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Ordnance Survey Collection

**Ordnance Survey Letters:
Tipperary, Volume 2**

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

1840

Volume 2 of 3

14 F 19/1

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Title page and index to the Ordnance Survey letters, relating to Co. Tipperary: vol. 2

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

1840

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Letters
containing information relative
to the
Antiquities
of the
County of Tipperary
collected during the
progress of the
Ordnance Survey
in
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14/6/13/1 (copied)

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14 F 19/2

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Kilruane, Co. Tipperary, with particular

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

9 October 1840

4 p.

243 cm

Pagination in original binding was 1-4.

RIA

The parish of Kilruane.

Situation This parish is situated in the south extremity of the barony of Lower Ormond, and is bounded on the West by the parish of Kiagh, on the North by Ardcrone, on the S. E. by Ballygibbon and Modderney and on the South by Ballymackey and Lisbunny.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Cill Rúdaí which signifies the cell or church of St. Rodanus, the patron of Lorrha in this County.

The old church of this parish is a mere ruin, the east gable and 40 feet of the length of the side walls only remaining; ^{but} the building was originally much longer, but its exact length cannot now be ascertained as the foundation of the west gable is not traceable. The breadth is 17 feet.

The east window is quadrangular on the inside where it is constructed of hammered lime stone and measures 6 ft in height and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft in width; on the outside it is constructed of chiselled lime stone, semicircular at top and measuring 4 feet in height and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width; it is placed at the height of 5 feet from the ground on the outside. There is no other feature on what remains of this building except a disfigure of window on the South wall placed at the distance $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft from the east gable.

The walls are $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft in thickness and 9 ft in height

14/F/19/201 and

(634) 2

and constructed of field lime stones cemented with lime and sand mortar.

For some account of Loughduff in this parish and its artificial island see Field name book, p. 30.

In the townland of Rathurles in this parish stands within an earthen fort an old church called after the Rath. Its walls are perfect except the north wall on which there is a breach ^{at the distance} of 15 feet from the west gable. The doorway must have been swallowed up in this breach as there is no other doorway on the building.

This church was not divided into Nave and choir; it is ^{ft in} 51.9 in length on the inside and ^{ft in} 23.10 in breadth.

The east window forms a low arch on the inside where it is constructed of hammered stones and measures 7 feet in height and 4 ft in width; on the outside it is ^{6 ft from the level of the ground} constructed of cut lime stone and measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft in height and ^{ft in} 1.6 in width. It was divided into two compartments by a stone mullion which has been taken out.

At the distance of ^{ft in} 4.1 from the east gable there is on the south wall a quadrang^r window constructed of hammered stones on the inside and of ^{chiselled} cut stones on the outside; it measures on the inside ^{ft in} 4.10 in height and ^{ft in} 2.10 in width, and on the outside ^{ft in} 3.10 in height and 7 inches in width.

There is another quadrangular window on the same wall ^{ft in} 2.6 from the west gable, and like the one just described constructed of hammered stones on the inside and of chiselled ones on the outside; it measures on the

the inside $3\text{ ft } 4\frac{1}{2}\text{ in}$ in height and $3\text{ ft } 5\text{ in}$ in width, and on the outside $2\text{ ft } 4\text{ in}$ in height and $3\frac{1}{2}\text{ inches}$ in width. 3 (635)

There is another window on the west gable but it is so covered with ivy that its form cannot be seen.

There is another window on the North wall at the distance of $6\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ from the west gable; it is quadrangular ^{and formed of hammered stones} on the inside and painted on the outside where it is formed of cut lime stone; it measures on the inside $4\text{ ft } 5\text{ in}$ in height and $2\text{ ft } 8\text{ in}$ in width and on the outside $2\text{ ft } 3\text{ in}$ in height and 7 inches in width.

The side walls are 3 ft thick and $10\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ in height and built of hammered limestones cemented with lime and sand mortar! The grave yard has been a long time deserted.

The Rath in which this church stands is much effaced, but was originally a very remarkable one consisting of three concentric rings, the outermost of which is 137 paces in diameter. It is called in Irish Ráic Dúrlaigh or the Strong fort.

outside it on the north side are two large stones laid prostrate on the ground which would appear to have formed a part of some pagan monument. The one is $8\text{ ft } 2\text{ in}$ in length, $3\text{ ft } 4\text{ in}$ in breadth and $1\text{ ft } 8\text{ in}$ in thickness, and the other $8\text{ ft } 3\text{ in}$ in length and $3\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ in breadth at one end and $2\text{ ft } 9\text{ in}$ at the other, and $1\text{ ft } 4\text{ in}$ in thickness. They look very remarkable but have no name at present.

14/F/19/2(3) About

About 20 perches to the south of this old church stands a round castle which is called of Rath Thurles. It is 129 ft in circumference at the base and the walls are 10 ft in thickness and now about 26 ft in height. The second floor rested on a stone arch which still remains. None of its windows can now be seen, ^{but one} in consequence of the ivy with which the building is ^{veiled} mantled. The doorway is on the east side; it is painted and constructed of cut lime stone. The stair is now nearly destroyed; it ran through the thickness of the wall ^{case} at the south and west sides.

This was a very strong castle; its walls are grouted and built of hammered limestone.

It belonged to the O'Kennedys.

Kenagh
in Demand

John O'Donovan
October 9th 1840.

END

14 F 19/3

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Monsea and Dromineen, Co.

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

10 October 1840

8 p.

23 cm

ills; ink sketch of part of the doorway of the old church at Dromineen, Co. Tipperary.

Pagination in original binding was 5-12.

The parish of Monsea.

Situation. This parish is situated partly in the Barony of Owny and Arra, but mostly in that of Lower Ormond. It is bounded on the west by the parish of Youghal Arra, on the N. W. by a branch of Loch Deirgtheise, on the North by the parish of Dromineer, on the N. E. by that of Knigh, and on the E. and S. by the parish of Nenagh.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *Múis fae*, but its meaning is not at all manifest, and no original authority has been yet discovered for the orthography of it.

The old church of this parish stands in ruins near the modern one about three miles North and by west of Nenagh. It is a building about 3 centuries, and not divided, as usual, into Nave and choir. It measures on the inside 65 feet in length and ^{56 in} 22.5 in breadth, and its side walls are 3 feet in thickness and about 10 feet

(638)⁶
in height. The west gable is destroyed down
to the height of about 8 feet and that part
remaining is featureless.

The east gable is in tolerable preservation
and contains three pointed windows of
which one is near the N.E. the other near
the S.E. corner and the other in the middle
between them. This one in the middle is
placed lower in the gable than the
other two and is constructed of cut
lime stone while the others are constructed
of cut sand stone. The middle one is only
^{ft in} 6" 8 from the present level of the ground
on the outside but the other two are
^{ft in} 7" 7 from it. It appears however that
the middle one was remodelled for its
original head is still to be seen over the
modern part. The south east window is
is ^{ft in} 5" 7 in height and ^{ft in} 1" 3½; the middle one as
it stands at present is ^{ft in} 4" 9 in height and
^{ft in} 2" 3 in width; this was divided into two parts
by a stone mullion which has been taken
away. The N.E. window is ^{ft in} 5" 7 in height &
^{ft in} 1" 2 in width. The cut stone ~~in all~~ is a

good

7 (639)

good deal injured and roughened by the weather, but still the work is not ancient. At the distance of 7.5 from the east gable

The south wall contains a small pointed window constructed of chiselled red grit stone and measuring on the outside 3.3 in height and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, but on the inside it is bevelled off to 3.2 . It forms a low arch at top on the same side and measures 5.2 in height.

At the distance of 14.6 from the East gable there is a doorway which is now disfigured on the outside, but on the inside in good preservation, forming a low arch at top and measuring 6 ft in height 3.3 in width.

At the distance of fifteen feet from the west there is another doorway now much disfigured but from what remains of it I could ascertain that it was pointed on the outside, 6.9 in height and about 3.0 in width. Its west side is totally destroyed but the stone forming its point remains.

Opposite
14/F/19/3(3)

(640) 8

opposite this there is another doorway on the north wall disfigured on the outside but perfect on the inside where it forms a low arch and measures ^{ft in} 8.4 in height and ^{ft in} 4.7 in width. It is constructed in rather a rude style of roughly cut sand stone.

It appears from bits of walls still remaining that this church had lateral buildings to the north of it but none of them remaining.

The east gable is in good preservation.

In the townland of Tomana in this parish are the ruins of a castle said to have belonged to the family of Byrne but this is to be doubted; the only character remembered by tradition in connection with it is Maire Suaimhona who was the wife of the last of the original proprietors.

The parish of Domineer

Situation This ^{small} parish is situated in the S.W. end of the Barony of Lower Ormond and is bounded on the N.W. and W. by Loch Dergdhere, on the E. by Killoodiernan and Knigh, and on the S.W. by parts of Monsea.

Name. The natives understand this name as if it meant western ridge *Opium anri** but I have never met any original Irish authority for its orthography unless it be the *Opium anri* of the Book of Lecan, Ed. of *Muscraighe* *Thire*.

The old church of this parish is of very considerable antiquity; it is built of very large blocks of granite and slate stones found on the margin of Loch Dergdhere, but not divided into nave and choir like the generality of churches of its age. It measures on the outside (for I could not measure it on the inside it is so covered with elder trees and other shrubs) 59^{ft in} ft 5 in length and 23 ft in breadth and its walls are 2^{ft 2} ft 9½ in thickness and about 9 ft in height and

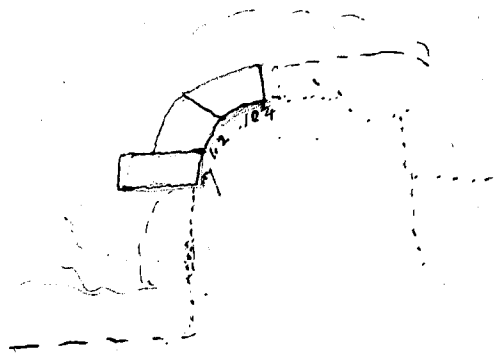
repaired
14/F/19/3(5)

* It is important to the Drim Inish of this document, and the name signifies the ridge at the inner or river mouth.

(642) 10

cemented with most excellent lime and sand mortar. There is a buttress built up against the N.E. corner to prevent it from falling, but this is not very old. The South wall is destroyed except a very small fragment connected with the west gable, but the north wall is in excellent preservation.

The doorway was on the west gable, as usual with churches of this age, but it is now (pro dolor!) entirely disfigured on the outside and nearly so on the inside, only three stones of its South side remaining; from these however it appears that the doorway was semicircular on this side.



The east window is the largest one I ever (543) met in a church of this age; it is roundheaded on the inside and outside and constructed ^{on the inside} of roughly chiselled granite but on the outside of the same smoothly dressed with a chisel. It measures on the inside about 10.6 ^{ft in} in height and 4 ^{ft in} 7 in width, and on the outside 8 ^{ft in} 1 in height and 10 ¹/₂ inches in width at bottom and about 7 inches at top.

There are holes for bars in its sides and one at top and another at the bottom. It has an architrave on the outside and its north side is formed of six stones well chiselled, and its south side of seven, but the uppermost is very small. Its head is formed in one stone.

The west gable is a good deal injured at the top, but the east gable is in good preservation. The north wall is in very good preservation but featureless.

The Castle of Drumnineer which stands near the Quay on the margin of Loch Deirgheire is a square building

14/F/19/3(7)

(644)
12 of considerable height and strength
but not old. Its N.W. corner is de-
stroyed but I could calculate
that the house was when perfect
51 feet from E. to W. and 39 from
North to South. It is four stories
high and lighted by large quadran-
-gular windows, the surest sign of
its modern date.

Tradition ascribes its erection to the
family of Butler, and not to the
iKennedys. -

Menagh
in Ormond }

John iDonovan

October 10th 1840.-

END

14 F 19/4

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Abington, Kilvolane (sic), Killoscully

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

12-13 October 1840

8 p.

23 cm

Pagination in original binding was 13-20.

RIA

The parish of Abington.

Situation. The greater part of the parish of Abington lies in the County of Limerick but there is a considerable part of it extending into the Sleibhte Eibhlinne in this County. There are no antiquarian remains in this part of the parish.

14
(646)

The parish of Kilmarath. —

Situation.

This parish is situated in the Barony of Ouney and is bounded on the North and N. E. by the parishes of Kilcomenty and Killo-scully, on the S. E. by the parish of Abington, and on the S. W. by that of Kilvolane.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *Cill na parda*, i.e. the church of the fort, and was called from a fort now nearly effaced, which was situated about 20 perches to the N. E. of the church.

The original church of this parish is no longer in existence, and its site is occupied by a small protestant church now in ruins. This is 60 ft in length and 27 ^{ft in} 6 in breadth on the outside, but it is not worth minute description. This is not the *Kill-na-ratha* in *Strab clárpe.* — mentioned in ^{the Tripartite} ~~on the~~ ^{the} ~~townland~~ of Culley other-
-wise Castle Moller there is an old Castle said to have been built by the

the O'Mulrians (now Ryans) and now inhabited by the Wallers whose family have been in possession of it since the time of Cromwell. The original part of it measures 38 ft from E. to W. and ^{ft in} 32.6 from N. to S. Its walls are ^{ft in} 6.4 in thickness and about 50 feet in height and constructed of mountain grit.

All the windows appear to have been modernized and much enlarged, and the original stair case which led to the top in a round tower at the S.W. corner has been destroyed and a wooden one put in its place. The original doorway which is constructed of cut lime stone in the ^{and on the east end} pointed style is now stepped up and a modern one broken on it on the S. side.

In the townland of Foilderg in this parish there is an old church called Kilpatrick i.e. St. Patrick's church. Nothing remains of it at present but fragments of walls. It was ^{ft in} 36.4 in length
14/19/4(3) and

(648) 16 ft in
and 17.10 in breadth and its walls were
3.3 ft in thickness and about 10 feet in
height. All its features are now
destroyed. The walls are built
of quarried grit stones cemented
with sand and lime mortar.

The grave yard is effaced and
tilled to the very walls of the
church.

Antiquities examined by
Mr. A. Curry

Senagh
October 12th 1840 John O'Donovan

The parish of Killoscully.

Situation This parish is situated in the Barony of Oweny and is bounded on the North by the parishes of Kilmashulla and Bargeslog, on the east by the parish of Kilmore, on the South by Abington, on the S. W. by Kilmacath, and on the west by Kilcomerty, and a detached portion of Kilmacath.

name. The name of this parish is in Irish
Gill opacille, as if it signified the church of
Asgal or Osgal, the name of a Dane,
but I have no authority for the original
orthography of it.

The old church of this parish was situated in the glabe part of Clongahsen but it is all destroyed. Its grave yard remains but contains no monument worthy of attention. The great mountain of Sliabh Comhailt or Keeper hill is in this parish.

There are no antiquities in this parish with the exception of this grave yard and a broken Cromlech, ^{called as usual, Tomba Grande or Big Stone} in the east side of the townland of Bauraglanma.

Nenagh
in Ormonde

John A'Donovan

October 13th 1840.

14/F/19/4(5)

The parish of Kilvolane. —

Situation.

This parish is situated in the S.W. of the Barony of Duncannon and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Kilcomenny, on the East by that of Kilmarath, and on the South and West by the county of Limerick.

Name. The name of this parish is very correctly written Kilmillane in the Down Survey, and now pronounced in Irish Cill mealláin. It signifies the church of St. Mellanus.

There is no old church at present in this parish bearing the name of Kilvolane, and the natives believe that the old church of Ballyma-Keogh is the primitive parish church. This is ^{situated} one mile to the west of the village of Newport in Ballyma-Keogh Demesne. It measures on the inside 56 ft in length and 24^{ft in} 2 in breadth and its side walls are 3 feet in thickness and about 13 ft in height, and built of quarried ^{red} grit stones cemented with lime and sand mortar.

The east window is destroyed, on the outside except two cut stones of its north side which still remain in their original position. On the ^{forms a low arch at top &} inside it is 6^{ft in} 6 in height and 6^{ft in} 2 in width.

At the distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ^{ft in} from the east gable there is on the south wall a small window which is ^{constructed of cut stone} quadr: on the inside and painted on the outside; it measures on the inside $5\frac{1}{4}$ ^{ft in} in height and $3\frac{1}{10}$ ^{ft in} in width and on the outside $3\frac{1}{9}$ ^{ft in} in height and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width.

At the distance of 19 ft from the west gable the same wall has a doorway which forms a low arch constructed of hammered grit on the inside and a painted one formed of chibelles lime stone on the outside. It measures on the inside $7\frac{1}{8}$ ^{ft in} in height and $3\frac{1}{4}$ ^{ft in} in width, and on the outside $6\frac{1}{5}$ ^{ft in} in height and 3 ft in width.

The west gable contains a small window placed at the height of about 10 ft from the ground but it is so covered with ivy that its form cannot be seen. The north wall is featureless.

There is a large grave yard attached to this church now much used but it contains no monument worthy of attention. The memory of St. Mellanus is not celebrated here at present, nor is he ^{even} remembered as the old patron saint of the parish.

In the townland of Derryleigh about one mile to the S. E. of the village of Newport there was formerly an old castle said to have been built by the O'Mulryans, but it is all destroyed at present; its site only is to be seen.

John O'Donovan

Kenagh October 13th 1840.

14/5/19/4(7)

(652)

(20)

For same account of the numerous family
of the O'Mulryans now Ryans see my
account of the territory of Maithne.

J. O'Donovan

[The account of Maithne territory does not appear in any of the
three vols. of "Siberian Letters"]

See Co Limerick

END

14 F 19/5

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

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

Kilcomenty, Co. Tipperary, with particular

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

13 October 1840

4 p.

23 cm

Pagination in original binding was 21-24.

RIA

The parish of Kilcomentry.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the South west of the Barony of Dosharra and is bounded on the North by Lack Deirgotheire and the parish of Templecallow on the east by Kilmastulla Kellapenny and Kilmaratho, on the South by Kilwellane and on the west by the County of Limerick.

Name. The name of this parish is compounded of Kill a cell or church and Cuimin foda, the gen. form of the name of the patron Saint. He is the celebrated Cumin Longus the ^{original} founder of the church of Bloufert.

The old church of Kilcominstota was situated in the glebe of Ballinard, but no part of the walls are visible at present. The site of it is shewn in the centre of a large grave yard which bears the same name.

About 30 yards to the East of this grave yard there is a rapid stream issuing from the earth called St Cuminado's well. Over the mouth of this stream i.e. where it gushes out there are four ^{ancient} trees, of which one is Ballow, one white thorn and two ^{are} ash. They are covered with Rags left there by pilgrims, who have still a strong believe in the miracles of St. Cuimin foda.

14/E/19/5(i)

The

22 The 18th of March is still kept holy in the parish in honor, as it is believed of St. Comenad but the 12th is his day according to the Irish Calendars. It is probable therefore that his parish has been transferred to some continental saint, as is often the case in different parts of Ireland.

In the townland of Cragg in this parish about one mile to the S.W. of the old graveyard, abovementioned, there is a square castle which measures on the outside 31 feet from North to South and 27 ft from east to west, and its walls ^{6.6 in} in thickness and about 35 feet in height. Two of its floors rested on stone arches, but it is not easy to ascertain how the other floors were fixed as the stair case cannot be ascended. The stair case is spiral ~~it~~ and leads up to the top in the S.W. corner. The doorway is semi-circular at top and placed on the South side. The windows are all veiled in ivy and ^{their exact forms} cannot be seen ^{but}. The few that are partly visible are quadrangular. The walls are well grouted.

Tradition ascribes the erection of this castle to the family of O'Mulryan, but according to Beaufort's map it is in the Barony of Arra, which was Mac E'Brien Arra's Country.

In the N. W. end of this parish and about
3½ miles N. W. of the village of Newport is
situated Bird Hill or, as it is called in
Irish Cnocán an Éin fhinn. The Pedigree of Mac
I Brien ^{makes} Arra mention of a castle having
been at this place, but none exists at pre-
sent. The words of the pedigree are as
follows:

"Torlogh (Mac I Brien Arra) divided the
"territory among his sons in manner fol-
"lowing: He left the lordship or captainship
"to his son Murtagh, who was surnamed the
"Bishop; and to his son Torlogh Carrach
"he left ~~the castles~~ Beal-atha (now Ballina)
"and Cnocán an Éin fhinn (now Bird Hill)
"two good castles, with the lands belong-
"ing to them; to Teige na Buille, his third
"son he left the Castle of Kilcolman, and
"its lands; to Morogh na Dtuagh he left
"the Castle of Tuath Áesa Greine with its
"lands, and to his son and heir Murtagh
"(abovementioned) he left Baile an Chaisleain
(now Castle-town) "the hereditary mansion seat
"of the chief of the family, and also the
"Castles of Moin ruadh (Monroe) Pallis, and

24th Cathair Conchubhair with their lands, with
 " the chieftainship of the territory and the
 " liberty of Coohering and ^{musterings} hostings, and he
 " ordered that all his brethren should
 " be obedient to him in all things, so
 " as that he would not treat them
 " with injustice. This was the third
 " division made of the territory of Ara
 " since Donnell, the son of Brian Roe
 (O'Brien) first settled in it."

MSS. Trin. Col. H. 1. 7.

For the situation and present state
 of the above Castles see parishes
 of Ballo Templecallow and Castletown.

John O'Donovan
 Nenagh, Octob^r, 13th 1840.

END

14 F 19/6

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Kilmastulla and Templecally (sic), Co.

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

13 October 1840

10 p.

23 cm

ilss; ink sketch of the remains of Killaloe chapel, Co. Tipperary, drawn by William Frederick Wakeman.

Pagination in original binding was 25-32.

(657) 25

The parish of Kilmastulla

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Duharra and is bounded on the west and N.W. by the parish of Templecallow, on the east by the parish of Burgesbeg, on the south by the parishes of Killascully and Kilmarrath, and on the south west by that of Kilcomentry.

Name. Nothing has been discovered to throw light on the signification of the latter part of this name. In the Down Survey indeed it is written Kill Mc Stully from which one might suppose that Mc Stully was a family name, but no original Irish document has been found in which the original Irish orthography occurs.

04/E/19/6(1)

There are no remains of antiquity in this parish. The site of the original church is occupied by a modern protestant one. This is a relief! L. O'Donovan.

The parish of Templecally.

Situation. This parish is situated in the west of the Barony of Dubarra and is bounded on the North east by the parish of Cistletown, on the east by Kilmastulla, on the south by Kilcomenty, and on the west and N. W. by Loch Deirgoheire.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Teampull a Chala which signifies the church of the Callow or marshy meadow. See my letter on Ballinchala parish verging on Lough Mask in the County of Mayo.

The old church called Teampull a Chala is situated on the side of a gentle elevation about 140 paces east of the Shannon and half a mile S. E. of the town of Killaloe. It measures on the inside ^{ft in} 62.9 in length and ^{ft in} 25.5 in width and its ^{side} walls were ^{ft in} 3.6

(659)
in thickness and about 10 feet in height ²⁷
and built of brown sand stone (quarried)
cemented with lime and sand mortar.

The north wall of this church is
destroyed except 10 ft connected with
the west gable.

The east window forms a semicircular
arch of cut sand stone on the inside
and ~~is~~ ^{is} painted on the outside. It mea-
sures on the inside 9 ft in height and
5 ft ⁱⁿ 6½ in width, and on the outside, where
it is 5 ft from the ground, ^{ft in} 6 ft 4½ in height and
^{ft in} 2 ft 1 in width. It was divided into two compartments
by a stone mullion, which has been taken
out.

At the distance of ^{ft in} 6 ft 6 in from the east gable
the south wall has a small window which
is rectangular on the outside where it measures
^{ft in} 2 ft 4 in in height and 6 inches in width. It is de-
stroyed at top on the inside so that its
height cannot be ascertained but its width
is ^{ft in} 4 ft 6 in.

At the distance of ^{ft in} 17 ft 6 in from the west
gable there is a doorway on the same wall
destroyed on the inside but perfect on the
outside

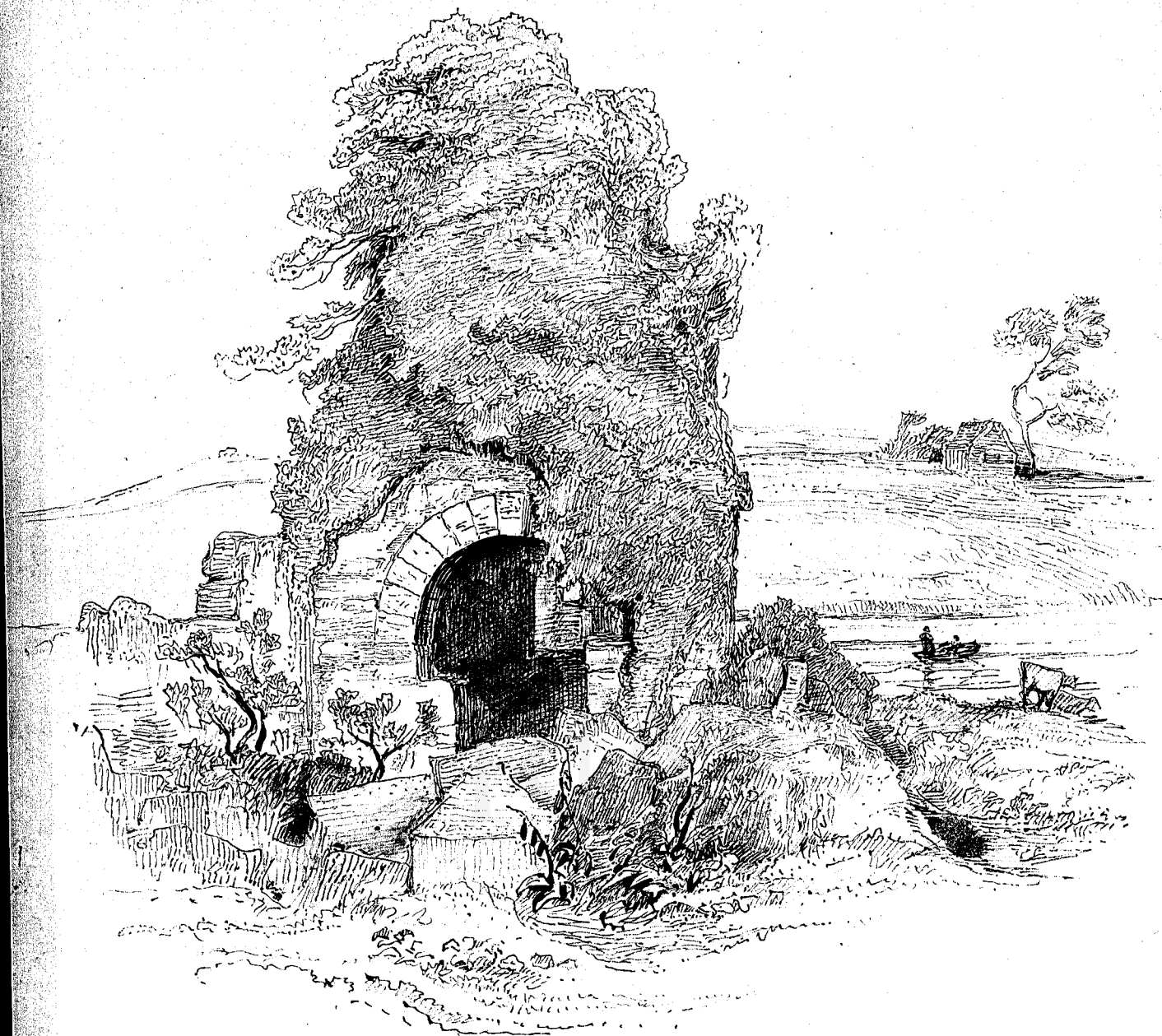
14/F/19/6(3)

(660)
outside where it is pointed and constructed of chiselled sand stone of a brownish color. It is ^{ft in} 6.8 in height and ^{ft in} 3.9 in width. The west gable had two windows now nearly destroyed one near the ground and the other about 10 ft from it.

