St. Thomas, they also burnt the town of Lye and besieged the castle; but the siege was soon raised by John Fitz-Thomas and Edward Botiler.

MCCC VIII. * * *

On the 4th of the ides of May, the captle of Keris was burnt down, and some of the guards.

24/E/5/6 (xxxv)

(72) guards in it slain by William Mac Balthor, and Cnygnisny, Othothiles, and their partizans. * * *

Dermot O'dympoy was slain at Sully by the servants of Sir Pierse Gaveston. * *

MCCCXV. * * *

Afterwards Bruce in his return towards Meth burnt ^{i.e. Ley} Loy castle, and so the Scots marched from ^{i.e. Kells} Kellis into Meth where the lord Mortimer took the field against them with a numerous army, amounting to near 15,000, but far

unanimous and
far from [^] true to one another, (73) 180
as it was believed.

For though this body was
all under the said Mortimer,
yet they went off about
three o'clock, and deserted
him, particularly the Lacies:
so that lord Mortimer was
obliged to retreat to Dublin
with a small party, and
lord Walter Buzake to the
castle of Trym, leaving the
country and the town of Kenlis
to the mercy of the Scots.

* * * * *
O'mord's, i.e. O'More
The O'morghes also burnt

and
14/E/5/6 (xxxvi.)

(74) and wasted part of Leys in
Leinster; but most of them
were cut off by lord Edmund
Botiller, chief justice of Ireland,
and about 800 of their heads
carried to Dublin castle.

* * * *

Lord John Byssett departed
this life; and the church of
the new village of Leys with
the belfrey was burnt by the
Scots. The castle of North-^{burg}
in Ulster was also taken
by them.

* * * *

~~MCCCLXX~~

*

*

*

About Palm Sunday, 1555

~~MCCCLXX~~

MCCCXXIX. * * *

c: 1st The same time the castle of Ley, which O'Dympcy had taken and kept, was surrendered to him. * *

MCCCXXXIX. * * *
A great number of the O'Dympcies and other Irish were by the English, and the vigorous pursuit of the Earl of Kildare, killed and drowned in the Barrow. * *

MCCCXLVI. * * *
The castles of Ley and Kylmechede were taken and burnt by the Irish in April. * * *

In November, Walter lord Bermingham, chief justice of Ireland, and Moris lord Fitz-Thomas, earl of Kildare, took up arms against O'Morda and his accomplices, who had burnt the castle of Ley and Kilmechede, and

14/F/5/6 (xxxvii)

(76) and followed them so closely, with fire, and sword, and rapine, that although their number amounted to many thousands, and they made a resolute defence, at last, after much blood and many wounds, they were forced to yield; and so they submitted to the king's mercy and the discretion of the Earl.

O'Mordach's

MCC C CXIV. The O-Mordach and O-Dempsey, Irish, were cut off by the English, near ^{dare} Kildare, as the chief justice, archbishop of Dublin, went in procession at ^{ie, Castledermot} Tristildermot, praying with his

the old
rogue!

his clergy, at which time 100⁽⁷⁷⁾
 Irish were likewise routed
 by his servants and others &
 their countrymen.

* * * *
 MCCCXVI. * * *

[A parliament was held
 at Dublin,] during which the
 Irish fell upon the English,
 and slew many of them, and
 among the rest, Thomas Bali-
 [Ballyquillane?]
 more of Baliquelan.

* * * *
 MCCCXXI. * * *

In the month of May great
 slaughter was made among
 the retinue of the earl of
 Ormond, lord deputy, near the
 monastery of ^{of Leix, now Abbey Leix} Leix by O'Mordis;

27
 14/6/5/6

(78)

Donovan

27 of the English were cut off. The principals were Purcell and Grant. Ten persons of quality were taken prisoners, and 200 fled, and took refuge in the said monastery.

* * * *

On the 14th of June, the lieutenant went into Leys against O-Moore's ^{O'Moore's} with a mighty army, which killed all they met for four days together, till the Irish, at length promised peace and submission.

(This is a truly rude document!)

Ed.

184
79

O'Dempsey was Viscount Clannaliere during the war of 1641, but he lost all in the struggle, and left his tribe a helpless people unworthy of their name — O'Proud! The tomb of the last Viscount of the name is still to be seen in the churchyard of Killeigh in Geshill, with following modest inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Maxi-
milian O'Dempsey, Lord Viscount
Clannaliere, who departed the
30th of November Anno Domini
1690."

But it is my ^{monument} opinion that this inscrip-
^{was erected} tion was written, by the lord Maximilian's
(Maelseachlainn) poor relatives after
they had lost their property and
^{superbia}
Diomas

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1844
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Donald Mac Fhirbis traces the pedigree
of O'Dempsey up to Rossa Failghe
thus:

1. Sir Christopher O'Dempsey son of
- 2 - Oweney, who was the son of
- 3 - Torlogh i.e. Terrence
- 4 - Dermot
- 5 - Hugh
- 6 - Cahir
- 7 - Maethmora
- 8 - Dermot
- 9 - Finn
- 10 - Maelseachlainn, i.e. Maximilian
- 11 - Finn
- 12 - Dermot, "Dermot O'Dempsey, lord of the
"Clannahere, Killed 1383." 4 May.
- 13 - Maelseachlainn, or Maximilian
- 14 - Finn
- 15 - Coilen

16. Hugh

17. Dermot " Dermot son of Cubrogha o'
Dempsey, killed A.D. 1193. 4 May.18. Cu-brogha, who defended the
Fogher of Leath Laighean, i.e.
the Fogher of Lea. Killed 1162,
4 May.

19. Hugh

20. Flann

21. Malromy

22. Corcran

Músporg 23. Flann
841.Dempsey 24. Diomaspach, a quo O' Diomaspach
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25. Fogartach

26. Mughron

" Mughron the son of
" Flann, Lord of offaly

27. Flann-da-Congal, Killed. A.D. 777.

28. Diomaspach

29. Hugh

30. Dermot

31. Corcran

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MacLughras

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32. — Maolugha, a quo Clann Maolugha.

33. — Conor.

34. Hugh, ^{now from} chief of Offaly killed
A.D. 600

35. Tomaltach

36. Flann-da-Congal

37. Diarmach

38. Congalach

39. Forannan

40. Maolumha

41. Cathal

42. Eogan of Bruiighian-da-choga
^{ie of the battle of}
^{now Breinmore in Kilkenny west near}
^{Waterlone.}

43. Nathi

44. Rossa Failghe, a quo Ry-Failghe

45. Cathaoir mor, monarch of
Ireland of the Lagenian line.

Of the part of the Queen's County
included in the ancient Ossory.

The Barony of upper Ossory which was
originally a part of the County Palatine
of Kilkenny was added to the Queen's Co.
in the year of the reign of ?
(See Harris's Ware)

The boundaries of the territory of upper
Ossory and some of the modern his-
tory of the territory are given in an
Inquisition dated 17th of September 1621.
These boundaries perfectly agree with
those which are recognised at the
present day, but we have every reason
to believe, that before the English in-
-vasion, the territory of ^{upper} Ossory did not
extend so far to the east as it does
at present, for we have the testimony of
the scholiast of Senegus and other early
ecclesiastical

(84) ecclesiastical writers, that Ellene droichid
and Enach truin, two ancient churches,
now in the barony of upper Ossory,
were anciently a part of Laragh. Thus
the scholast of Kengus at 16 September
"Molaise mena droichid i. men nomen annis a gup
"h1 laragh aca."

"Molaise of Ellene Droichid i.e. Men is the
"name of a river, and it is in Leix it is."
And again at Nov. 3. Coemán Enagh. truin i. laragh laragan
"Caeman of Annatrim in Leix
"in Leinster."

This shews that Leix originally extended so
far into the present Barony of upper
Ossory as to include Mofadrechid and
Annatrim, but we have every ^{reason} however
to believe that ancient Ossory has had
its present ~~its present~~ limits for several
centuries, as we find the boundary of
the diocese perfectly corresponding
with that of the Barony.

This Barony is at present divided into
three cantreds viz upper woods, Clandonogh
and

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and Blarney, which are said to have been ancient Irish territories - subdivisions of the ancient Ossory - but I cannot identify any of them with O'Heerin's topographical poem, which mentions all the subdivisions of the ancient Ossory but one, namely Upperwood, which is the Coill Uachtarach, i.e. Upper wood, of O'Heerin. I shall not be able to identify the subdivisions of the ancient Ossory until I shall have examined all the County of Kilkenny in which by far the greater part of the ancient Ossory is included. I shall however here translate that portion of O'Heerin's poem relating to all this territory and explain it for the present as well as I can, that it may appear how many of its subdivisions are included in the Queen's County and how many in that of Kilkenny. O'Heerin died in the year 1420,

14/E/5/6 (XII)

Tnuall tar beatha na rreab' sean
 Tar éir laoiruise laigeán
 Co cuan clár fuit mo éiríde
 Co rluag' aluín oppoide.
 Mac grolla pátrúice p'neit breáí
 Iat oppoide ar do ar dhígead
 Ó blaoma amach sup an murp;
 Calma a éat ór na cáitib'
 Uiríogá ir tairíis tróma
 Labnom fa laoch hachóroma.
 O beatha co mín múinán
 Le m'is Teampá a táitigáí.
 Ais-tairíach tuarthe an topaí.
 O'n chosll áisib' uachtoraí
 O' Dubhlárne, fáil an fear,
 O'n t'phab ar aille inbeáir.
 O' Ceapbail' dár coipea éirí.
 O' Doñcháda, d'neach díogóir
 Slóig h'ag ar do'n t'ir topaí
 Sá m'is tad a haonchonaí.
 Láim' ne beatha an b'páiré topaí
 Rí na críche it chualobair
 Fear. Sá coimtoíga or moíí mair
 O' Doñcháda glóir Gabráin.
 O' Chill Charraig na celech n-áir
 Co rluab' ceasle an éirí fáilíon
 Chuan uí Ceapbail' d'án mín murp
 T'ir an chuan cerníghuín coeláig

hui' duach oppoige an fuid te
 fiondelair fairring na feoise
 ni padulta feas an clair
 fear a bairanta o'braonairn.
 mac braon an feupairn i nill
 air na clandarb cuthinysim
 Tir slan pa doir caom a ena
 o' bpoir ar muis paor Sedna.
 I muis lacha naleairg te
 o' paolairn, fearda an fine-
 moir an duaird ar diol dars
 do lin facha o' paolairn.
 Or muis airb plomneam co se
 o' carbdeanairg clair coile
 cenn gach corne an finn foraird
 i cronm choile o'g cathorairg
 fuair o' glairin gece mair
 trocha ced do epich mair
 fearairn min in challaird chaom
 Tir gan tallaird do taiaoir.
 U' beairchon an bpuir buioe
 R na epiche o' caoluroe
 clair na peadna ar trom do tril
 an fonn or beairba braonair
 R o n-Eirc na ne-airaird feang
 o' bpuadairn bile dleairn
 Epich gairmeach o'n trom tuile
 mair for mairgairch maonmuisge.

Ar bíor Oppoíse an fúin éadon
 Ar ccuma cloíne Chathaoir
 Tríall nach iongna co Siáir rin
 Siár co fiondmá's uir Féimin.

Proceed across the Barrow of ancient floods
 After (having sung of) the heroes of Leinster
 To the host of the level land of my heart
 To the beautiful tribes of Ossory.

Mac Giolla-Patricks of the fine mansion
 Is entitled to the land of Ossory.

From Blauma ^{amuch} out to the sea (a)

Braue his battle ^{above} over battles.

of the Urriaigh and heavy chieftains
 Under the ^{here} King of Liathdrum, let us speak.

From the Barrow to the plain of Munster

Who unite with the king of Temur, produce

The arch chief of the country of fruit
 of the beautiful Coill Nachtorach (b)

O' Delany, hospitable the man

From the mountain of most beautiful river
 O' Carroll for whom the trees are ^{oan} red i.e. with fruit

O' Donogh of the glowing aspect

A numerous host of the productive country,

They are two Kings from the same region

Along the Barrow of the fruitful brink
 ye have heard of the King who rules the land?
 A man whom all select over the rich plain
 The great O'Donaghy of Goweran (c)
 From Kilkenny of the lime stones
 To Sliabh g Caithle, ^(d) of fair ^{activity} ascent
 Is the plain of O'Carroll, to whom the sea is smooth
 Land of grassy surface, and fair green hillocks.
 Hy-Buach of Ossory of the warm soil
 The fair extensive plain of the Store (e)
 The wood of the plain is not passed.
 O'Brennan is its ^{paup & business} representative
 Mac Breen of the land of cattle
 Let me commemorate, as chief of 'the Plans'
 A beautiful land of fair meads
 O'Brophy rules over free Magh Sedna (f)
 In Magh Lacha of the warm fields,
 Are the O'Whelans - a manly tribe
 Extensive is the country to which they are entitled
 And which they have filled with population
 Over Magh Airbh, ^{sp} let me yet name it -
 Rules O'Caibdeanaigh of the woody plain,

(90) 19th

Head of each meeting is the robust hero
Who rules over Coill & g. bathaigh.

O'Gloiairn, branch of respect

Has obtained a triocha of a sweet country.

A delicious land about the beautiful Callan.

A land without a particle of fault ^{Glenish}

Shercon ^(h) of the yellow ^{surface} mantle

Has O'Caolithe for its king

Plain of the tribe, who return loaded

Land over the clear-dropped Barrow.

King of Inerck ⁽ⁱ⁾ of the slender horses.

Is O'Brudair ^{an old return} tree since the deluge

A sandy country of heavy streams

Like the champaign lands of Maenmoy.

Having visited Ossory of the beautiful soil

Having sung of the race of Cathair

our next journey, no wonder, shall be to

the Puir
Westwards to the fair plain of Fernin.

(a) See this part of the poem of O'Heerin ¹⁹⁸ (91) minutely noted in my letter on the parish of Offerrilan.

(b) Now the Cantred of Upper Woods in the Barony of Upper Ossory, now a part of the Queen's County. It is exactly coextensive with the parish of Offerrilan. The churches of Monastrolid and Annatum, at present included in this territory, originally belonged to the territory of Leix or Laoighis, as we learn from the Scholast of Kengus and other ecclesiastical writers. See p. 84.

(c) Gabhram in Orig; now Gowran in the County of Kilkenny.

(d) I don't know this, but the name certainly exists to this day.

14/F/5/6 (xlv)

(e) Hy. Duach, now the Barony of Fasagh - duing in the County of Kilkenny. Dr. Breknan commonly known in Dublin as the "wrestling" (Doctor), was the last chief, or senior representative of this family.

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(92)

Ydough is shown on the old map of
Leax and Ophaly as belonging to
the "Barle of Ormonde, and ap-
lying in the County of Kilkenny im-
-mediately to the south of Disert-
-galten in the Queen's County.

(f) I have no clue ^{as yet} to discover the situa-
-tion of this territory but the present
locality of the Brophys "as a clan"
which is near Callan in the County
of Kilkenny. (ff) Now the Barle of Cernagh in the County
of Kilkenny "Aisge Dúin 1 mýs úrb nápp as trophaccab b'pocdny buam" Corra. Eyes
Tibridbrittain parish is in it.

(g) This seems to be the Barony of
Kells in which the angle Norman
family of — — afterwards settled
(which is misplaced by Beauport on his map)
(h) Rosbercon is still the name of
a Barony lying along the Barrow
in the County of Kilkenny and con-
-taining the village of Rosbercon
anciently Ros-Rosbercon opposite New
Ross. The O'Caoluidhes are still

200 (93)


numerous in that part of the County
but they anglicise their name to
Kelly. By dash I know Sheaghan
O'Caelluidhe well! In a short poem
composed by a Bard of the name
O'Dugan in the 14th century, it is
stated that O'Caelluidhe was
chief of all Ossory.

Oppurize uile, uile
Ro coráin O'Caelluide.

(i) Inerik still well known in the County of
Kilkenny, and the inhabitants well known in
Munster by the name of Doornaunp!
It is perhaps the richest Barony in all
Ireland. It contains that celebrated
spot called the Golden Vale, which
Cromwell said was worth fighting for.
We cannot agree with O'Heerin that
the Barony of Inerik is to be compared
with any part of Maenmay about the
town of Loughrea, for it is far more beau-
tiful and ^{more} fertile.

14/E/5/6(XIV)

(94)²⁰¹ ^{the evidence of}
From this poem I incline to be of opinion
that the greater part of the present Barony
of Upper Ossory belonged to O'Delany; but
as I said before I cannot pronounce with
certainty on this subject until I discover
the situation and extent of the territories
in the County of Kilkenny especially of
Magh Silbh, Magh Sedna and Magh
Lacha, which cannot be done till all
the Irish and English documents re-
lating to the County of Kilkenny
are collected, and brought to bear
upon the topography.



of the part of the Queen's County
comprised in Leix or Laoighis.

Here I must attack Sir Charles Coote again, lest any of his fabrications might be taken for genuine history. He thus defines the boundaries of Leix in his statistical account of the Queen's County page 115. "It may be acceptable to trace
" the ancient borders of the estate of
" Leix (See Collectanea and its authorities)
" It was bounded on the north and east
" by the River Barrow, on the west
" by Sliabh Bladhna, or Shieve Bloom
" mountain, and on the south by the
" River Nore and Sliabh Maragagh
" or pleomargy mountains, where the
" collieries now are. The hereditary
" chiefs were called Thy-Mordha
" or O'More and sometimes Maol Mor
" sha. They were also styled the honour-
" able O'Mores. They were the chief tribe

14/F/5/6(x/vi)

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(96)

" tribe of all the Eilyp and de-
" scended from the Laighesach,
" ancient chieftains of all Hy- Leagh
" which was a denomination of territory
" comprehending the county of Leix,
" the King's county, part of the county
" of Kildare, and of Dublin, and several
" other ancient septs, and the princi-
" pal residence of the prince of this
" great district was always at Dun-
" amase. From Laighseach is Leinster
" derived, and, as I have shown, Laisagh,
" the vassal of Lord Mortimer, founding
" his pretensions on the similarity of his
" of his name to that of the ancient
" possessors also assumed their sur-
" name, and usurped their old estate.