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

About 300 paces to the North of this church are the ruins of an old castle called Cloch an fhiona, the stone or rock of the mine. It measures ^{on the outside} 36 feet from N. to S. and 23 ft from E. to W. and its walls are 6 feet thick but not more than 18 ft in height. There seems to have been a large castle attached to this square tower, of which ^{a part of} the south wall remains to the height

On a small island in the Shannon about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Killaloe, and about 35 ~~ft~~ yards from the land, stands a very ancient stone roofed chapel of considerable beauty



View of the old church on the island at Mullabre - from
 the west side - The west gable of this church was taken
 down on the night of the death of Jan 1839.

To the Rev. Mr. Dr. vol. 2.
 Epiphany letters.

14/F/19/6(5)

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(661) 29

beauty. It is divided into Nave and choir;
the nave measuring on the inside 21.8 ^{ft in} in length
and 12.7 ^{ft in} in width, and the choir 10.11 ^{ft in} in length
and 6.8 ^{ft in} in width.

The east window is roundheaded on both sides
and constructed of chiselled brown cut stone
extending the entire thickness of the wall.
It measures on the inside 4.7 ^{ft in} in height and
 1.9 ^{ft in} in width at the springing of the arch and
 2.0 ^{ft in} at the bottom. On the outside it is
placed at the height of six feet from the
present level of the ground, and measures
 1.9 ^{ft in} in height and in width 8 inches at top
and 10 inches at bottom.

At the distance of 2.9 ^{ft in} from the middle
gable there is a quadri doorway on the south
wall of the choir, ^{constructed of chiselled grit} measuring on the inside
 $5.7\frac{1}{2}$ ^{ft in} in height and in width 1.10 ^{ft in} at top
and 2.2 ^{ft in} at bottom. It is broken on the out-
side, but it appears to have been nearly
the same dimensions as on the inside.
The height of the side walls of this choir is
8 ft and the roof nearly the same.

The choir arch is semicircular and constructed
of chiselled brown sand stone. It seems to
have consisted originally of several con-
centric little ^{arches}, but only the outermost or highest
14/6/19/6(7) remains

(662.)

30 remains at present. It measures $8''^6$ in height to the ~~spring~~^{vertex} and $3''^8$ in width. ^{are also the S. wall}

The west gable of the nave is destroyed, except five feet of its height, and the north one except six feet of its height.

There was a doorway on the west gable now destroyed. Three ^{cut} stones of one side of it remain but not in their original position, and the lintel is to be seen on the ground; ^{a block of} it is brown sand stone chiselled measuring $4''^3$ in length, $1''^0$ in thickness and $1''^6$ in breadth. It appears from the impression of the stones on which it rested in this lintel that the doorway was $1''^11\frac{1}{2}$ in width at the top.

The walls of the nave of this building are $3''^2$ in thickness and built of large blocks of brown sand stone cemented with lime and sand mortar.

(See Du Rayer's sketch and compare with Grose which ^{made} published a sketch of this interesting little building when it was much more perfect than it is at present.)

The island on which this chapel stands contains about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land, not tilled though apparently fertile.

|| In the townland of Ballina (i.e. Beal
atha na Borumha) || are fragments of the
|| castle of that name || mentioned above in
the extract from the Pedigree of Mac-
S-Brien ^{on a low rock} (see Kilcomerty parish)
It stood ^{on a low rock} at the distance of 40 feet from the
bridge of Killaloe to the north, but only
the east side, and 10 ft of the south wall
and 7 ft of the N. wall attached to the
east one remain to the height of about
24 feet. It was a square castle mea-
suring ^{ft in} 33.6 by 23 ft on the outside and
the walls are well grouted and 7 feet
in thickness. (Two of its windows only re-
main, one in the east and another on the
south wall both rectangular and con-
structed of chiselled sand stone of a
brown color. The stair case was a
spiral one and placed in the southeast
corner

|| About 2½ miles above the Bridge
of Killaloe, there is an old ^{square} castle on
the east side of
a small rocky island in the Shannon
about 80 yards from the land.
It measures on the outside 23 feet
from N. to South and 18 ft from E to W.
and its walls are ^{ft in} 4.6 in thickness and
14/E/19/6(9) now

(664)
32 now about 20 feet in height, and built of brown sand stone and slate grouted.

The north wall contained the doorway which is now destroyed; the stair case extended from this doorway ^{through} to the east side in a straight line to the third story, but thence as far as it goes it ~~becomes a~~ assumes a spiral form. The second floor was arched.

A circular wall extended from the N.E. to the south east corner of this castle of which wall parts still remain to the height of 12 ft; it is 6 ft thick and built of large brown sand stone grouted ^{by lime & drag} from the west side of the castle to this circular wall measuring 48 feet.

This is not mentioned in the Field Name book of Templecally. g? Does it belong to it? It is situated in the Shannon opposite the Demesne of Derry about 2½ miles N. of Killaloe. It appears from the Down Survey that this is the Caher-Connor mentioned in the pedigree of Mac Eibrien &c.

Kenagh
in Ormrod }

Antiquities examined
by Mr. A. Curry

John O'Donovan

Octob. 13th 1840.

END

14 F 19/7

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Ballynacclough, Knigh and Dolla, Co.

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

14 October 1840

12 p.

23 cm

Pagination in original binding was 33-44.

RIA

(665)

The parish of Ballynaclogh.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of upper Ormond, and is bounded on the west by the parishes of Dolla, and Nenagh on the N.E. by Lis-bunny, on the east by Killeary, and on the S.E. by Kilmoneave.

Names. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin, but probably derived from the name of a castle. The name is in Irish *Caste nu Cloch*, which signifies the townland of the stone but Cloch or stone is very frequently applied to a castle or strong stone house in this part of the country.

The old church of Ballynaclogh is situated on level ground in a townland of the same name. It is divided into nave and choir and its walls are in good preservation. The choir measures on the inside 23 ft in length and 20 ft in breadth and the Nave 58 ft in length and 26 ft in breadth. Let us describe its features: The east window forms a round arch on the inside, where it measures 8 ft in height and ^{ft in} 4" 10 in width; on the outside it is constructed of smoothly chiselled lime stone in the pointed style ^{ft in} and measures 5" 9 in height and 1" 9 in width. It was divided into two parts by a stone mullion, which is now destroyed.

At the distance of ^{ft in} 5" 4 from the east gable

14/F/19/7(1)

the

(666)
34

the south wall of the choir has a small window which is constructed of cut lime stone, roundheaded inside but pointed on the outside. It measures on the inside $6'' \frac{7}{8}$ in height and $3'' \frac{1}{4}$ in width, and on the outside $4'' \frac{1}{2}$ in height and $4'' \frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. Nearly opposite this the north wall of the choir contains another window placed at the distance of six feet from the ~~west~~^{east} gable; it is constructed of cut lime stone on both sides, roundheaded on the inside and rectangular on the outside; on the former side it is $6'' \frac{1}{8}$ in height and $3'' \frac{1}{8}$ in width and on the latter $3'' \frac{1}{2}$ in height and 8 inches in width.

The choir arch is semicircular and constructed of cut lime stone; it measures $9'' \frac{1}{8}$ in height and $11'' \frac{1}{2}$ in width. So far the choir. Let us now go into the nave.

At the distance of $4'' \frac{1}{2}$ from the middle gable the south wall of the nave has on it a window which is roundheaded on the inside and pointed on the outside measuring on the former side $7'' \frac{1}{2}$ in height, and $3'' \frac{1}{4}$ in width and on the latter $5'' \frac{1}{2}$ in height and 8 inches in width. This window is constructed of cut lime stone on both sides
There

There is another window on the north ⁽⁵⁸⁷⁾
wall directly opposite this; it is entirely ³⁵
disfigured on the inside, but its outer
part remains constructed of hammered
stones in a rectangular form measuring
5 ft in height and 6 inches in width.

The doorway, ^{which is pointed & formed of cut line stone} is on the south wall
at the distance of 16.6 ^{ft in} from the west
gable. It has been recently repaired on the
inside, where it measures 6.2 ^{ft in} in height and
3.8 ^{ft in} in width; its top is destroyed on the
inside, where its ^{width} breadth is 4.9 ^{ft in}.

The west gable seems to be surmounted with
a small belfry, but it is so clothed in
strong, dense, luxuriant ivy, that its form
could not be seen. The same plant con-
ceals the windows if there be any.

The ^{side} walls of this church are ^(ft) 4.3 ⁱⁿ thick
and about 12 feet high and built of large
and some small limestones not quarried
but found on the surface of the fields,
cemented with lime and sand mortar.

There is a large grave yard much in
use attached to this ^{old} church, and imme-
diately to the N. W. of it there is a
handsome modern church.

Within the nave of the old church there
is a tombstone with the following in-
scription in raised letters:

14/F/19/7(3)

(688)
36

Here lies the Body of Samuel Bindon
a son to David Bindon, who dyed in
the year of our Lord God 1611. —
or Stone

The old castle from which this
townland, received the name of Baile
na Cloiche, was situated on a small
hillock like a moat to the rear of
Mr. Bailey's house, but nothing re-
mains of it at present but two
fragments of a wall which were
tumbled from the hillock and now
lie at the foot of it. It appears
from one of these fragments that the
walls of the castle was 6 feet thick
and well grouted.

The foundations of this building cannot
now be traced on the summit of the
hillock, they having been quarried out
of the ground.

Nenagh
October 14th 1840.

Antiquities examined
by Mr. A. Curry.

John O'Donovan

The parish of Dolla.

Situation.

This parish forms a long, narrow irregular figure on the map extending from the south boundary of the parish of Kenagh southwards to the very boundary of the Barony of Kilnamanagh. It is bounded on the North by the parish of Kenagh, on the E. by those of Ballynaclogh, Kilmanève and Templeberry, on the South by the Baronies of Kilnamanagh and Owney, and on the west by the parishes of Abington and Kilmore.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish as if written Dolla, but I have no authority for its correct original spelling. Its meaning is doubtful.

The old church of Dolla is situated in the townland of ^{boy}Kilwee now included in Lord Dunally's demesne, and strange to say, not in the parish of Dolla, but in that of Kilmore. This church is 67 feet in length and 20 ft in breadth, but now much ruined. It had a square tower ^{9-4"} at the west end which is destroyed except 11 feet of its height. The north wall is destroyed except 30 feet of its length.

14/E/19/7(5) con-

(670)
38) with the east gable.

The east window is disfigured on the inside. on the outside it is divided into two parts each pointed at top and constructed of chiselled sand stone of a brownish color; it is placed at the height of six feet from the level of the ground on the outside and measures ^{ft in} 4.8 in height and ^{ft in} 1.9 in width (each division 7 inches mullion 7 inches)

The south wall has ^{on it} a window at the distance of ^{ft in} 11.4 from the east gable, but there is a strong ivy tree growing in it which ^{embraces it with a firm grasp} conceals it on both sides, and renders it impracticable to measure it.

There is no doorway on the south wall and we must therefore infer that it was on that part of the North wall which is now destroyed.

The tower at the west end is ^{ft in} 9.9 square ~~on the inside~~ from east to west and of the same dimensions with the church in the other direction. It was much injured by the great storm of 1838 in consequence of ash trees which grew out of it.

The south wall of this church is about 12 ft high and built of brown sand stones

stones which were quarried and hammered ⁽⁶⁷¹⁾
and cemented with lime and sand mor- 39
-tar.

A lateral house, Parson or Sacristy
extends from the South wall of this
church, measuring ^{ft in} 29.4 from North to
S. and ^{ft in} 19.4 from East to W. and
communicating with the church by a
semicircular headed doorway.

Its South gable contains a window
but now so veiled with ivy that it
could not be practically measured.
There is another window on the middle
of its east wall measuring on the
inside ^{ft in} 6.6 in height and ^{ft in} 3.10 in
width and on the outside ^{ft in} 4.6 in
height and ^{ft in} 2.1 in width. It is con-
-structed of chiselled brown stone on
the inside, where it is round headed
and of cut lime stone on the outside
where it was divided into two com-
-partments each pointed at top, but
the stone mullion which separated
them has disappeared.

The walls of this apartment are ^{ft in} 2.10
in thickness and about 12 ft in height.

14/E/19/7(7) The

(672)
40

The doorway above mentioned as leading from the church into this side house is constructed of chiselled lime stone and measures ^{ft in} 5.8 in height and ^{ft in} 2.10½ in width. It is now stopped up with rough modern masonry.

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

Antiquities examined by
Mr. A. Barry

John O'Donovan

Nenagh Octob. 14th 1840.

For the names of broken Cromlechs in this parish see Field Name.

The parish of Knigh.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the barony of Lower Ormond and is bounded on the North and N. E. by the parishes of Killoclernan and Bloghprior, on the E. by the parish of Kilruane, on the S. and S. W. by the parishes of Nenagh and Monsea, and on the west by the parish of Drumineer.

Name. No authority has been discovered to throw any light on the name of this parish. It is pronounced like the English word nigh, near. It is called in Irish Cnóí.

(674)

The old church of Knigh is not divided into nave and choir. It measures on the inside $52^{\text{ft}} 6^{\text{in}}$ in length and $24^{\text{ft}} 3^{\text{in}}$ in breadth and its walls are 3 ft thick and about 13 feet high.

The east window is about 6 feet in height but it is so veiled with strong ivy that I could not with any practicable facility ascertain its exact dimensions or characteristics.

At the distance of $9^{\text{ft}} 6^{\text{in}}$ from the east gable there is on the north wall a small window which is quadrangular on the inside and pointed on the outside where it is constructed of cut lime stone and measures about 3 feet in height and 6 inches in width.

There is another window on the south wall within $3^{\text{ft}} 4^{\text{in}}$ of the east gable, but it is ~~is~~ filled the roots of strong ivy and I could not possible ascertain its dimensions. It appears to be of the same size and characteristics with the one in the North wall.

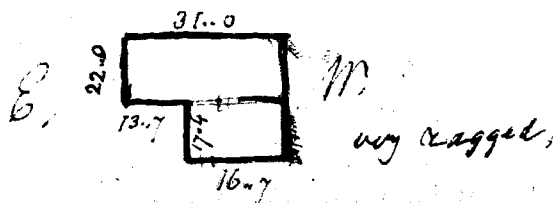
It would appear that there were two door-
- ways

(645.7)
ways on this church but they are now ⁴⁰³
reduced to formless breaches in the
side walls.

A wall extending from the north to
the south wall on the inside of this
church at the distance of 8 feet
from the west gable encloses the
western end of this church as a
Burial place for the un-irish families
of Fletcher and Minnit and a ^{low} pointed
doorway formed of cut lime stone
leads into this enclosure.

There is a small window in the mid-
dle of the west gable now wrapped
up in strong and luxuriant Ivy.
(See sketch by Mr. Du Noyer)

A short distance to the N. E.
of this church on the same T. L.
are the ruins of a castle the erection
of which tradition ascribes to the
O'Kennedys. Its ground plan is like the
annexed figure



14/E/19/7(H)

44/676)
The remains of a large stone fort called Caithair Bgine
are visible on the plainland of Kigh to the North of
the old church.

The northern part of this building is now about 36 feet in height, but the southern or larger part is destroyed down to the first floor which rested on a stone arch. The second floor of the smaller tower was arched but its other floors were of wood. The following notice of this castle has been inserted in the field name book of the parish of Nigh. p. 23.

"Kigh old Castle, in ruins built about 713 years ago by the Kennedy family."

This castle is however not more than 3 centuries old, and we would venture to affirm that there was no Stone Castle in Ormond 713 years ago, not even the Round of Nenagh, and we would venture to prove that the Kennedy family were not in Ormond at so early a period.

At Nenagh }
in Ormond }

John O'Donovan
th
October 14th 1840,

END

14 F 19/8

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Killodiernan and Kilbarron, Co.

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

14-19 October 1840

10 p.

23 cm

Pagination in original binding was 45-54.

Included are transcriptoins from the tombstones from within the old churches of Kilbarron and Killodiernan.

The parish of Killodiernan.

Situation. This parish is situated in the west of the Barony of Lower Ormond and is bounded on the North by the parish of Kilbarron, on the east by that of Clogh-prior, on the South by the parish of Knight and on the west by the parish of Drumineer and Lough Derg.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish cill o' d' tighearnán, which signifies the church of the O'Tiernans. See Pedigrees of the Men of Muscry thire.

The old church called Killodiernan is evidently one of considerable antiquity but remodelled in the 14th or 15th century. It is not divided into nave and choir like the generality of old churches of its age but forms one oblong house measuring on the inside feet in length and in breadth. The side walls and gables are in very good preservation and built of

thick.
14/F/19/8(I)

22 by 60.

(678)
46 thick flags of grit laid in regular courses and cemented with lime and sand mortar.

The east window is round headed on the inside and quadrangular on the outside and constructed of chiselled and ornamented grit; it measures on the inside ^{ft in} 5.9 in height and in width ^{ft in} 3.0 at top and ^{ft in} 3.2 at the bottom; and on the outside ^{ft in} 4.0 in height, and 5 3/4 inches in width. It is only three feet from the present level of the ground on the outside but the ground is considerably raised. At the distance of ^{ft in} 3.3 from the east gable there is on the south wall, measuring on the inside ^{ft in} 2.7 1/4 in width but its height cannot be ascertained as its top is destroyed. It is formed of hammered blocks of red grit on the inside and of cut ^{punched} lime stone on the outside. This window is not original.

There is another window on the N. wall at the distance of ^{ft in} 8.9 from the East gable; it is quadrangular on both sides and measures on the inside ^{ft in} 3.0 in height and ^{ft in} 2.9 in width, and on the outside ^{ft in} 2.0 in height, and 4 3/4 inches in width. This window is not original.

A lime stone tablet inserted in the North wall exhibits the following inscription, which

I copy not because it is ancient but because ⁽⁶⁷⁹⁾ 47
it belongs to a branch of a family formerly
respectable in this part of the County.

" Beneath this monumental piece
" ^{is} are interred the body of Patrick
" Egan who lived beloved and
" died lamented.

" He departed Aug. 5th 1821 aged
" 69 years.

" May he rest in peace, Amen."

" Erected by his son Michael Egan."

There is a doorway on the South wall
at the distance of ^{ft in} 13"7 from the west
gable; it forms a low arch on the
inside, where it measures ^{ft in} 7"5 in height and
^{ft in} 5"4 in width; on the outside it is pointed
and formed of punched lime stone and
measures ^{ft in} 6"9 in height and ^{ft in} 3"8 in width.
The side walls are 3 feet thick and about
^{ft in} 9"0 in height.

There is a quadrangular doorway on the
N. wall adjoining the west gable; it is formed
of blocks of cut lime stone and measuring on the
outside ^{ft in} 5"9 in height and ^{ft in} 3"8 in width. Neither
of these doors is original; but the original

(680)
48

doorway is on the west gable now built up with rough masonry, and has been so since the others were broken on the side walls. It is semicircular at the top on both sides and constructed of chiselled and ornamented sand stone. It measures on the outside ^{ft 4 in} 7" 6 in height and ^{ft 2 in} 2" 7 in width above and below.

There is a more ~~modern~~ little chapel attached to this church at the east side, built in the year 1667 as appears from an inscription on a monument within it, of which Mr Du Noyer is requested to make a fac simile.

There is no other remain of the older time in this parish but the old Castle of Urra which is not worth description.

Nenagh
in Oimond

John O'Donovan

October 14th 1840.

The parish of Kilbarrow.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the west of the Barony of Lower Ormond and is bounded on the West and N.W. by Loch Deagobhair, on the north by the parish of Terryglass, on the east by those of Finroe and Cloghprior and on the south by Cloghprior and Killoodiernan.

Name.

This parish is called in Irish Cill Bapáin which signifies the church of St. Barron. See Kilbarrow parish in the County of Donegal near Ballyshannon.

The old church of this parish is situated on low ground about 20 perches from the east bank of the Shannon. It had nave and choir and a square tower at the west end, but this tower is now destroyed except a fragment of the height of the side walls.

The Nave measures on the inside $34\frac{6}{12}$ ft in length and $24\frac{4}{12}$ ft in breadth, and the choir $29\frac{4}{12}$ ft in length and $21\frac{8}{12}$ ft in breadth. The east window is disfigured on the inside but in tolerable preservation on the outside where it is ^{pointed and} constructed of cut lime stone and measures $5\frac{1}{12}$ ft in height and 7 inches in width. At the distance of $5\frac{7}{12}$ ft from the east gable the south wall contained a small window which is now totally disfigured on the inside and nearly so on the outside, its east side and the stone in which its pointed top was formed only remaining; it was constructed of cut lime stone and it can be ascertained from what

14/F/19/8(5) remains

Remains that it was $3\text{ ft } 10\text{ in}$ in height and 10 inches in width. The choir arch was pointed and constructed of cut lime stone, but its southern half is now totally disfigured; it was 11 ft in height but its width cannot now be easily determined.

At the distance of five feet from the middle gable the south wall of the nave contains a rectangular window measuring on the inside 5 ft in height and $2\text{ ft } 5\text{ in}$ in width, but it is entirely disfigured on the outside. It is constructed of hammered lime stone on the inside.

At the distance of $7\text{ ft } 8\text{ in}$ from this there is on the same wall another window of similar form and dimensions on the inside, but its form cannot be seen on the outside as it is filled and entirely covered with the roots and leaves of strong luxuriant ivy. It is constructed of brown sand stone chiselled, but the stones are displaced by the roots of the ivy.

The north wall has another window placed at the distance of 5 feet from the middle gable; it is rectangular on the inside where it measures $5\text{ ft } 2\text{ in}$ in height and $2\text{ ft } 4\text{ in}$ in width, and roundtopped on the outside where it is $3\text{ ft } 5\frac{1}{2}\text{ in}$ in height and $6\frac{1}{2}\text{ in}$ in width.

The tower at the west end is $9\text{ ft } 4\text{ in}$ by $24\text{ ft } 0\text{ in}$. Its first floor rested on a stone arch which is now nearly destroyed, but no idea can be formed of its original height from what remains. This tower communicates with the nave of the church by a pointed doorway measuring $5\text{ ft } 7\text{ in}$ in height and $3\text{ ft } 5\text{ in}$ in width.

The doorway must have been on the north wall near the west end where there is now a breach.

The sidewalls of this church are 3 feet thick and about 12 feet high and built of limestones of a

a good size (not quarried) cemented with lime and sand mortar. (683) 51

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

There is a tomb stone within the church exhibiting the following inscription in raised letters.

" Donatus Hendy sacerdos 27 Annos

" natus 11: Obis 1706: obiit.

" Memento mori.

Another tomb stone near the former has the inscription:

" Gulielmus Cleborne de Ballycullatan

" Armiger obiit viceffimo secundo die

" mensis Octobris anno Dom 1684.

In the townland of Lisquilbeen in this parish, on a rocky hill in the middle of a bog stands a square castle of great strength measuring on the outside ^{ft in} 38"3 from east to west and 31 ft from north to south and its walls grouted 7 ft in thickness and now about 50 ft in height, but they were originally much higher. The third floor over the ground one rested on a stone arch still remaining, all the others were of wood and have long since disappeared.

There is a pointed doorway on the east side

14/F/19/8(7) and

and a stair case leads to the top through the thickness of the south wall.

The part of this building remaining is lighted by 20 windows, which are some pointed, some rectangular and some roundtopped, and all constructed of cut lime stone.

This castle was built by O'Kennedy to whom it proved a great fortress in its day.

On the same townland and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the North of the castle just described there is another called Caisleán Thaidhg bhoicht i.e. poor Teige's castle. It is situated on the summit of a conspicuous rocky hill and is seen from a considerable distance on every side. The greater part of its south west side is destroyed down to the ground as is also about one half of the south-east side but the other sides remain to the height of about 25 feet. It was 33 feet from North to South-east and 28 ft in the opposite direction, and the walls are 7 ft in thickness, and built of hammered lime stones grouted. All the windows are destroyed except one round-topped one constructed of cut lime stone. The first floor over the ground one rested on a stone arch which is now nearly destroyed.

It is said that this castle belonged to Teige O'Kennedy, who was surnamed Bocht or the poor because he squandered all his property.

On the S.E. side of Islandmore in Lough Deirdheire about one mile from the land are shewn the foundations of a church which was 41 feet in length and 25 ft in breadth, and the walls were 3 ft thick and built of lime and grit hammered stones cemented with lime and sand, mortar.

The natives assert that there were seven churches on this island, but no trace of any other building is now visible.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the S.W. of the site of the church abovementioned and 30 yards from the edge of the water there is a remarkable standing stone measuring ^{ft in} 8.10 in height ^{ft in} 3.10 in width and ^{ft in} 1.10 in thickness. It is a rough lime stone said to have been set up by the friars of Islandmore to commemorate their departure thence for Irish-bealtra.

In the townland of Ballycollatan close to Mr Parker's house there stands a square Castle near surrounded by out offices. It measures ^{ft in} 21.3 from E. to W. and ^{ft in} 17.0 from N. to S. and its walls are ^{ft in} 4.7 in thickness and now about 35 ft in height; they are built of hammered lime stones grouted. The windows are all concealed by the out-houses built up against it except one on the South side which

(686)
34

is quadrangular and constructed of cut lime stone. The quoins stones are also chiselled and a little rounded at the corners.

In the townland of Annagh in the South of this parish stands the ruin of a square Castle four stories high and measuring ^{ft in} 42.10 on the outside from East to West and 32 ft from North to South. The third floor rested on a stone arch part of which still remains, the others were of wood. The stair case led to the top at the S.E. corner and still remains. The east and north sides of this building are destroyed excepting small fragments at the corners. The walls are ^{ft in} 7.6 in thickness at the base and very well built of hammered lime stones. The corners ~~stones~~ and all the windows are of cut lime stone. This was a strong and beautiful tower.

Annagh }
in Ormond }

Antiquities examined by
me and Mr. A. Curry

John O'Donovan

October 19th 1840.

END

14 F 19/9

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Cloghprior, Terryglass and Finnoe, Co.

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

19 October 1840

54 p.

23 cm

Pagination in original binding was 55-101.

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

The parish of Claghprior

(687)

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Lower Ormond and is bounded on the North by the parishes of Kilbarron and Finnoe, on the E. by Kilruane and Ardcroney, on the South by Kingle and on the West by Killoodiernan.

Name. The name of this parish signifies Prior's Stone or Castle, but no part of the Clogh or stone building from which this name was derived is now to be seen.

The old church of Claghprior is a small building about three centuries old. It measures on the inside ^{ft in} 42.10 in length and ^{ft in} 20.9 in breadth and its side walls are ^{ft in} 2.7 in thickness and about 10 ft in height. The east gable contains a pointed window divided into two parts ^{on the outside} by a stone mullion. This outer part of it is ^{ft in} 3.5 in height and ^{ft in} 1.6 in width and placed at the height of ^{ft in} 5.3 from the present level of the ground. The doorway was on the South wall at the distance of 11 ft from the west gable but it is now reduced to a formless breach in the wall.

At

14/E/19/90

(688)
56

At the distance of 9 feet from the S.E. corner on the outside there is a small window constructed of cut lime stone and measuring on the outside ^{ft. in} 2.4 in height and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. This little church is covered with strong dense ivy, which conceals any other features it may contain; its two gables are in good preservation.

In the townland of Carney Castle in this parish are the ruins of a square tower close to Mr French's house. The west side and parts of the north and south walls ~~only~~ remain ~~at present~~ to the height of about 40 ft. but the east side is totally destroyed. The west side is 32 ft in length, but ^{the} ~~its~~ extent ^{of the building} in the other direction could not be determined with any certainty. The west side has two windows of considerable size constructed of cut lime stone and each divided into two parts by a stone mullion. one of them is pointed and the other round at the top.

John O'Donovan

Nenagh October 19th 1840.

The parish of Finnoe.

(689) 57

Situation. This parish is in the Barony of Lower Ormond and is bounded on the west by the parish of Kilbarron which lies between it and Lough Deirgtheire, on the North by the parish of Terryglass on the east by the parish of Burris O'Keane and on the South by those of Ardcroney and Clogh-prior.

Name. No ancient Irish authority has been as yet discovered for the original orthography of this name, but judging from the present pronunciation I should suppose that it is some modification of the word Fionnach, woody; it is pronounced Fionnagh.

The site of the original church of this parish is now occupied by a modern protestant church and no part of the old building is visible.

I find no remains of antiquity in this parish but the old castle of Ballyfinboy which was a large strong square tower measuring on the outside ^{ft in} 38..6 from E. to W. and ^{ft in} 31..4 from N. to S. and having walls ^{ft in} 6..4 in thickness and built of hammered stones ^{not} grouted as usual with castles of its age but cemented with lime and sand mortar.

The
14/1/19/9(3)

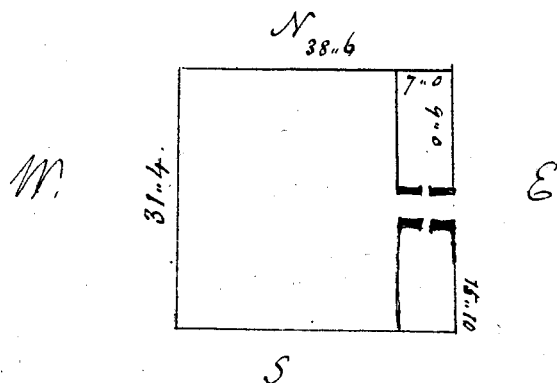
(699)
58

which is in good preservation
The doorway is on the east side; it is constructed
of cut lime stone in the pointed style and mea-
sures ^{ft in} 6:8 in height and ^{ft in} 3:9 in width.

When you enter this doorway you observe three ^{pointed} other doorways, one to the left communicating with
a spiral stair-case leading to the top in the
S. E. corner, another to the right leading into a
square tower at the N. E. corner, and the third
directly opposite you communicating with the
lowest chamber of the castle.

The two first floors over the ground one were
of wood, and have disappeared but the third
floor rested on a stone arch which still re-
mains. The remainder of its height is gone.

It was probably five stories high originally.
All its windows are narrow; ~~and~~ some are
pointed and some rectangular and constructed
of chiselled lime stone.



(691)⁵⁹

on a quain stone in the southeast corner about eleven feet from the ground is to be seen sculptured in a rude style a representation of a woman in naked majesty. See account of the figure of Sheela Ny Gigg on the old church of Kiltinan near Lethard. This castle was built by O'Kennedy about the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

John O'Donovan

Veniagh October 19th 1840.

The parish of Terryglasp.

Situation. This parish is situated on the west and North by Loch Deirdheire, on the east by the parish of Lorha and Aglishcloghane and on the South by the parishes of Burris O'Keane, Finroe and Kilbarron.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish according to the best and most ancient authorities, *Tip Óa Glasp* which Dr. Lanigan understands to mean "the land of greennefs". To me it sounds the land of the two greens, but I have not seen any historical account of the origin of the name. There are many names of places in Ireland in which the numeral adjective *Óa* enters, as Gleann da loch, the valley of the two lakes; Sliabh Dha chon, the mountain of the two Dogs, Ath Óa laarg, the ford of the two forks.

Not one stone of the original church of Tir daglas is now to be seen, its site being occupied by a fragment of a church of the 14th or 15th century. Of this church only the Nave remains in bad preservation; it is 42 feet in length and 27.8ⁱⁿ in breadth, and

(493) 61

its walls are $3\frac{1}{4}$ ^{ft in} thick and built of hammered stones cemented with lime and sand mortar.

The choir arch is pointed and constructed in a very rude style of hammered ^{lime} stones and measures $9\frac{1}{10}$ ^{ft in} in width and $13\frac{1}{10}$ ^{ft in} in height. The south wall is destroyed down to the very foundations. The west gable is surmounted by a small Belfry which serves for the modern church.

Close to this to the N. E. is a very extensive Bawn said to occupy the site of the great College of Tirdaglas. This Bawn or Garrison is said to have been erected in the reign of Elizabeth to secure the pass of the Shannon against the incursions of the Connaught rebels.

In the North end of the townland of Terryglass on the declivity of a rising ground on the margin of Lough Deirgoheic are the ruins of a very ancient castle called Old Court. It was of a square form but flanked by four very strong round towers. The walls are $9\frac{1}{6}$ ^{ft in} in thickness at the base but now not more than 15 feet in height. A line drawn from E. to west across it measures 54 feet. (See Du Noyer's sketch.)

I can find no historical reference to this castle, which surprises me much.

14/E/19/9(7)

(Druim ardnach)

62
(694) In the townland of Druminagh, ^{square} otherwise
Castle Biggs are the ruins of a ^{square} castle
which was taken by O'Neill's forces in the
year 1598 and delivered up to the great re-
bel Redmond Burke, that ^{it} might serve
him as a strong hold out of which to
wage war with Clanrichard.

I here inserted what the Four Mas-
ters and the & later writers have collected of
the history of Tirdaglas, and first the no-
tice of the Castle of Druim ardnach
Druminagh.

J O'Donovan

October 19th 1840.

[Ann. 4. Masters]

Drum. Aidhneach.

A.D.

[Comp^{2d} O/B]

1598. In the beginning of ~~the~~ Autumn
 of this year, O'Neill sent letters to
 Leinster ordering Edmond Burke,
 Henry O'More, and Captain Tyrrell to
 place proper leaders over those who
 were league with them, and ^{to} proceed
 themselves to make new conquests,
 and to cause the opposing inhabitants
 of territories by solicitation or terror
 to join them. * * * The Nobles ^{aforesaid} upon
 reading these letters went with all
 their forces and military preparations
 into

14/F/17/9(9)

Drum-Aidhneach.

into Osry, where all the inhabitants spontaneously joined them with the exception of Fitzpatrick + + +
From thence they marched to the north of Glieve Bloom, to solicit the Irish of east Munster & Westmeath to join them * * * After coming upon terms of peace with these they turned their forces towards the two Armonds, but thus they sought neither peace nor friendship, but immediately proceeded to ravage it, on account of their enmity towards the Earl of Armonds. They took five of the Castles of Armonds, one of which, Drum-Aidhneach, situated in

on the banks of the Shannon, Redmond
Burke kept to himself, as a fortress,
out of which to wage war with Clauichard.

See Cillnannagh at this year.
P. 107. for the whole of this article.

~~256~~ (698)

Blank page

Pindaglas

(699) ~~761~~

RIA

4/E/19/9(13)

66 ~~768~~
(742)

Tirdaglas

[Ann. 4. Masters]
from printed copy
comp'd with MS. Annals F. 6. 2
A. 13.

- A.D. 584. S. Natcaoine abb Tíre daglar bñatam caomgim decc.
624. S. Colman Stellan o Tíroaglar decc. xxvi. 447.
650. Aiccen abb Tíre daglar decc.
747. Maoltuile abb Tíre daglar, decc.
797. Clemens tíre daglar, 44078 apocrypham abb benchum
decc.
801. Tíroaglar do lorc.
809. Blachmac mc Aolzara abb Tíre daglar * * * * decc
840. Maoldiochmasb Anzcoine 7 eccn Tíre daglar decc.
842. Ceternach mc Fogartais pñom Tíre daglar, 7 wán
ghnnehuirean decc.
" Oigain Duinnmarcc la galt du m no gabh abo mc
Dusbaochuoch abb Tíre daglar 7 Cluan h Eion 7 juice-
pat leo 6 1 44umam, 7 no fodam martra ar dia, 7 no
marbh Cethein mc Conormarcc pñom Cilleara do
pochaisib oile 1 maste nñ opcc tna.
" Sloiges la Turigier tizeina galt for loch Rí, co no
amccpet Connachta 7 44ide, 7 no loirpet Cluam mc
noir cona Dentaisib, 7 Cluamfeara bñenar, Tíroaglar,
lochia, 7 Cealla iomr archena.
851. Cairthach abb Tíre daglar, 44ill mc Robairt abb lurrea, pland mc
Rechtabraz abb lechmanam, andro Egn Tíre daglar,
44ighenan 1 mc Donnagale 14 Caisil, decc.

AD. 584st Natcasimhe, abbot of Tir da glas, the brother
of Kevin, died.

624. St. Colman Stellan of Tir da glas, died on 26th of march.

650 Aiteen, abbot of Tir da glas, died.

747. Maoltuile, abbot of Tir da glas, died.

797. Clemens of Tir da glas and Mac aige of
Abercrosnan, abbot of Bangor, died.

801. Tir da glas was burned

809. Blathmac, son of Kelgus, abbot of Tir daglas, died.

840. Maoldiuthraibh, anchorite and sage of Tir daglas, died.

843. Bethernach son of Fogartach, prior of Tir da glas
and Aidan of Glen Uisean, (Killeshim) died.

— Dunmask (Dunamase) was plundered by the
Danes, on which occasion took the son of Dubh-
lachrich, abbot of Tir daglas and Clonenagh,
was taken prisoner and carried into Munster,
where he was martyred. Bethernach son of
Cu Dinaig, prior of Kildare and many others
were also put to death on the same occasion.

— Turgesius, Lord of the Danes brought an army
on Lough Ribb and plundered Connaught
and Meath, and burned Clannacuisse with its
penitentiaries, and also Clonfert-Brendan, Tir-
da glas, Larha and many other churches.

851. Garthach, abbot of Tir daglas, still the son of
Robartach, abbot of Lusk, Filann, the son of Rech-
abha, abbot of Leth etnachain (Lemonaghan),
Aindlid sage of Tir da glas, and Silgenan, the son
of Dongal, King of Cashel, died.

14/F/19/9(15)

Tiedaglas

- A.2. 856. Toppaioe banban abb Tiedaglas, auctaile abb
 mteacha iubann, Cealt mē Guayne tiseina na Ccempet decc.
 875. Cealt Egn Tiedaglas. [decc]
 879. Flann mē Duibacnooh Egn Tiedaglas, decc.
 881. Corbmac mē Cetheann ppiopp Tiedaglas 7 Cluanapeita
 biennann, 7 an dāra tiseina boi an tannn poplooh Rrach.
 [decc]
 890. Aholpedit mē Cuam Epp 7 abb Tiedaglas, 7 comariba
 biennann, * * * * decc.
 890. Aholcarrann abb Tiedaglas 7 Cluana heōneach, *** decc.
 905. Aholmorōa appem dech Tiedaglas decc
 927. Perigl abb Tiedaglas decc. 1 Rom in a oshche.
 963. Dunchi m cealt esp 7 abb Tiedaglas, Colman
 ab dppit drapmōa, decc.
 971. Ffāhta na flachruy abb Tiedaglas, Concobair mē
 Tājōs an tūm p Connacht decc.
 1007. Celechann mē Duinocuan mē Cinnestā abb
 Tiedaglas decc. these two
words are
not in the Col.
Ms.
 1014. Donnāl mē na Chantene appchinnēach tie-
 daglas. Appchinnēach mappmōh 7 mēll na mēll la dōibh na dōinallann tēgma tēgma.
 1099. Annud ualonzarann comariba colann mē Cnem-
 tann abb Tiedaglas decc.
 1112. Tiedaglas 7 fabhann do lorcō.
 1164 Tuam Eppne 7 Tiedaglas do lorcō.

Tirdaglas Translation

(743) ~~763~~
69

856. Liopraide Banban, abbot of Tirdaglas, Maeltuile abbot of Imleach Dubhair, and Callach, the son of Guaire Lord of Hy-Knishellagh, died.
875. Beallach, Sage of Tirdaglas, died.
879. Silann, son of Dubhadachrich, Sage of Tirdaglas, died.
881. Corbmac, the son of Cethern, prior of Tirdaglas and Clonfert. Brendan, and the second Lord, who ruled over Lough Neagh at this time, died.
890. Maelpeter, son of Cuau. Bishop, and abbot of Tirdaglas and successor of ⁵⁵Brendan, died.
898. Maol Kieran, abbot of Tirdaglas and Clonenagh, died.
905. Maolmordha, Erenach of Tirdaglas, died.
927. Fergil, abbot of Tirdaglas, died at Rome while on a pilgrimage.
963. Dunchadh, the son of Callach, Bishop and abbot of Tirdaglas, and Colman, abbot of Disert, Dermot, died.
971. Finachta O'Flaithri, abbot of Tirdaglas, and Conor, the son of Feige of the tower King of Connaught died.
1007. Beiliochair, the son of Donnchuan, who was son of Kennedy, abbot of Tirdaglas, died.
1014. Donngal, the son of ua Cantene. Erenach of Tirdaglas (died).
1099. Amudh O' Lonnargan, successor of Columb, the son of Crunthann, abbot of Tirdaglas, died.
1112. Tirdaglas and Foss were burned.
1164. Tuaim Greine and Tirdaglas, were burned.

14/E/19/9(7)

~~766~~(704)

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Tirdaglass.

A.A. G.L. p. 12. col. 1.
2. C. 14. Vit: S. Pintani
Abbat's (ex MS. Salmant.)

Buffoons and histrionic
characters came one time
to Saint Pintan to ask
fishes for eating them (for
he dwelt near a great
river in the ^{villā} town of
Tyrda-glass.) (24) He
replied to them, as it
was true, that he had
not what they asked
for. Then a buffoon says:

the water is near you,
and if you be a holy
man, as you are said
[to be], we shall easily
have what we ask of
you. Then Hinton said; in-
-deed, it is not more
difficult to God to give
a fish than the water
itself: and calling his
disciples to himself,
he sent them to a well
which was nearer than
the river to them, and
they brought from it
a ^{large} great fish together
with the water in their

vase. But when the
fish was going to
be exorated, it could
not be cut asunder
by any ⁺knife: then ^{+ ferro}
the buffoons said. Al. ^{may}
-though our fish is hard, ^{be ven.}
it will not, however, be ^{dered}
left behind by us ^{here}
and departing they ^{- a sharp}
carried their fish away. ^{iron in-}
Then an eagle flying ^{-strument,}
snatched it from them, ^{implement}
and brought it back ^{or tool.}
to a tree, which was
standing over the said well,

14/E/19/921)

and thus the fish fell
into its own well, out
of which it was
taken.

Note p. 14. col: 2.

24
Supra.

+ 25. In villa Tyr daghlas.
Cap. 12. [Tyr daghlas]
is a Church in the
county of Tipperary,
and Diocese of Killaloe
in Munster. This Author
does not mention the day
of his (S. Fintan's) death.
but according to *Angus's*
Act. and others, [who]

(711) ~~712~~
74
unanimously, [agreed on the
event,] it took place on the
3^d day of January.

A. A. I. I. p. 105. col: 2.
C. 4. vit: B. Dunchad: Athl:
Glauensis.

(Ex MS. Bod. D. Manarthii;
& alib.)

th The former part of the
4th C. just referred to, speaks
of several men, whose
zeal for leading a pious
and holy life, and promoting,
as far as they were able,
the establishment of the
Christian religion, induced
them to emigrate into foreign
countries. Their names and

14/E/19/9(23)

the countries into which
they passed, - are given.
The words of the latter
part of the Chapter
where Tyr-daglass
is mentioned, run thus;
- "And moreover having
" gone beyond France ^{+ Galliam}
" and Germany, and at
" length ^{beyond} the very Alps,
" B. Helius (17) Duballius,
" Shiot of Benchor; and
" ⁽¹⁸⁾ B. Virgilius, Shiot of
" Tyr-daglass, he took
" themselves on a holy
" pilgrimage ^{*} to the very
" Mother of piety, and

* This part of the sentence might be
rendered thus " to the very mother and singular
fortress of piety, Rome." ^{the context does not however} seem to admit of such a translation.

(713.) ~~973~~
76

"and singular fortresses,
"Rome; and closed with
"a holy end, a holy life
"and pilgrimage, the
"former in the year of
"our Salvation 926; the
"latter in 927."

Notes. p. 107. col: 2.

+ marked
17 in
c. 4.

¹⁸ The passage from
the Four Masters, relating
the death of Helius Daballus,
is quoted at this note,
where he is said to have
died on a pilgrimage at
Rome in the year of Christ
927, and of his own age
59^{nth}.

Pho.
927 here
926 in
c. 4.

14/F/19/925

~~776~~ (714)
77
+ marked
78 at
c. 4.

19 Et B. Virgilinus. c. 4.
Of whom in the same
Annals. "Virgilinus,
"Shot of Tyrdaglaus, ^{+ those of the}
"died on his pilgrimage
"at Rome in A.D. 927."

A. A. I. I. p. 129. col.
2. Note 3 to c. 7 of a
Second Life of S. Blaith-
maic Martyr.
(Author Halfrido
Strahone.)

The latter part of the
note runs thus; —

" But there were divers
 " Saints of this name, —
 " in Ireland, [who were] Abbots
 " and whose deaths are
 " noted by the Four Masters
 " in their Annals in this
 " manner. A.D. 794
 " Blathmac, the son of
 " Guaire, Abbot of Cluain-
 " bhoadain, died."

A.D. 806 " Blathmac O. Mardh-
 " enair, ⁺Abbot of Durrow, ⁺Abbi-
 " died." Dermaga.

A.D. 809 " Blatmac, ^{alumnus}disciple
 " of Colganus, Abbot of
 " Inis-hofinne, died."

~~713~~ (716)
79

(48)
(809)

"In the same year, Blath-
"mac, the son of Helgules,
"Abbot of Tyrdaglass,
"died." &c

A. A. P. p. 149. col: 1.
Note 10 to c. 9. of the Life
of S. Molagga, or Molac
Confessor.

convenierunt aliquando
S. Mocholmocus & S.
Molacus. c. 9. Mocholmoc
and bolmanus are the
same, as I note else-
where more copiously.
I do not think that
this S. Colman was
S. Colman of Liathain,
Bishop of Lismore
-and distinguished
^{eximium}
^{doctorem.} Doctor, who died about
the year 725, since

14/E/19/9(29)

722 (720)
8/5

the King of Munster,
Cathald, to whom, this
Colman is said to have
come, died about the
Year 620: but [I think,
he was] S. Colman,
another Bishop, who
lived before him, [8] of + S. Colman
whom, Aengus, Marian ^{Liathmain}
Gorman, and others [speak]
at 22nd January: or S.
Colman Stellan, Abbot
of Tyrdaglass in Mun-
-ster, who died in the year
624, 26th May, because
time and place are in favor
of him; or at least S. Colman,

(721) 785
82

son of Penin, who flourish-
-ed in a neighbouring
territory, of Munster,
called Muscragia Mitine,
and died about the year
600.

A. S. P. p. 793. col: I.
under Note 13 beginning ^{on} p. 789
col: I, to c. 10. of the Life
of Gilda Badonici, XXIX. Jan.

At this note, quotations
are made from the Annals
of the Four Masters, and
the Chronological Index
of Jacobus Wsher "de Primordiis
"eccles. Britann:" showing

the flourishing state of
the Church in Ireland from
the birth of Gilda until
his death.

One of the quotations
runs thus; — "An. 584. S.
"Nacoeinus, Abbot of Tir-
"daglas, brother of S. Boem-
"gen, died on the 1st of
"May." (Four Masters.)

A. S. P. p. 247 - col. 2.
Note 2 to Cap. I. of the Life
of S. Colman, commonly Mac-
-Duach (Ex diversis.) III. Feb.

Permulti extiterunt hujus
nomine sanctitatis laude conspicui
cap. I.

Among the numerous
Saints who were called
by the name of Colman,
is reckoned in the ^{above} note 2,
"S. Colman Hellen, ^{who was} Abbot
"of Tirdaglas" ^[died] "A.D. 625."
(Four Masters)

A. A. S. S. p. 356. col: 2.
Cap. V. Appendix ad Vit:
S. Fintan, Abbatis de
Cluain-ednech.
(heading of the Chapter)
Incormmends, and ^{for commendations} testimonies
of divers Authors, regarding
S. Fintan

"In vita sui magistri S.
"Columbae de Tirdaglas
"c. 8. habetur" - 14/18/19/9(33)
In the Life of his master S. Columba
of Tirdaglas. c. 8. is found ^(that is) the following passage

~~766~~
85. (724)

"But the fame of the
"life and doctrine of the
"man of God, being heard,
"three disciples came
"to him, namely Thintan
"Macua Ithach & Bay-
"man Enaigh - Treim, &
"Mochoimo Tyredaglas."

A. A. P. p. 360. col: 1.
Cap. I. Appendix ad Vit:
S. Cormaci Episcopi
Athrimentis,

Et postea Archiepiscopi
Ardhmachani. (Es. Variis.)
(heading of Chapter I)

Of divers Saints Cormacs.

Among the Saints of
this name, we find mention
made of Cormac, Prior
of the Monastery of
Tir-daglas.

A. D. "
880. Cormac, son of Peter-
"nac, Prior of the
"monastery of Tir-daglas,
"and of Cluanfert of
"St. Brendan, died."

(from Four Masters)

A. A. P. I. p. 584 (Corrected to 580.)
col: I. Cap. I. vit: S. Dagani, abbat
et Episcopi. (Ex Variis)

* * * * * The (Boeltigerna) <sup>+ Boelti-
-germa</sup>
"had three brothers german" <sup>was the
mother of
S. Dagani</sup>

~~726~~ (726)
87

"I. Coengin, Abbot of Glenn-
-dalach (4), I. Mochoemius, or
"Katchemius, Abbot of Tir daglas,
"15) & I. Coeman, Abbot of Ardne,
"with a sister, I. Coemaca (7)
"famous for virtues and miracles,
"and enrolled in the register
"of Saints": &c.

Notes p. 586 (corrected
582^{to})

col. I.

4. 5. Abahit tres fratres, I.
6. 7. Coenginum Abb. Glendalach-
-ensem; I. Mochoemium Abb.
-de Tir da-glas, & I. Coemanum
Abb. Ardmenensem, cum Coemaca

Sorore. Concerning these, Angus
thus writes in the ^{*}place last cited,
c. 9. "Coemella", he says, "daughter
"of Keinfinnan, who was
"the son of Keefeus, who

* lib. 4.
opus.

"was the son of Lugna; was
"the mother of I. G. Coemgin,
"Coeman Lantlebhain,
"of Birdne, & Natchoemius,
"who is also called Mochoeminius
"of Tir-da-glas, - and I.
"Coemaca." The Festival
of I. Coemgin, is celebrated
on the 3rd June, - and of Mo-
choemius, or Natchoemius,
[is celebrated] on the 1st
of May; [that] of I. Coeman,
on the 12th of June; [that]
of I. Coemaca, on the
22nd of July; - according
to Sengus, Marian Gorman,
the Martyrology of Jamlaet,
and others to be cited at

the same days, at which
 we will more copiously
 treat of every one [of these
 Saints]. Coeltigerna was
 their sister, according to
 what shall be said in the
 * number following; and
 Coemlog [was their] father
 according to what shall
 be said in the Notes and
 Appendix to the Life of
 S. Coemgin at 3^d June.

*.
 There is
 nothing
 said in this
 number
 respecting
Tirdaglas.

Ir: Th: p. 634. col: 2.
 C. IX. Appendicis Quintae
 ad Met: S. Brigid:

(c. 88. p. 634. col. 2.)

(729) ~~777~~
90

" Tirdaglasia was burned
" in the year 801. It was
" laid waste in the year
" 834.