Such a rignmarole! Such a conglomer-
-ation of nonsense! such a disgrace to
history

history and the human intellect! ^{20th} (97)

"Leix was bounded on the north by the
"River Barrow." No, it never was for Ky-
Regan and South Clannaliere interposed
between it and the Barrow. See Map.

"It was bounded on the west by Shabh
"Bladhna or Shieve Bloom mountains."

No; for Ky-Regan and Upper Ossary
lay between it and the Shieve Bloom
range. "It was bounded on the south by
"the Shabh Maragagh or Shewmargy
"mountain where the Collieries now are."

Not certain, for it has never yet been
proved that Shewmargy ^{was} ~~is~~ ~~not~~ a
part of Leix.

"The hereditary chiefs of Leix were sometimes called
"Maolmordha" Never! never. "They were
also styled the honourable O'Mores."

By whom? Produce your authority? O'neary
Mac Rory was a very honourable O'More
when he took the Earl of Ormond prisoner
at a conference held in Leix! See Pacata
Hibernia. The O'Mores were as honourable

(98) ²⁰⁵
as any other Irish chiefs in their time
but this honor consisted in that military
ardor which feared no danger, and in
that disposition to rob their neighbours
whenever an opportunity occurred, and
the more honourable men they killed
the more their honor was increased!
This however is the kind of honor that
was out in their time, and it has not
ceased to be considered honor yet.

"The O'Mores were the chief tribe of all
"the Eilys, and descended from the
" Laignseachy, ancient chieftains of
" all Hy-Leagh, which was a denomi-
" nation of territory, comprehending the
" Country of Leix, the King's County, part
" of the County of Kildare and of Dublin.
They were not the chief tribe of all
the Eilys, nor of the Eilys at all!
There were no race of chieftains in
Ireland called the Laignseachy (like

like the Ptolemys and Caesars) and there never was a denomination of territory in ancient or modern Ireland, called Hy-Leagh! All this vile stuff was fabricated by Beauford a Schoolmaster at Athy, who was one of the Irish historical triumviri and who imposed several fabricated inscriptions and historical pieces on Ledwich and others. It is time that such trash should be recognised and rejected by the honest investigators of Irish topography and history.

"From Laighseach, is Leinster derived." No one ever said this before; and it is a pure fabrication, never before heard of!

But all have said the territory of Laighis was named after the Ulsterian Laighseach Beannor by whom it was

14/5/5/6 (xviii) formed

(100)²⁰⁷ formed in the third century.

"Laighpagh the vassal of Lord Mortimer
"founding his pretensions on the similarity
"of his name to that of the ancient pos-
"sessor also assumed their surname
"and usurped their old estate."

What does he mean? Does he mean to
tell us that the Laoighseach O'More
who shook off the yoke of Lord
Mortimer in the reign of Edward II
was not a Laoighseach O'Mordha?

Such vile stuff unworthy of a manly
mind, and disgraceful to a Baronet!
By this he wants to make posterity be-
lieve that Conall Mac David, Rory
Mac Conall, and Awny Mac Rory, and
all his successors in the chieftainship
of Leix were ^{of the honorable} not O'Mores at all!

Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici?

I would not have dwelt so much on the assertions
of Sir Charles Caste, who knew nothing at all
about Irish history except what he learned
from

from Vallancey's Collectanea, but for the purpose of showing how much harm Vallancey's fabrications have done to the cause of Irish history and literature. And I shall never cease to cry out against all fabricators of every description, as I know that nothing but the truth will finally "redound to the glory of our Ireland."

O'Flaithríen, who died in 1420 thus writes of Laoighis or Leix.

D'éir o' b'arlge na b'onn sean
 Druideam ne laoir laisean
 Laoimrde báirdon da b'ear p'ar
 Tabrom seil ar a seandár.

Mór-uath laoir na laí plim
 laoir réta ar sin párdim

O'mor da co celer éiré
 An seir o'ida dondaí.

Fa d'un Máirec ar míne par
 O'duib for cenel ceimín tair
 Tráth an t'ipe fa t'oras
 Lá ar míne meapogad.

14/E/5/6 (xlix)
 Sean tuath.

Seántuáth fíodbuidé an fúin gíl
 Maic an t-ídeáruir tairis
 Muntir fíodbuidé ar dual di
 Shuá fíodbuidé na féil
 Or muig Drúachtáin an dúin gíl
 O' Ceallaig an cláir éirí
 Ar samuil mín an muig
 Re tír tairis o tairisgair.
 Dairne ná fíeab fíeileach
 O' O' Ceallaig ní comóirgíach
 Trom as fíeabach an fíne
 Ar fíon n-íreanach n-Dairne
 Cíoch O' muig an fíord fíon
 Or beabha buig bráonhíre
 O' O' Ceallaig ar cíos an cíoch
 Aogáir na fíon éirí.
 Cíoch o mbairtí an bráda glóin
 Do fíol Dairne brínd bairtí
 O' Dórmán do gláic ná fúin
 Ba ppap i comóirb comúin.

Translation.

After O'Fairghe of ancient lands
 Let us approach Leix in Leinster
 Brownhaired heroes of battles frequent
 Let us devote some time to their history.
 over
 The great tuath of Leix of slender swords

I. Labighis-Reta, as I name it
 Rules O'More, a prop in battle
 of the golden, one coloured shield.
 Under Dun Masg, of smoothest land

II. O'Duff rules the Kinel Crintheinn
 Lord of the productive country
 Smoothest fruit-bearing soil.

III. The old Tuath Fiodhbhuide of fair land,
 A good lordship for a chieftain
 The Muinter Treavy are hereditary chiefs
 A yellow haired host of hospitality

IV. Over Magh Druchtain of the fair Dun
 Rules O'Kelly of the vined plain.
 The level of the plain is like
 Unto the fertile "land of promise".
 14/5/5/6(1)

V. Galine of the pleasant streams

"Is not foreign to O'Kelly

Heavy are the host when hunting

"over the sunny land of Galine."

VI. Crioch O'Mulgh of the "fair sod"

over the soft sluggish stream of Barrow

Is a country congenial to O'Caolluidhe

A shepherd who refused not enmity!

VII. Crioch O'mBartha of the fair ^{spring} mansion

O'Gorman has received the land,

(Of the race of the sweet Daire Barrach)

Who was expert when engaged in the conflict.

Notes.

- I. Laoighis-Reta, one of the seven subdivisions of ancient Leix, seems to have been that part of the territory which O'More kept to himself and his people. Besides which he had a certain chiefrent over the other six. See Inquisition taken at Maryborough on the 17th of June in the month

ninth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth where the amount of Rory O'More's lands, customs, duties, perquisites, and profits in right of his captainship is given, and also a list of the townlands which held of his own proper inheritance, and not as captain.

II. Kinel Crieffan, otherwise called My-Crieffan. This is the territory in which the Castle of Dun Maddy is situated.

III. Tuath Fiodhbhuide. This ~~is~~ ^{was} the Country of the O'Deevys, who are still a very numerous clan in the Queen's County.

IV. Magh Druchtain, the country of O'Kelly described as "fertile as the land of promise", is unquestionably the Aheran O'Kelly marked on the old map

14/E/5/6 (11) of

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(106)

of Leix and Ophaly as extending from Ballymaddock southwards to the hills of Sleumargie and as comprising Ballymaddock, the Parke near Stradbally, the church of Grange, Doghtea, the church of Calopoke, and the castle of Boragh. This district lying between the fords of 4th Baiteige and 4th fuiseige, is still considered the very best district of the Queen's County. For an account of the murder of the last O'Kelly of this territory by Garrett FitzGerald see Kildare extracts

V. Gailine also the territory of another O'Kelly, is the Galin marked on the old map of Leix and Ophaly as extending from near Abbey-Leix to the boundary of Sleumargie

VI. Grioch O'Muighe, the country of O'Caolluiche lying along the River Barrow. This is the territory mentioned in the life of St. Alban as containing the church of Rill-Alban; and I have no hesitation in preferring the testimony of that life to that of the Scholiast of Senegus who

214 (107)

who places the same church in the
Country of Hy-muiredhaigh, for
O'Mearin makes the River Barrow
the boundary between the territories
of Laoighis and Hy-muiredhaigh.
Thus after having described the territories
of Offaly and Leix, he tells us
that he will cross the Barrow to
Maisteán (Mullinstown) to describe Hy-
muiredhaigh, the country of O'Toole.

Tuall tair b'earbia an b'urid ealaid
O'n t'ir so'mair n'pnealaid
O' d'indrid co m'airtin m'ir
Do d'iol m'airtin o n-uairle.
O' tuatharl an m'ir meadaid
C'ir urb' meaid a m'ir meadaid
Co h-almán an ceasl coelaid
An feóir b'airt'loin b'airt'loin.

We have then two facts connected with
this territory of O'Maelle, viz that it
stretched along the west bank of the
Barrow in Leix, and that it contained
14/5/5/6 (1/11) the

the church of Killabban. I think therefore that it must have comprised the Barony of Ballyadams, and that part of the County of Kildare lying to the west of the River Barrow!

VII. Crioch O'mBartha, i.e. the country of the Hy-Bartha or Hy-Bairche, the dependants of Daire Barrach, the son of Cathair Mor. The Abbe Mageoghegan and others have placed this tribe in the Barony of Sleomargie, and I now incline to think that they may be right, tho. I am positive that the name Shiabh Mainge bears no analogy with Hy-Bairche, as the name Shiabh Mainge is derived, according to the Dimpeanchus, from Marga, the son of Gingtan, Lawgiver of the Fomorians who
was

216 (109)
killed on this mountain, whereas the
Egy-Bairche tribe derived their
name and origin from Daire
Barrack, the son of ^{King} Cathair
Mor.

Until more evidences be discovered for proving the boundaries of the seven subdivisions of Leix, we cannot form any minutely accurate map of that territory. At present we must be in a great measure guided by conjecture, but as there are certain points fixed and beyond any doubt we would divide Leix thus into Seven Leixes.

- I. Crioch O'm-Bairche, now the Barony of Shene Margie.
 - II. Crioch O'Muighe lying along the western bank of the Barrow, now the Barony of Ballyadam and that
- 14/E/5/6 (111) part

(110)²¹⁷ part of the County of Kildare lying west of the Barrow,

III. Magh Druchtain. Kelly's rich territory now the Barony of Stradbally

IV. Gairline, now the greater part of the Barony of Cullenagh. These four are nearly certain

V. Fhy-Crimthainn containing Duna-
-mase - now ^{the greater part of} Maryborough East Barony.

VI. Loath Fiodhbuidhe, now the north of the Barony of Cullenagh and the southern half of the Barony of Maryborough west.

VII. Laoighis Reta, O'More's own territory now the northern half of the Barony of Maryborough west, and the north-western half of the Barony of Maryborough East.

218 (11)

If I had the division of Leix into seven parts among the seven septs I would divide ^{it} nearly in this manner, - for four of the divisions are very nearly certain, and the whereabouts of the fifth is defined by Dunamase which is referred to in many ancient authorities as in it.

The Four Masters have collected the following historical references to Slabh Mairge.

- "A. D. 576, Calman, the son of Carbre,
- " King of Leinster, died at Slabh Mairge
- " 1012, The Laginians and Danes waged
- " war with Brian Boru, and Brian
- " encamped at Slabh Mairge to protect
- " Munster, on which occasion he plundered
- " Leinster as far as Dublin."

14/E/5/6 (liv)

(112) 219

"1398 The son of Maurice Boy O'More
" Lord of Shabh Margy, the sup-
" porter of the poets and travellers
" of Ireland, died."

Lewis

"1557 Donnell, the son of Lavighseach
" O'More of Shabh Margy, was
" hanged by Master Dili, one of
" the English."

They have also collected the following re-
ferences to Fly-Bairche, which is
supposed to be coextensive with
the Barony of Slieve Margy.

"A.D. 465. Crimthann, the son of Enna
" Kinsella, King of Leinster, was killed
" by the son of his own daughter, i.e.
" Eochaidh Guineach, one of the people
" of Fly-Bairche."

"479. Brumtham the son of Enna Kinsella
 " King of Leinster, fell by Eochy Guineach
 " of Fhy-Bairrche, and by the men of
 " Ara-bliach."

This is a repetition of the entry under the
 year 465, taken by the four Masters from
 different annals.

"A.D. 854 Fuolchath, the son of For-
 " basach, Lord of Fhy-Bairrche of
 " the Plain, died."

"856. bearnach, the son of Kineth,
 " Lord of Fhy-Bairrche, died."

"866. Coun, the son of Kineth, Lord of
 " Fhy-Bairrche Tire, was killed by
 " the Danes, at the destruction of the
 " Dun. (no Dun specified)."

"867. Gian, the son of Cunapcach, lord
 " of Fhy-Bairrche, died."

221
(114)

" 884 Treasach, the son of Becan, lord
" of Hy-Bairche of the Plain, was
" killed by Hugh, the son of Solguine."

" 885. Maelcheartach, the son of Triachra
" lord of Hy-Bairche, was (mortally)
" wounded."

" 886. Gormacan, the son of Filann,
" lord of Hy-Bairche, died."

" 896. Dubhlachtna, the son of Ceirín
" lord of Hy-Bairche, died."

" 899, Kineth, the son of Maelcuan, and
" Hugh, the son of Solguine, lord of
" Hy-Bairche, were both killed by
" Ceandubhan, the son of Maelacan."

" 906 Hugh, the son of Duibhghíolla,
" lord of Hy-(Drona, of the three
" Plains, and Tanist of Hy-Kinsella,
" was killed by the people of Hy-
" Bairche."

943. Cuileannan, the son of Coibhdeanach
 " Lord of Hy-Bairrche, died."

1008. Gussan, the son of O'Treasaigh
 " Lord of Hy-Bairrche, died."

1016 Condmach, lecturer and Abbot
 " of Achadh Ughlais, was killed by
 " the people of Hy-Bairrche."

1041. The people of Hy-Bairrche ^{Kinsella}
 " made a plundering excursion into
 " Hy-Bairrche, but they were opposed
 " by Morogh, the son of Dunlang, who
 " defeated them at Kill Molappog, where
 " they suffered a great slaughter."

Doimell ^{le Gros} Ramhar Mojdanna of Hy-
 " Kinsella was among the slain."

14/F/5/6(1/VI)

1042. Morogh, the son of Dunlang, &
 " Donogh son of Hugh, Lord of Hy-
 " Bairrche, fell ^{by} Giolla Patrick, son of

(116)
" of Donogh, lord of Ossory in the battle
" of Magh Muileat.

" 1124, Muireadhach Mac Gorman, lord
" of Foy-Bairrche, the fountain of
" the nobleness and science, and chief
" Ath laoch of Leinster, died. —

They have only one reference to Magh
Druchtan and Gailine, and even that is
wrong.

" A. D. 1394. The Earl of Ormond collected his
" forces into Leinster for the purpose of
" plundering it. He burned and devast-
" ated Gailine O'Kelly's country of
" Magh Druchtan in Leix, after which
" he returned home."

This passage is certainly copied wrong by the
Four Masters, for we know that Gailine
and Magh Druchtan were two distinct ter-
ritories. It should be read "he burned and de-
vastated Gailine and Magh Druchtan.
O'Kelly's country

of Leix.
The name collected the following Annals of
Leix.

224
[117]
49
Laoighis.

Anno Dom.

(? Dun-Rally)

860. The Fort of Rothlaibh was devastated by Kennedy son of Gaithin, Lord of Leix, on the 5th of September, on which occasion Conell Ultach and Luirgnew and great number beside, were killed.

875. The plunder of Hy Kersela by Kennedy Son of Gaithin, Lord of Leix, on which occasion number were killed by him,

886. Gionadh, son of Conn, Rysanna of Leix, was killed; for him was said

cc Alas' the ^{grandson} offspring of both the mild

cc The fruit of Lil Beraich is plucked
cc Son of the King of Rath Bacain the form
cc Gionadh the valiant of powerful arrows?

897. Dungal, son of Carroll was wounded by the people of Leix.

A.D. 906. Gaithne, son of Aughran, Fianist of Leix died.

915. Mughron, son of Kennedy, Lord of Leix and of the "Tri Cornann", was killed at the battle of Cinnfruit, fought between the Gaels and the Danes.

926. Cionaceth son of Oghran, Lord of Leix was killed, of whom was said

cc The son of Aughran of Connaught, through hand;

cc I killed, great is the murder

cc Keneth of mind the most guileless

cc Who inhabited a spotted Dun.

cc Alas' Keneth without Lordships

cc The renewal of lamentations in the territories

cc The cry as if at the last day

cc On Tuesday night in Moigh Iotha."

931. Cathal, son of Odhran, Lord of Leix died.

A.D. 933. Maolmuire, son of Ceannadubhan, Tanist of Leix, died.

950. A defeat of (the people of) Leix and Hy-Faircellain, ^{hodie offerrilagh near thoughtath} by Tuathal, the son of Ugan, on which occasion numbers were killed, and Cuilen son of Gusau Captured.