(from House Masters)

14/F/19/9(39)

~~792~~ (730)

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Pidaglas

County
of
Down

In the barony of Lower Ormonde on the banks of Lough Deig St Columba the son of Crimthann, a disciple of St Finian was the first abbot of Cluain-ednach. and afterwards founded and became the 1st abbot of Pidaglas, he died of a pestilence A.D. 548. or rather 552 (K), and his festival is kept on 13th of December (1) and on the 26th of May the festival of Aidbuis of this abbey is observed (m).

584. Died the abbot St Naothornus, or Mochoernarus he was brother to St Coemgenus and his festival is observed on 1st of May (n)

625 Died the abbot Colman Stellan (o).

652. Died the abbot Aihycan. (p).

801. Clemens was abbot (q). and in same

(K) Lisher. index A.D. 55. p. 356. War writers p. 305.

(1) War writers p. 305. (m) Ward p. 158. (n) A.D. 55 p. 193. 586

(o) id. p. 247. (p) M. Gough. (q) Ann. Ulster.

14/6/1919 (41)

year the town and abbey were destroyed by an accidental fire (r).

809. Died the abbot Blathmac the son of Aelgusius (s).

838 Died St Moyle Dichru anachorite of Irdaglas he was usually styled the sage and uttered many remarkable prophecies (t).

842 In this year the Danes destroyed the fortress of Durumase in the Queens County, where they slew Hugh M Duffe Dachuck abbot of this house and also of Clonenagh & same year they destroyed this town by fire together with the abbey and churches (u). M^r Duffe's festival is held on the 8th of July (v).

880 Died Cormac the son of Kiermas prior of Irdaglas and also of Clonfert Brendan (x).

890 Died the abbot and bishop Mael-

(r) In Sh. p. 634. (s) act SS. p. 129. (t) M^r Geogh. & Spreader
(u) id (v) Calendar (x) act SS. p. 360.

(Coughts Camm dain)

(731)

91

County

of
Deppera

Terriglass

At Terriglass was an abbey founded
before 552⁽¹⁾

At Doone a priory of canons regular⁽¹⁾

RIA

Wilson 676 } Rib. 677

14/F/19/9(43)

~~842~~ (732)

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Maelpeadar Mac Cuair (y).

898 Died Maelciarán, abbot of Irdaglass and Clonenagh. (z).

927. In this year the abbot Ruigill died during his pilgrimage at Rome. (a)

971. Died the abbot Sinachta O Blathru (b)

1014 Died Donnghal O Cantene overseer of this monastery. (c).

1081 Died the abbot Coileachair O Kinedy (cc)

1099. Died the abbot Anna O Longargan (d)

1112. This abbey was destroyed by fire (e)

1140. Irdaglass was burnt by the people of O'Many (f) who with their accustomed barbarity, destroyed the Shrine of the Saint (g).

1162. The abbey was again consumed (h).

1164. As it was also this year (hh).

(y) ann 4 masters. (z) id. (a) list. 55. p. 107. (b) 4 masters.
(c) id. (cc) id. (d) id. (e) id. (f) The small territory in the
county of Galway which the town of Clonfert is situated
(g) ann 4 masters. (h) 4 masters (hh) id.

~~808~~
(738)

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Sindaglas. [Comp'd
D.H.]

§XIII. * * * * *

St. Columba, son of Crimthann, who had been a disciple of Finnian of Clonard, (229) and was the person who administered to him the last rites of the Church. (230) ^{He} was of a noble and seemingly princely family of Leinster. (231) Of the time he was born or of the transactions of his earlier years I am not able to give an account. This much we know that, having completed his studies, he undertook the direction of three disciples, Coemhan, Lintan & Mocuomin, who followed him whithersoever he went. (232)

It is related that, after having spent some time together in other places, they remained for

a year at Clonenagh. Columba did not form any establishment there; but, after he had left it to go elsewhere, looking back on it from the adjacent mountain he thought it a very eligible spot for the erection of a Monastery, and advised Fintan to settle there, which he accordingly did. (233) Soon after his departure from that place Columba founded the celebrated Monastery of Irdaglas, (234) and probably about the year 548. (235) He did not govern it long, as he died in the year 552. (236) The day assigned for his death is the 13th of December. (237) He was buried at Irdaglas, (238) and, according to every appearance, was succeeded in the government of that Monastery by one of his disciples, the above named

named Mocumín. (239)

(Notes;

[p. 74.]

(229) Finian's Acts, Cap. 19.

(230) Id. Cap. 20.

(231) In the very beginning of his Life as quoted by Ware
(Writers L. I. c. 13. in Harris' ed. c. 15.), he is said to have ^{been} born
of a noble family in Leinster; but in the 5th Chapter
he and Columbkille are spoken of as Sons of Kings.
(See Ir. H. P. 457.) He was probably of the royal blood of
Hy-Kinsela, to which several princes of the name of
Crimhann belonged.

(232) Acts of Finian of Clonenagh, Cap. 3. Coemban
was afterwards Abbot of Enash-trim or Annation in the
Queen's County; Finian was he of Clonenagh; and
Mocumen became Abbot of Lirdaglas after the death
of Columba. See also Usher, P. ~~400~~ 962, and Ind. Chron.
ad A. 550.

(233) Finian's Acts, Cap. 4, 5. From this account it appears that
Golgan was mistaken (Act. L. I. c. 356.) in making Columba

the
14/F/19/9 (49)

(234) In The Barony of Lower Armond, County of Tipperary, near Lough Derg of The Shannon. It is odd that Ware has omitted this Monastery, although it continued for many Centuries. Harris has it in his Monastic tables, but, instead of naming the founder, only mentions an abbot of it in The 7th Century.

(235) As Columba did not erect this Monastery until after parting with Linton, whom he left at Clononagh, we cannot assign the commencement of it to a period earlier than that of the foundation ^{the house of} of Clononagh, which, as ^{we} have seen (Not 192), cannot be placed before about 548.

[p. 64.]

(Not. 192.) According to the earliest computation Columbkille was not born until the year 519. Add that Linton had been a disciple of Columba son of Grimthann, afterwards abbot of Irdoglas. Now this Columba had been a Scholar of Finnian of Clonard. Considering all circumstances it is hard to suppose, as will be seen, that Linton founded the Monastery of

of Clonenagh until about the year 548.

Admitting that Congall was received there in that year, it will follow that he was at least thirty years old when he assumed the Monastic habit. In the supposition that he was born before 516, he would have been more than 32, and still by some additional years younger than Fintan. In this case the disparity of years between the Abbot and the novice might appear too great, and Congall would perhaps have looked out for a superior not so much younger than himself.

Hence it may be concluded, that his birth ought not to be placed earlier than A. 516.

[p. 75.]

(236) In his act it is stated that he died in the same year with Finnian of Clonard. Now Finnian died 552. (above §. 5.) The 4 Masters place Columba's death in 548 (549), for no other reason, I suspect, than their having erroneously assigned that also of Finnian to said year.

(See Not. 74.) Knowing that both these Saints were supposed to have died in one and the same year, they accordingly marked the date for the death of Columba. But this very coincidence might

have taught them, that Linnian lived later than 549. Considering Columba's and Linnian's proceedings, as just before remarked on, it is clear that the Monastery of Irdaglas was scarcely well established in that year. Unless then we are to admit that he died about its very commencement, for which there is no Authority, it is but fair to allow that he governed it at least for three years, so as to be able to give it that stability, which it certainly acquired. The date 552 agrees very well with these circumstances, and thus we find confirmed that assigned for the death of Linnian.

(237) Mare, Writers, L.I. c. 13. Harris' ed. c. 15. It cannot but seem rather singular, that he died but one day later than his friend and Master Linnian, whose death is usually assigned to 12th Decr. (above §5.) It is indeed natural to suppose that Columba survived him, as he had administered to him the holy viaticum, or, as Linnian's acts express it (Cap. 20.) the sacrifice, and that at the hour of his death; "sacrificium in hora exitus animae."

Perhaps

Perhaps Linnian died of some contagious disease, which might have been communicated to Columba. Or is ^{it} certain, that Linnian died so late in the year as the 12th of Dec? I really doubt it.

Perhaps the real day of his death was the 23^d of February, on which his memory was celebrated at Clonard, and to which belongs his Office published at Paris and afterwards by Colgan (See Act. S.S.P. 402.)

[p. 76.]

(238) In the acts of Sintan of Clonsnagh (Cap. 3.) we read concerning Columba; "Iacet in sua ^{civitate} quae dicitur — Tyrdaglas, in terra Momoniae juxta flumen Lonna."

(239) He ~~was~~ otherwise called Natchoem or Mochocemin, and was brother to St. Coemgen of Glendaloch. (A.A.S.S.P. 586.) He is constantly called abbot, Tyrdaglas, and died on the first of May, A.D. 584 (585). M.P. 193. Of him likewise we read in Sintan's acts (loc. cit.); — "B. Mocumin, qui est (requisivit) cum S. Columba Magistro suo in civitate Tyrdaglas."

14/F/19/9(53)

~~816~~ (746)

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14 F 19/10

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Modreeny, Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to its early church,

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

26 October 1840

4 p.

23 cm

Pagination in original binding was 102-105.

RIA

The parish of Modreeny.

Situation. This parish is situated in the south-east extremity of the Barony of Lower Ormond and is bounded on the N. by the parishes of Ushane and Ballingarry, on the East and S.E. by the King's County, on the South by the parish of Ballygibbon and on the west by those of Ardcroney and Burris O'Keane.

Name. The name of this parish is written in the ^{original} Irish form *maḡ Driḡne* and *maḡ Dpeirne* which signifies the plain of Driḡne or Dpeirne. It occurs thus written in Mac Firbis's pedigree of the tribe of *Erna* of *Muscraighes Thire*, a territory comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond.

Maḡh Suain, where the *Ernans* of *Muscraighes Thire* were located is now called *Maḡh Driḡne*. It received the name of *Maḡh Suain* from *Suainiammain*, the fair daughter of *Casilt*. This lady went forth on one occasion accompanied by her *Cumal* (handmaid), to *Corrobairi*, and they separated from each other; and *Suainiammain* had not been long alone before she saw a youth

approach
14/E/19/10(1)

(748)
103

"approach her; he saluted her and took her
"with him to the fairy hill of Cabhna (now
"Cnoc Siog eabhna) where he detained her for
"one year. Her handmaid came thither to de-
"mand her, but obtained her not, whereupon
"the handmaid ~~she~~ told her father Basilte what had occurred,
"and Basilte went to demand his daughter but
"obtained her not. Dreimhne was sent to
"Basilte to the plain, to whom Basilte ^{told} ~~related~~
"what had occurred. The plain shall bear her
"name for ever, said Dreimhne. Hence the
"names Magh Dreimhne and Magh Suain

We are not however told who this Dreimhne
was, nor who the youth was that took away
this daughter of Basilte, nor even who
Basilte himself was, and the only thing
connected with the little story is that
it preserved the original spelling of
the name of this parish and also that
of the most conspicuous hill in this
neighbourhood, viz of Cnoc ^{Siog} ~~Shee~~ ^{Eabhna} ~~Gawna~~
in the parish of Ballingarry, q. v.

The ^{ruin of the} old church of Magh Drihne is a mere
^{situated} fragment, close to the modern protestant church;
only the west gable and 12 feet of the side
walls connected with it all covered with ivy. It was
^{ft in} 25.10 in breadth, but its length cannot now
be

(749)

be ascertained. The parts of the side walls remaining are ^{from} 3.0 thick and about 10 ft high and built of field lime stones cemented with lime and sand mortar.

In the townland of Blytheating in the N.W. side of this parish there is an old ruin from which the townland derived its name. The north side of it is destroyed to the very foundation and only 10 feet of the length of the east side remains, but the remaining part is in good preservation. This building is ^{ft in} 49"7 from North to South and ^{ft in} 27"6 from east to west, and its walls, which are built of hammered lime stones grouted, are ^{ft in} 4"7 thick and about 35 feet in height.

In the townland of Ballycapple, ^{in the S.W. of this parish} ^{along} ^{squar} ^{is a} ^{part} are the ruins of a ^{strong} house called by the natives a castle. It measures 42 ft from N. to S. and 29 ft from east to west and its walls are ^{ft in} 4"8 in thickness, about 30 ft high and built of lime stones hammered.

The doorway is on the east side near the S.E. corner; it is pointed and constructed of cut lime stone. The stair case ^{which is spiral} leads to the top through a round tower in the S.E. corner. ^{This house} It consisted of three ^{floors} stories, of which the first over the ground one rested on a stone arch still remaining, the others were of wood. All the

14/F/19/10(3) windows

(75R)

105 which appear to have been nine in number ~~are~~ are disfigured, being now merely formless breaches in the walls.

This house is said to have been erected by the O'Hogans, whose chief resided at Ardcroney, a few miles farther to the west. See parish of Ardcroney.

In the townland of Behamore in this parish about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the N.E. of the village of BloghJordan are the ruins of a square castle which goes by the name of the townland. The west side and 24 ft of the north and south walls connected with it remain, but the east side is totally destroyed. This castle measures $26\frac{6}{7}$ ft from north to south, but its extent in the other direction cannot now be ascertained. Its walls are 7 feet thick at the base and about 50 ft high and built of hammered lime stone. It consisted of five stories; it had no arched floor, which is very unusual in castles of this form and age. Twelve of its windows remain in good preservation; they are all rectangular and constructed of well chiselled lime stone.

Antiquities examined by
W. A. Curry

Poperea, th
October 25th 1840

John O'Donovan,

END

14 F 19/11

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Lorha (sic), Co. Tipperary, with particular

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

22 October

98 p.

23 cm

Pagination in original binding was 106-201.

Included are related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters', Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum', Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum', 'Hibernia Dominicana' and Codice Kilkenniensi in Marsh's Library.

21 (753) 106

The parish of Lorrha.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the N.E. of the Barony of Lower Ormond; it is bounded on the west and N.W. by the Shannon, on the east by the parish of Dorha, and on the South by those of Loughken, Aglishlonghane and Terryglass.

Name. The name of this parish is written in the original Irish form *Lothra* in the *Feilire Aengus* and by all the ancient Irish annalists, but the signification of the name is not given by any of them, and it is not easy to make certain of it without wandering into the regions of fanciful conjecture which I will not do. Aengus speaks of the patron of the place in the following lines of very hard Irish, but to us perfectly intelligible

Spimda breo nao arthbe

ce pich tola tothla

ba cam mha luagmair

Ruadan locham lothra.

Feilire Aengus 13 April.

"Bright the flame which subsided not

"But shone in accordance with the divine will;

"Beautiful was the precious gem

"Ruadan the Lamp of Lorrha."

I shall first insert what the Irish writers have preserved of the history of Lorrha or Lorrha, and then proceed to shew the kind of ruins remaining at the place.

(754)

10^{mg}

^{13th}
" 15. April.

" Ruadan, abbot of Lethra.

" His ^{i.e. family} congregation amounted ^{to} one hundred and

" these were constantly ^{supported} fed without any

" human labour, but always engaged at

" prayer and praise of the great God of
" the elements."

Irish Calendar of
the O'learys

Vita^{te} Ruadani

(757) 108

Abt. & Conf. ^{pa. 8.} ~~John~~ POLL R. SAWAR

Ex Cod: Kilkennienet.

Manus librum. V. 3. 1. 4. Fol. 86.

Beatissim^{us} Abbas Ruadani de nobilissimo
gēne hybēric^{us}. i. de gēte cogonact nāt^{us} ē. Cui^{us} p^{ro}
byrra vocabat^{ur} q^{ui} erat ort^{us} de semine duach & ipse
sic dixim^{us} de gēte cogonact fuit q^{ui} hitant^{ur} i
occidentali p^{ar}te laginēsiū q^{ui} dr^o ostriūgⁱ c^{on} semē
nepotes duach dicunt^{ur} q^{ui} in eadē regione adh^{uc}
hitant. Sēs iā ruadani ex vulua m^{at}ris sue a dō
ē eleg^{us}* & ab ifancia deū dilexit tō^{to} corde. Cōtūt^{us}
miracta a p^{ri}ncipia p^{er} eū oriri. Iⁿ tēpirat^{us} s^{an}c^{to} spū.
relig^{io}s^{us} p^{ri}or & p^{re}sent^{is} & p^{re}sent^{is} ad s^{an}c^{to}m finianū. vū
sāpiētissimū. q^{ui} habitabat i sua citate cluayn iarthaird
q^{ui} ē i g^{ra}finio laginēsiū & regionis mid^{le}. Hōit^{us}
q^{ui} bō ruadani ap^{ud} p^{re}sent^{is} s^{an}c^{to}m finianū leg^{is} dīctas
sēptas & mltā p^{er}ficiens i eis. Et b^{ea}t^{us} vīte s^{an}c^{to}i
ruadani mlt^{us} magisteriū p^{ro}buit. Cūq^{ue} b^{ea}t^{us} ruadani
i oib^{us} disciplinis erudit^{us} ēēt cōgit^{us} cū s^{an}c^{to}i
finian^o mag^{is}tr^o su^o accipe gradu^m s^{an}c^{to}i s^{an}c^{to}i. Accep^{to}
iā q^{ui}du p^{re}stratō misit eū s^{an}c^{to}i abbas finian^o i
sua p^{ri}ncipia. i. Mumenia in aliq^{ui}b^{us} mōn^{as}ter^{io} ut
iⁿ locū dō edificaret. Et ualedic^{ti} b^{ea}t^{us} ruadani
s^{an}c^{to}i mag^{is}tr^o suo finiano v^{er}o cū discipulis suis ad
p^{ri}ncipia Mumenesiū. Et t^{ra}nsi^{it} i regionē q^{ui} dr^o
Musiray t^{er}re & in^{te}to i loco mōn^{as}ter^{io} dō g^{ra}trūre cop^{er}at^{us}.

* Sic

14/2/19/103/

CUM ita in illo loco sancto ruadung aliquid tempore in
magis civitate mansisset venit ad eum anglo de
dicens ei. Resurrectio tua fuit de in hoc loco non
erit et resurges ad christum aduentum in loco qui dicitur lothra.
Et obediens voci angli sancto ruadung ordinavit suum
locum & inde precessit ad locum resurrectionis sue.

* sic

VENIENSque sancto ruadung ad predictum locum
aperit parvum antrum ex quo gressu exiit. Deftus
et ipse locus erat antea. 2us quoque locus est in insulana
regione Muscray. Illi sancto pro ruadung fundavit
monasterium magnum in ipso sepultus est qui vocatur lothra.
Et ibi crevit clara civitas que eodem vocatur nomine & ibi
admirabilem civitatem sancto ruadung duxit & multa
miracula in vita sua deus pro eum fecit & gratia eius
adhuc frequentantur. Sanctus abbas brendanus cellam
hanc parvam a morte sancti ruadani edificavit in
loco qui dicitur scotice tulach brendach. i. collis brenda.
Et sonus cymbali utrumque ad utrumque audiebat
locum. 2da die sanctus brendanus divina inspiratione
investigante dixit ad suos. Hanc regionem sancto ruadano
relinquo & vadam in aliam provinciam. Et perivit
sanctus brendanus insulam & oron sancti ruadani. Sicque
ruadung cum fratre & iterum eius. Et sancto brendanus
precessit ad provinciam granatorum & ibi suam civitatem
que dicitur cluagh fundavit in qua ipse sepultus est.
Quodam tempore ibi pro ruadano monasterium suum lothra
sanctis visis commendavit & cum quibusdam monachis ad aquilonem
plagas hybernie precessit volens ibi de gentibus
seminare. Sicque multas virtutes in deo nomine fecit &

magna fructuā inuenit. In quodam lo^o (759) 110
 uoluit sēs ruadāng cellā edificare. s; n̄ gda
 cū ager erat loc; ille. prohibuit edificā cellā
 illā & feci mag; turriā sēo dei. Et alloquēs
 illū sēs ruadāng ipse tenuit manu vī dī &
 thens eū expulsiit eū rubore^{*} de lo^o. Et h̄ sēs
 dī paciēt sustinuit s; turriā eig x̄l cito
 vidicauit. Nay ipa h̄o statū arena & mare illū
 agr; opuit. Et ab illo die usq; h̄o th̄tābil ē ipse loc;.
 Alio tpe cū sēs ruadāng ad citatē q̄ dr
 snālothir i regione cairbre. mox reiff; eadē
 h̄o dux regionis ip̄i mortu; ferebat ad citē
 s; Et erat tō illa plebs cū illū luges. Et
 videtes sēm ruadāng grimoīaz lugub^r clamore de
 morte sui duc; fecerunt. Tūc sēs ruadāng mot;.
 misia cor; opaloz ē eis. Et accedēs fide plēg
 ad ferebz orauit x̄m p̄ aīa ducis. Et ip̄o orātē
 statū dux surrexit iedumis & salutauit oīs
 grās agens dō & sēo ruadāno. Sciebat cū se
 reuīū p̄ oroz eig. Et optulit t̄dux. s̄dcāz
 citatē snālothir & t̄rito^m suū dō & sēo ruadāno
 in et̄nuz. Quodāz die cū quēiret sēs ruadāng
 ad locū q̄ dr roffernem i regione uanairthir
 inuēit i t̄bā illi^r plebis collectāz & itrogauit
 eos q̄ illuc agerēt. At illi r̄nderūt dicētes.
 In hac uilla thesaur; erat i q̄ mltā sbā n̄ra
 fuat & sb̄lat; ē mltū tpe & abscondit; ē i h̄o
 ag; & nescim; i q̄ lo^o. Et male posum; eūte^s
 totū agr; . I dō te huc di p̄ x̄m rogam; n̄ t̄
 14/E/12/11(5)

* Sic

† Sic

noīe dō īdices nōt locū ī q^o ē. Tūc scs ruadung
ī dī noīe adiuvātq; exiit p̄ cēuitū loci. Et signis
tra bātō s^o bndicebat & orabat. Et p̄ueniens ad
lō^m ī q^o erat thesaurg statū appuit tra os suū
& appuit oīa magⁿ. Tūc plebs grās eg^t dō
& obtulit scō ruadano p̄stāz villaz cū hītatōbz
ēis. Scs iā dī ordiā^t ī^t eccliam & scos suos
de discipulis s^o. Post h^c & alia miracula relīq;
scs ruadung aglōnē & uēit ad austrū hūēnīe &
similr lō^m dō ī^t edificauit & magⁿ miracula p̄
eū fēa it. Sg cū it agēt uēit ad sororē suā
q̄ uocabat^r dare & ip̄a hītabat ī finibz hīlala.
Et hītatores illi⁹ tūc q̄ndā lō^m scō obtulerūt
ruadano. Et ī^t v^o scs mōstē^m gstrux^t q; uocat^r senchue.
Quodaz tpe q̄dā mīst cogne mōstē^m scī ruadani
p̄tabat lac a fetu ad mōstē^m s^o caballū. Sg
itrās p̄ p̄tēu citatis lac coti^c p̄ vij dies ī trāz
cōfūdēbat^r. Alia q̄z die scs p̄ ruadung uolūo
scire vū cēt h^o malū p̄xēt ut isti⁹ mali cām
cogsceret. Viditq; ī p̄tēu duos dēones unū
a dexterp & alterū a sinistē hēntes malleos
p̄cos ī māibz s^o q̄bz p̄uicēbat uassa atq;
fracta cadebat in tra. Et itrogās scs ruadung
dēones cur hoc malū infēre xⁱ famulis audebāt
ip̄i fātēbant^r dicētes. H^o malū vob inferre audem⁹
p̄pt maliciā mīst^r qz ip̄e malū hīz notū. Et
hīz dēis misit scs ruadung dēones ī pfundz
laci p̄pingui & p̄cept^r eis ī xⁱ noīe ut ī mānent
nemī nocētes. Et ita fēm ē sic scs dī p̄cepit.