958. Fergal, son of Aughrain, Lord of Leix Laoghly Retae, died.

Same year Hadan, son of Fergal, Tanist of Leix Retae was killed.

1014 Kennedy, son of Fergal, Lord of Leix died.

1017. Cearnach O'Mora, Lord of Leix, was killed.

1018. Giolla Caomhghair, son of Durling son of Tuathal (Rogdamna of Leinster, was killed by the Lagenians themselves, i.e. by the people of Leix.

224/20)

A.D. 1026. Amínghin Ó'Mora, Lord of Leix, and
Cuduiligh Ó'Bearghda, Lord of Hy-Duach
were killed, ^{by each other} one by the other; and there
was mutual slaughter of the Hy-Duach
and of the ^{Lagisians} Leixians, but the former
were defeated.

1042. Murogh, son of Durling, King of Leinster,
and Donogh, son of Hugh, Lord of Hy-Bairche
fell by Fitzpatrick, son of Donogh, Lord of
Osry, Cucoiriche Ó'Mora, Lord of Leix,
and Mac Raith Ó'Donoghoe, Lord of
Eoganacht, in Moigh Múilchiat in Leix.

1091. Kenneth Ó'Mora, Lord of Leix, and
the son of Maolruanaidh, son of Cucoiriche,
fell by each other in the house of Ó'Brien
at Coshel.

1097. Amínghin Ó'Mora, Lord of Leix, died.

c. A.D. 1098. The son of Gáithin Ó'Mora, Lord of Leix was killed by his own people.

1141. A plunder by Dermot Mac Mough in Leix, but the Leixians defeated him after having carried a great prey from them.

1142. Forlogh Ó'honor King of Connaught (on his expedition into Munster) scoured Leix and Osry and destroyed part of their corn.

1149. Lewis ^{Laiffeach} Ó'Mora, Lord of Leix, and of the Comanns, died after penance.

1153. Miall Ó'Mora, Lord of Leix, was set at liberty by the King of Leinster, Dermot Mac Mough, after he had been blinded, despite the intercession of Laity and Clergy.

1157. The people of Leix, Osaly, and Osry fly into Connaught from Morthogh M'Loughlin.

1158. Rodri Ó'honor marched with an army Leithghlinn, took the hostages of Osry and Leix and put fetters on Mac Raith Ó'Mora, Lord of Leix.

A.D. 1196. Mahon, son of Honor Maonmaighe,
Raydamna of Connaught, was killed by O'Mora
and the people of Leix, while protecting
the property which he had carried away
from the English. O'Mora was killed
after by Cathal Carrach in revenge of
Mahon.

1354. Rory O'Mora, Lord of Leix, was killed
by his own Trovhey and by ^{at their} his household.

1394. The Earl of Ormond collected his forces
into Leinster, to devastate it, and he burned and
destroyed Gailine ^{the} O'Kellys Country of Maighe
Draughtain in Leix.

1404. The daughter of Honor Paley, wife of
Fitzpatrick O'Mora, died.

The victory of Ath Dubh ^(Blackford hodie) was gained by Fitzpa-
trick O'Mora, Lord of Leix over the English, on
which occasion many people were killed
and a great collection prey of horse, arms and
armour taken from them.

231
36
(124)

1546. He [the Lord Chief Justice] departed
[from Athy] and proceeded with his numerous
Army into Laoighis⁽²⁾ (Leix) whither the
Earl of Desmond also came with a
numerous Army to assist him. They
remained for fifteen days plundering
that country, and took Baile Adam⁽³⁾
a castle belonging to O'More in which
they left wardens. After this the Lord
Justice dispatched Letters and intimation
to the Gentlemen of Ophaly and invited
them to come into that Country
(Leix) and abandon O'Connor and
that he would grant them pardon.
They accordingly did so but had not
remained long in the Country when
the English returned into Ophaly and
breachlessly carried away many thousands
of Cows from them. O'Connor and O'More were

(2) Note. Laoighis Latinized Lagivia and Anglicized Leix the
principality of O'More comprising the whole of the present
Queen's County excepting the Barony of Upper Ophery which
belonged to the Fitzpatrickes.

(3) Note. Baile Adam

were declared outlaws throughout Ireland and their country was transferred to the King. O'Connor went to Connaught to seek reinforcements and the inhabitants of Ferkeall and Mageoghegan by the command of the Lord Chief Justice took up arms against O'Connor's people and deprived them of many Cows and prisoners. The Clan Colman and Muintir Tagon (i.e. the Foxes) did the same and scarcely had there been in modern times so much booty and spoil collected together, And thus was he expelled and banished, he who had been the happiness and prosperity of that half of Ireland in which he had lived viz Brian O'Connor. He remained in Connaught until the Christmas following being denounced

as
14/5/5/6 (1x1)

as a traitor by the English—

1547. At this time the forces of the Lord Chief Justice were engaged in erecting a fortification in Leix around Badrum Riaganach where they left wardens to oppose a Conor and O'More.

1548. Conor and O'More went to England with the Lieutenant to solicit the King's gracious favour. The King however, gave their patrimonial inheritances viz Laoighis and Ui Gailghe to the Lieutenant and his brother who erected two large courts (mansions) in these territories, viz Campa (*) in Laoighis and Daingean (**) in Ui Gailghe and proceeded to let these lands at rents to the English and Irish as if they were their own lawful patrimonial inheritances and this after having banished the

(*) Campa now Maryborough. What the Annalist here calls Campa i.e. fortified town or fort or camp the English writers call the Fort of Leix — and what the former call Daingean Ui Gailghe the latter call the Fort of Galy —

(**) now Philipstown fort.

Bawn Beggu is marked on an old map of Leix and is probably as near the source of the Barrow.

the rightful and original heirs, O'Connor, and
O'More with all their adherents and descendants

1553- O'Brien (Donnell) marched with
an army into Leinster and came to a
conference with the English in Laoighis (Leix)
at Port (?) from whom he parted in
peace. on this occasion he brought hostages
from O'Carroll as pledges for O'Carroll's
observance of peace—

1575- In the beginning of winter the Lord
Justice proceeded through Moybra (Bregia)
and Meath and from thence through the
Fortuatha of Leinster and reconciled to each

Note (2.) Port; by this is probably meant
Port Laoighis or the Port or principal town
of Leix, now called Maryborough Laoighis when
divided into three ground was called the Queens
county and its principal town exchanged its old (Queens)
name of the Port of Leix for the Borough of Mary
14/5/5/6 (lxii)

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6 (128)

each other the English and Irish of
East Munster and Meath as also
the descendants of Rop Failghe (i. e.
the OConors Galy) and descendants of
Connell Kearnach (i. e. the OMores)
[This is indeed under the head of Laoighis]

1576 - James Mac Maurice was in France
this year. At this time Rory oge the
son of Rory, who was son of Connell
O'More and Connor the son of Cormac
who was son of Brian O'Conor opposed
the English with outlawed bands of
Kerns in the woods and made prisoners
of all that were then living of the descendants
of the Ropa Failghe and of Connell Kearnach
They afterwards circulated reports that their
forces

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(1291)

forces were very powerful and numerous
They burned and desolated large portions
of Leinster, Meath, and Kingall.
[This is indexed under the head of Lavaghis]

14/E/5/6 (XIII)

1577. An atrocious and abominable act
of treachery was committed by the English
of Leinster and Meath against that
part of the inhabitants of Ophaly and
Leix⁽¹⁾ who remained amongst them
and under their protection, ^{It was thus effected} they, ^(the inhabitants) were all
summoned to assemble together in the
greatest possible number to hold
a conference at the great fort of
Mullamast, on their arrival at
that place they were surrounded
on every side by four lines of soldiers ^{and}

Note - (1) Gaaffe in his History of Ireland and others state that
this horrible massacre was committed in the reign
of Queen Mary, and Mr. Hardiman upon the authority
of a MS. found after the death of Garrett Byrne, a worthy

and Cavalry who proceeded to shoot and slaughter them without mercy so that not a single individual escaped by

flight or force. 1580 The Cavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, Toles, Gavel Rathair and the surviving part of the inhabitants of Ophaly and Leix congregated to the assistance of James Eustace.

1580 - [a son of the Earl of Desmond] from this abode (Mieve Bloom) he proceeded to plunder the Butlers and O'pory. He afterwards went to Leix and burned and plundered Abbey-Leix upon [that is to the detriment of] the son

"old Milesian who resided at Tallybeg in the
 "Barony of Ballyadams states that it was perpetrated
 "in the 16th year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,
 "that is in 1573 (It is mentioned in this MS. that one
 "of the sons of O'More effected his escape and that
 "several lives were saved by means of one Harry Lawler)
 "O'Sullivan in history of the Irish Catholics thus relates the
 "Story. "Pacatis motibus tyrannis semper crescebat
 "Franciscus Cosbius Leixia Prefectus et ejus filius Alexander
 "in omne genus catholicorum immane. bacchantur.
 "Is Provinciales ad Maisium castrum causa conventuum
 "habendorum deque rerum administratione agendi
 "convocat. Convocatos Cohortibus armatis improvisa
 "circumvenit et ex O'More familia centum
 "octoginta viros inopimantes & nihil adversi tementes
 "uno momento temporis jugulat. Stradbalia plerumque
 "commorabatur ubi praeforis domus ejus arbor
 "altitudine magna creverat patulis ramis diffusa. &c

son of the Earl of Ormond, viz. upon Pierce
the son of James who was the son of
Pierce, ^{Roe} the son of Laura, who was the
son of Pierce. He also plundered

1596 - Quoy son of Rory og who was son
of Rory Caach who was son of Connell
Omone who was a nobleman skilled in
the art of war at this time devastated
Leix including both its corn and dwellings
nor was there anything in the whole territory
beyond the locked gate or the bawn that
was not in his power. He also slew
a gentleman of the English at Shadhalley
Leix

Leix
14/E/5/6 (LXIV)

"Ex ea non modo viros sed etiam feminas atque pueros
solitus erat ulla sine culpa suspendere. Cum ex arbore
femina laqueo strangulata dimittabatur et simul ex
feminarum longo crine infantes liliu pendebant
animo capiebat incredibilem voluptatem. Arborem Catholicorum
hominum suspensis cadaveribus cacuam ita solitus alloqui
fetur: Magna mihi videris, arbor mea afflicta tristitia nec
mirum: diu jam agis orba. Ego te cito maiore levabo: tuos ramos brevi
corporibus ornabo." p. 86 - perfectly agrees with the tradition in the country

64 (132)
Stradbally-Leix (?) who had been
 been made Owner of a large portion
 of the country by authority of the
 Sovereign, namely, Cosby, the son
 of Master Traus.

1598 - The Earl of Ormond mustered an
 army to march in to Leix. His forces
 amounted to 24 bands of infantry and
 200 horse. In the evening he encamped
 on a high hill on the marches of the
 territory and being informed in the night
 that there were only a few to guard the
 territory he ordered his fraternal nephew
 James the son of Edward who was the son
 of James Butler to set out next morning with

Note. (1) Spás-baile Laoisire, i.e. the Street town of Leix
 now called Stradbally is a neat village in the Duncannon Co.
 belonging to Mr. Cosby, the lineal descendant of Master Traus.

with six or seven bands of soldiers to the nearest part of the territory to see whether he could perform any exploits or achieve or conquest. James, although he was not pleased to go on such an expedition early on Sunday morning, yet obeyed the Earl's commands, and moving onwards he found the first pass cut and destroyed, and James Reagh Omore with 150 soldiers who came there to defend it, on the same day Brian and his troops here gave James and his soldiers a dreadful salute they surrounded them on every side and attacked and wounded them in various ways, so that in a short time bodies were stretched mangled and pierced along the way and among the

rest
14/6/5/6 (LXV)

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(134)

next one who was generally lamented
viz James the son of Edward, who
was son of James, who was son of
Pierce of whom greater expectations had
been formed ~~and~~ than of any other of the
Butlers then living. The surviving
part of his people being much broken
down fled in confusion to the Earls Camp
Brian Reagh Omore himself was wounded
on this occasion and he died soon after
of the violence of his wounds. On the
day after this battle Bwng the son of
Bwng the son of Rory oge Omore Redmond
the son of John na seamar and captain
Tyrrrell came and pitched their tents opposite
the Earls Camp as they had done before
the noon of Monday and it was thought
that

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(135)

that the Earl would force his way into
the territory but instead of doing so he
returned to Kilkenny and sent his soldiers
into garrison -

1600 - Owen O'More set the Earl of Ormond
at liberty in the month of June having
received in his place sixteen hostages
consisting of the eldest sons of the
nobles who were tributary to the
Earl as pledges for the observance
of all the conditions and articles
agreed to at the liberation.

The same Owen O'More the son of
Pory age who was son of Pory Cauch
O'More, for some time an illustrious
highflamed ^{much talked of} celebrated nobleman

was
14/F/5/6 (LXVII.)

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68

(136)

was slain by the Queens party in a furious and unequal battle which took place between them on the frontiers of Leix^(*) this year in the month of August. His death was a great check to the valor, prowess and warlike achievements of the Irish of Linster and of all Ireland. He was the rightful heir to the principality (of Leix) and had gained the ^{dominion} superiority of his patrimony of the prowess of his hand and the resoluteness of his heart, having wrested it from the hands of foreigners and adventures who had settled in it and swayed in it for some time before until ^{her} (O'Conor) reduced it under his own

Note (*) Vide O'Sullivan Hist. cathol. p. 170.

away

24th
(137)

sway and jurisdiction, and under
the government of his stewards and
officers according to the Irish custom
so that there was not one village
from one extremity to the other in
the principality of his ancestors
which he had not in his possession
with the exception of ^{Port Leix} Maryborough
only -

[Note in the Index]

Leix was ~~anciently~~ divided into seven
tracts the boundaries of which met at
a stone called Leac Riada on the plain
of Moy Reda now ^{including} Mobett and the
Great Heath of Maryborough, These
seven Lordships were under the
government of seven petty chiefs
who were themselves under the jurisdiction
of

14/E/5/6 (LXVII)

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(138)

of one chief called Righ Reda or
king of Moy Rett who resided at Dunfinasg
now Dunamase.

1580. From this abode (Shieve Bloom)
he [John, son of the Earl of Desmond]
proceeded to plunder the Butlers and
O'pory, he afterwards went to Leix, and
plundered Abbey Leix, upon [i.e. to.
the detriment of] the son of the Earl
of Ormond viz upon Pierce the son
of James, who was the son of
Pierce Roe—

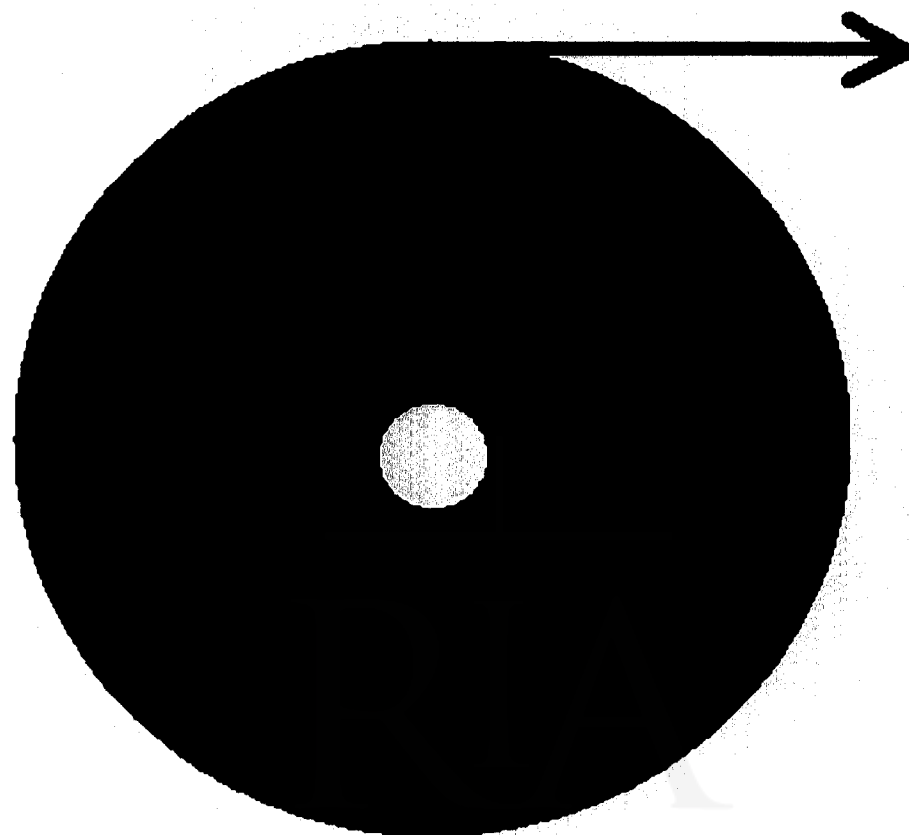
There is a very curious tract upon
the subdivisions of Leix and the
privileges of O'More, King of Leix,
preserved in the Genealogical
Compilation of Donald Mac Fir-
bis, and also if I mistake not in
the Book of Lecan. This tract
states that the King of Laoisgh
Reda had the government of the
seven territories of Leix, and
what appears very strange to
me, that the seven territories of
Leix met at a stone called
Leac Reta, which was situated
~~at~~ in the plain of Magh Reta.
This tract was sent me to the
County of Kildare, and is bound
up with the extracts for that
County. When I am correcting
those letters I shall translate

2/14/44
140. its and annex it to these no-
tices of Leix, that all the
fragments of history connected
with so famous a territory may
be preserved in an intelligible
form for posterity, who will
probably take great interest
in investigations of this nature.

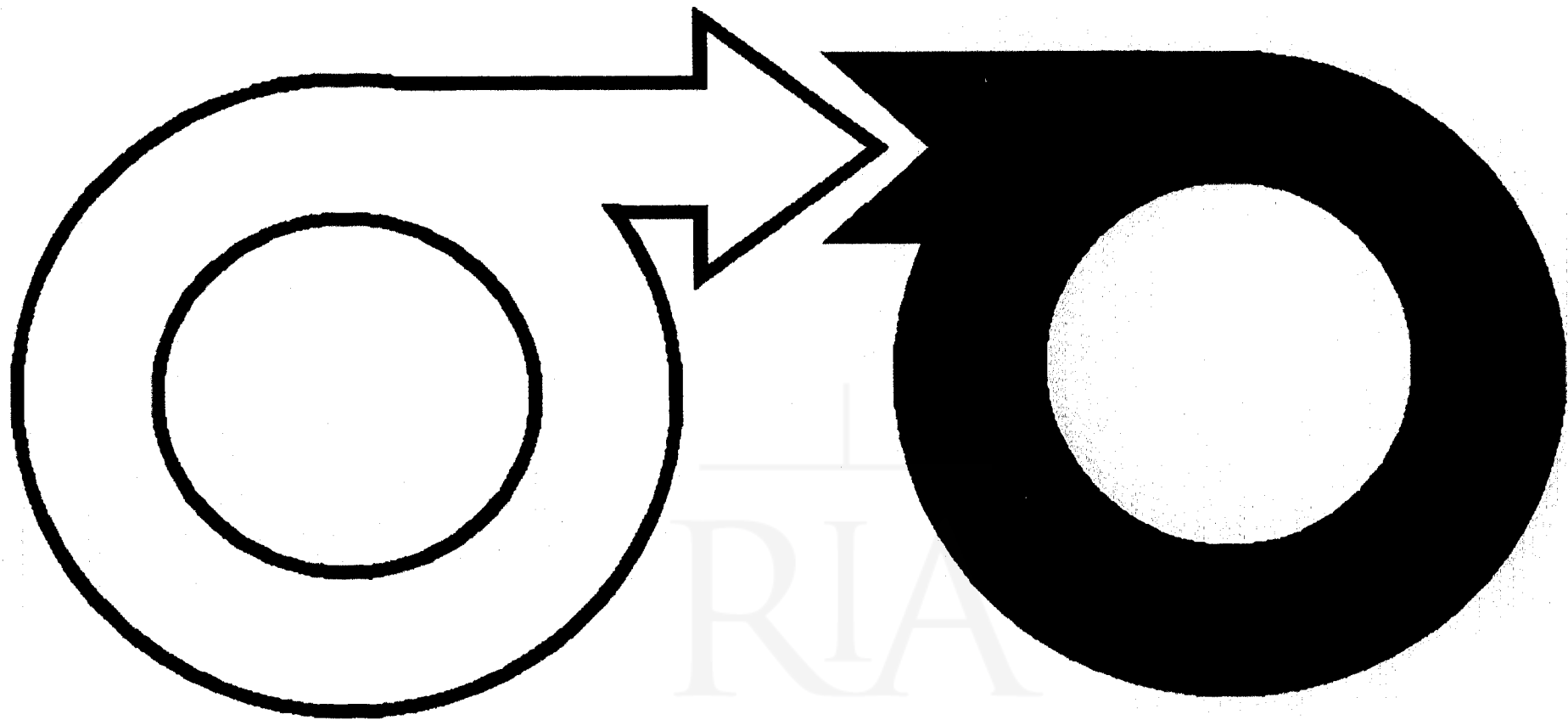
I have done with the Queen's
County for the present, and though
I have done but little to illustrate
its ancient topography, I have
done enough to shew the absur-
dities of Vallancey, and to give
a clear idea of how future in-
vestigators should proceed to
arrive at the truth.

Your obedient servant
John O'Donovan
D 38

END



START OF REEL



CONTINUED FROM
PREVIOUS REEL

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November 2006

REEL N 4033

THIS REEL CONTAINS

14 F 5/7 – 14 F 8

Letters;

Queen's county (Laois) (Vol.2) – Roscommon (Vol. 1)

14 F 5

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Queen's county (Laois), Vol.2

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

Assorted notes, extracts, maps and sketches relating to the history, topography and antiquities of Queen's county.

ill. 1838; 169p.

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24 cm (approx).

Includes outsize material.

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14 F 8

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

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; Petrie, George et al.

Assorted notes, extracts, maps and sketches relating to the history, topography and antiquities of Roscommon county.

ill. 1837; 169p.

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

24 cm (approx).

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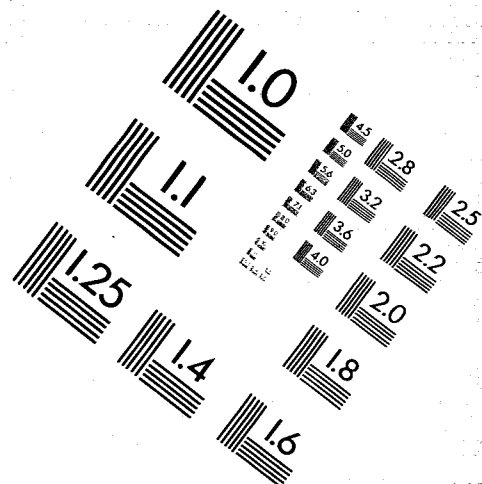
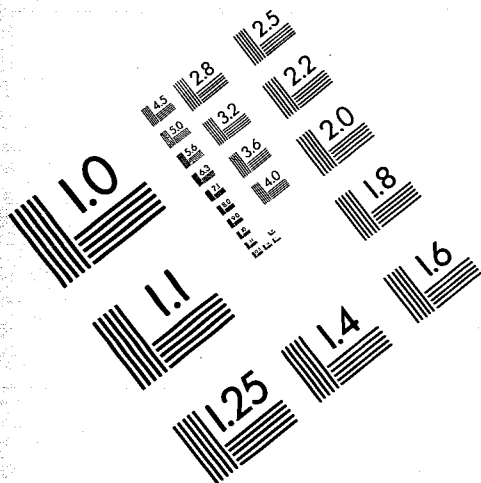


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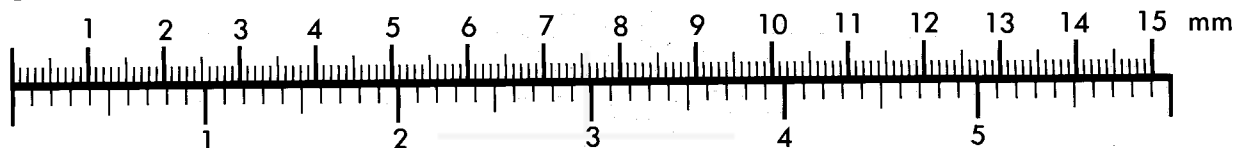
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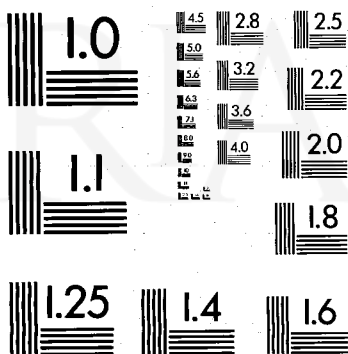
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Centimeter

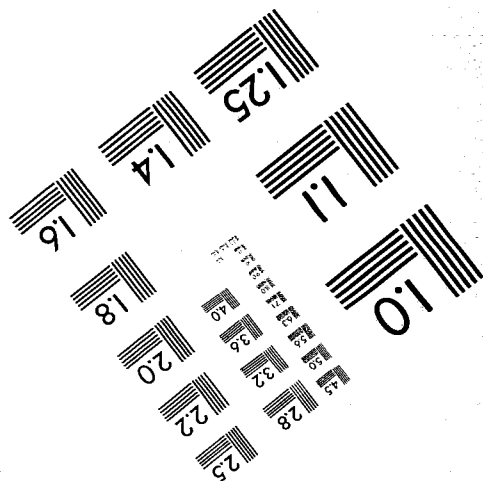
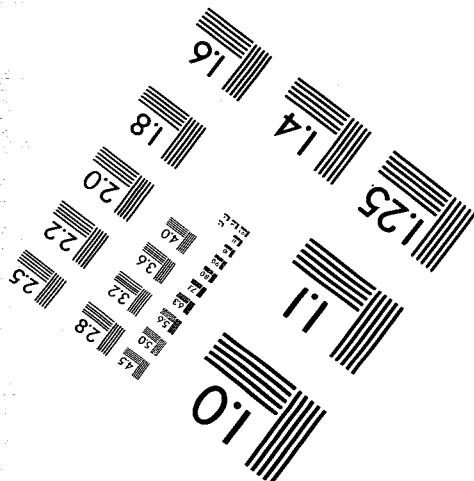


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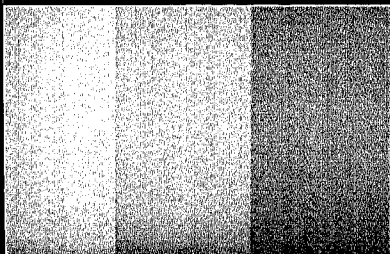
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14 F 5/7

O'Connor, Thomas

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from T[homas] O'Connor, written from Carlow, concerning the history, traditions, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Tullamoy, Ballyroan and Rathasbuck (Rathaspick), with particular reference to their early churches, burial grounds, place names and Clopook Fort.

23 December 1838

10p.

24 cm

Included are related extracts from the writings of Sir Charles Coote.

Tullamoy, Rathasbuck, Ballyroan Parishes — 240
Names of ^{explained} — and remarkable objects therein ^{noted}.
Carlow December 23. 1838

Sir

The Parish of Tullamoy is bounded on the North by the parish of Timmogue, in the barony of Stradally; on the North East by the parish of Ballyadams; on the South by the parishes of Decolum and Rathasbuck, Barony of Ballyadams and on the West by the parishes of Dysart Gallen and Passy, Barony of Cullinagh.

(Name book of Tullamoy Parish page 1.)

Tullamoy may be in Irish tulla muije t muje t muje, which signifies the hill of the plain i.e. Collis Campi. Of the Certainty of this meaning, we can at present adduce no historical authority, and we must only acquiesce in this conjectured signification of the

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name till some old record, which may either authentically establish or refute it, will be met with.

The two ^{Tullamory Parish} side walls of the old parochial Church of Tullamory as yet remain: and in the townland of Clopoke (Cloch a púca) the ruins of a church are also seen within a burial ground."

Of the Dun of Clopoke which is not far distant to the South of these ruins, we find the following description in Gough's Camden vol. ? p. ?

"The Dun of Clopoke about 5 miles from Dunamase is a curious object: it is a Conical hill of limestone. Its diameter on the summit is 312 feet and round it ran a wall. Its base was defended by a double entrenchment. From the base to the

plain, with some soil, and has a beautiful
Verdure; an enclosure of mountain stone; not
Cemented by mortar, formerly encircled
this plain; and the entrance faced
towards the South West. The original
Irish mode of building was conspicuous
here, without mortar, as is asserted; but
that period must have been very remote,
for the round towers in this Kingdom
are of such antiquity, that their use
or date was never clearly ascertained,
yet in them the stones are cemented
with such a Compost as few other antique
buildings can shew any thing equal to.
It is admitted they were built before Christi-
anity was introduced to this Isle, and
it is very certain so was this habitation
at Clopocke. There were some Druidical
Characters on an apparent tomb stone,
in an adjoining field, on which Anti-
quarians say, were these words

"My Mordha" or the great King. This originally was the property of the O' Mores, the Chieftains of Leix. The approach to this Dun is up a steep, and very uneven rock, and one of the County roads crosses the mountain. The plantations and romantic views along the range of hills, have celebrated this beautiful place, as one of the most picturesque, and justly admired curiosities in this County, which distinction it certainly deserves; and the adjoining lands of Timogue have the richest pasture.

The Dun of Clopoke - Dun Clorche an púca - signifies the Dun, or fortress of the goblin's stone. The rock was artificially fortified, and exhibits still portions of an earthen work on its extremities at the top. The Cave, which

+ but there is no stone wall without Cement, visible there now; it may be that stones were used in the construction of the earthen work, whose remains are just alluded to.

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appears a natural one, is now yet open, runs to an extent of 7 or 8 yards into the rock, and is from 5 to 6 and 7 feet high. It is said, this Cave, runs farther into the rock, than it first appears to an observer, and that a narrow passage leading ^{from it} gives admission to an internal part, which is extensively wide, and the height of a man.

The stone from which the Dun probably took its denomination, stands in a field about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant from it. The name by which it goes now, is Lagan ^{Lagan} which is a generic name for all such standing stones. It is ^{at present} about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, of unequal breadth, being about 4 feet 2 inches on one side, in the broadest part, and about 22 inches on another side which seems to be all of an equal breadth. Some persons, who dug the earth around it out of curiosity, to find how much of it

"was sunk in the ground, reported that there was as much concealed in, as appeared over the ground.

This is the Stone Called Blogh - Leachdan in the passage just quoted from Gough's Camden, wherein it is said to be a 'monument engraved'.

Sir Charles Coote in the passage already cited, describes this Liagan, as 'an apparent tombstone' exhibiting 'some Druidical Characters' and according to Antiquarians - 'these words' - "By Mordha" - 'or the great Ring' &c. -

Blogh-Leachdan in the first passage here adduced, is a fabrication got up on the traditional supposition that the Liagan is a monument stone; Leachdan being an invented designation, and referable to ledic, a monument.

Tradition says that this stone was erected to commemorate the death of one of the Eillores, who was killed in battle about the time in which the battle of Aughrim was fought. It is also traditionally said that this stone was placed as a memorial of the death of one of the Kings of Munster. But there is not at present, nor probably never was an inscription on it. Therefore we see that Monument engraved; apparent tombstone with Druidical Characters, - and the words Hy Morda, or the Great King, as associates of the Liagan, are merely got up to throw some interest into description; but as far as regards truth, are groundless and false.

Clapoge is marked on the old map of Leix and Ophaly.

Rathasbuck Parish.

This parish lies in the Barony of Passa-
-dinan and County Kilkenny; and
in the baronies of Ballyadams and
Glievermarigue and Queen's County.

and

is bounded on the North by the parish
of Tullamoy, Barony of Stradbally,
on the N. East by the parish of Decolin,
Barony of Ballyadams; on the E. South
& S. East by the parish of Killabin,
Barony of Glievermarigue and Bally-
adams; and on the West by the parish
of Dysart-gallen, Barony of Cullenagh,
Queen's County, and Castlecomer Bgy
of Passadinan Co; Kilkenny.-

(Name book of Rathasbuck
Dh.)

Rathasbuck is *rát eásbuc*, in Irish,
which signifies the Rath of the Bishop.

We find no ruins of any ecclesiastical
buildings in this parish at present,
but tradition says there was an old
Church where the present parish
Church stands. At the Church yard
are observable the vestiges of a
fort, which probably is the feature
whose name enters into that of the
place."

In Gough's Camden Vol: ?
p. ? we find it remarked that
Boley adjoining to Gracefield
has a rath on the top of an hill
with large double entrenchments.

And

At Milltown, have been found many

many brass rings and heads
of halberds: tokens of the en-
gagement at ⁺Ballylihone
in the Irish rebellion.

It is also remarked that Doonane
is celebrated for its Colliery, and
for the spirited exertions of its propri-
-et^{rate}_{ors}, who have endeavoured to, rid
themselves of the water that pre-
vents their working by fire engines
whereby the water is drawn from
the depth of 46 yards and dis-
-charged from the pits. from this
place to Carlow, which forms
the western verge of this County
Coal is to be found.

+ Ballylihone is a townland in the Parish of Killybeggie
in the County of Wick.

I have introduced these notices here, as I find that Boley (braille) Milltown (boile an mullrín) and Doonane townlands are situated in this Parish, in which also lies Gracefield townland. In Milltown are the ruins of a Castle.

Ballyroan Parish

This parish is bounded by Kilcolmanbane P^h in the baronies of Maryboro' East & Cullenagh; by Rossy, Ballinakill alias Dysert Gallen & Shree Leix p^{hs} in the barony of Cullenagh and by Clonenagh p^h in the baronies of Maryboro' West & Cullenagh. (Name book) p. 1.

I find no ruins of either Church or Castle existing in this parish. Yet it appears from a note on the Margin of a loose folio (William M. J. G. D. - 16. 2. 18

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The words of the note are -

Conall mē dābri^{7 mlenzi} hi mozu do pome carleam
 dān mairc^{7 dān mairc} dācūm dāc 7 nā buam do gāllāib 7 do
 pōne carleam baile āta in pome 7 gac taeib
 dā duthaid do dīchīzeartar dā mdeom gāll
 7 gāidel.

Conall, the Son of David O'More,
'King of Leix, reerected the Castle
of Dunmasc (i.e. Gaiamen^{no} Masc)
after having taken it from
the English; and built the
Castle of Baile atha in roine; and
replanted (with his own people) every
part of his territory, in despite
of the English and the Irish.

baile áda m^upome, is probably,
a mistake for baile áda m^upom, which
would signify, in a correct acceptance

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of the words — 'The ^{town} bally of the ford
of the Ron'. Ron was a man's name
with the Irish, and means 'the hairy'
or 'the strong' (pilosus vel strenuus).