Iuuenis q̄da de gñte q̄ dr arayd clach i (761) 5
 regione Mume^e volns discē medicīay uet ad sēm
 ruadanū rogauitq̄ eū ū ipse bñdicet s̄s mang
 & oculos & mītez. Et bñdx s̄s quada⁹ oculos illi²
 & mīdes & arte medicīali ilico p̄l⁹ f̄s e' ille.
 Eodē tpe uxor comit^{is} regio^{is} cualand i orientali
 plaga laginēsū q̄ mare inānabili torq̄bat dolore.
 Et q̄ngq̄ta medici ferebat medicīay ei s̄ n
 satiat ei iſebat. P̄ea illa dñā reliḡ omēs
 medicos & gmedau^t se dō & scō ruadano lōge
 a se manētē. Vēitq̄ angl^{is} dñi ad sēm ruadanū
 dicēs ei. Uxor gmitis regio^{is} cualand morbo p̄fū
 tenet^r & nllō m̄ medici poterāt eay curare. Tibi
 e' donau^t deg ū p̄ te illa sanitati recipiet cui
 morbu^m medici nesciūt. Nēt ei in vto m̄stū p̄tū
 & nō p̄t p̄turire. Dein nte q̄da p̄r scō ruadang
 ondit se dē nutu i copnis p̄ viffioes illi dñe
 cū clā luce dicēs ei. Noli timē sanabo iā te
 i x̄ nē. M̄taq̄ ei ad te q̄nta iuuenē q̄ te cābit
 de alijs aū medicis ne lures sic repisti eos negare
 q̄ nichil medicū t' inferre post. Et p̄ tē recipiet
 ab ea. Cētia iā die scō ruadang iuuenē q̄nta
 ad se uocau^t & bñdx aq̄ & p̄ciit salinā suā
 i illā & ait iuue^r. Vade ad regionē laginēsū &
 adiunna. gmitiffa regio^{is} cualand q̄ ualde
 infmat^r & x̄ spat p̄ic^{te} p̄ me. Et ille f̄ obediēs
 accept^r aq̄ i uasse. enes de mā^u vi dñi &
 exiuit lōga via ad gmitiffay illay & dedit ei
 aq̄m bñdīay scō ruadani. Gaudēs iā gmitiffa
 bibit aq̄ & aspexit corp⁹ suū inde. & ilico q̄
 14/E/1169/11(7)

fuit i uentre eig ligfem e & euanit. Sparg dnu
 soluta dolobz suis ca & icolumis effecta i
 agebatqz gras do & sco ruada. Votns gmitiffa
 munda sco ruadano mte renu mist ei² oia
 n lintheame gda gmitiffe q erat si altare
 lothra moete⁹ sci ruada mltis tpe. Ita ei pcep
 ei cūti sis ruadang. Illudqz tpe nauis sci
 brédani i feto q dr luyennech i occidentali
 plaga Mumēia q⁹ oceanū msa e & fili² regis
 vltanie dormies i pra nauis msa e. Sis brédang
 ait qbusday de disci^t s⁹. Ite cici² ad scm
 ruadanū & rogare eu ex me uēire ad nos.
 donit ei ei dñs i^t nauē nraz eleuet & iussu^{en}
 msa resuscitet. Illos u audies sis ruadang
 statū prex^t eu eu ad scy brédanū. Brangqz
 u nauis msa e ilico de pfundo freti surrex.
 & ad trāz u erat sis uēit. Similr & fili²
 regis q⁹ erat msa de imis pelagi vicu surrex
 dicēs. P² baculq sci ruadani cca se erat
 & se resuscitatu ab eo. Ututes iā duon scōz
 i h^o miraco mostrant^r i. pphā sci brēda^r

* Sic

& ualitudo^{*} orois sci ruadani. Et ille q⁹ erat
 msa p⁹ca mltis diebz vixit. Quiqz ginta
 mōchi i mōtio lothra apud scm ruadanū erat
 qbz deg om̄ps sū ullo labore excepta orōne &
 flectōne genuū victu donau. Erat cū gda lignū i cū.
 mōstij cū succo sufficiebat. Itēis mōchi & hospitibus.
 Succo ei ipi² arboris dulcis ualde erat & sufficiebat
 om̄z de eo gustatily tā cibo q⁹ potu. A^o audictes
 p² tota hyōniaz mōchi fugiebat de cellis s⁹ ad locū

† Sic

6^o q^o tataray dī grāz audiebāt. Nūc ē^o ā^o iadē mōchi (763) 7
 cū s^o hospitibz quetabāt n̄ sup̄dēe arboris succū
 cū oleribz. Inde Edigntes hūbnie scī iūto gēlilo rogauit
 sēm finia^m magrū scī ruadani ut alupm suū .s.
 ruadanū cū mōch s^o a vita cōsa cōfere rogaret
 ne mūratōz cetis p̄taret scis q̄ mōchi fugiebāt
 ad sēm ruadā. Iaz iussio s^oz hūbnie. Scs p̄ finianū
 de suo mōstio cluāt. hagrind ad lothra mōstē^m scī
 ruadā prex^t. Et cū licēcia scī ruadā signit sig^o s^o
 cūis arborez & arbor ilico manare cepit suū succū.
 Ceallāg^o h^o fēo dixit s^o ruadano. Q̄ p̄medēt & bibēt
 frēs & hospites hac nocte. C^o s^o ruadāz ait. Refectōz
 not dō ip̄o m̄tet aḡ aū īfunde ī nassis tuis &
 potēcia ē p̄p̄t p̄rē meū finianū gūlet illā ī uinū.
 Ita oīa gūngerūt. Cellari^o ip̄e cū mōstē de uinū
 mōstē^m aḡ hauriēs piscis mirē magnitudē p̄ lapidē
 prup^t q̄ tūtatoribz illi^o loci illa n̄te suffecit c̄g
 nestigū ī lapidē usqz hō^o manz. Et aḡ gūsa ē
 ī vī & caporē uinū & grās dō agebat magniātes
 s^oz eig. Būdāz s^o finian^o agrū mōstē^m lothra
 dicēs ad mōchos eig. Frate. denū & colite tras &
 sn̄. nlla sētoz cultā p̄p̄ngedie^m s^o dabit nob fructū
 suū semp dī dono & ita ē. Et bene dicētes se tūicē
 scī s^o finianū ī pace recepit ī uinū suū. Scs ā
 ruadāz ī mōstio s^o lothra māsit inbēs mōch suis
 cūne sic ceti. Eodē t̄pē rex potēs & pacificus
 erat in hūbniā q̄ reḡbat ī themoria c̄g n^o
 dicebat^o diarmoid fili^o cearbail. Et ip̄e finisimā
 ī reg^o suo pacē fēi & p̄cep^t ā alaphā salti^o
 nēo alie dare auderet p̄ irā. S^o p̄fectz regis
 p̄rex^t ī p̄uichia gnachtōz .s. ī regione humane

* Sic

† Sic

|| Sic

|| Sic

Æ(764)
115

& ēt p̄co eig cū eo. P̄co ā ipe a dyā p̄uafg ē ut
nollez t̄nere in castellis ut frāgerēt ea castella itā
q̄ possz ipe itra t̄no hasta t̄nūfag ī ore s̄o &
iactat tā potēcia reos ī alia p̄ria. Et p̄ueniens ad
q̄dā castellū ipm̄. Distinctū ē ei ut sup̄ diximz p̄p̄t
t̄iores p̄fecti & regis. Rex ā h̄o nesciebat. Vēns tā
d̄no s̄dei castelli ad domū s̄m̄ & vidēs castelli sui
ostēū. destitū repletz ira intollerabili* occidit illū.
p̄conem. Et p̄p̄t t̄iores regis reliq̄t p̄rias s̄ā cū
suis oibz. & uēit ad p̄uicia Mūmchēitū ad
regio⁹ Mūscraiz t̄ire. Ad q̄dā s̄m̄ ipm̄. notē.
senachū. Ille d̄no q̄ occidit p̄co⁹ p̄dēm aedus
uocabat^r & ipe erat miles audax. Mat iā ipi²
aedi & m̄r s̄ci senachii due sorores erat. Et b̄s
eps nō uates secū reū ipm̄ h̄re dux^t eū ad
s̄m̄ ruada^m ut defendēt eū. S̄s ā ruadang
accep̄t illū ī defensione s̄ uolūis m̄p̄iaz eig
adiunare. Due sorores s̄ci ruadani. Chel et
ruadnit senachū ipm̄ nutuerūt. Rex ā diarmoyd.
audēs occiffione h̄ois ī reg⁹ suo idiḡtus ē
ualde & misit p̄secutorz p̄ illū ne possz uiuē.
Scēs itaqz rex diarmoyd aedū fugisse ī b̄tāniā
misit legatōz suā ad regē b̄tāniē ne aedāz
p̄p̄t ī māne. Aedus quoz nō audens ēē ī
b̄tāniā reductz ē ad hyōniā occulto ad s̄m̄
ruadani. & abscondit^r ē ipe apd^r s̄m̄ ruadani
ī q̄dā fouea in tra. S̄q̄ ab iudis & malificis
h̄o narratū ē regi. Rex itaqz sciens h̄o uē ipe
ad s̄m̄ ruadani ut ab eo tollerēt aediū. Multa
lōⁿ sic sup̄ diximz s̄is ruadang edificauit & ī
ono eoz tūc erat s̄is ruadang q̄n rex p̄rexit
ad eū. Et i^d m̄ste^m uocat^r p̄oll ruadāz p̄ t̄

* Sic

† Sic

i. auctli plaga regionis occidit si ripa fluminis syur (765) 116
 gē regione nācisi. Pūciensq; rex ad mōtē^m p̄dē^m
 scī ruadani i. pōll ruadann misit suos milites
 ut aedū ad se foras adducent. Cūq; auriga regis
 an̄ om̄s i cella intēss; cecati sūt scīi ei^l ieli.
 ā timētes rūsū sūt ad regē. Tūc rex. ip̄s scīes
 q; scī ruadann nō dīcet mēda^m tūit & itroquē^t
 cū dicens. V. ē aedus reg. reg? Rōdit ei scī.
 Nescio n̄ sit sūt te. Stabat et rex sup fouea
 i q̄ erat aedus. Tūc rex nō introcās am̄lig
 sem ruadann cōss; ē p̄cul a cella q; i
 remōratq; i scrutas iōba scī ruadā. i. nescio.
 n̄ sit sūt te. Et reiss; ē rex ilico ad p̄dē^m lō^m
 & accēsa lucina iussit vni de satellitib; suis q;
 dicebat dōuamus ut fodit fouea i q̄ aedg erat.
 Cūq; ille. ?* manū cū sarculo eleuass; mang ei^l
 ilico aruit et māsit imobil^l. Et p̄nīaz ages ip̄s
 miles dōuang sanatz ē & auriga q; cecatz ē
 cū eo & ip̄i ap̄d p̄rē ruadann p̄ca i māⁿ
 scī^{te} vixerūt. Hī duo scī i ip̄o mōtē^o pōll
 ruadann iacēt nomīate quorū vita mltis bona
 exēpla p̄stauit. Rex illo diarmoid mōtē^m
 intūit & edux^t de fouea aedū et iussit suis
 ut tollerent ad themōaz illū suā v; iitate;
 ut om̄s viderēt tormēta ei^l. Scī a^l ruadann^o
 p̄culit cymbalū suū sup regē. Et uolūis adh
 dīstidere aedū cū rex ad themōaz p̄rē^t & scī
 bēdan^o cū eo. Aduēientes ad themōaz scī v;
 ruadann & bēdang eleuatis cymbalis suis ianēbāt
 ieiūsi q; regē. S; rex i p̄ma nocte nō audiuit

eos p̄uidēs. In illa .s. nocte xij filij xij ducū
hyb̄nie q̄ erāt multū sp̄^d regē i themōa q̄s
rex multū diligebat mort^u ē. Et luctu magnū
ortū ē in aula regis. Et multos filiorū & p̄tēs
eorū uēientes dicunt ad regē. Ruadāng occidit
filios n̄ros. Estina a diē ueniunt multos filiorū
luctēs ad sc̄m ruadānū & grimo^{us} misabilem an-
tū de morte filiorū inocētū fecerūt. Sēs iō
ruadāng motū m̄ia orauit dñm p̄ mortē & illico
ip̄o orante xij p̄uuli a mortē surrexerūt. Et
q̄ uidebāt tā magnū miraculū. Fiore repleti sūt.
& elipsiebāt x̄ grāz i sc̄o ruadāno. Rex a
pactū regⁱ sui noluit relaxare. Sc̄i ieiunabāt
& orabāt q̄^r regē. H̄o sc̄s rex ieiunabat &
orabat q̄^r sc̄os. Et nich ei s̄i ualebāt ieiunās
& oras ip̄e rex. Rex ei defensor p̄uē pacificus erat
adiutor ecc̄iarū & paup̄ū iux i fmo^e equū i
iudi^o & fmg i fide. V̄da iā nocte sc̄i simlābāt
se amide & nō amederūt. Et putās rex sc̄os
gmedisse ip̄e amedit & illa n̄ta dormit. In ip̄a
iā nocte rex somnū uidit. Vidit iā arbores piluay
p̄tinquētes* usq̄ ad celū sūt cui^r omb^r gēlābat
hyb̄nia & uidit xij seniores cū suis discip̄
nūo antei l. succidētis illas cū senibz. Et
vng illorū fortior orbz succidebat arbores arborū
cecidit i tra. Sonitūqz arboris cadētis regē a
sopno tritu succitauit. Clamorūqz senodi tūc
canētis repleuit aures eig. Sc̄zqz visionē suā
rex ip̄e trinitqz illico sciuit .i. semet ip̄m illā
arbores q̄ hyb̄nia gubernabat & illos xij seniores
cū iis succidētis arbore sc̄m ruadānū & sc̄z

* Sic

brēdanū cū alijs .x. scīs p̄ibz cū discipulis & (767) 118
 ruada^m fori^r arbore succidētē & casū arboris tūm^m
 vi^e sue & reg^r sui scīs a dō dare. Et sic rex
 int̄ptatq̄ ē sōpn^m amicis suis. Et ip̄e rex ad scōs
 vigilatōs adue^t & ait eis. Ego p̄maui regiones &
 pacta p̄mū feci i oī lo^o it̄ pax p̄ma ec̄c̄ijs &
 plebībz ec̄t vīg. Ego bonū defendo p̄m legē x̄ nos
 a malū opamē defēdetōs reū mortis. De p̄mo ē
 mltā surgūt. Cōisq̄ ē ad scōm ruadanū rex &
 dī ei. P̄ hac re q̄ egisti ruadanē vindēaz a scā
 l̄nitate recipies. Nā t̄^m p̄rochia p̄ma ē hyōnia
 deficiet. Tūc misēribz ḡffictā rex diarmoid. & ip̄e
 scōs ruadanq̄ int̄ se invicēz fēcūnt. Scōs ei ruadā⁹
 r̄ndit regi dicēs. Regnū tu^m p̄q̄ deficiet & de semē
 t̄^o nillḡ sōp̄ regibit. Rex ait ei. Tūc dilēctq̄ loc²
 defltq̄ erit & suis naribz st̄ntent cū succ. Ruadan⁹
 dī. Et tua c̄itas regalis thēmorie ē q̄ regnū hyōnie
 regnatū ē mltis ānis cētenis ānis p̄⁹ uacua erit.
 Corpz tuū ab h̄o die maclaz hēb^t & de mēb^s tuis
 vnū p̄bit. i. alt̄ oclz tūz semp̄ nō videbit̄ lucē.
 Ruadan⁹ r̄ndit. Corpz tuū ab inimicis ingulabūt & t̄^m
 mēb^m ab invicēz sepabunt. Rex dī. Gērox. aper suo dente
 tuā p̄namidēz p̄fodit. Ruadanq̄ ait. Gēmor tūz q̄ nō
 elevatū ē an̄ me cū tuo cor^e nō sepeliat̄ s̄ venit
 die^s q̄n v̄ quidā s̄ trulla suā illāz de. s̄gnitū
 ouin̄ suaz p̄jciēt. Tūc rex vidēs q̄ t̄^m scōs ruadanq̄
 peiora dixisset q̄sq̄ ad om̄s scōs dī. Vos p̄res tūc
 iūḡtate defēditis ego a iā in x̄ noīe iūḡtatez defendo.
 Vos interfecistis me & regnū meū p̄didistis. dō ē p̄lq̄
 dilēq̄ uos p̄ m̄tis n̄ris q̄ me s̄ in dē mei m̄ia
 sp̄abo. Itē q̄ et viri illū ducite libez. & reddite
 p̄ciū reg^o p̄ eo. H̄o ūbū libāt̄ scō audierūt. Postea
 xx̄ eg^t iachincti colonis appēntes de mari uenerūt

ad temerem & intraverunt per omnes audaces ad sem
ruadanam. Et ait ipse regi. Accipe hos claros equos
& veloces et pium captivum tuum a deo missos. Rex au
tem dedit ipsos equos ducibus & principibus hybrie. Pre
terea & rex diarmoid placati oraverunt pro se invicem.
Sed quod prius est afflictum est quod scis ruadanus & rex & dicunt
vacit cunctis gaudent. Et scis ruadanus dimisso aedo libo
placatus a themora ad sua reversus est. Sed dicti autem equi
per modicum tempus pro se in manus reversi sunt unde venerunt.

Cumque scis ruadanus a temoria recessisset quidam
leprosi occurrerunt ei in via rogantes eum ut daret eis
elymas. Et dedit eis scis ruadanus equos curru sui.
Statimque duo cervi de silva phing ad sem ruadanum
veniunt & posuerunt colla in dormita. mitem sub curru suo.
Et sic exierunt cum scis ruadano donec ad cellos pervenit suus.

Quadam die cum it scis ruadanus cum discipulis suis
ager invenirent arborem iacentem in via infusam & non
potuerunt eam ducere propter arbores illas. Non videns scis ruadanus
benedixit signum sancte crucis arborem illam & statim lignum surrexit
altius & per multa tempora illa arbor stetit erecta. Alio tempore presens
ruadanus monachis suis ut in adiutu sanctorum hospitum carnes
comederent. Sed erat unus quidam gressu monachus qui noluit in cena
cum fratribus carnes comedere in caritate. Et quibusdam illi comederat
appetit omnibus quod caro cruda & sanguinea esset. Non videns scis
pro ruadano benedixit quidam propter carnis quam ipsi comederat
& fecit coram illo gressu panem de ea. Tunc ille gressu prius
egit coram sanctis & sanatus est. Et benedicente scis ruadano
carne cruda quam in manu illius comisi de pane propter tabernaculum
sua caro sanguinea facta est iterum in panem gressu est. Et
sui hospites & fratres talia videntes in dei amore & sancti
ruadani honore firmati sunt. **Die** quadam in estate
xii leprosi ad sem ruadanum in terra arida venerunt
elymas ab eo rogantes. Tunc scis ruadanus baculum suum
posuit in terram & statim inde fons lucidus surrexit. Et
fecit in piscina & iussit leprosis ut lauerent se in ea.

*Sic

Lauantesq; se lepsi in illa mudati a lep^a oēs uenit (789)¹³
de aq^a. Et uidetes se mudatos ēē grās dō & sō ruadā
egerunt. At illa piscina ex nōre sō ruadā usq; hō uocatur.
Supuenietib; align in die fūdo hospitib; iussit
sis ruadang suis disci. ut ignē illis fūdis cici^r
accenderent. Nō inuēto a uasse statū ē q^o ignis ad
domū hospitū fūret^r. Sēs p^r ruadang sātute p^res
suis mātib; misit igr^o i sinu cōdā disci^{li} & nō sōm
uestimēta eig nō ē obusta. sō n̄ color uestimēti eig
mutat^o ē. Veniebat p^r mltū tēp^o queda corua
ad sēm ruadanū ēca occasū solis & mltēbat^r ea.
sō ruadano. Et eadē ēua currens uelocit^r longo itēne
crastino die uēiebat mane ad sēm colmanū ela
& mltēbat^r ei ēua. Sicq; uiebat ēua inter duos
scōs & sci uiebat de lacte eig. Alit^o tpe cū sis
ruadang i mōrtē q^o oti dicebat^r dayre ethnech mō aū
daire. nafland d^r ē q^o sēp^r ē religiof^o* hitant. Et ē
positū ē offinio regionū eile & cogāact cū mōrt^r suis
hitaret. Sēs ēps colman^o fili^o darane q^o hitabat i lo^o
q^o d^r daire mor was plenū misit butyro sō ruadano &
mōch sō i carro p^r duos bouē. Grūna maxia & humidiffa
ē int lo^o p^rdia q^o d^r grōna stag^r lurgan. Signū ē^r sō
i^r erat i q^o bestia ualde uenenosa ēt q^o mltos occidit.
Et ipaz q^odā heros fortissim^o nōre ferdomayn gladio
i duos p^rtes uno ictu diuixit s; postmā p^ro bestia
natās ad cū p^r aquā absidit cū p^r vōtrū iux^r trā
& mortu^o ē t. De q^o fert^r q^o ipse ē uno bello sextetos
occidit milites. Ipse iā de gēne iaginēsūm erat. Et cū
uēisset boues ad grōnā illā iuenerūt uia planā ac
durissimā i grōnā usq; ad cellā sō ruadani q^o uia
aū uel p^r ntt^o i^r iuenit. Ab iūcō iā ueris usq; sp^rit^r
diuidebat^r i^r uas apud sēm ruadanū cētū i^r mōchis
cū hospitib; suis & i die p^rnt illd uas dī dō butyro
plenū iuētū ē. Quodaz tpe cū sēt sis senex
ruadano i q^odā lo^o queda mō cū lacimis uēit ad cū

*Sic

†Sic

rogās eū ut suū filiū defunctū a mortē in ā nōte
resuscitaret. Vidēs senex scs mīpīay illig orauit ad
deū p eo. Et orate scō ruadano pū a mortē euerēt
& dedt illū mri sue uiuū. Alterū puez in regione
hualuigdech scīpīng senex ruadang grā di a mortē
resuscitauit. Nā eū ēet pū mortū sub casula sci
ruadani poffitū stati surrēt a mortē & vixt p
mīltos dies. TERCILL? qz puez bīkīng senex
ruadang ī regione ele a mortē reduscitāt. Et ille
loqz ī q° ipē pū mortū suscitātū ē olī cullen
uocabāt nē aū tulach madayn. i. cōtī madani nūcupū.
Pr ē filij resuscitati ipm filiū cū illo aq° dō &
scō ruadano obtulit. Fllit v pēssīng ī regioē
mīdi nōte eighmach q° aliquē vicū scō epō aedo filio
brich ut ī cellaz dō edificaret obtulit. Et scs epō
illi dō ipso regnū celi pmissit. P^{ea} ille hō mortuū ē
& demōes cū secū rapuerūt. Scs ā epō aedg nōtēs
cōphere qz pmissit in dō rogauit x^m & p aīa eig qz
dēones ī aere pugnit. Cūqz demones supafet & aīa
illi^r mīpī a scō epō duce cepiffet ipē sēm ruadanū
& sēm colūba cylli ī auxiliū qz uocant. Scī ā spūatū
loqz audierūt eū & uenunt cici^r ad eū siml^r mī qz
ipē exiuit & ilico supauerūt dēones & aīay pīdī hōis
ad regēz deduxunt. Mīsteriū ā hīg rei opīs dō &
ipī scī sciūt. Et descēdētes scī de celo salutauūt
se īvice & vñgīz eoz ad uocē pīpī cymbali et
sonātis cucurrit. Scs itaqz colūba hōbat ī mā^u
s^m pugillare de q° scēbat qz colore splēdebat auri
& dedt eā scō ruadano. In illo tpe scs colūba ī
iona īsula manebat. Scōqz baitheng qz succed^t scō
colūbe qzā die interrogauit eū dīcēs. V ē pugillaris ē
qz hēs mīltis diebz. Rōdt ei scs colūba. Ego & scs

* Sic

ruadang repugnantes q̄ demones p̄ aīa mibi v̄i cū
scō redō sp̄s dedi eā ī manu. scī ruadani. De h̄
admirās scs baitheng ait ei scs coliba. Tu vadis
m̄ ī hōbniā adij^{*} scm ruadanū & iucēs ap̄d eū
pugillares meā & defer eā tecū. m̄ h̄. Scs ā ruadang
p̄uidit p̄phice aduētū scī baitheni ad se v̄centis
& iussit ei v̄ctā p̄ari. Et scs baithen⁹ sic p̄dicit
ei scs coliba iuēit & ī osculō pacis a scō ruadano
reūsg ē. Post h̄ & alia. similia mira sc̄ificiūg
n̄r senex ruadang ī venabilissimā s̄c̄tute corp̄ eḡtare
ad mortē. Et mlti scī h̄c inde gociūt ad exitū eig.
P̄r iā ruadang sicuti ip̄e de gēte regū erat natq̄ formā
hūit regale. Lōgitudo ē cor̄is ei⁹ xij. pedū erat. Floris
erat pulc̄r s̄q̄ pulc̄ior int̄g. Notil⁹ sc̄m hōies n̄r
sc̄m deū nobilitior. Magnū corp̄e s̄q̄ maior corā dō.
Ip̄e erat plēg caritate & hūilitate pacia & m̄ia & cetis
bonis opibz. P̄ hijs q̄ optimis rebz patng n̄r ruadan⁹
magnā gliaq̄ ap̄d deū & hōies adeptq̄ ē xvij kt̄ Maij
v̄ssimq̄ senex ruadang miguit ad celū & corp̄ ei⁹
feliūssimū a scis p̄ribz honor^{cc} septū ē ī sua citate
lōthra. Dñf̄ ei dī ad reliq̄as eig v̄i ip̄e p̄ficiunt⁹.
Ip̄e ē honores & p̄miū sc̄pitnū ī cel⁹ ī ḡsp̄tū et̄ni
p̄ris & i⁹ x⁹ filij ei⁹ dō n̄r s̄igq̄ sp̄s p̄ariti tui
t̄no & uno dō ē honor et glia ī cetor̄ sc̄ta. Amen.

16 (742)

RIA

1000

~~1117. A great Army of The Connacht Men
to Munster as far as Liabh-Crot, and
Clare, and Gua; the Army of Thomond
pursued the Connacians thro Munster; and
a battle was fought between ^{them} at Leathrack,
wherein the two O'Kinnedy's were slain
along with many more.~~

~~1304. An attack by Terlagh, Son of Feige
Carluige upon Cochaile, that he burnt their
dwellings and the Galls therein.~~

~~Another attack by him upon that expedition
to Leathrack Ordan, and burnt the Town
inhabitted by the English, and slew the
Englishmen that dwelt therein.
See Leathrack, P.~~

Lothra

[Annals 4 Masters]

A.D. 650. Cailcen O Lothra décc.

700. Colmán mē Seachmúr abb lothra décc.

783. Colum mē faelgusa epp lothra * * décc.

842. Roman abb Cluana mē noyr do luazymb Rusp-
Tempach achenel, brique abb lothra décc.

843. Sloigeo la Turpiger tizerma zalt for loc Rib, co
no apceper comnachta 7 qide, 7 no loipeper cluam-
mē noyr con a Depzazib, 7 cluam-feapza bpenan,
Tyra glar, lothra, 7 cealla iomg archena.

864. Dineapzach eaprcop 7 abb lothra, colssa 7 aesh
da abb qamptu byze décc.

880. qholcorzayr abb lothra décc.

946. Coric mē camleozan abb lothra décc.

957. qfaenach apchmdeach lothra, décc.

1014. qmpepizach ualorcay apcmdeach lothra décc

1050. qbalorin ua neicepe apcmneach lothra décc

1154. ceallualua, smleach rubay, Ropere, lothra, 7 daup-
maz do lofco.

1157. Daimmip, liormor, 7 lothra can a templairph
do lofco

A.D. 650. Gailcen of Lorka died.

708 Colman, the son of Sechnusach abbot of Lorka, died.

783. Columb, the son of Faelgus, Bishop of Lorka, died.

842. Ronan, abbot of Clonmacnoise of the tribe of the Leyneys of Ros-Teamhrach, died and Bricine, abbot of Lorka, died.

843. Torgesius brought an army on Lough Riv and plundered Connaught and Meath and burned Clonmacnoise with its penitentiaries and also Clonfert-Brendan, Tirraglas Lorka, and many other churches.

864. Dineartach, Bishop and abbot of Lorka and Colga and Aidh two abbots of Monasterboice, died.

888. Maolcargais, abbot of Lorka, died.

946. Cormac son of Cainliogan, abbot of Lorka, died.

957. Maenach, Erenach of Lorka, died.

1014 Muirchertach O'Loecain, Erenach of Lorka, died.

1050 Maolduin Ma Heiccertaigh, Erenach of Lorka, died.

1154 Killaloe, Emly-Lubhair, Roscrea, Lorka and Durrow were burned.

1157 Derinish, Lismore and Lorka with their churches were burned.

(776)⁵¹⁶
126 AD

1179. Lorrach was burned.

1582. The Earl of Armond was this year in England, and his territory experienced the ill effects of his absence; for, almost the whole tract of Country from Waterford to Lorrah, and from Knawhill to The County of Kilkenny was suffered to remain one wilderness of woods.

1599. The prior of Lorrah, (John, the Son of John, who was Son of Gilpatrick O'Hogan was slain by a party of The O'Kennedies, in the Month of July.