The village of Ballyroan in this
parish is considerable in size,
and at it, to the left as you come
in, by the road from Abbey Leix,
is seen a large moat, where, it
is very likely, the Castle stood.

In the Inquisition 'Tempore Eliz:
Regine' Marebroughe 17 June 9th
Year' — on former occasions often
referred to, we are informed that
Leonell M^r. Mellaughlin O'More, the
father of Rory O'More, who was appointed
Captain of Leix, ^{in defence of which country,} resisting his brother,

Patrick O'More and the Conors, his associates, he was slain, had in mortgadge) the moyte or halfyndell of Ballarony from Rorye Mc Onnye.

And the same Inquisition tells us that 'all' the 'mortgadge' (mentioned therein) 'as well gotten by himself as by his Father Connell Mc Malaghlin; Rory had at the time of his death in quiet possession.'

On the old map of Leix and Ophaly, we find Ballyrone marked, on which also appear Tobouer which is now Chullore, a townland in this parish, and Drumdeloge, now Drumashellig, also a townland in this parish.

On the engraved map of the Down Survey, appear, ¹Cashill, ²Ballinon,
³Curbin, ⁴Clonecullan, ⁵Balliroan^(as O'Connell's name),
⁶Rahinbrog, ⁷Ballinlough

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Now Cashel townland in this Parish | | |
| 2 | " Ballyruin | D ^o | D ^o |
| 3 | " Croobeen | D ^o | D ^o |
| 4 | " Clonecullan | D ^o | D ^o |
| 5 | " Balliroan | D ^o | D ^o |
| 6 | " Raheenabroque | D ^o | D ^o |
| 7 | " Ballinlough | D ^o | D ^o |

In Kilvahan townland (Cillmeatorn)
there is a burying ground; but I cannot
certify whether it lies in the townland of that
name, belonging to this parish, or in the
one of the same name, and adjoining
it, but belonging to Kilcolmanbane Parish.
I think I put a query, when writing about this
latter Parish, as to whether there was a Saint Meathon
in the Calendar &c. -

The townland of Cullenagh (Cúilínach) which bears the same name with the barony of Cullenagh, is situated within this parish.

We learn from the Journal of the Irish Rebellion of 1641, that 'the General' (Owen Roe O'Neil) 'gave up the Castle, town (Kilkenny,) and the hostages into the hands of the nuncio (). Every thing being arranged, they received his blessing and all the troops marched on Monday (Sep^r 25th) to — (Droichead a' Deirín) and to — (b. p^{er}in m'laon^{er}) where they staid four nights: from thence they proceeded to — (Collead a' laon^{er}) and — (Carr na cúlénach). The general treated the Captain of the place very leniently, and placed a garrison of his own there &c'

It is necessary to observe here that *Cast na Cnlenⁿ* being lengthened out makes *Castleán na Cnlenⁿ*, the latter being written for *Cnlenⁿáthe*, the Genitive Case of *Cnlenⁿach*, which signifies 'a place abounding in hollies'. The Castle, therefore, was designated by this name, as it was situated in a place of this kind.

In a Note referring to this name in the Journal, the words of Laurence Byrne, who lived in Fallybeg in the Parish of Tullamoy, are as follow.

'Calleneagh is a Barony town four miles South of Maryborough, and about two East of Abbey Leix not remarkable for any thing but for the great Holly that formerly grew in its woods from which it was

it was called Cmleneach moyn?

we find Coulin^{agh}begh, and Koulinagh.
m, marked on the old Map of Leix
 and Ophaly. And on the engraved
 Map of the Down Survey, Cullinagh
 appears as a barony name.

The site of Cullenagh Castle should
 be looked for, and marked on the plan.

Your obedient
 Servant
 J. O'Connor

J. L. Parcom Esq. &c. &c.

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END

14 F 5/8

O'Connor, Thomas

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Thomas O'Connor, written from Carlow, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the town of Ballynakill (Ballinakill) and parish of Dysert-Galen (Dysertgallen), with particular reference to their early churches, place names and castles.

24 December 1838

7p.

24 cm

Included are related extracts from Sir Charles Coote's 'General view of the agriculture and manufactures of the Queen's County' (1801).

26th Jan

Carlow December 24th 1838

Dec. 27th

Sir, Ballinakill parish lies in the barony of Cullenagh and is bounded by Iron mills alias Kilrush townland in the parish of Abbey. Lix detached and by Abbey Lix, Rosacorell, Fowsey & Ballyroan p^{hs} in Cullenagh. (Name book p 1)
barony, Vly. Tullamoy p^{hs} in the Bg of Strachally, by Rathaslin p^{hs} in the Bg of Ballyadams & Decumanus p^{hs} in Queens Co. and by Castlecomer p^{hs} in the Bg of Enniscorthy and County Wick.

The name is probably Bailena cille i.e. (N.B. p. 32.)
the town of the Church. It may signify the town of the wood - Baile na coille. I have at present no authentic record, which would decide on one or the other of these significations. Of the town of Ballinakill in this parish, we find the following notice in Gough's Camden Vol. 2 p. 2 —

'Ballynakill is a good town, the property of Earl Stanhope, though Lord Drogheda had the patronage of the borough before the union, since which, it has had no representative. Its Castle was frequently taken in the Irish wars.'

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Sir Charles Coote in page 68 of his Statistical Survey, gives this account of it.

'Ballinakill is a fair, market, and post town, situate forty eight miles S.W. of Dublin. Until the union, it was also a borough town, of which, the Earl of Drogheda was patron, and returned two members to parliament; it now has a brewery, and three tan yards, besides some inconsiderable woollen factories, and has a barrack for two troops of horse; it is governed by a Sovereign, who is annually Chosen.

The ruins of a Castle yet remain, which was battered by Fairfax, from a hill adjoining Killywood Demesne, and bravely defended by the garrison.

The ruins of the old Castle are still visible at the town. ^{of Ballinakill} And a short distance from the town lies a burial ground with the vestiges of a Church, which gave name to the

townland in which it stood, being
 Called ^{Kilbronan} Cill Ebrann, which means the Church
 of S. Ebrann. It is recorded that there
 was a church built by or dedicated to
 this Saint, in Gailine in Laoigis, or in
 Moy-duach in Ossory?

Ballinkillin, and Kilcroismen appear
 marked on the old map of Lix and
 Cephaly, and Ballinehill on the engraved
 map of the Down Survey.

Disert-Galen.

This, which is now an alias, and was, it appears,
 the original name of Ballinakill Parish,
 is still retained as the name of an old
 Church lying in ruins on the Eastern
 bank of Disert River, and distant about
 two miles from Ballinakill town, to the
 East. The ruins seemingly do not belong
 to a very old Church, but rather to a
 comparatively modern one, which
 was probably the original parochial
 Protestant Church of Disert-galen."

Disert Galen appears on the old Map of Leix and Ophaly, and placed in the territory of Galen.

It is Called Dysert Galen in Irish. For the signification of the word Disert, see the Letter about Disert Enos. The designative of Disert Galen, is taken from the name of the territory in which the Disert is situated.

We find the following record in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1394, in which this territory is said to have been burnt and devastated by the Earl of Ormond.

1294a uirinnian do tional go lármb d'áillead gni
 lonce 7 gni mll gni me (7) enoch 7 cheallagh maré d'ne-
 tain 1 uirinn 7 roadh dia tíg 190m.

'The Earl of Ormond collected his forces' (and marched) into Leinster to plunder it, and burned and destroyed Gailine (and) O'Kelly's Country of Magh Druchtain in Laoighis (Leix), and then returned home?

In a note on Collead a Maor, mentioned in the Journal of the Irish Rebellion of 1641, as the third place, to which, the General, Owen Roe O'Neill, came, after having marched from Kilkenny through ^{by} Dromgead a Deigen and b. jeam m Maor, the words of Laurence Byrne of Fallybeg in Dullamoy Parish, are — 'Coille a townland about two miles eastward of Ballinakill, where there had been an oakwood, the last of which had been cut down in the year 1794. — Joining said place there is a mill, an old Church Called Dysart Galen, and the remains of an old Castle on a hill over it, Called Enoc and a Tur: it is ^{supposed} said that this Castle was built by Margaret Salon, as it was always called Carlean ^(O'Leary's name) Thommall a Enne. She was first married to Lord Viscount Mount Garrett, and afterwards to a very bad man surnamed Taaffe, who was in the practice of sitting at the Cross Road near his Castle, Called Hooser's Cross, and discoursing with all the passengers, and such poor strangers as he could coax into his Castle, he would put to death.

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' On a day, meeting a young man, who told him,
 ' he lived in Ossory, and was going to Carlow,
 ' he invited him into the Castle to take a drink
 ' and then murdered him.

' This reaching his friends, a brother of his vowed
 ' revenge against Taafe, and so set out and
 ' Came to Hosey's Cross, where Taafe met
 ' him, and enquired who he was and where
 ' he was going, the other told him, he was going
 ' in quest of his brother, who had gone to
 ' Carlow, a week before, and of whom, no
 ' account had been heard since. Taafe
 ' said, Come over with me to the Castle, and
 ' I will give you a drink, and perhaps
 ' some account of him; the man walked
 ' on, before him (for Taafe would never
 ' let any man walk behind him), and
 ' as they were Crossing the Stepping Stones
 ' in Dryart ford, the young man turned
 ' short on Taafe, Stabbed him at the
 ' waist and ripped him to the breast, and
 ' let his entrails fall in the ford, which
 ' were Carried off by the Current and

Taken up at a mill, two miles off, which is called
pudding mill ever since. He then stooped down
 and cut out Gaffie's testicles, and slapped
 them across his teeth - which occasioned
 an old woman to say after his death.

A toun ta cumm loun epá fear opt.
 do beppana ceapca agur na zea nam
 do beppm mo beañact don ceapmz
 u baim do cind ar loz do bleime agur do
 brail amach am pead do beil e.

This Irish saying of the old woman is copied
 in the same orthography as given in the
 note.

The Coille mentioned as a townland in this
 note, is not given on the list of names
 in Ballinakill parish, even in an Anglicised
 form referable to the Irish word. It should
 according to the note, lie at Dysert Galen
 old Church.

Knockardagur is a townland, which is

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Said in the Name book, to be situated mostly in the Southern part of the parish. I had not sufficient time, when I was in the parish of Ballinakill, to ascertain by going to the spot, whether the remains of the old Castle said in the note, to lie on a hill called Enocim^{is} & Gup, which is the Irish name of the townland just mentioned, be the same ^{or not} with the remains of a Castle, described in the Name book, under the name of Moat Castle, as situated in the South Eastern extremity of the townland of Moat about three Chains west of the Owenbeg river.

This is the same, which is called Dyssert river in another place.

Is there a Castle marked on a Loda-gur hill on the plan? Has Moat Castle also been marked on the plan?

Kasey's Cross seems to have given denomination to Aughna cross, which is a townland joining Moat and Knockard-agur townlands in this parish.

Over Dryart ford, a wooden bridge is now built, which is placed on the Dryart river between the townlands of Aughna-cross and Moat; and just at the old Church of Dryart.

In the Inquisition 'Tempore Eliz: Regine
 Marebrough 17 June 9th year'
 on former occasions, often referred to, we find
 that Rorye O'More, Captain of Leysse - had
 at the tyme of his death, in his owne seisen, of
 his own. & per inheritance and not as Captain
 these townes following - viz - Graigne boyn, &c.
 The said Rory had also at the tyme of his
 death in mortegagy and in his owne possession

The townes following, that is to saye — * * *
 Ballytarsneye in mortgadge with the said
 Rory is Father Conyll Mc. Mallaghlen
 from Farganym O'Kelly, for twenty
 Kyne, * * * and also twenty acres in
 Balleaslane galen from Conill Mc. Rorze
 Mc. Neyle for fortie marks. * * * * *
 * * * * * Tolly^{3 1/2} from Farganym
 O'Kelly, aforesaid in mortgadge with the said
 Rory for ten marks and a halfe, Kilcron.
 ane from Kyell Mc. Rossye Mc. Neyle
 for twenty Kyne, and Graignesmotan
 and Dought^{5 1/2} hill from Gilpatrick Mc.
 Rossyne Mc. Neile for thirty Kyne. The said
 Rory is Father had also from Carroll Mc.
 Teig viccare of Galen, Graigin Galen for
 twenty Kyne. The said Rory had of Dyragh
 Mc. Neyle, Bollenehenrybanrye for Fortie
 marks and Dyrart⁸ Galen, and Bollebeg⁹
 from Rorze Mc. Lerpoye for Fortie Kyne. Further
 the said Rory is Father had Knockardgorrye¹⁰

from Karoll Mc. Neill for fortie Nine and
 'Rosogamane from Kjell Mc. Maize for twenty
 'Ryne. The said Rory had Kilmalrony in
 'morgadg for six marks and two melshe
 'Ryne from Morkertagh Mc. O'rynn Mc.
 'Redy, and Mayn^{10 3/4} -rath for fortie marks
 'from Dermot Mc. David, and Kilneshian¹¹
 'from the Kothies of Kilkenny for four
 'Score Ryne. &c. * * * * *
 * * * * * all which mortgagds as well
 gotten by himself as by his said Father Con-
 nell Mc. Malaghlin, the said Rory had
 at the time of his death in quiet possession?

- 1 Graigneboyne is now Graignahowan townland
in this parish.
- 2 Ballytarsneye is now Ballytarsna townland
in the parish of Abbey Leix.
- 3 Ballecaslanegalen. I dont find this name
in the list of Names in Ballinakill Parish.
Ballycastlane is placed between Ballin-
killin, and Disert Galen on the old map
 of Leix and Cephaly. Perhaps this is
 the now moat Castle.

- 3½ Tolly is now Tulla townland in Tullamoy Parish.
- 4 Kilcronane is now Kilcronan townland in the parish of Ballinakill
- 5 Graignesmota is now Graignasmutton townland in the same parish.
- 5½ Doughtill ? where
- 6 Graig in Galin, is now Graig townland in the parish of Ballinakill.
- 7 Bollenehendy bange is now Boolebane townland in the same parish. ?
It is written Bolynnebene in Inquis: Temp: Car: 1.
- 8 Dywart Galen. I don't find this as the name of a townland. It is set down in some book, p. 1832 as the alias name of Ballinakill Parish. In p. 39 Dissent Church is placed in the northwestern extremity of the townland of Dughamacree.
- 9 Bollebeg is now Booleybeg townland in the parish of Ballinakill
- 10 Knockardgorrye is now Knockardagur

townland in the same parish.

10½ Rossagomane ? - I don't find this name.
 Coole or Lissnagommon, locally
 Lissnagommon, is a T.P. in Ballina
 Kill P.D.

10¾ Kilmaloney ?

10½ Moyn-rath - now Mountrath.

11 Kilneshian is now Kilneshane townland
 in Ballina Kill parish.

On the engraved map of the Down
 Survey, we find Kelish marked,
 which is now Kelish townland in
 this parish. and Cloghoge, which is
 now Cloghoge townland also in this
 parish.

Your obedient
 humble servant
 Thomas O'Connor

J. A. Larcom Esq. &c. &c.

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END

14 F 5/9

O'Connor, Thomas

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Thomas O'Connor, written from Carlow, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Abbey Leix (Abbeyleix), with particular reference to its monastery, burial ground and the origins of its place name.

26 December 1838

9p.

24 cm (i-viii); 25 cm (ix)

Included are related extracts from Sir Charles Coote's 'General view of the agriculture and manufactures of the Queen's County' (1801) and the 'Annals of the Four Masters'.

Carlow December 26th 1838

Sir,

Abbey Leix parish lies in the Southern part of the Queen's County, in the Cantred of Clarmallagh & baronies of Ossory upper and Cullenagh & Maryboro' West. bounded by Clonenagh parish in the baronies of Maryboro' West & Cullenagh, by Ballyroan and Dyssert Gallen alias Ballinakil in Cullenagh barony Queen's Co', by Castlecomer ph in the barony of Fawsadinan Co' Kilkenny. by Roseconnell ph in the Cantred of Clarmallagh & barony of Cullenagh Queen's Co' and in the barony of Fawsadinan Co' Kilkenny. by Durnow. Killermogh & Aghah^{ce (recte)} phs in the Cantred of Clarmallagh. Queen's Co'

(Name book p. 1 & 41)

Abbey Leix is a translation of Mainistir Laoighne, which occurs in the Annals of the Four Masters, whose words will be hereafter given. Archdall in his Monasticon Hibernicum after saying that 'Abbey Leix' ^(b) is situated on the river Noie, and in the barony of Cullenagh, 'about seven miles S.E. of Maryborough', states that 'An abbey was founded here to the honor of the Virgin Mary. A.D. 1183, by Corchegeir O' Mordha (More) but other writers place the foundation in an earlier age. (c) The founder filled this house with Cistercian Monks from the Abbey of Ballinacorney, and was himself interred there. (d)

(b) Called also the abbey de Lege Dei (c) Fernbridge, near: Comob. Cist. (d) Mar. Mon.

14/F/5/90

In the street of Abbey Leix is a raised tomb with this inscription on the margin of the upper stone: - "Hic jacet Johannes O'More, ^{and (recte)} an. dom. 1502, Cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen?" - No trace of the abbey can now be found?