Comp'd by me from 1179

O.K.

Lorrain.

(777) 217
124

A. A. G. p. 395. col: 1.
c. 19 Nit: I. Finiani Sen
Finiani.

Abbat's de Cluain-erard.

(Ex bodice MS. Salmaticensi)

(XXIII. Februarii)

The fame of his (I. Finiani's)

good works, attracted from disci-
divers parts of the earth, as it. ples flock
from all

were to a certain wonderful parts to
him as
pository of all wisdom, to a

* Sacra x
-rium Sacred re -
(1) The place illustrious men partly of wisdom
wherein holy to learn Sacred Scripture
things are partly, to get a knowledge
a sectry, +
a vestry
of church-discipline.

+ Ec-
-lesiasti. Whose names are (24). the
-can
instituti- two Kyerans: Kyeran, the
-mem.
lit. Ec.

-lesiasti.
-cal dis.
-ciple.

14/E/19/11 (23)

128 (1178)

son of the Carpenter,
who is called Mac-an-
-tsaor; and Kyran Saighre;
Columba Kille, and Columba
the son of Brimthainn.

(P. Finnian's)
his chief
disciples
were 14
of the
Chief
Saints
of Ireland
the two Brandans, namely
Brandan, the son of Finlogho,
and Brandan Biorra, who
was regarded prophet in
those Schools, and also
of the Saints of Ireland:
"Mobhy Clarrinecheñ", and
Lasriben, the son of Katfraech,
and Sinell the son of
of Moenach, and
Caimnech, and Ruadan
Lothra, and Naimidh
Lamhdhearg, and Mugenoch

(779) ~~579~~
129

Seille - Comby, and
Senach, Bishops. And
these all were holy
men, - and full of
Virtues.

col: 2. C. XXIV

When the disciples of
S. Finnian, excepting Senach,
had passed to the places
revealed to them by the
Holy Ghost, S. Ruadan
selected the place of his
resurrection at Lothra,
-and dwelt [therein]. For, to
this Ruadan, God gave
special-grace, that a
certain tree, called ⁽²⁸⁾hinden

Barhor 520 (780)

quidam

tylia

nomine

or tail-tree, which was in
his ^{cella} cell, distilled from the
hour of sun-set until the
ninth hour of the next
day, a liquor, which
possessed a certain pe-
culiar taste, as is read of
the manna, which **

changed into every taste,
which man might desire.
Of this liquor, a full ^{(or) vase} vessel
was found at the aforesaid
hour, of which, all the

+ de quo

may be

rendered

out of

which

brethren were sufficiently
fed at ^{in prandio} dinner. And from
the ninth hour until the hour
of sun-set, half a vase
of the aforesaid liquor
was found, out of ^{de quo} which

quests were satiated.

The fame of this miracle, being heard, many Saints came to S. Finnian, re-

-questing him to go

along with them to the ^{cellam} cell of S. Ruadan, his

disciple, and exhort him to use common life with others. Saint Finnian

condescending to their per-
suasions, went with them

to the place, where Ruadan was serving God. ^{Sp-}

proaching the gate of the
town of Lothra, the

disciples say to the Master, go before us,

+ ut
commu-
nem
vitam
cum aliis
haberet.

+ Appro-
pinquan-
tes vero
ad portam
villae de
Lothra
venerunt.

(782)

man of God, to the tree,
 which gives out the miraculous
 liquor, and *make the sign
 of the cross on it in virtue
 of the cross of Christ. The
 master acquiescing in the
 request of his disciples,
 approached to the tree,
 and *made the sign of
 the cross on it; and after
 the ninth hour, it ceased
to give out the liquor. But
 I. Ruadan hearing of the
 arrival of his master, along
 with his disciples, called
 his ^{attendant} minister, and ordered
 him to prepare dinner for
 the guests. The minister
 proceeding to the tree, found
 the vessel, which was under

+ Signa
 camp in
 virtute
 crucis
 Christi

* con-
 signavit
 eam
 signo
 crucis.

+ cessavit
 effluere
 lit:
it ceased
to flow out.

the tree, was wholly empty;
the minister returning to Ruadan,
related what he had seen.

But the man of God, re-
-plying, says to him; carry
the vessel, son, to the well
and fill it there to the
brim. Which when he had done,
that is to say, filling that
water-pot with water, the
fluid, ^{liquor} ~~is~~ immediately changed ^{implent} ~~hydrum~~ ^{fillam}
into the taste of the liquor,
which ^{still abet} dropped down from the
tree. Moreover, he took also
a fish of wonderful size
in the well, and carries it
to the man of God. And
he ordered the minister to
serve up these gifts before

Saint Firmian. But Saint
 Firmian seeing [the things]
 that had been done; he
^{+ consignavit}
^{liquorem.} made the sign of the
 cross on the liquor, and
 it is changed into the nature
 of water. And the man
 of God says; why has this
 liquor of ^{falsif-nominis} spurious name?
 And the disciples of Saint
 seeing the things, which
 had been done; said to
 their master, Come before
 us to the well, and ^{+ make}
^{+ consigna}
^{illum} the sign of the Cross on it
 as you have made on the
 tree. And Firmian replying
 to them, says; my Brethren,

(of annoy)
do not make sad this + nolite
holy man, because if contris-
he went out before us tare
to the neighbouring bog, + grammar
he could do these same
things, as he has done

to the tree, or the
water. Therefore, Saint Finian
and all, who were with him
unanimously requested

S. Ruadan to use a mode
of living, like [that of] others.

But the disciple, complying + the words
with the admonitions of his would run
Father, and [those] of his thus lit:
+ Father-disciples, to this time a mode
of life simi-
lar with
others (i.e.
Saints)

+ Father-disciples, to this time kept
the common mode of living
to this time. The Master
is used here in the relation to disciple.

S. Ruadan
being disciple
to S. Finian.

14/F/19/11(29)

136 526 (786)

the humility of his
holy disciple, rejoicing
* with him says; may your
-gratula-
-bundus. land be full of fruitful-
-ness, and have most
-copious fruits, and [may
they, not] be in need of
-dung ^{fimo} to fertilize them,
for ever. And if any
one, ^{shall} on purpose, spread ^{fimum} dung
^{aut stercora} or manure over this part of
the ^{-agri} land, this part will not
produce [any thing] ex-
-cepting only ^{oleracea} plot-herbs
and a few ears of Corn.
Dung,
manure,
soil,
compost &c

Notes pp. 398. col. 2. &
399 - col. 1.

24 Quorum nomina sunt duo
Hierani, Hieranus filius
-artificis &c. C. 19. Here are
enumerated among the
disciples of the Holy Man
fourteen of the Chief Saints
of Ireland, unless even them-
-selves [were], ^{+ pēnē} in a manner, the
Chief [Saints]: but another life
of this holy man, which we give
at 12th December, omitting Kan-
-neth and S. Mogenoch, ^{+ pēnē} ^{vel.} ^{pēnē} ^{signi-}
-rates only the other twelve, ^{fie v.} ^{Almost,}
whom other ^{Codices} MSS designate ^{in a man-}
the twelve Apostles of ^{-ner.}
Ireland. See the Life of
S. Hieran Saigre at 5th
March, of S. Hieran of Gluain

14/5/19/11 (31)

138 ~~528~~
(788)

[macnois] at 9th September; of
S. Columba Keille at 9th June;
of S. Columba, the son of Crimann
or from Tirdaglass at 13th
December; of S. Brendan of
Bluainfert at 16th of May;
of S. Lasrian, at 12th Septem-
ber; of S. Cannech at
11th October & of Ruadan
at 15th April; of S. Bran-
dan Birra at 29th November;
of S. Molins, or Mohithens at
11th October, & 22nd July; of
Seinell, Abbot of ^{de Bladominis} Blaomine
at 11th November; of S. Nan-
neth at 18th January & 13th
November. Concerning S.
Mogenoc [see] 26th December,
and [see the Life] of S. ^{Senach} Senacius
at 21st August. In like man-
ner, [see] Appendix c. 3.

Note.

(789) 529
139

28. Arbor quædam Jilia nomine,
quæ in cellâ suâ erat, ab
hora occasûs Solis, usque
ad horam novam alterius
diei stillabat liquorem,
qui saporem quendam
privatum habebat sicut
de Manna legitur &c. Two
[points] occur in this miracle,
respecting which, either the
heretical mind, mocker
of miracles, will raise
a [scornful] laugh, or
the censorious Sceptic will
judge but as of doubtful
faith. First, with respect
to the liquor of ^{+varii} Changeable
taste & [of the taste] of manna,
flowing not from its proper

+varii
Manna
Saporis.

14/E/19/11 (33)

Source, the Linden, or Teil-tree,
whose ^{succus} juice is in another man-
ner ^{satis} considerably ^{asquarret} bitter.

Secondly, with respect
to the excessive and as
if incredible indulgence
of God, in concurring, one
time, with this, another time
with that Saint [though]
having ^{contraries} opposite ^{intentiones} intentions,

+ ad
+ ad
miracula, miracles, which display
as it were, ostentation,
rather than show necessity
or utility. But ^{hee} these can-
not move [any] other mind
than such as I have
mentioned. As if, indeed,

God, who fed Saint Algidius ^{lacte} with the milk of a hind, S. Silvens with the milk of a ^{cervae} she wolf, S. Macharius with the milk of a Bucefala; who fed Saint Patrick during ^{Buffalo} six weeks, S. Cron for three ^(cow?) entire months, S. Cronon for ³ years during entire weeks, S. Simon the Stylite, twenty eight years during entire Lent without any food or drink; who changed for ^{his Sanctis} these Saints, rocks into fountains of water; for ^{it is} those water into wine; for ^{it is} those stones into bread; as if, I say,

God, who from his ineffable
benignity, performs these
and greater [things] in regard
of the merits of his servants,
would not design to feed with
that aliment with which it pleased
him, J. Ruadan, and his most
holy disciples, who having
contemned all human
provision and providence
committed themselves wholly
[into the hands of] Divine providence.
Nor is it to be deemed that
it was without necessity
these miracles were per-
formed: seeing that, hence,
the eminent abstraction of
mind from all terrestrial [things]
in J. Ruadan and his disciples

(793) 233
143

and the confidence placed + fiducia
in the providence of Christ, might
seem to have sufficed he ven-
dered -
for the performance of them hope
through the most in-
dulgent ^{* gratiam} grace of our
Saviour: and thence, the pro- ^{* gratiam}
-vident discretion and prudence ^{gratia}
in S. Prinnian and others, who ^{signifies}
wished to bring back S. Ruadan ^{also}
and his disciples from ^{(or) their?} his
singular mode of living to
that common to other Saints,
and hence the Lord seems
to have approved the power
of both [Saints] in coniving
at their miracles.

144 ~~537~~
(794)

A. d. I. I. p. 463. col: 1.
C. XXXVI Vit: S. Kieran,
Episcopi & Confessoris
Ex codice Hill-
= Benniensi. (V. Martii).

At another time, one of
the brethren, ^{by name Baithen,} incautiously,
quenched a ⁽³⁶⁾ fire in the
morning; and grieving much
for it, asked pardon. Now, on
that day, S. Ruadhan, ⁽³⁷⁾ Abbot
of Lothera, came to visit
S. Kieran: but there was no
fire in the Monastery of
Layghis, with which the guests
might warm themselves, or
with which, ^{+ convivium} refreshment ^{nt} might
be prepared for them. ^{+ convivium}
^{a repast}
^{or refresh}
^{ment, ban}
^{-quet}

797

496
146

536

ology of Tamlact, Marian,
Maquis and others, at 22nd May:
on which [day] he is venerated
in the western part of Leinster,
and in the Island of Iris-
Baithin near Keil-Mantain
in eastern Leinster: since
time and place admit, that
he he reckoned the dis-
-ciple of Saint Kieran.

For he flourished about
the year 550.

37 Ruadan Abbas Lothra,
cap. 36. See his life at
at 15th April.

Ir: Th: p. 633. col: 1.
C. XX. Quinta Appendicis ad Vit:
S. Brigid:

"Lothra was burned in the
years 843, 1154, 1157, 1179." 14/F/19/11 (89)
(Four Masters)

(795) 140

S. Kieran, Bishop, knowing this, blessed a stone lying before him, and immediately the stone glowed with flames of fire, and the man of God, took the burning stone in his hands, and thus carried it to Saint Ruadhan. Ruadhan together with his [companions] seeing this, being much edified in God, rejoiced.

Notes. p. 465. col. I.

36 Unus de fratribus nomine Baithen. c. 36. This Baithen seems to be the son of Finnach: of whom, the genealogy of Saints c. 24. the Marty-

De De Burgi, Hibernia Dominicana

Chapter IX & X XI. Page 276

Of the Monastery of St. Peter the Martyr
in Liscie in the County of Tipperary in Mun-
ster in the year 1769. Summary.

Ist Nomenclature & Description of the Town of Liscie.

IInd A Monastery of Friars Preachers erected there
by Qualter De Bury Knight of Ulster's Lord of
Cernaught who with that had founded the
Villanovian Convent. A certain Difficulty is cleared
up. Something by the way of the two Baron the
Clan Williams & of the Countess of Lincolns. Tipper-
ary. A. 10. exhibiting a short but full account of the
Genealogy of the Bury's

IIIrd The Walls of the Temple. Monastery as yet visible

indeed sufficiently handsome. A great number
of

10/E/19/11(411)

1484 (798)

~~762~~

of Limerick at the time of the general Council
of the year 1688. The modern Lord of the Soil
is certain distinguished person of this Monastery
& Two Members of it in the year 1756

1. Lethera by others Lethia & Lethra in Irish
Letha in English Lethra Lethra Lethra Lethra
from the influence of Latin as well with the Irish
as English it is pronounced Lethra. Not but there is
a Town of the Barony of Lower Ormond County of
Surrey but of the Diocese of Down. vulgarly Lethra
see under the Archbishop of Cashel.

Situated in the most healthy place not far from
the great River Shannon as if opposite Portumna
in the County of Galway of which I will speak
below when I will treat of that Monastery at Portumna
Lethra is distant from Dublin Fifty seven Miles
from

from Saen seventy three Miles from Conshel thirty
 seven from Colmuel seven Capital of the County
 forty eight from the above named Portlanna three
 from Coth seventy five from Linacick thirty from
Galway thirty eight from Londonderry one hundred
 and ten.

No^a It is ^(as possibly) certain that Guillelmus de Burg ^{Earl} ~~knights~~
 of Ulster Lord of Commaught built a Monastery near
 that Town for the Sinners Preachers in the year 1269
 the unanimous consent of all Writas proving that Town
 is an Evidence (b)

But

(a) Venerabilis quidam a Nascia mos laudando Lethra
ab Abrenque autem Scriptore antiquo in Catalogo Corp.
ii Num. vi Pag. 38 encripto regis vestigia pueri
Lethoria & Lethra.

(b) Ita clari Natus de Antiquis Hibern. Cap. XXVI Pag
208 Scavins bel ii. Pag. 277. Almandus Pag. 231 Q

Thogues Pag. 21 Thapitum munit Canobis Charduz Jan ii Pag. 111
 14/5/19/11 (43)

But if you enquire by what means this noble Man
- could be induced to found this pious Institution in
Munster rather than in Uster or Connaught where he
was respectively ^{an earl} ~~a knight~~ & Baron? I will briefly & easily
answer that indeed he was ^{Earl} ~~knight~~ of Uster by Right
of his Wife Daughter of Rug De Lucy & Lord of Connaught
by Right of his Father; by Right of his Grandfather
William De Burg. He held very large Estates in the County
of Tipperary in Munster (which at that time was comprehended
under the Denomination of the County of Lincoln
- ick. What is more in that Territory there was very large
Barony called in English Clan William that is of the
Race of William so extensive that the said County
being divided into that of Lincoln & of Tipperary even
tho' the Barony was divided into West Clan William &
East Clan William that is into Western Barony of the Race of William
Cf. Consuetudum Cap. pines. I VIII. Numb. IV. Set. X. Pag 223

William the Eastern Baron of the Race of William the
 belonging ~~former~~ ^{country} to the modern ~~land~~ ^{county} of Lincoln the latter
 to the modern ~~land~~ ^{county} of Tipperary. And in both Baronies
 & in neighbouring Country a great Number of ^{Burkes} ~~Burges~~
 Descendants of the above named William as yet flourish
 to my own knowledge. For this William who first of the
^{Burkes} ~~Burges~~ came into Ireland in the year 1172 established
 a Settlement there at Urasda near Cashel in the
 above named Territory where he founded a Priory
 according to the Canonical Rules of St. Augustine in
 the year 1200 & there formed a Vault for himself & his
 Posterity. William himself who died in Monaster in the
 year 1206 & his Grandson & Father of his Son Richard
 & his sons ^{Earl} Son Richard ~~Daughter~~ of Walter being
 afterwards buried in it as I more fully told above here & ^{him}

Dominick (Dominicanus) the Monastery of

Solummodo hic loci paucis referre placeat. villa

Mediat igitur Thomas Lincolniensis Archidiaconus Thame-
sis, sub adscriptio Gratiani Secunda Verone, qui post non-

nullas que descripta habes 8XVI super his potestatem v. l. et

Pag 260 de Bingerem familia generatim sumptis. Specia-

tim de ea qua. Hic. David de. Gloucestria modo dicitur

concludit Pag 270. & Peto familiam hanc a Davide illo

Equite. locato Thome multum fuisse que Thome habuit

& Trifalgam. Sicam. Thome. & Noelheram. asper. Sor-

orem. Solam. Hiberniam. sibi copulavit Walterus de

Wulgo. Dominus. Conaio. & Magna. Partis. Hibernia;

« et ambabus. actum. Loricibus. Libera. et. quod. suscepit.

& Hic. narrat. & Dugan. Walterum. putat. postea. fuisse.

& Conaio. & Thome. & alia. Nuptia. Hic. & Hic. & Hic.

« Laci. Laci. junctum. et. habet. Camerum. Cuius. Walteri
14/E/19/11 (47)

« Walter filia videtur fuisse uxor Malachie Kelly viri alt.

« videtur Malachie Kelly qui in hunc episcopatum Trasmensem

« Substitutum suo inuit ut et a Daeganii verbis confulat

« nam facio Cecinili huius Herbertum Equitem suorum

« Caquosomen Mac Herbertorum per manavit, et Genia

« logia Mac Herberti de Discreetly, Walterum et Genalogia

« Mac Rodmundi de Crithemore filia fuisse deprehendo

« Non debilo quoniam alios filios enumerata Salia genuit

« Pofessionibus quoniam bonaia politos, Prole quam et

« Sporede Cecinili Ultonia Sustulit, Ultonia Comitatus

« cum Juu. munito conuicta.

« Waltero Richardo filios in Comitatu suscepit huius

« Wilhelmus et Joanno filios, uxor, cuius filia Clara

« mella Leonello Clauentia Duci, Regis Eduardi Tertii

« filio nupsit. filia eorum Philippa uxor Edmundi

« Martini, et Malar Regis, Martini, Martini, Martini
Ultonia

Villain Nova or Neolion in the County of Down in Ulster
being

Altonia Comitum Spectab. Antuan Regis Siciliam

Richardus Dux Calabriae Pater Edwardi Duces duxit

Wifus Edwardi Sicilia Elizabetha Serrico Septima

pepuit Margaritam Jacobi Tertia Sicilia Regis Matrem

quapuit Jacobi Britannia Majoris Sibirica Regis

Moris pro Matrem sicut Altonia Sicilia Regiam

Comp. Cap. pras. XIV. Num. 15. Sol. 9. Cap. IV. Num. XVI

Sol. 9. Pag. 84. 252.

Thames. Sicut quibus addere Cuius Sedes Locum regit

Wale. William De Buge Comitum Altonia Dominumque

Altonia, Comiti Solitariensis, de quo impudentiam est

Parma. Fundamentum. Vini. univocum. Camis. angustum. fuisse

Vincastonia Galvensi, Die 28 Julii 12. Mutque in. muna.

Wale. Altonia Altonia. Num. 15. Sol. 9. Cap. IV. Num. XVI

Richardus Sicilia Calore Casaria. Sol. 9. Cap. IV. Num. XVI
 Refum

- « Rufum, qui in eadem Anglorum Regis Henrici III. per
 « Plures annos educatus, tam amplas habuit in Holbernia
 « Pædagogos ut omnibus Nobilibus hujus Regni Capitan
 « alia Politiæque intellectus, utque in Comitibus Regni
 « Dublini Nobilibus Anno 1295 præcipuum inter Proceres
 « Rollin et Lauem. Plura edificavit castella præsertim
 « De de Cerran de Ballymole de Sligo in hujus, item
 « Visitiæque de Castlebunel in hujus Limericensi, ac de
 « Quon Castle Saline Castum vicinis in hujus Lancast
 « rensi, Sicut et Canobium nostrum Carlingfordense, et
 « Cap. præf. XXXVI. Cum ii diutius, alque Canobium in Cast
 « mella, etiam apud Loughnam in hujus Galicensi
 « Anno 1362. Riccio desit in Malensi Abbatia Dictis
 « Junii 1326, ibidem humatus est Margarita de Burgo
 « Huberti Comitis Cantuariensis (Cap. III. Num. XVI. Pag. 83)
 « laudati Abnepti, quinque suscepti Filii Sequen

being first built by him in the year 1221. at length

he did not hesitate to build this one at Lorhoo in the year

1249

Filiabus, Filiis p^{re}decessoris Quatuor abque Prolestin-

das Anno 1304. 2. Johannes Comitis Guilielmi de quo

nos Sermo citatus Elizabetha Regis Edwardi Primi

uxor (de qua Cap. p^{re}ced. § XLIII. cum sit solida)

quondam vice Patris defunctus Anno 1313 (3) Thomas qui

puerum in modum Strabius Prædicatoris diligebat etc. &

Cap. p^{re}ced. § VIII. cum vii. Pag. 225 claret sine Prolestin-

(4) Edmundus ex Salania & Brian Progenitor Baroni

de Castro Comitis de Brittas in Agro Simericensi, etc.

Cap. p^{re}ced. § VIII. cum vii. Lib. 6. Pag. 274 dicitur est Anno

1337 defunctus. 5. Guilielmus donatus sine Prole post

memoratum. Annum 1334. Sex autem Comites & Rex

Filia p^{re}ced. 6. Helena Roberti Bruffei Scotorum

Regis conjugis atque Regis Davia & Mater. (2) Malilda

14/F/19/11 (51)

Anno 1308 Gilberto de Clare Comiti Gloucestriae
 sue Glycerie in Anglia nuptas; 3) Ioanna Matru-
 monio primum Die 16 Augusti 1312 copulata Tho-
 ma Gualtero Secundo Sildarice Comiti; dein Die 3
 Iulii 1319 Equite Carmi de May sua Dorey Vidua
 Cap. XIII. Ann. 1XX. Lib. I. proregi (cum Dominis
 Iustitiarum) Hibernie Progenitorique et ea Duce
 um de Platen de Claremarc, de Ballybo-Kaghde
 suam de Gortem de Sillolla in Hibernia; alque
 ex priore uxore Progenitori Comitem de Holdene
 su aliorumque Ducum cum in Anglia (us) Catharina
 Joanne Berminghama Comiti Southham Vifflis
 conjuncta; 5) Margrita; Die 16 Augusti 1312. Ma-
 ritus Geraldini Primi Desmondia Comitis & Hibernia
 Dynasta Palatini uxore facta 6) Eleonora Conpes
 nata Ioanni Baroni Mutton de Co' quoniam in Anglia

Totae annuæ scriptas recenset notam sed quæ sub
 Warræ in Hiberniam eorum Animalibus ad
 hunc 1264.

Quidam de Brug Walteri et Joanne filios
 nos recensito. Nos totius et Burgundiam hanc illa
 Comes fuit Hibernie Prox. qua Dominus. Scilicet
 Anno 1331 ut refert Warræ. Conjugemque sibi adre
 ixit Matildam filiam Henrici Plantagen. Henrici
 Lancastrie, Leicestrie & Derby regis. Hæc erat Hen
 ricus III. Anglorum Rex. Quis fuit laudatus Guliel
 mus Dic. 6 Junii 1373 ut. d. VIII. Cap. p. 14. Num. IV. Et c.
 Pag. 226. narratum est. unica post se relicta. Prole. Hen
 ricæ Elizabethæ de qua quæque regis. Sobole. Simonem
 fuit. Gratianus. Sicut. regis. Verba. nos. et. recipit.
 Superest. igitur. ut. pro. Epistolæ. hujus. complimento
 summa. dicam. de. Walteri. nostri. Probo. Gulielmo
 14/E/19/II (53) Supra

Vilius Septimus suscepit Silesias quorum primus Vinnius

Guilielmus dicitur in Historiâ Vilius de Inaghtian

(consule Cap. pias. § VIII. Num. V. Tit. li. pag. 225) Comit

um Clavickardensium, secundus vocatus Vinnius

Edmundus Agnomen Albaragh (vide Locum

citatum ad Tit. 2) Vicecomitem, Magisterium Progen

itorumque. De Edmundi filio Albaragh Saloboc pro

terius dicitur inter agendum de Casobio nostro Præs

idiusi ab ea fundato nempe Cap. pias. § XXXVIII. Num. § IX.

Ultimo autem dictus Guilielmus de Brünge vocatus postea

Vilius de Inaghtian primus fuit Rex William Eighth

ut Cap. pias. § XIV. Num. III. consule et narrabam. Geruit

que Ricardum nuncupatum. Tamen a quo Clavickardi

& Clavickardia Nomina originem susceperunt ut Cap. pias.

VIII. Num. II. Tit. li. pag. 225 citatum est. Hicagius & Mallet

in Dynastia Palatinensis nec potius Bavaria Longobardis

Santo that is in the Year 1253 & that I may say by
 the

in Comitatu Galicensi Data viderant. Sicut nuncpe

Guilhelmus pater suus Ulricus. Thomas & Joannes die

ter papien. Anno 1200 Joannes de Galicia veniendi

Galway utpote eo Tempore Magister Galicensis

qui postmodum in Monasterio Domitiani sit ut que

Progenitor erat iniquis Familie quae Galway

cognomina xptu usque in Hadrianum Diocetem

ac Virgineas. Iniquia habet Gentilitia cum sola

Mella vulgo Mella & quinq; dantisat habentis

Modis Differentia qua Sectus Familiae aliusque

Sectus a reliquis succinitur. Novaque Epigraphia

Vincit Veritas.

Conimurio propter obsequia militaria Comitia

paustas concipit ipsi Rex Henricus V, Castrum

Melodiale de Dondangan ampliusque eidem

armet

the way only eleven months after his Death. 1112

- Temp

amictum. Satisfunditur secundas Male Corragie

sui Lapide ad Mlaminis. Sed Ripam. spiritum inter

Mauritius et A. Cormoii (Regis Cornacis passion

appellatis. Filia reborem suscepit Molam, qua Postulas

certum o habuit primoribus Mamonica Progenibus

Malamonica confundat. Nobis que proclare gesto

insigne usque ad Mumpationem Coramul Canam

quando omnia deperdidit. Bona coramque Principibus

bitam. Galfridus nimirum Galloxy Eques. Moratu. Familia

nihilominus clamorem. Flare h. Senioque illius

o Suncles Castam de Sata ad pumstunque Proclam

in pualibato. Agro Corragiensi requisivit, Tuncia. Seculus

pro. Suncles. Domicilium. Sicut a pad. Corragiam

Super. Suncles. in Agro. Sappraicini. iusta. Tamen

Nat. Suncles.

Memo. Suncles.

14/E/19/11(57)

1644 (814)

778

III^{ca} Simpliciterque majoris partis Consocii. Maria

ad hunc

Memoratus autem Julius comes. Au Ulius de Buge

Agnominatus Pulcher et pater conjugis &

Bruma suscepit Ulium Regem nec Maria &

Comox^{na} peperit Ulium Regem de Sinclo de quo mox

didit Richardum Sinclo pater conjugis &

Pergrina Lagune familia primaribus. Abbatibus

Prospiciis. Nuptiis etiam conjugis & Regis

Quatuorque alios filios atque filiam Honoriam

conjugem Edmundi Barbatum de Buge unius &

Majoris, vicem militum Magnanimum et Leop. fratres

XXXVII. cum sit h. claudet.

Ulius iste de hinc. & Maria. Magnanimum

est Richardum Magnam de Perbellin iniquum

notum ex tunc Benefactorum. Vicem totum & audire

comitis Ulii de capitibus. Placem nunc. Margardam

Don

III^a The Walls of the Temple & greater part of the Monastery

as yet remain entire as I have seen again & again during
 the

Donati & Bion, Secundi Thomasia Comitis & Galli.

aimam & Kelly Donald & Kelly Dynastia de Inglisim

Quintibus. Istorum porro Burgorum Abitis communem

crantur in loco centu natio Mennensi ubi huncat.

jaunt, ut liquet ex superioribus. Cap. par. 8 VIII. Num.

& VI Pag 278 ubi etiam plura hic fortasse obscura praevertim.

Supraaddita pro Mra Simplicium cognomento mulierum.

Uliua & Capitebus creatus Colanichardie Comitis & Dux.

rellinae Bavi 10 Julii 1513. donatus vero Anno sequenti.

quinque Insuper habuit uxores & quatuor primas. Gra

nia nimirum alia Gief O Carol Insuper & Richard.

um datum Anglium Libernice Sapanagh quia in

Anglia educatus secundum Colanichardie Comitis

14/5/19/0(59)

que duas filias duxit uxores & duas nimirum Margaritam
 Juliam

these past years & these sufficiently handsome & indeed
these in particular which seem to perpetuate the name

Silviam Mustachi Primi Thomandiae Comitis & Cathari-
nam Secundi Thomandiae Comitis Prunati; laudati

Mustachi ex Fratre Neapolis Valam et quarum
prima dum genuit Susepam Aluicam & secundam
vix Joannem Anno 1583 secutus Barone de Silviam

Ayio Galvini in Baronia Anno vix 1588 apud Ballifin
en in monasterio Ayio Joannis Obiit pater Richardus

Anno 1589.

Aluic de Burgo Tertius & Laurens Richardus Comes & Com-
itis Gubernatores & Honoria de Burgo. Familia de Coloph-
saki Septuagesimo filius (1) Richardus in Comiti defunctum

(2) Aluic Richardus & Guilielmus Clanrickardus Comitem

(3) Guilielmum Equitem & nobilem. & Aluic Septimus Clan-

rickardus Comitem Patrem reliquorumque Subsequentium

of Lathacor Lorrage otherwise almost destroyed

Procuratorem & Joannem a Salisfundie hominem
dictum de Demandel creatum viccomitem de Clammernis

Aquis Hagomunz Baronia Anno 1619 cui successit

Nicolaus Thomas alique post defunctus Anno 1642 & 5

Edmundum a Salisfundie suo dictum de Philcorum

aque Posteri in sapientiam viget & quidem soli

suo habente ad Comitibus Clammernensis Dignitatem

si modernus comes ejusque Patris Ulricus Thomas

alique Posti masculina obierunt 161 Thomas Equitem

Armatum dictum a Salisfundie hominem de Ballenstoe

obit Ulricus comes Die 18 Maii 1601.

Reichardus de Brige quondam Clammernensis comes & Venetia

Gubernator annuuntatus fuit inter Patres seu Praeres

Angliae creatus fuit Anno 1675. Viccomes de Sionbridge

14/E/19/10(61)

& Baro de Lammur hille Anno 1678 comes & Ulricus

Viccom

1682 (818)

~~782~~

There are as yet persons living in that Country who relate
 that they saw with their own eyes about one hundred
Fifty
Wives at the Die 12 November 1635 of Stranisia Walling
Samia Carrollis Episcopi vidua unicum post se edignum
filium Nominis Micum Sciantur Clanrickardie, Scand-
um vero St. Albani Comitis Hibernia Proseque
Depudatum creatum Clanrickardie Marchionem Anno
1645 qui Wive Patris creatus insuper fecit Anno 1678
Victorinus Gabriele Baro Stranisia in Agro Galerensi Statis
Anno 1697 Wive Prole manalina defunctis Wive fit in
Dignitate Comitis de Clanrickardie Baronis de Dunhillis
Scolis Patris Wive equitis nempe Quilibet de Brugo
Solis Clanrickardie Comitis Solis Solis mot laudate
Episcopi Quilibet inter Stranisia Magnum sy scire
episcopi Wickardie defunctum Anno 1666 Magnum
Sextum Septimum Clanrickardie Comitis quorum
posterior

Fifty Religious persons indeed with the prior of the

Dominican Order in this Monastery to wit Members of the
Mon

Podemus vulgo dictus Carolus Thaurus et Leticia Shirley
de Francilia moderni Comitis de Frons in Anglia genuit
Richardum Thaurum successore Comitis de Lancichaudia, alius
et secunda conjugis nupti illas Carly Comitis de Lancich
Silia, suscepit Thoman alium in Exspugnatione Budae
Anno 1685 Aluum creatum vicecomitem Galice & Marchionem
Lequimus Galice & Tyrice Baronia Anno 1687 secutum
vero in Prælio de Aug. huius memorati Tyrice Regis. Anno
1691 aliusque Prole masculina & Guilelmum in Galliam
Regno defunctum. De quaque filia nupta Margritam
primam Severis Magnis vicecomiti de Sierag. denique
Thomæ Budæ de Silcast. et Cap. p. 15. 8XVIII. Venit
Seth. Pag. 268 de d. amest. & Thaurum primam Patitio
Sarsfield Comiti de Serran. d. in Sars. Sil. Sars. Duci
de Brunick (recole Cap. W. c. V. 16. XVI. Pag. 82) appi.

Monasterij Ruthenis (Capitularum) of the Provin-
cial Chapter of the year 1688 held here in the year Reign
of
Augustus Caputator.

Stadium Postica. Honoria nimirum de Beuge Ducis
Brenaria Actum Oppido cui. Veneri gallie Peronas quae est
inter Montempere. Caucum. Pittoria in Calanica. Eius
Corpus Sepultum fuit ibidem per Modum Depositi
in Ecclesia Patrum Pratorum, postea tamen translationem
ad Ecclesiam Monasticam Anglicanum apud Ponticium
vulgo Pontise prope Parisias ibique honorifice humila-
tum Die 19. Februarii 1698 ubi sequens Epitaphium
P. Magistro Sr. Gelasio Mac Mahon quondam Scibernice
Dominicane Provinciali (de quo Cap. XIV. Num XXII)
(continuation)

Peraspice quicquid ades memorique ex Narmoe
tise, Gemma sub Soc. humile quam pulchra facit
in gloriose Ducum Regaliq. Sanguine ductis

Leda

Seda Dnis Congreg Principis digna Sapias Paucis
 Clauicard. Natali Ormon & Clauicard. Vespem
 Berwicki Dominam, plorat Sana Morsum. Integulas
 Virtus florentque. Modestia. Manum. Gaudia sunt Cato.
 Cetera Pectus habet, Senti Sana Domus cum mi sum pignus
 Honora, Mestica Amicitia ponit. Sana Mors.

Historiam Patris Gulielmus de Bruge fuit Prior & Habermas
 qua Dominus Solutarius Anno 1487 sub Jacobo Secundo
 flegit cum ex hac vita decedent, eique defuncto 3 Octobris
 ejusdem Anni & cum. Magister a p. s. Mestica tumul
 stosque fuit Richardus Sicut Sannes qui vivo Solut
 p. s. l. b. t. o. creatio p. s. l. b. t. o. Soluta p. s. l. b. t. o.
 exaltationem Soluta a Soluta Jacobo II^o Anno 1689 Soluta
 personaliter Soluta. Defuncto autem Soluta Soluta
 obique Soluta masculina Soluta Soluta 1708 Soluta
 nomen Soluta Soluta Soluta Soluta Soluta Soluta

Ducis Hypocnemidis, Proregis Sibiriae, consanguinea
 uxorem suscepit filios sexque filiasque cum inde
 m. et Ephelis creperunt nempe Michael & Jacobus
 Alius Thomas Eduardus Joannes Wilhelmus Petrus
 Brigida Honorata Maria. Obiit Comes Joannes Dux
 11 Octobr 1772 in Canobio. Mensem cum Patre suo Ave
 Prociq. tumultuata, eique suscepit filios promogenitos
 Annam Michael Deimus Clamuchardus Comes Dux 29
 Novembri 1776 donatus. Gentior ex Joana Smith
 Angli Joannis in Sifantia defuncti modernis Canib.
 uis. Annam Smithus de Brugadiarumque Siliam
 Superstitiam Mariæ nomenque Anna. Neque memora
 talis Smithus ex Sifester Vincent item Angli duos
 impresentiarum habet filios unumque Nicolaum, Henricum
 nempe Joannem Thomam & Louisam.

Pro genealogia hujus baronis pulsator. hincorum
 quorunda

Reign of James³ (Atherton in which

A Magister Gerald M^r Mahon was elected;

quoniam ^{in Praemissis} Lucasenibus tandemque ductus, Praemissis
 cum subiecto Diplomate Regis quo Carolus Primus Die 20
 Aprilis 1619. Wilielm Quantum illi de Brigo Tertia Clanick
audia Comitis Nominis Joanien ma per laudatum ad Vincem
iter de Clanmorris Dignitate in se et ad pote quo Progeniti
Augus Encomia Modo vero authenticis marcantur

Id perro Dublini in Notate Magna Curia Camellaria
 associatus Tenens Sequenti (1744)

« Carolus Dei Gratia Angliae et Scotiae Franciae et Helvetiae
et Stes Reis Defensor et Archiepiscopus Principis Principis
Mansionibus Comitibus Præcomitibus Episcopis
et Baronibus Militibus Proprietis et Libris Comitibus et
et omnibus Officiariis Ministris Subditis nostris quibus
et cunctis et quos presentis litterae perueniunt salutem.

14 / F / 17 / 10 (67)
 Cum

174 (824)

788

« Cum illis in antiqua habilitate Congruimus de Brugo
 « Nobis sacro & indubitato testimonio innotuit, tum ex
 « Willielmo de Brugo quondam Comite Veltroica a quo
 « Patrum Patrum Genitor. Vobis Duce non indignare
 « meo, tum ex innumis aliis quodam Veniunt. Hec
 « vobis & Proceribus modo ab antiquis in hoc Regno nostro flor
 « entibus adeo ut Splendore & Clauitate Genitorum multitudine
 « videatur. Cumque dilectis & fidelis mortis Iamque
 « Breuiter de Durward in Comitatu Galicay. Amigra
 « uenit. Sicque vobis innumis Milicis de Brugo alias
 « Breuiter in Comitatu Comiti Clauitate & Licentia
 « imo illa Praesepia inueniunt quae plurimis fidel
 « bus & acceptabilibus Seruitis Vobis & Corona nostra
 « iam antea praesepit de vobis laborandum & conuocandum
 « videtur. Deinde nobilissima Familia de Brugo approb.
 « abest. Appulsaque hinc & Latifundis adeo cunctis
 « cunctis

as Provincial

[in the original] of whom our discourse will return hereafter;

To whom the Lands of this Monastery were granted
after the Disolution of the Regular Houses is unknown to
Hobbes, but the actual Possessor of the Ground is James
Muddoch a Knight, who I believe is explained, who lives
near the Farm in his own House sufficiently magnificent.

¶ Among other distinguished Members of this Monastery

One

existat ut quandonque minus sibi conceditur tutius

& beneficentius gerere valeat possit. Nos

Intende Monumentum dicti Joannis pristinis Honoribus

dictae Familiae & Progenitoribus nostris collatis aliquantulum

addere studeant ipsamque Joannem Burke pro

Eandem & Munificentia nostra regia aliqua Favoris nostri

regie Separa sanguine Salagentes ipsam Joannem in

Munus Locum & Parium Regis Regni promovendum

Statuimus.

Statu is igitur &c.

14/E/17/11(69)

one also flourished in that age very well known to me
 that is (B. Magister) Hugh ^{an} ~~Collegian~~
 Provincial of Ireland for eight years of whom mention
 will be made beneath (8)

There were also Persons distinguished in the pub-
 lic opinion of virtue that is Thaddaeus Max Binaua
Ambrose C. Kennedy & Anthony C. Carroll of whom
 mention will be made respectively in their own places^(h)

Ad to these from R. Heyen (i) Dominick O'Carroll
 " who studied in Portugal & read Philosophy & Thea. But
 decampelled by Infirmitie to relinquish his Scholastic
 " Pursuits & return to Ireland he preached usefully & acceptably
 " at Limerick where he was Prior. And others being banish-
 ed he remained in his Country (k)

(g) Cap. XIV. Num. XXII. (8) Cap. XIV. Num. XXV

(h) Cap. XVI. Num. XCVI, CXI & CXX (i) Pag 23

(k) Recolendans Cap. VIII. Num. II Pag 154 (l) Pag 22

Add also Terence & Kennedy who, O'Leary says lives at
Paris *Quintianus in Serbia is mild & religious.*

But afterwards he became Doctor of ^{the Sacred} S. Faculty of

Paris & died in Ireland about the year 1720

✓ There were only two of this Monastery in the District
in the year 1756 that is R. P. ^{Priester} *Prædicator Generalis* Brother
Bernard & Loughlin

Prior in the 53 year of his age & 28 of his *Prof-*
ession; & (O' Leary) Léon in the 60 Kennedy of

his age 33 of his *Profession* 13, who from the year 1758 is a

Missionary in an American Island of the *Sacred S. Crucis*
Coast of the *Right* of the French

828

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Lough

(829)

County

of
Tipperary

At Lough, a small village 3 miles
from the Shannon, where it falls into
Lough Derg was an abbey of regular
canons, founded by St Kieran before
584.^m and a Dominicans one 1269 by
William de Burgh earl of Ulster. The
walls of the church and other buildings
are still entire. In 1688 this priory was
so complete that a provincial Chapter of
the order was held there, and 150 Friars
clothed in their proper habits attended,
on the occasion.^m

{m arch 666 } {n ib 667 }.

14/E/19/11(73)

830

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Lough

Small village in the barony of Lower
Ormond and ^{one only} 3 miles from the river Shannon
where it falls into Lough Derg.

Abbey of Regular canons.

Was founded by St Ruadan, who
presided over 150 Monks. and died A.D.
584. when he became the patron of this
abbey. (d).

652. Died the Abbot bailkine. (e).

708. Died the Abbot colman M'each-
masy. (f).

783. Died columnb M'Fadyusa called
the bishop. (g).

842. Died the Abbot Bruckine. (h).

845. Turgesius with his Norwegians set fire
to and destroyed this town, with the churches
and other religious houses. but Maelsach-

(d). Ashm p. 471. War mon. (e) M'Geogh. (f) ann 4 masters
Munet. (g) ann 4 masters. (h). id.

Agelscachan king of Meath, having taken the tyrant, put a final end to his sacrilegious crimes, by drowning him in Lough Aineri in Meath (v).

864. Died the abbot and bishop Dinew-lagh. (K).

888. Died the abbot Maolcorgais (v).

946. Died the Abbot Corc son of com-igan (m).

957. Died Maenach archdeacon or vicar of Louagh. (n).

Infy 1014 Died Muirchwartach O Loran deacon of this abbey. (mm)

end of
infy.

1050. Died the archdeacon Maolduin O Heigeartby (v).

1106. Died the abbot Maolmuire O Scoly (r).

1108. Died O Scobairg comorb of St. Ruadan (a).

1154. An accidental fire destroyed this abbey (r).

1157. + like calamity happened (s).

(v) ann annond (K) ann 4 masters. (v) id (m). id. (n). id (o). id (p) id (Q) ann Munster (r) In the p 633. (s) ann 4 masters

(835) ~~1873~~ 187

1179. Another conflagration destroyed
this town (v).

1469. Died the abbot James Ferral a
charitable and generous nobleman. (u).

The hand of Saint Ruadhan was preserved
in a silver case, in this abbey till the
time of the suppression (w).

Inquisition 3rd St Hilary x x x 1 Elizth
abeth finds that this abbey with
its ~~appurtenances~~ possessions was granted
to John O'Hougan, for y^e term of ---
years, at the annual rent of £5.6^d. Irish
but that the grant was forfeited
for y^e non payment of y^e rent (ww).

Lorragh is now a parish church in
the diocese of Kildare (x).

(t) cum 4 masters (u) id. (w) barrow. (ww) chief remembrance

(x) Visitation Book.

~~544~~ 836
182

Dominican Priory

A. D. 1269. Walter de Burgh, Earl of
Ulster, founded this priory. (y).

1301. A general Chapter of the order was
held here (z).

The walls of the church adjoining the
and the greater part of the other buildings
are still entire. In 1688. this priory was so
complete, that a provincial Chapter of the
order was held here and 150 friars clothed
in their proper habits attended on the
occasion. (a).

(y) ann. Dom. King p. 87. War. Mem. (z) King p. 87. (a)
Bauke p. 277. 279.

Continuation of the antiquities in
the parish of Locha.

The castle of the Mac Egan minutely
described.

The antiquities in the parishes of
Ballingarry, Ushane and Ballagha-
-keen or Lough Keen enumerated
and described.

(838)

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The Dominican abbey (above mentioned by De Burgo) is situated on the east side of the village of Lorkoe, but its church only remains in any thing like preservation. This church extends east and west as usual, and measures on the inside one hundred feet in length and ^{ft in} 22.0 in breadth. The east window is remarkably small for so large a building; it is not more than 8 feet in height and divided into two parts by a stone mullion; it is pointed and constructed of chiselled lime stone. There are two small windows on the side walls close to the east gable but not worth minute description. At the distance of 12 feet from the east gable there is a beautiful pointed doorway on the south wall communicating with a small lateral building of which the first floor is arched. The south wall is destroyed to the very foundation except 30 ft of its length.

At the distance of 59 ft from the east gable there is a pointed window on the north wall measuring about 5 ft in height and 3 ft in width; it was originally divided into two or more divisions but its mullions are now destroyed.

The west gable contains a pointed doorway constructed of chiselled lime stone and measuring ^{ft in} 7.0 in height and ^{ft in} 3.8 in width. This gable is so veiled with luxuriant ivy that any other

(840)
185

features it may contain are entirely concealed,
The ruins of another building ^{two walls of} ~~is~~ connected with
the south wall of this church are to be seen
but I could not determine what kind of
a building it was or ascertain its original
extent.

A short distance to the south east of this
church is to be seen a part of another
of the same age now connected with the
west end of the protestant church.

A short distance still further to the south
east there is a ^{small} green moat which is the
most ancient remain of the olden time now
to be seen at Lorch.

The Franciscan abbey above mentioned
by Archdall is situated to the west and by
south of the village. It consists of one long
house measuring on the inside 145 ft in length
and 24 ft 9 in in breadth. ^{ft in} ^{and its walls are $\frac{1}{2}$ ft thick and very high} The east window, which was
one of considerable size is now totally destroyed.

This house seems to have been originally divided into
two parts or nave and choir by a thick wall built
across at the distance of 75 ft from the east gable
but this wall is much injured, and its arch, if ever it
had one, is destroyed. The south wall of the eastern
division or choir was lighted by six pointed windows
of considerable height now partly built up with
modern rough masonry. The north wall ^{of this division} contains no

features

(841)
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features but a small pointed doorway at the distance of 24 ft from the east gables.

There are four windows on the North wall of the west division all pointed and constructed of cut lime stone.

There is a quadrangular window on the south wall close to the wall which divided this church into two parts; it is divided into ~~two~~^{three} divisions by two stone mullions one of which has been taken out. There is another window on the same wall at the distance of 20 feet from the west gable; it is pointed and narrow and constructed of cut lime stone.

There is a large doorway in the middle of the west gable, but it was evidently not so rude or large originally, it having been disfigured and its cut lime stone taken out when the adjoining ^{modern} chapel was building.

At the distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft from the west gable there was another doorway on the south wall now disfigured on the outside and rude on the inside.

There are curious tombs of the Mac Egan and other families near the east end of this church with inscriptions of which Mr. Du Noyer will make fac similes.

14/1/19/0 (83)

(842)
A short distance to the N. E. of this church
and to the east of the R. C. Chapel there is
a square building locally called the Black
Castle, but it was a mill belonging to the
abbey. It measures on the inside 17 ft from
N. to S. and ^{ft in} 24"8 from E. to W. and its walls are
^{ft in} 3"3 thick. It is three stories high and lighted
by quadrangular ^{and round headed} windows.

There is a small brook flowing across its floor
^{brook} which turned the mill.

In the townland of Baile ni Chuire Ballyquirk -
^{in this parish} there is a square castle in good preservation
measuring on the outside 31 ft from N. to S. and
37 ft from E. to W. Its walls are ^{ft in} 7"1 in thickness at
the base, and the building is four stories high.

The doorway, which is painted and constructed of
cut lime stone, is on the north wall near the
N. W. corner, and the stair case leads to the top
through the thickness of the north wall
to the left as you enter this doorway. All the
floors were of wood except the third over the
ground one and this rested on a stone arch which
still remains in good preservation.

Near this old castle is the far more magnificent
modern castle of Ballyquirk called Kane's folly
now the residence of Col. Dwyre. It was built
by Counsellor Kane about 30 years ago.

There insert two notices of this place preserved
by the Four Masters.

[Ann. 4. Masters]

Baile-Mi-Chuirc (Ballyguirk).

A.D.

1561. Anthony, the son of Teganaimm,
who was son of Mulrony, who was son
of John Carroll was slain at Baile-Mi-
-Chuire (Ballyguirk) in Ormond.

Those who surrounded him were
not worthy of wounding or taking him.

The territory of Ely was an orphan
after his death, for the inhabitants lost
their helper and protector in Anthony.

1599. John the son of Gilduff, who
was son of James O'Kennedy from
Baile-an-ghardha Chuic-Sithe-Una in

14/F/19/11(85)

95 (844)
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in Armond, was slain by Hugh, the
Son of Moragh O'Kennedy from
Baile uí Cúiric.
Ballyquirk.

Comp'd

P.B.

In the south west of this parish is situated
the townland of Port an tochain now angli-
cised Portland where the site of castle is still
shewn. This ^{Castle} ~~place~~ is mentioned in the annals
of the Four Masters at the year 1441 as
belonging to O'Madden, and at 1600 as ta-
ken by the great rebel Redmond Burke.
I here insert the two passages as transcribed
from my translation.

Port an Tolchain.[Comp'd
Q.B.]

A.D.

1441. O'Madden's Castle i.e. the
Castle of Port an - Tolchain on the
Shannon, was taken by Mac-William
Machtrach and by the Clann-Richards
from O'Madden, and the Son of
O'Madden and fourteen hostages who
were in the Castle were taken together
with great booty in weapons and
accoutrements.

1600. Redmond Burke (the Son of John
who was Son of James, who was Son
of Richard Foxanach) was at this time
an illustrious and warlike Nobleman.

191 ~~846~~
(846)

according to the custom of the Irish.

He and his brothers, John Age, William
and Thomas stopped in the two Ormonds
and in Ely during the Summer,
Autumn and Winter of this year,
and their forces were so numerous
that they ravaged and desolated all
the adjacent Cantreds and territories.

They took many Castles on this occasion
in Ely and Ormond among which were
Roin, Bel-atha-duin, Gairead, and
Cuib. O'n Dubhain in Ely & Port-an-
Folchain in Ormond.

Philip O' Sullivan Beare in his account of the route of his uncle, the O' Sullivan Beare, in the January of 1602 from Glengarriff to the Castle of O'Hourke in the County of Leitrim, states that he crossed the Shannon at this place, but the Four Masters who are a far better authority, ~~as~~ tell us that he crossed it at Ath-Coille maioche which is a ford on the Shannon opposite the townland of Coillte maadha now Anglicised ^{Kiltaroe and} Redwood. I can see plainly from the many topographical blunders committed by Philip O' Sullivan Beare in describing the route of his uncle through ^{the} County of Tipperary that he was entirely ignorant of the situations of the places he mentions, and that he had his account from the reports of others ^{and from people} who were not on the expedition. I shall here enter into an examination of his description of this route.