Sir Charles Coote in page 64 of his Statistical Survey says 'The Abbey of Leix was originally founded in the year 600, but was of little note, in consequence of various wars that wasted the Country till the year 1183, when it was refounded by Gocegher O'More, and supplied with Cistercians from the Abbey of Battinglass. It consequently became an abbey of the first consequence; It had some occasionally resided here, and was a Colleague with several monks of reputed learning and piety. The fame of their religious discipline and great knowledge, induced many to visit and to reside here, and soon a town was built, which is mentioned by Camden to have been of the greatest note

+ An. 1502, Cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Note brought Camden infra.

in the County. As I have shewn, that originally
 the whole of this County, and parts extending
 even into the County of Dublin, were called the
 Country of Leix, so in the all powerful dominion
 of the Church in the earlier ages, the Claimed
 a right to the full extent of the lands, which
 the monastery enjoyed for some time. Their
 wealth enabled them to erect and enlarge
 their religious buildings very Considerably, and
 soon a town arose in their vicinity, which never
 had any other name than the original building,
 the Abbey of Leix or Abbey Leix. There have
 not been in the memory of the oldest inhabitant
 any ruins of the abbey, nor of the Castle,
 so that it Cannot be ascertained where
 either of them exactly stood; but in
 the old town or village, which has been
 demolished, were found many stones of
 antique and Curious workmanship,
 which evidently belonged to the Abbey,
 and in Lord De Vesci's garden is yet
 seen the tomb of one of the O'Moore's,
 with this inscription on one side, in Saxon
 Characters; - "Hic jacit ^{2 (recte)} Malachus O'Morus qui
 obiit." On the other side are vestiges of like Characters,

but the words quite obliterated and defaced;
 in the Centre of the flag, round which the in-
 scription is, is the figure of a Knight in
 armour at full length, and it resembles
 Strongbow's tomb in Christ's Church Cathedral,
 Dublin. The family of the O'Moore were the
 Chieftains of this great district, and took
 Care of the Monastery and its dependen-
 cies.

The present Lord had the old town raised, and
 a new and exceeding neat village has arisen
 from its ruins.

I have now to make a few observations
 relatively to some remarks in the quotations
 just given. First, then, Archdale must have
 meant the old town of Abbey Leix, that is said
 in the last part of the quotation from Sir Charles
 Coote, to have been raised, when he says
 that 'in the Street of Abbey Leix is raised
 a tomb. &c. - as above given. This observation
 seems to be borne out by the following notice, re-
 specting Abbey Leix, in Gough's Camden ^{appears} (Vol. 1? p?)
 'At Abbeyleix on the river Nore, was a Cister-
 tian Abbey, founded 1183. Not a trace

ruin of this abbey. Can now be found, except
 that in the street is a raised tomb inscribed—
 "Hic Jacet Johannes Ailmore, An: 1502, Conjux
 u anima propiti^(recte) Deus. Amen". There is a noble
 and delightful seat of Lord Viscount de Vesci.

The tomb mentioned here appears by the
 inscription to be the same identically with the
 one spoken of by Archdall, and is not, as
 far as I was able to ascertain, at present
 in existence. The one alluded to by Sir Charles
 Coote is still to be seen in the viscount de
 Vesci's garden about a mile and a half
 from New town Abbey Leix. The figure of
 the Knight remains still perfect with the
 exception that the face and right foot
 suffered such injury, as render to an
 observer, their primary shape undetermined.

The greater part of the inscription has
 become nearly effaced. I was first
 when I went to Abbey Leix, under the impression
 that this inscription was the same, which is
 preserved in Archdall's Monasticon, but found
 that it is not; and I see also that the part
 of it taken by Sir Charles Coote is incorrect at
 least in the immediate apposition of qui obiit.

(in Cote, vide supra)
^{Latin}

with *Hic jacet Malachias O'Morus?* - because ^{now partly effaced} Certainly some other words intervene between this latter part, and *qui obiit* on the Monument. It would have detained me a day, in addition to the one I spent about Abbeylia and Ballinahill, if I had remained to trace out the inscription, which, I was persuaded, as I have just remarked, was preserved by Archdall. I thought at the same time that it would be well worth while to have a drawing of the figure made, and concluded that the person who should give the drawing would also make an exact Copy of the inscription in its present condition.

I ^{em}remember however by means of the close attention with which I examined the letters of the inscription in attempting to read it at sight, that *filius* follows the name O'More, where Sir Charles Boote places *qui obiit*, then of course another O'More's name though nearly effaced; Next I should think *hoc monumentum* with a relative and verb as associates, both which or at least one of which, (i.e. the relative preceded it.

On the other side ^{fecit} fiat is observable, which tends much to determine what the obliterated words, that went before, might have been. Then followed anno Dni m iiii with ?

A thin flag lying on its edge against one side of this monument, exhibits letters that compose a portion of an inscription.

This memorial of its age, is highly valuable, and would, if it were classed among the already collected monuments of Irish history, prove a very important feature, and increase their worth in no small proportion. It is therefore very desirable that both the Chief and the inscription should, before the one become more injured and the other more effaced, be placed in a state of preservation.

The second observation I have to make, is that the founder of Abbey leix, according to Archdall, and its re-founder as Sir Charles Coote says, is not called, as the former

28th

writes the name, Corcheger, nor as the latter makes it Cocegher; but Cnochor O'More by Doctor Lanigan in his Ecclesiastical history.

I have in the third place to observe that Sir Charles had no right to say that the Abbey of Leix was originally founded in the year 600, since he refers to no record that would authenticate his assertion.

It may be conjectured that he came to this erroneous Conclusion from these Circumstances - first that, the parish of Abbey Leix was, it appears, formerly called Clonkeen, under which name but written incorrectly Cloncheene for Clonekeene, it appears on the engraved map of the Down Survey; secondly that he was informed in some manner, perhaps through the medium of some document, of the existence, at an early period, of an ecclesiastical establishment at Clonkeen. In the Life of St. Pintan in A.A. P.G.^{p. 46} which may be seen in extract, in Mr. O'Donovan's Letter treating of Clonenagh parish, it is stated, that there was a religious establishment at Clonkeen at a highly remote period. The name of the person connected with it, is mentioned in the Life just referred to.

And Archdall in his *Monasticon* says that Cluainchaoin was an ancient Monastery not far distant from Clonenagh. He also referring to A.D. 99. p. 46, enumerates among the Bishops of the place, St. Tintan, an holy anachorite, who died A.D. 860.

Now it is highly probable that Sir Charles finding this notice of this ancient monastery, and finding that an old Church existed in his time in Clonkeen (townland) in the now parish of Abbey Leix, he confounded the Cluainchaoin, where the ancient monastery just mentioned, was situated, with this Clonkeen, which is, ^{indeed} the Anglicised form of the ^{Irish} name Cluain Édom, and having in addition, calculated on the former respectability of this Church of Clonkeen in as much as from it, the parish had its name at a comparatively early date, - see Down Survey map above referred to, and on the extent and grandeur of the Monastery of Abbey Leix, came to the conclusion that the re-founded, as he thought, Abbey of Leix had its origin in and sprung from the ancient monastery already noted. But though the name of this ancient monastery exactly agrees in every particular, with that of the place in the Parish.

44/F/5/9(V)

of Abbey Leix, yet we find that it would be very inconsistent to reconcile the described locality of the ^{monastery}, with the actually known locality in the parish just mentioned. For Colgan speaking of its situation, where he gives the Life of St. Tintan above referred to, places it very near Clonenagh. I have not at present his very words, but as well as I remember, they are to this effect: as if he said in speaking of this place - locus, qui est satis propinquus ad monasterium de Cluain adnagh. I remember distinctly the words satis propinquus, which are here the essentially necessary for leading to a correct view of the place in question.

Now a townland has been found, bearing the name of Blonkeen - Cluain Cuorn - within one mile of the old Church of Clonenagh, and in Clonenagh parish. In this townland there was formerly a religious establishment; there is a field in it at present called Church field, which name was given it, local tradition says, from a church that ^{stood} heretofore on the ground within the enclosure. We are then in-

- led to think there is more right according to the Satis propings of Colgan, already given, to identify the Cluain chaoin in the A. A. P. just referred to, with this Clonkeen in blonenagh parish, than with the Clonkeen in Abbey Leix parish.

See Mr. O'Donovan's Letter about blonenagh, in which, Clonkeen in blonenagh is shown to be the locality, where the ancient monastery mentioned here in A. A. P. was situated.

We have now a view of the Circumstances that most likely led Sir Charles Boote to make his erroneous assertion in saying that the Abbey of Leix was originally founded in the year 600, and re-founded in the year 1183. We have no record that refers the founding of ^{the} Abbey of Leix to so early a period as the year 600; and instead of saying that it was re-founded, Sir Charles should have said it was founded in ^{A. D.} 1183.

I find no record that notices an ecclesiastical establishment at a far back period in Clonkeen in Abbey Leix parish. I can

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29 1/2
say nothing more at present, respecting it, than that the ruins existing in it probably belong to the Church which gave the name of Clonkeen to the parish, before it obtained the name of Abbey Leix.

I have been induced to make all these observations lest it might be supposed that I acquiesced in the assertions of Sir Charles Coote, and received them as historical truth, If I should have passed them by unnoticed. But we see he is in error in the present instance, as there is no authentic record to support him in his vague assumptions.

(Have?) Has Clonkeen ruins been marked on the plan?

The local tradition is with respect to the old Monastery, which was called Mammytem laoirge, the latter part, its designative being the name of the territory in which it was founded,

that it stood at the place where O'More's tomb with the inscription above spoken of, at present lies. No trace of it, Archdall remarks, whose words are above cited, can now be found. Sir Charles Coote's words above given, are - There have not been in the memory of the oldest inhabitant any ruins of the abbey, nor of the Castle, so that it cannot be ascertained where either of them exactly stood.

Tradition further says that some portions of walls belonging to this old establishment, are still retained in the wall that encloses a burying ground, in which stands a deserted Protestant Church, now falling into ruin, contiguous to the garden where the tomb just alluded to, is seen. "The inhabitants of the place call the present town of Abbey Leix - 'the new town' in contradistinction to the old town of Abbey Leix, which was totally destroyed, as is remarked by Sir Charles Coote, whose words are above quoted.

14/F/5/9 (vii)

Respecting the site of the Castle mentioned by Sir Charles Coote, in the part just now referred to, and given in a former part of this Letter, I got no information whatever.

The Four Masters in their Annals at 42
1421 record that - 'Fitzpatrick and the
son of Libred a Brene (Breney) one
of the English, set out with 240 soldiers
upon a predatory incursion into Laoighis (Leix)
and never halted until they reached
Mainistir Laoighise (the Monastery of
Leix - now Abbey Leix). Here they
were met by O'honor Daly, who attacked
Fitzpatrick and the English, and defeat-
ed and slaughtered them. O'honor's
people obtained great spoils in the
habiliments, weapons, and other ac-
-countrements of the English. O'honor
(Morogh) then returned home, but

'falling ill of a dangerous disease,
'he retired into the Monastery of Cill-
'-achaidh (Killeigh) and took upon
'him, the habit of a friar and then
'died after having spent a virtuous
'Life.

A.D.

1447 'The Monastery of Laoighis^x (Mainistir^x
Laoighise), in Leinster in the Diocese
'of Leighlin, was founded in honor
'of St. Francis by O'More who selected
'a burial place for himself and
'his posterity in it? - at St. Francis

This is at variance in two particulars
with what Archdall says of the
founding of this Monastery, which he
says was founded to the honor of the
Virgin Mary and in the year 1183. Vide supra.

The townland of Ballytarsna in this parish was identified in the letter about Ballinakill, with Ballytarsneye, which, Rory O'More's Father Conyell Mc Mallaghlen had in mortgage from Ferganarym O'Kelly for twenty Kyne. Inquis. Tempore Reg. Regine &c. often already referred to.

Abbey of Leix, Clonekine (now Clonkeen townland) Lisbegan (now Lisbignry townland) in the parish of Abbey Leix, are marked on the old map of Leix and Aghaly.

Abbey Leix, Claghoge, Boley, Ballansnary, Balle-mullen, Rathmoyle, Timduffe, Clone-keen, appear on the engraved map of the Down Survey. These are now - Boley, Ballytarsna, Ballymullen, Rathmoyle, Timduff, Clonkeen, townlands in this parish.

It has been remarked above, that Clonekene appears on this latter map, as the name of a parish.

There was a castle in Watercastle T. L. in this parish. It appears that this castle was some-time ago repaired and enlarged by adding to its length, and made a dwelling, which is now called Watercastle House.

J. A. Larcom Esq.

Your obedient
servant
J. A. Larcom Esq.

abally

14/F/5/9(ix)

END

14 F 5/10

[Unknown]

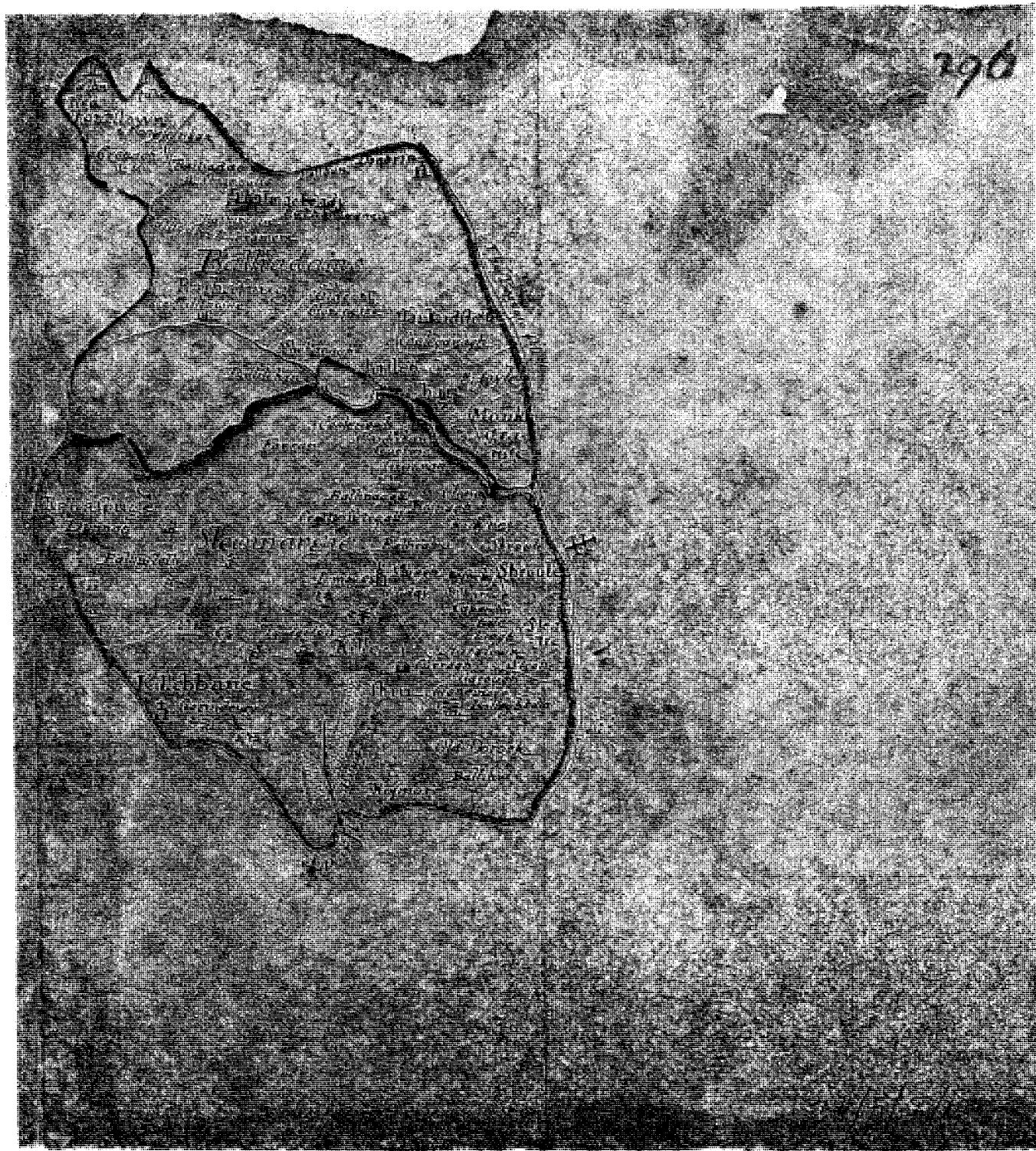
Copy map of the baronies of Slievemargy and Ballyadams, as traced from an original compiled by the Down Survey.

[1838]

1p.

19 cm

Indicated are the main parishes and townlands located within the baronies of Ballyadams and Slievemargy



14/F/5/10

END

14 F 5/11

[Unknown]

Copy map of Cullenagh Barony, Co. Laois, as traced from an original compiled by the Down Survey.

[1836]

1p.

19 cm

Indicated are the main parishes and townlands located within the barony.

RIA

297



14/5/11

END

14 F 5/12

[Unknown]

Copy map of Maryborough Barony, Co. Laois, as traced from an original compiled by the Down Survey.

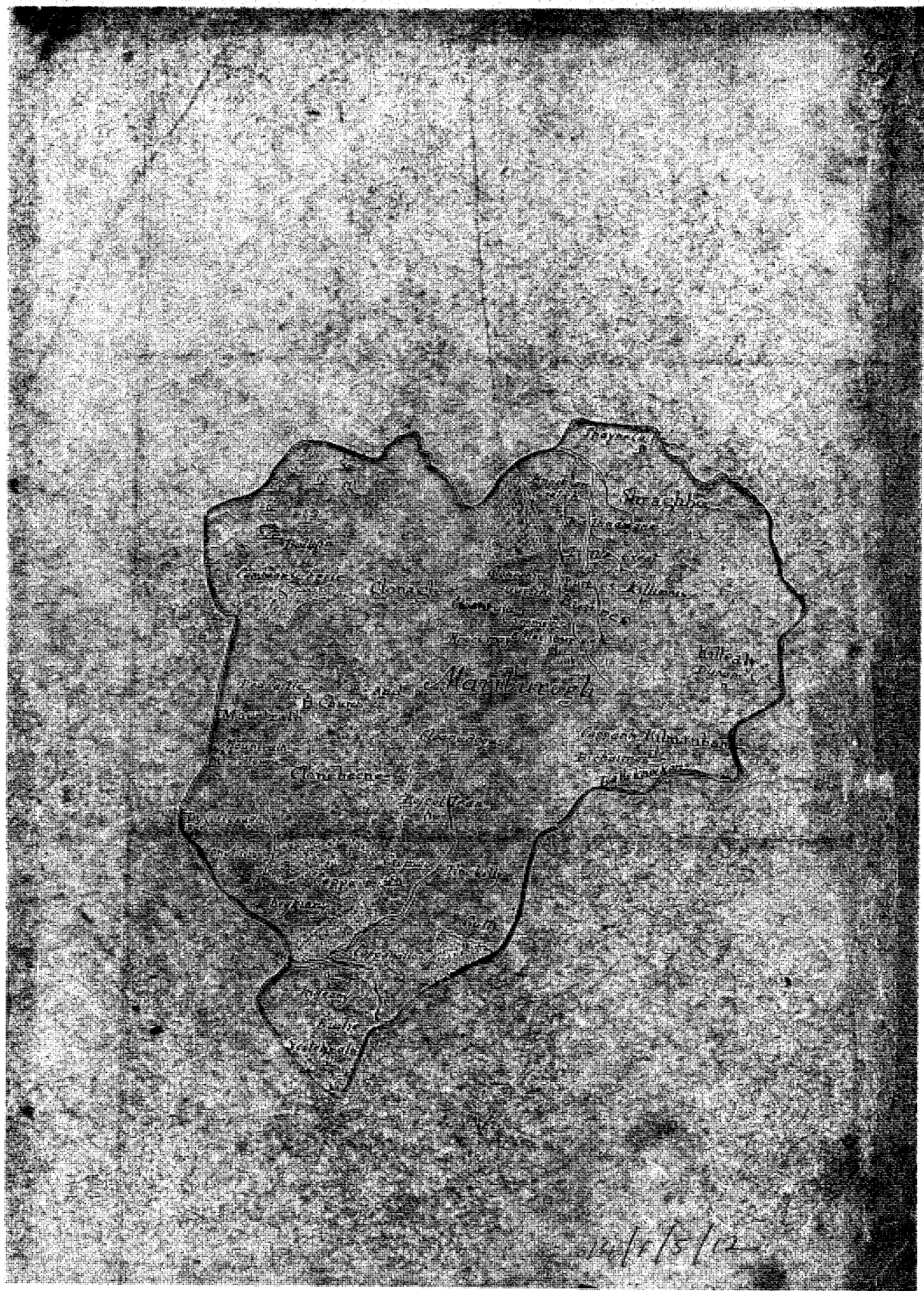
[1838]

1p.

25 cm

Indicated are the parishes and townlands located within the barony.

RIA



END

14 F 5/13

[Unknown]

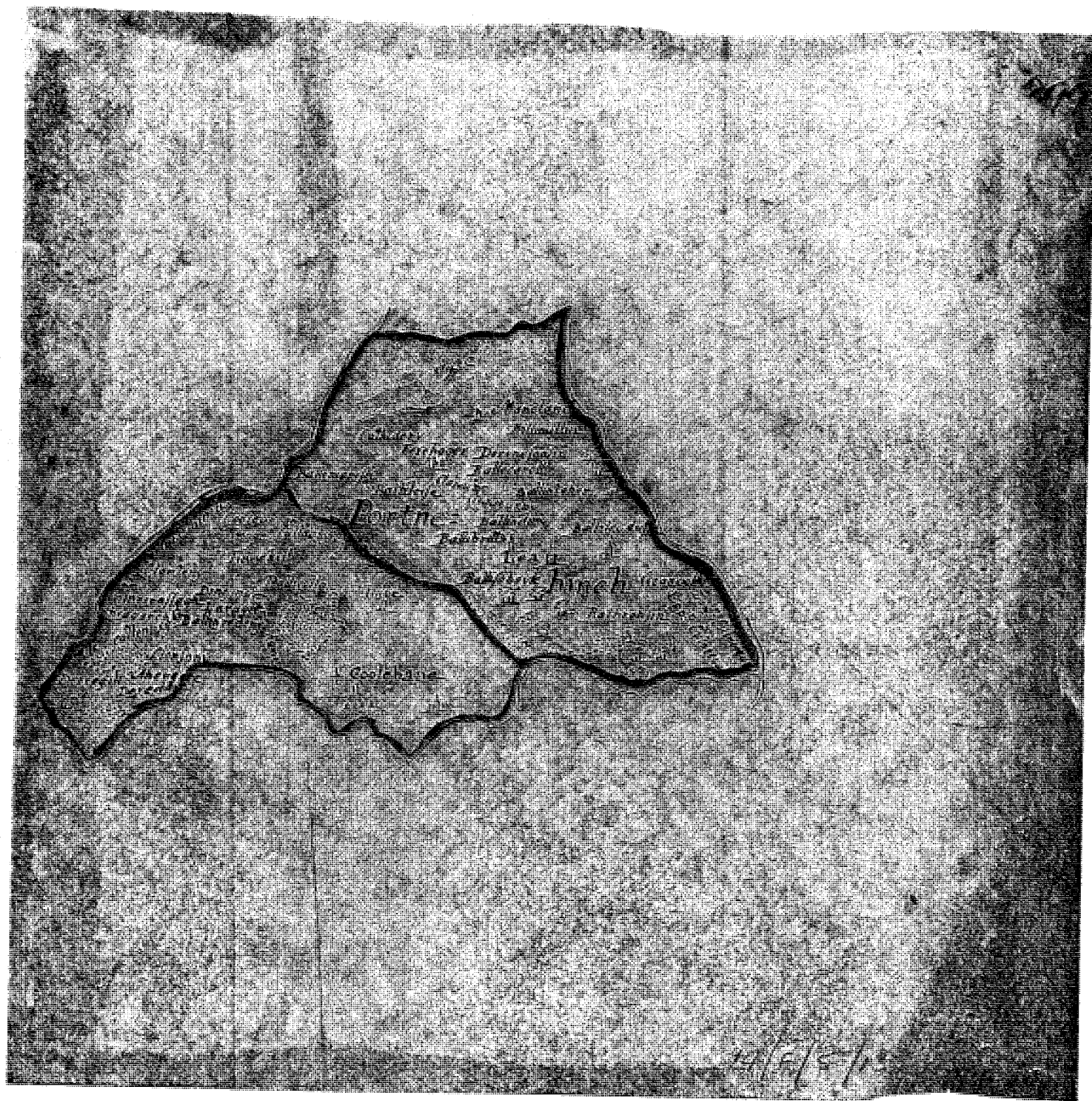
**Copy map of the barony of Portnahinch, Co. Laois, as traced from an original
compiled by the Down Survey.**

[1838]

1p.

19 cm

Indicated are the parishes and townlands located within the barony.



14/F/5/13

END

14 F 5/14

[Unknown]

Copy map of the barony of Stradbally, Co. Laois, as traced from an original compiled by the Down Survey.

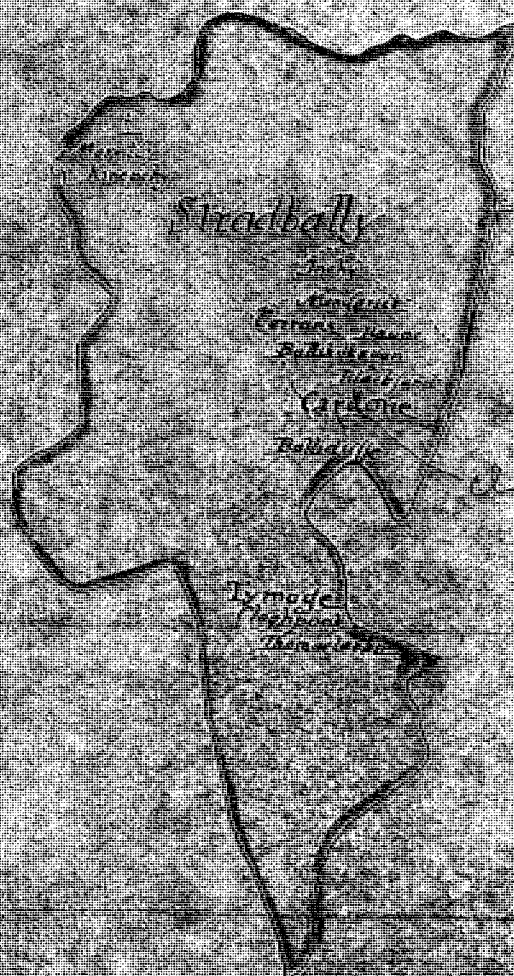
[1838]

1p.

25 cm

Indicated are the parishes and townlands located within the barony.

500



END

14 F 5/15

[Unknown]

Copy map of the barony of Tinnahinch, Co. Laois, as traced from an original compiled by the Down Survey.

[1838]

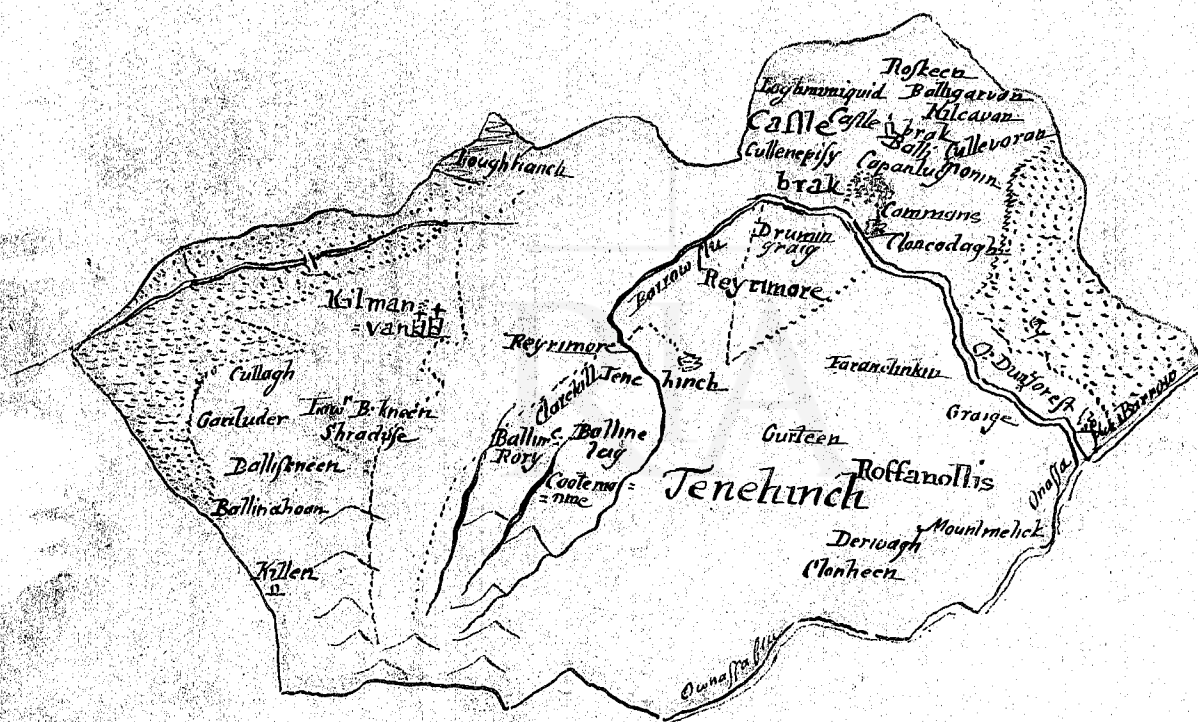
1p.

19 cm

Indicated are the townlands and parishes located within the barony.

RIA

501



14/F/5/15

14/F/5/15

END

14 F 5/16

[Unknown]

Copy map of the territory of Upper Ossory, as traced from an original compiled by the Down Survey.

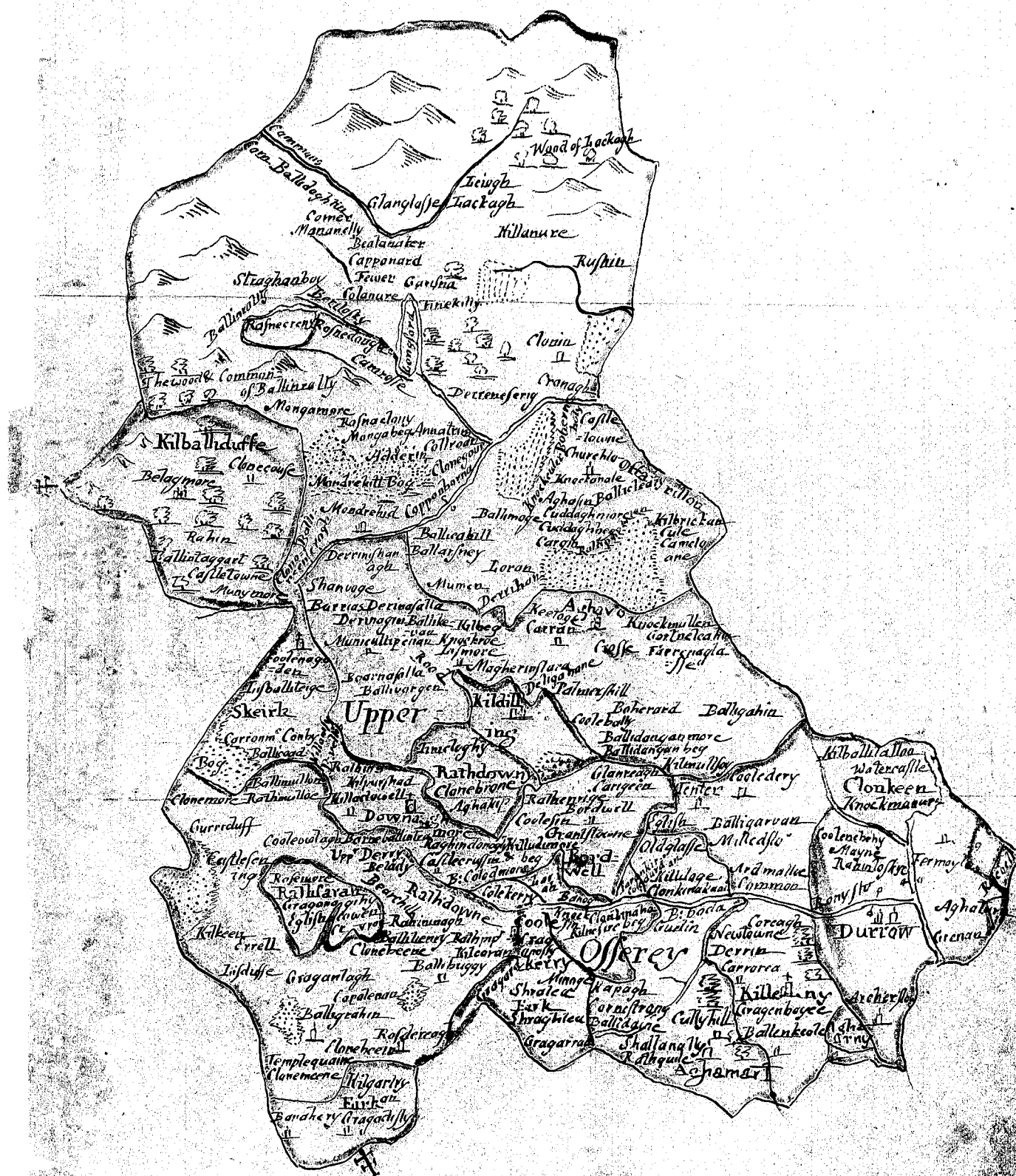
[1838]

1p.

25 cm

Indicated are the parishes and townlands located within the territory.

RIA



14/F/5/16

14/F/5/16

END

14 F 5/17

[Unknown]

**Copy map of the 'Barony of Portneinch in the Queenes County by John Mason
1657'.**

[1838]

1p.

38 x 53 cm

**Indicated are the parishes and main tracts of wood and bogland located within the
barony.**

RIA

14 F 5/17

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 F 5/18

[Unknown]

Copy map of counties Laois and Offaly, as traced from an original held in Trinity College, Dublin.

[1838]

1p.

43 x 53 cm

Indicated are the parishes and townlands found within the two counties and the location of lands held by the main Gaelic and Norman landowners.

RIA

14 F 5/18

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 F 5/19

[Unknown]

Sketch map of County Laois.

[1838]

1p.

46 x 34 cm

Indicated are the main topographical features of the county, notably its parishes, townlands, rivers and woodlands. Also indicated are the some of the ancient territories found within the county.

RIA

14 F 5/19

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 F 5/20

[Unknown]

Map of Co. Laois.

1838

1p.

44 x 45 cm

Indicated are the baronial and parish boundaries and the location of the ancient territories of the county. Included are related annotations made by John O'Donovan.

14 F 5/20

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

END OF

14/F/5

START

OUTSIZE MAPS

Outsize maps

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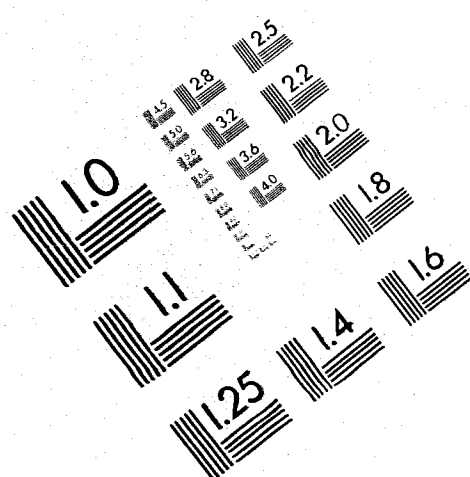
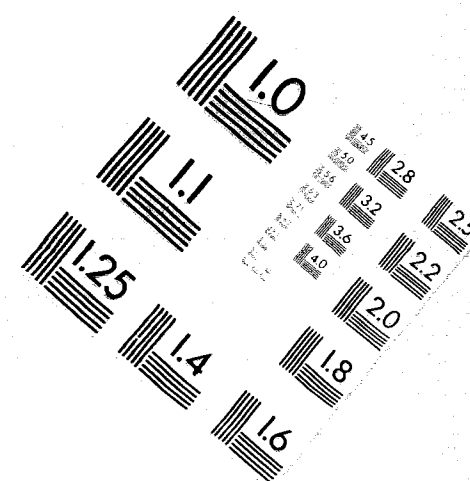
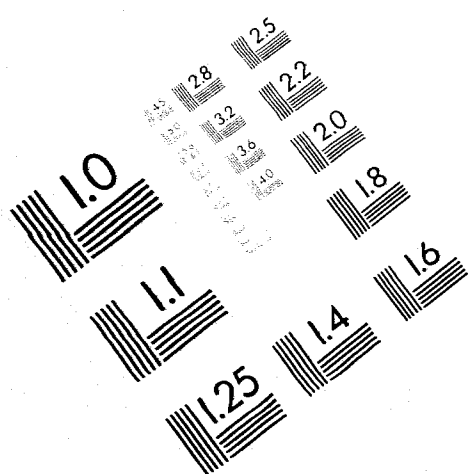
14 F 5

Queen's county (Laois) (Vol. 2)

REDUCTION

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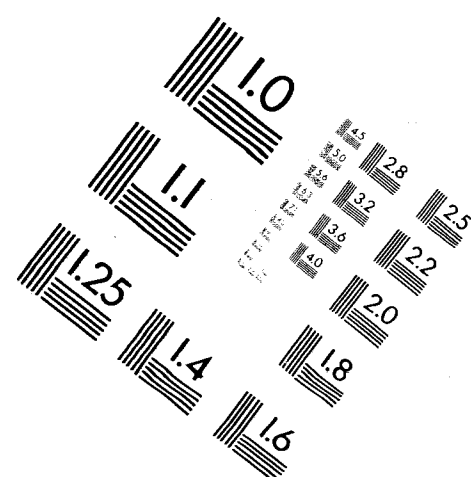
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Operator: Ms C. Waterloo
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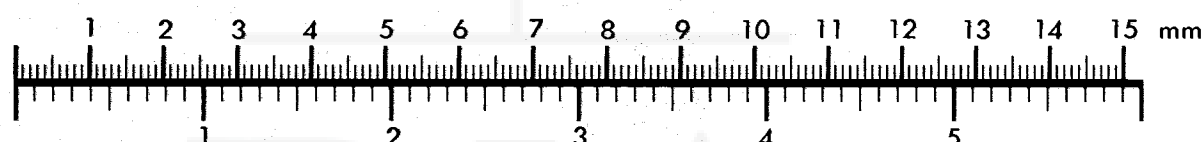
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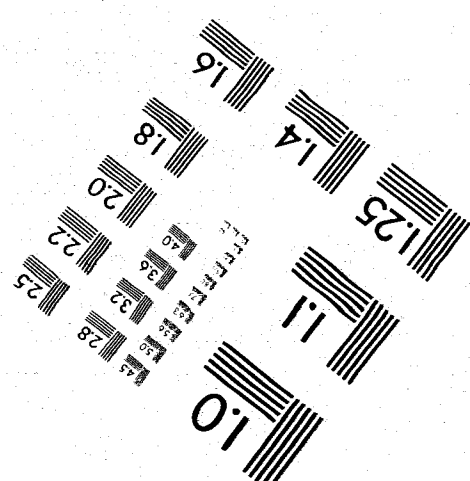
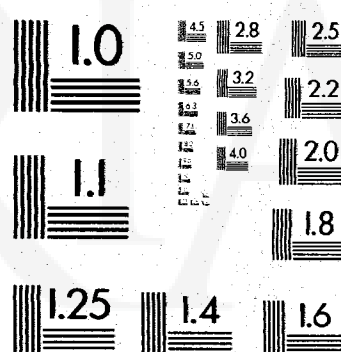
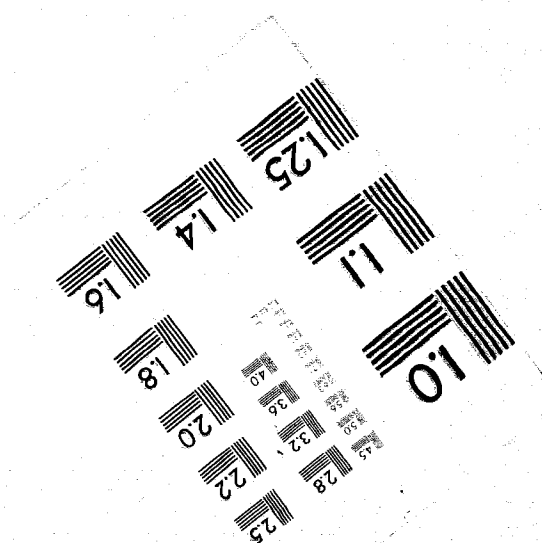
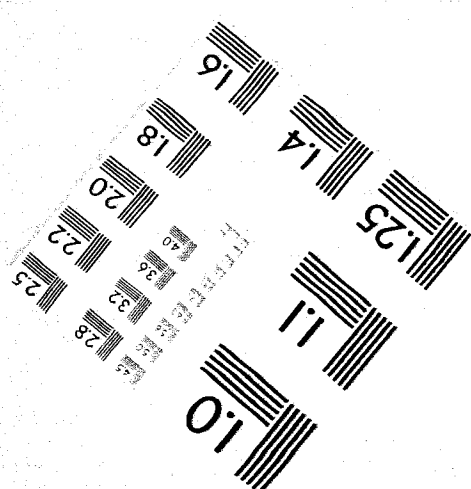
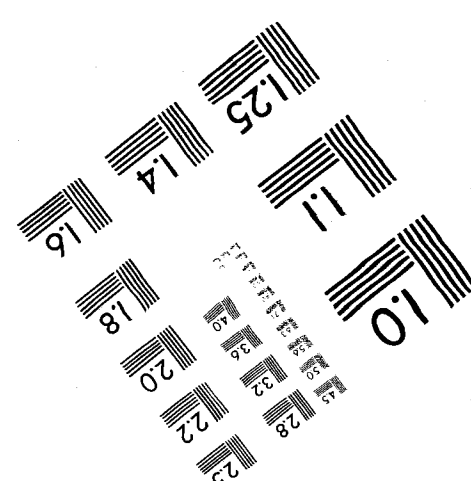


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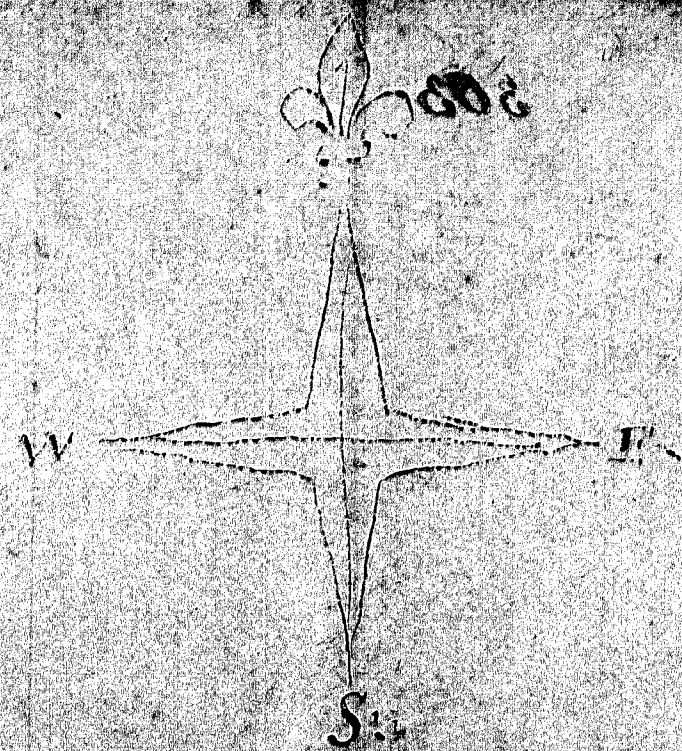
14/F/5/17

38 x 53 cm

RIA

THE BARONY
OF PORTNE
HINCH IN THE
QUEEN'S
COUNTY

by John Major
1657.



BARONY

OF

PHILIPSTOWNE

The River Barrow

THE

The

The

Parish

Kildare County

TENIHINCH

Canassa River

Portne hinch

Timahill

Red bog

Red bog

Ballinabriggs

Ballinabriggs

Ballinabriggs

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part

OF

PHI

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OF

The

Red bog

Timber wood

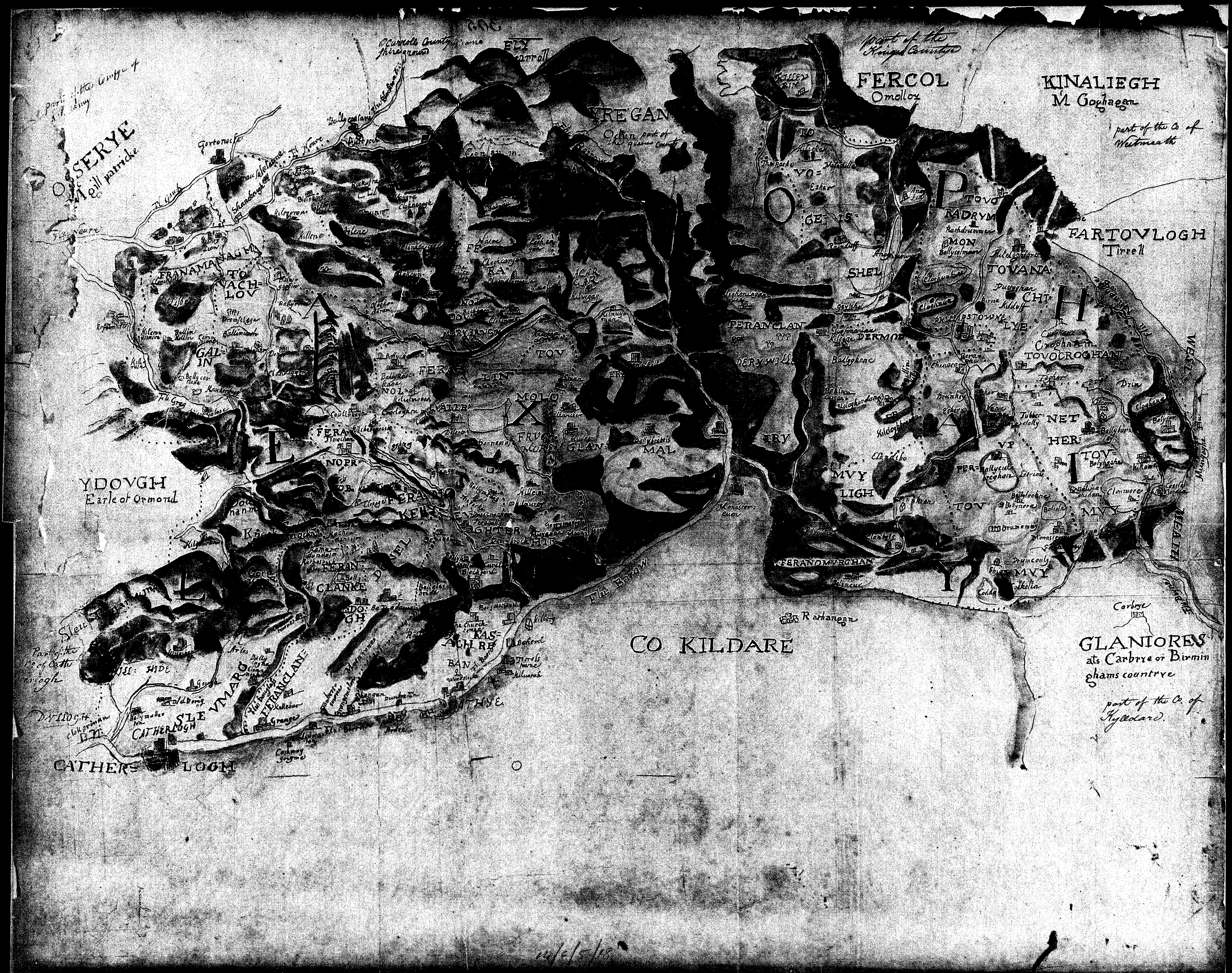
Timber wood

14/F/5/17

Outsize map

14/F/5/18

43 x 53 cm

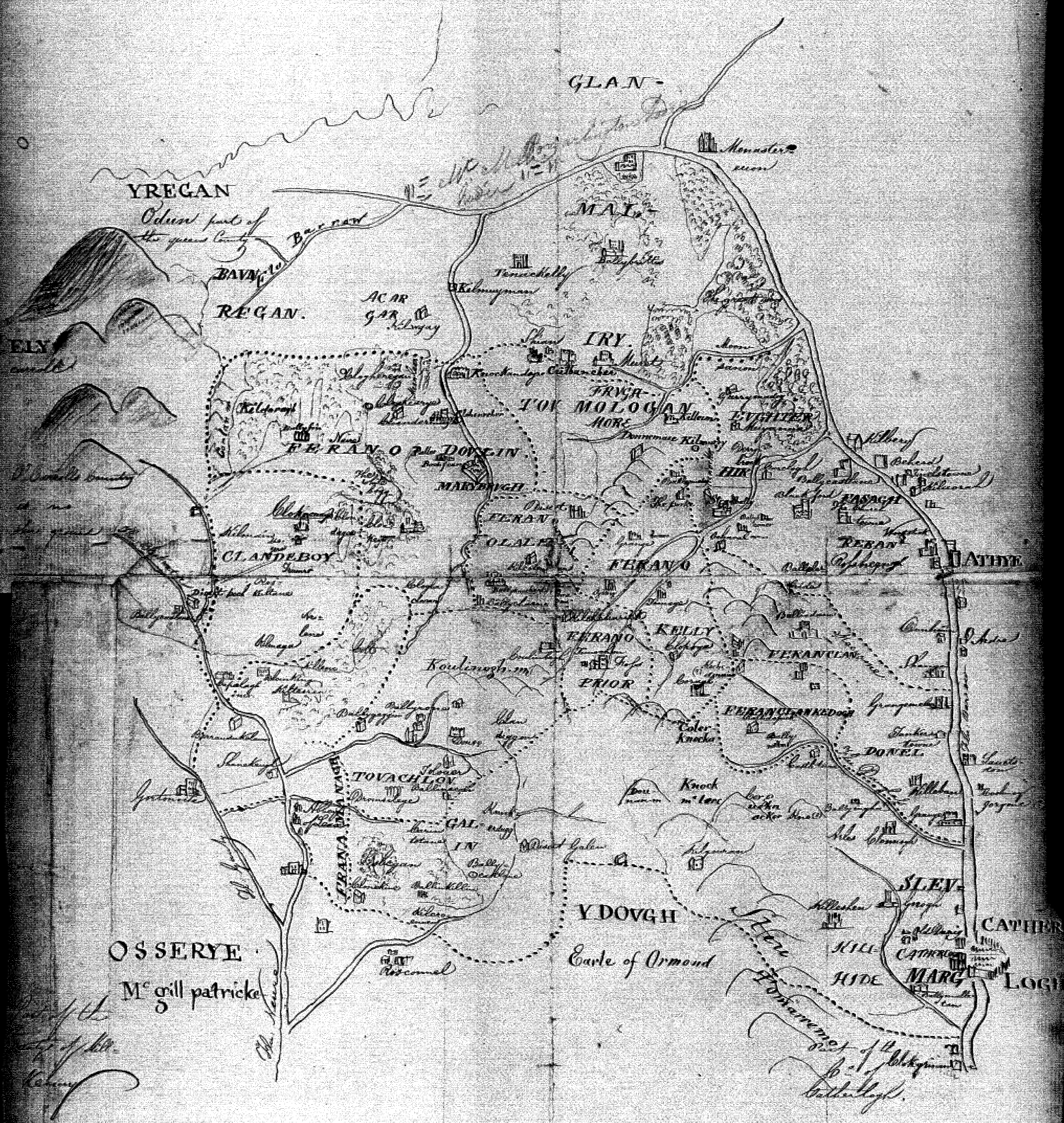


Outsize map

14/F/5/19

46 x 34 cm





Outsize map

14/F/5/20

44 x 45 cm

0080
Uí Riadaín
TANNENHINCH

1838

Lucena County

Uí Forcheallain
UPPERWOODS

clann
PORTNACHINCH

Maol
Uí Ra

MARYBOROUGH EAST
Part of Clonenagh

MARYBOROUGH WEST

UPPER OSSORY
CLONDONOUGH

la Oivis

STRADBALLY

CULLENACH

BALLYADAMS

CLARMALLACH

SLIEVEMARICUE

14/5/20