He makes O' Sullivan and his people and soldiers travel the first day from Glengarriff to Achara ^(a) in the territory of Muckerry - a distance of 26 miles; On the second day which was the first of January he makes them travel 24 miles and pitch their tents in O'Keeffe's ^(b) country. On the third day he makes them march at the foot of Slieve Loughra with their faces towards Limerick City and to continue their course until after

(a) According to the Four Masters they travelled from Glengarriff to Ballyvourney. 14/1/9/11/89

(848)
 193 a journey of 30 miles they pitched their camp in a
 wild and dreary solitude of vast extent near the
 woods of Acharla^(c). On the fourth day after having
 suffered various calamities they reached Kilma-
 managh^(d); on the fifth day they took the castle
 of Donohill and carried its grain to the vil-
 lage of Sulchoird - a distance of about 20 miles.^(e)
 On the sixth day they marched ^(now Sleibha Fheislin) in the direction
 of Slieve Fehmy, and arrived at Latteragh^(f) where
 they stopped on the gallery of a small church.
 On the seventh day, being the 6th of January they

-
- (b) This agrees with the annals of the Four Masters
 (c) The 4 masters make him stop the third night at
 Ardpatrick to the south of Kilmallock, a place
 very far from the woods of Acharla,
 (d) This is certainly wrong: the Four Masters make
 O'Sullivan stop at Sulchoird on the fourth night,
 which is not in Kilmamanagh Barony.
 (e) This is very incorrect, for O'Sullivan who was on
 his way to the north would meet Sulchoird before
 Donohill castle, and Sulchoird is not 20 miles
 from Donohill, nor is it to the north of it at all
 but to the S. W. of it, and between it and Ard-
 patrick. The truth is that Donohill castle
 is only 2½ miles from the hill of Sulchoird
 so that O'Sullivan is wrong in every point
 of view: he is wrong in the distance and wrong
 in making O'Sullivan go to Sulchoird after being
 at Donohill, unless indeed he returned back
 which he certainly ^{is not very likely} did not. The Four Masters make
 O'Sullivan stop two nights at Baile na Caille, now
 a townland near the village of Cappawhite in the
 S. W. of the Barony of Kilmamanagh and it was to

they travelled from Latteragh to the village
 of Brosnach^(g); on the following day being
 the seventh of January they concealed
 themselves in the thick and secure ^{wood} of Bros-
 nach^(h), where in the space of two days
 they built two large currachs of ozers
 and the skins of their horses twelve of
 which they slew for the purpose. These
 ships he makes them carry by night on the
 shoulders of men to that harbor on the
 Shannon called Portalachan⁽ⁱ⁾

14/5/1911 (91)

to this and not back to Sulchaide he carried
 the spoils of the Castle of Donohill. on

- (f) The Four Masters agree as to place but make
 this the seventh night of O' Sullivan's march.
- (g) There is no such village at present and there
 never was a village of the name in this part
 of the country, but there is a river of the name
 which falls into the Shannon opposite Meelick.
 The Four Masters make O' Sullivan stop not at
 Brosnach but at Baile Achaide Casin now
 Ballaghkeen in the Bar. of Lower Omond.
- (h) The 4 Masters call this wood baile fhinne
 and there is every appearance that it was
 the wood from which the townland of
 Redwood took its name, and I have no
 doubt but that it extended to the ^{little} Brosnach
 River O'Sullivan
- (i) The Four Masters make him cross the Shan-
 non some miles farther to the north at a place

(850)
193-

On the following day when O' Sullivan had his soldiers ferried across Donatus Mac Egan, who held a castle near Coille Rua ⁽ⁱ⁾ attacked O' Sullivan's baggage as yet on the east side of the river, but Donatus was killed by Thomas Burke who guarded the baggage. He then got across into the country of O'Madden. &c. &c.

place called Atb Coille Ruaidhe, i.e. the ford of Redwood.

(i) New Kiltarae or Redwood Castle still in good preservation. The Four Masters call this Donatus, Danogh, the son of Carbury Mac Egan.

—the ancient mansion of Mac Egan, now

The castle of Redwood, in ruins, is situated on a rock or green hillock which rises abruptly on the East and South sides. It is built of limestone and lime and sand mortar, and contained 4 stories. The walls are ^{bevelled, and} in very good preservation and are about 80 feet in height, their thickness being 8 feet 10 inches as ascertained at a modern quadrangular entrance on North wall into ground floor. On the exterior, the South side measures 40 feet 7 inches from western extremity to a quadrangular tower, which stands attached to S. wall, and with another quadrangular tower attached to E. wall, forms S. East angle. Length of the tower attached to S. wall, is 14 feet 6 inches, which being added to 40 feet 7 inches make 55 feet, 1 inch, the whole length of the South side of the Castle. The tower projects 6 feet 4 inches beyond the bare surface of the South wall. Length of the tower attached to East wall and with the latter, forming the S. E. angle as before remarked, is 21 feet 6 inches. This tower projects beyond the bare surface of the E. wall here 3 feet 11 inches. The length of the E. wall from this tower to another quadrangular tower attached to E. wall at N. E. Corner, is 9 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Length of the tower attached to E. wall at N. E. corner, is 12 feet 2 inches. Thus, the whole extent of the Castle at East side, is 43 feet 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The tower at

(852)
197

N.E. corner, projects beyond the bare surface of E. wall, 4 feet 3 inches. Near this tower, is placed the original doorway on the part of E. wall beyond which the towers project on both sides, namely N. & South. It is pointed, and constructed of Chiselled line stone, measuring 7 feet 7 inches in height, by 4 feet 9 inches in breadth. It is now stopt up. There are openings, long and narrow, over the doorway on East wall. This doorway admitted to the staircase, and the interior of the Castle. There is a part of a watch tower seen on N.E. Corner at top, and part of one on S. West Corner also. On N. wall, are 4 large openings battered, there are also 4 long, and narrow openings of Chiselled line stone on it. A modern quadrangular entrance is placed on it, opposite the ground floor of the Castle. Over the ground floor, is placed near the top of the Castle, a stone arch on which rested the 4th floor in the building. The two floors that were placed under this arch, and between it and the ground floor, are not now in existence. Chambers are placed in the thickness of the N. and S. walls. The stairs are accessible from

ground floor by a circular doorway of Chiselled lime stone placed on the interior, and by a stone archway, which is very low and placed between the just mentioned doorway and stairs. The stairs ascend spirally in a tower, circular on interior, in the S. East Corner, and are lighted by long and narrow openings of Chiselled lime stone, placed opposite them on the exterior of the building. The diameter of the tower below, is 5 feet $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The ^{here} step of the staircase, is limestone, and measures 3 feet 1 inch in length, 10 inches in height, and 1 foot 2 inches in breadth next wall to left as one ascends.

The diameter of the tower above, is 5 feet 2 inches; the step of the stairs measures here 3 feet 2 inches in length, 11 inches in breadth at wall to left, and from 8 inches to $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height. The staircase terminates at the floor that rests on the stone arch above mentioned as placed over ground floor, near top of the Castle. This floor measures 41 feet 10 inches in length, by 25 feet 5 inches in breadth. The thickness of the wall here is 4 feet 1 inch. The west wall is here pinnaled, being a gable form

854
199 This floor was lighted by a quadrangular window on E. gable, and a large window having a segment arch on interior, on West gable. by a large window on S. wall, having also a segment arch on interior, and by 3 windows on N. wall, a small window at West gable, a large quadrangular window placed about the middle of the wall, another quadrangular window, placed on it, near East gable. There is a fire place in N. wall with a stone Chimney over it.

This castle was probably built by Mac Egan about the middle of the reign of Elizabeth when he was a gentleman of high respectability.

a memorandum in the margin of 200

This word of Coill ruadh is mentioned in the Leabhar Breac or speckled book of the Mac Egan, fol. 82. b at the bottom.

Do anéir dín dún gan oíche de tócht tús coil in puid' cen teomáil
17 in uamáo.

"God has been merciful to us in the night coming through
" Coill in ruadh, as we have not fallen into the
" cau."

In the townland of Kilsarren (Coill na Churpín) in this parish is the ruin of an old castle, which I observe marked on the engraved map of the Down Survey under the name of Kealcharin.

There are castles also in the following townlands in this parish of which Mr. De Kayer is requested to make sketches:

1. A fine Castle in beautiful preservation in the townland of Lackeen about a mile to the east of the village of Larha
- 2, 3. Two old castles in the townland of Lahinch and Derryisland, one of which lying close to Bellisle house is popularly called Preton's Castle.

There is an old church in ruins in the townland of Curraghglass.

In the N. W. of this parish is situated Ballymac Egan, which takes its name from the family of Mac Egan who were for many centuries hereditary Brehons ^{to O'Kennedy} and professors of the Brehon Law to all Ireland. They became very respectable in the reign of Elizabeth and continued in the possession of a handsome estate till about 50 years ago when the Mac Egan of that day becoming a spendthrift, made away with the best part of the property, so that the present Mac Egan is but

14/F/19/11(97) a

(856)

201 a poor gentleman having the fee simple possession of only 230 acres of land. He is however considered a gentleman of rank and blood who would spend all the money in the world if he had it. This being the characteristic of a real gentleman in Lower Ormond.

Roscrea
a m-usb carp'n }

John O'Donovan
October 22nd 1840.

END

4 F 19/12

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Ballingarry, Loughkeen and Uskane, Co.

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

22 October 1840

14 p.

23 cm

ills; ink sketch of Killaleigh Castle, Co. Tipperary.

Pagination in original binding was 202-213.

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

The parish of Ballingarry.

(857)
202

Situation. This parish is situated in the east of the Barony of Lower Ormond, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Aghlishloughane and Loughkeent, on the east by the said parish of Loughkeent and the King's County, on the south by the King's County and the parish of Modreeny, and on the west by the parish of Ushane.

Name. The Four masters write the name of this parish *Baste an gappda Cnuc p'ice Una*, which signifies the town of the garden of Knockshee-Una so called from its proximity to Knocksheegawna the most remarkable and conspicuous hill in Lower Ormond.

There are no remains of the old church of Ballingarry its site being occupied by a modern church to where there is a large and ancient grave yard attached.

The old Castle of Ballingarry which belonged to Shane the son of Gilduff O'Kennedy in 1599 stood about 20 perches to the south of the church and near the house of Mr. Thompson. The castle or keep is nearly destroyed, but the Bacon remains. This Bacon is a perfect square whose sides measure 170 feet. Its walls are remarkably solid being built with a batter to the height of about ten feet and measure at present 26 ft in greatest height, but the original height does not remain in any part. The Castle

14/E/19/12(1) or

(858)

203

or keep of this bawn was situated at the N.W. corner, where the principal entrance to the bawn ~~is~~ was besides which there is a small but neat door-way on the west side near the S.W. angle.

The walls of the keep or Castle are 7 feet in thickness and remarkably strong. The Bawn is now used as a kitchen garden.

The following notice of this ^{Castle} place occurs in the annals of the Four Masters at the year 1599.

"1599. Shane, the son of Gilduff, who was son
" of James O'Kennedy of Baile an gharraha
" Chnuic Sithe una in Ormond, was slain
" by Hugh the son of Moragh O'Kennedy
" of Baile Uí Chuire" (now Ballyquirk)

The Four Masters are, however, wrong in spelling the name of this ~~house~~ hill Cnoc Sithe una for we have the authority of an ancient MS. quoted by Mac Firbis that the true orthography, is Cnoc Sithe Cabhna and this agrees better with the present local pronunciation of the name than the orthography adopted by the Four Masters.

This hill, which is the most conspicuous and beautiful in this neighbourhood, was in ancient times the principal síd or habitation of the fairies of this part of Munster, and was as celebrated here as Cnoc meá's near Tuam is in Connaught. See quotation from Mac Firbis under the ^{name of the} parish of Modreeny.

The parish of Ushane.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the Barony of Lower Ormond and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Terryglass and Aghlishoughane, on the east by that of Ballingarry, on the south by Modreeny, and on the west by the parish of Burris O'Keane.

Name. The name of this parish is ^{locally} pronounced as if written Ushán, but no ancient Irish authority has been discovered for its correct orthography. Terra paludosa?

The old church of this parish is situated on low ground in the townland of Ushane a short distance to the S.E. of Mr. Kent's house. It measures on the inside ^{ft in} 63.9 in length and ^{ft in} 25.2 in breadth and its side walls are 3 feet in thickness and about 11 ft in height and built of quarried lime stone cemented with lime and sand mortar.

The east window forms a low arch on the inside where it is constructed of ~~cut~~ ^{hammered} lime stone and measures ^{ft in} 6.8 in height and ^{ft in} 5.9 in width, but on the outside it is pointed and constructed of cut lime stone and measures 4 ft in height and ^{ft in} 7.6 in width. On this side, it is placed at the height of ^{ft in} 6.5 from the ground.

and
14/E/19/12(3)

205 ~~678~~
(860)

and divided into two parts each pointed at top by a stone mullion.

At the distance of $4''^2$ ^{ft in} from the east gable the south wall contains a window which is disfigured on the inside, but in tolerably good preservation on the outside where it is painted and constructed of cut lime stone and measures $2''^8$ ^{ft in} in height and 8 inches in width. The doorway was on the same wall at the distance of 21 ft from the west gable, but it is now entirely disfigured.

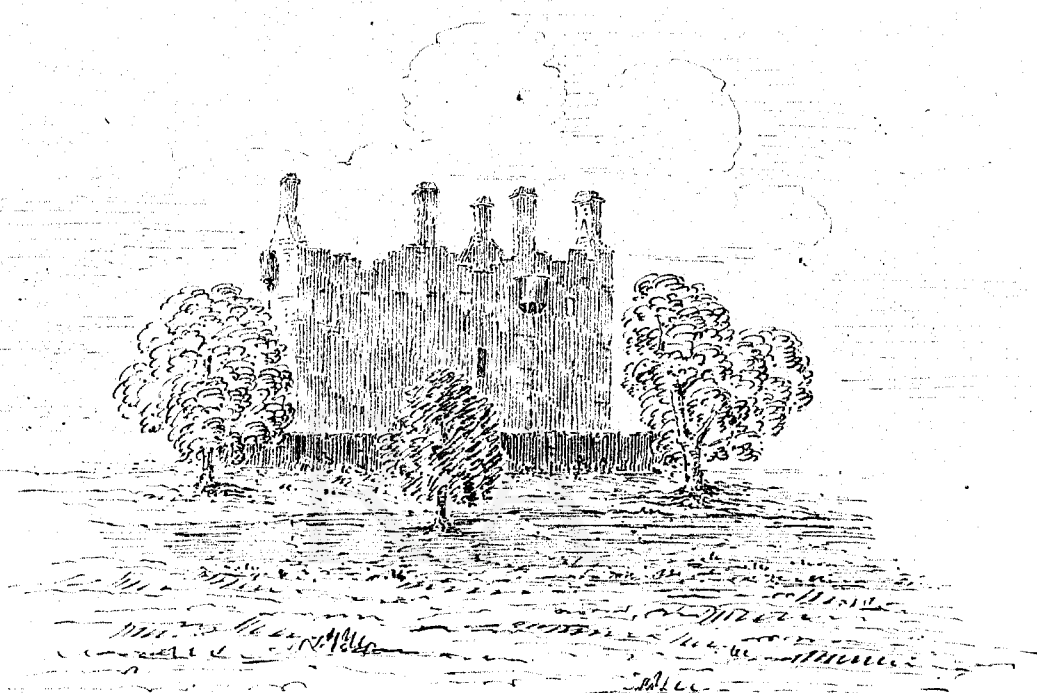
At the distance of $7''^6$ ^{ft in} from the east gable the north wall contains a small window which is ^{rectangl} quadrangular on the inside where it is constructed of hammered lime and measures $4''^8$ ^{ft in} in height and $2''^8$ ^{ft in} in width; on the outside it is painted and constructed of chiselled lime stone and measures 3 ft in height and 9 inches in width.

The two gables of this church are destroyed down to a level with the side walls.

There is a small grave ^{yard} attached to it now much in use.

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14/5/12(8)



Philalough Castle
C. Tipperary April 1839.
V.M.

In the townland of Sopwell in this parish a short distance to the north of Sopwell house are the ruins of a Castellated old house of considerable extent, ^{called Killpleigh Castle} but not very ancient.

Its walls, windows and chimneys are in good preservation, but it is too modern to attract the attention of the antiquarian. It measures on the outside ^{50 in} 51.6 from east to west and 31 ft from North to South. It is four stories high and its walls are about 45 feet high. The doorway is round-headed, constructed of chiselled lime stone and placed on the east side.

Its windows, which are 34 in number, are, some quad: and some roundheaded, and all constructed of chiselled lime stone, ^{and have label mouldings over them.} This house has a large square tower at the S.W. corner.

The first floor was supported by six ^{brick} ~~stone~~ arches which spring near the foundation of the side walls.

In

14/5/19/12(7)

~~98~~ (862)
207

[Ann. 4. Masters]

~~Baile-an-ghandha
(Ballingarry) .~~

~~1599. See Ballyquint at this year, P. 95~~

~~Enoc-Sithe-Ura .~~

~~1599. See Ballyquint at this year, P. 95~~

In the townland of Drumnahane about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south west of Killa Leigh castle just described, are the ruins of another castle of greater antiquity. It is a square structure measuring ^{on the outside} 47 ft from east to west and 35.6 ^{ft in} from north to south. Its walls are 7 feet in thickness at the base and now about 40 ft in height, but they were originally much higher. They are built of hewn & squared stone well grouted. The second floor over the ground one was of stone, that is it rested on a stone arch, which is now much injured. Another story over this arch is all that remains of the height of this castle at present, but there is every appearance that it was originally five stories high. The doorway was on the east side but it is now entirely destroyed, and the staircase extends through the thickness of the east and south walls. All the windows now remaining on this building are rectangular and constructed of chiselled lime stone.

Roscrea } Antiquities examined by
October 22nd 1840. } Mr. A. Barry,
John O'Donovan,

The parish of Loughkeen.

Situation. This parish is situated in the east of the Barony of Lower Ormond and is bounded on the north by the parish of Dorha, on the east by the King's County, on the south by the King's County and the parish of Ballingarry, and on the west by the parishes of Ballingarry, Aghlishlaughane and Dorha.

Name. The name of this parish is now pronounced Ballaghakeen by the natives, who do not speak the Irish language, but the original spelling is preserved by the Four Masters, who mention this place at the year 1602 in their account of the route of the O'Gullevan Beare from Glengarriff to O'Rourke's Castle. They write the name in the ^{original} Irish Baile Aicidh caoin which signifies the townland of Achadh caoin or of the beautiful field or plain, villā campi amani. This name would be regularly anglicised even according to our own adopted scale, Ballaghakeen, which is as near as possible to the ^{anglicised} form of the name now in use among the English speaking natives of Lower Ormond.

(865)

I shall here transcribe the account of the 210
route of O'Sullivan from my translation
of the annals of the Four Masters.

"A.D. 1602. On Christmas day O'Sullivan
" was obliged to go away from his fast-
" ness, and this he did without the
" knowledge of, and unperceived by
" the Earl of Thomond. By the first
" day's march he went from Glengarriff
" to Ballynourney. On the second night
" he arrived on the borders of the
" Countries of O'Keefe and Magawley;
" on the third night he reached Ard-
" patrick; on the fourth he arrived
" at Dulchoid; ~~on~~ The fifth and sixth
" nights he remained at Baile na Coilleadh;
" The seventh night he reached Lattaragh
" and the eight he arrived at Baile
" Achaioh Casin and on the ^{ninth} night he
" arrived at a wood called Coill fhinne
" where they remained for two nights.
" Here Donogh, the son of Carbery Mac
" Egan who lived in the vicinity of this wood
" (at Kiltarrae Castle) commenced boldly to
" attack and fire upon O'Sullivan and
" his people."

14/5/19/12 (11)

(866)

211 This place called Baile a'chaigh caoin by the Four Masters is what Philip O. Sullivan Beare calls the village of Brosnach; ^{and} It is true that the townland lies close to the Little Brosnagh river but it was never so called, nor was there ever a village on it so called.

The old church of this parish is situated on level ground in the townland of Ballaghakeen (now shortened to Loughkeen) and about 3 miles to the S.W. of Birr. There remain of it at present but the north wall, nine feet of the length of the east gable and 9 feet of the length of the south wall near the S.E. corner and another piece of the same wall towards the west end. The remaining part of its walls are destroyed to the very foundations. This building was 55 ft in length and $27\frac{1}{2}$ ft in width, and the north wall, the only one remaining perfect is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft in thickness and about 12 ft in height and built of large red sand stones irregularly laid and cemented with lime and sand mortar.

There is a large grave yard now much in use, and a modern church close to this ruin, and several ancient ash trees, two of which grew within the old church.

In the townland of Clohakin in the S.W. end of this parish are the ruins of

(867) 212

of an old castle of the same name with the townland. It is a large square building now much ruined measuring ^{ft in} 57" 8 in length from north to south and 49 feet from north to south, and its walls are ^{ft in} 10" 6 in thickness and about 35 feet in height and built of hammered lime stone well grouted. There seems to have been a ^{small} square tower at the S.W. corner now nearly destroyed, and there is another square tower at the S.E. corner through which a stair case, now much broken, extended. The north wall of this building is ^{nearly} destroyed and all its windows are broken. This castle was erected ^{or occupied} according to tradition, by a man of the name Cleary.

In the townland of Doughkyle in this parish and in the village of Carrig stands a ^{small} castle called "of Carrig". It is a small square structure with a round tower at the S.W. corner; it measures 24 feet from N. to S. and 24 ft in the other direction also. Only 14 ft of the walls are now standing. Its ^{small} tower is ^{ft in} 6" 2 in internal diameter and two stories high i.e. about 17 feet. It has a stone cap like those on the ecclesiastical Round Towers.

The walls of this castle are only ^{ft in} 4" 4 in thick-

14/F/19/12(13) - neps.

(868)

213

ness; they are built of hammered lime stone
not grouted but cemented with lime and
sand mortar. It was but a poor
structure.

John O'Donovan

October 22nd 1840.

Roperea }
an-ito carpin. }

RIA

END

14 F 19/13

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Rathnaveoge, Killea, Barnane Ely,

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

24 October 1840

14 p.

23 cm (i-v), (vii-

25 cm (vi)

Pagination in original binding was 214-

Included are extracts from the tombstones found within Killea old church and the topography poetry of O'Heerin.

The parish of Rathnareoge.-

Situation.

This parish is situated in the barony of Ikerrin, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Cullenwane, Castletown Ely, Tringlas and Dunkerrin^{-all} in the King's, on the south and south-east by those of Roserea Corbally and Bournay, and on the N.W. and W. by those of Burrishnafarney, Castletown Ely and Cullenwane.

Name. The name of this parish is now pronounced Rath na veige, but on the engraved map from the Down Survey it is written Rathnareag, which seems to me to be the correct name, and to mean the Rath of St. Mobheog.

The old church of this parish was ^{ft in} 56.6 in length and ^{ft in} 22.6 in width, but it is all destroyed at present except the north wall and 18 ft of the south one connected with the east end, and a very small fragment of the west gable. There are no doorways or window on the walls remaining. The north wall is ^{ft in} 3.2 in thickness and ^{ft in} 11.6 in height and built of large and small stones (red grit) cemented with lime and sand

(870)
215 mortar.

There was a lateral apartment or Sacristy off this church at the N. E. corner; a part of its north wall ~~can~~ still remains to the extent of 24 feet and its breadth can be ascertained to have been ^{ft in} 13"6.

There is a large grave yard now much in use is attached to this church. There is no rath near it at present.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the north of this old church stands on a rising ground a castle of the same name. It is a square structure with a small square tower at the south east corner. It measures 37 feet from east to west and ^{ft in} 31"6 from North to South, and its walls are 5 ft thick and about 40 ft high and built of hammered grit stones grouted. The tower ~~at~~ ^{at} on the S. E. corner is square on the outside and round on the inside where it is ^{ft in} 7"10 in diameter. A spiral stair case ^{now much injured} leads to the top through this tower. This castle had four floors which were all of wood; it was lighted by eleven rectangular windows constructed of cut limestone. It has ~~also~~ three ornamented chimney pieces of limestone. The doorway was on the east side, but it is now entirely disappeared.

Tradition ascribes the erection of this castle to O'Maher, chief of Hy-Kerim. -

In the townland of Ballinamge in a 216
valley, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the ^{S. W. of the} old church
of Rathnaveoge stand the ruins of an old
castle or mansion house. The west gable
and 20 ft of the North and South walls
^{only} remain. The width of this house is
25 ft as ascertained at the west end
but its length cannot be ascertained.
It was three stories high. Its walls
are only $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick.

In the townland of Ballynakill are the
ruins of another dwelling house of con-
siderable extent, but of no antiquity, said
to have been built by a very rich old
lady.

Antiquities examined by
Mr. A. Curry

John O'Donovan,

Roscrea, October 22nd 1840.

(872)
217

The parish of Bourney.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Ikerrin, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Corbally and Rathnaveoge, on the south east by the parishes of Kyle, Skirk and Rathdowney in the Queen's County, on the south by the parishes of Kilvinoge and Templemore, and on the west and S. W. by the parishes of Killea & Burrisnafarney.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced by the natives as if written *Búirpno*, but I have no ancient Irish authority for the correct spelling, nor can I form any idea of the meaning of it.

No part of the old church of Bourney now remains, its site being occupied by a modern protestant one, to which there is an ancient church yard attached. It is situated on the townland of Ballyhenry.

In the townland of Cloonakenny in this parish there is an old church of the same name. The two gables and 15 ft of the south wall connected with the west gable remain, but all the other

other walls are destroyed. It is ^{ft in} 41.3 in length and ^{ft in} 23.8 in breadth, and its walls are 3 ft thick and about 11 feet in height, and built of quarried sand stone of a brown ^{ish} colour cemented with lime and sand mortar. (873)

The east window is destroyed at top on the inside so that its height on that side cannot be ascertained, but its ^{width} breadth is ^{ft in} 4.2. On the outside it is constructed of cut lime stone and in good preservation. It ^{was} ~~is~~ divided into two parts each painted at top, and measures ^{ft in} 4.10 in height and ^{ft in} 1.6 in width. It is placed at the height of 5 ft from the present level of the ground. No ~~other~~ ^{other} of its features remains. The fragment remaining of the south wall is 3 feet in thickness and about 11 feet in height.

There is no grave yard attached to this church, and the people believe it to be the chapel which belonged to O'Maher's Castle of Clonakenny. of this castle which is situated about one hundred paces to the east of the old church, the north side, a small portion of the west one ^{connected} ~~joined~~ with it and the greater part of the east side remain as also a part of the S.W. corner.

This castle had a square tower attached to it

14/F/19/13(5) at

(874)
219

at the S. E. corner, but the east wall of the castle which was the west wall of the tower is nearly destroyed. The Castle is $39^{\text{ft}} 6^{\text{in}}$ from north to south and $14^{\text{ft}} 9^{\text{in}}$ from east to west on the inside, and the walls are 9 feet thick and built of brown sand stone well grouted. The north wall is about 50 feet high but its windows are all disfigured as are those of the entire building. The tower at the south-east corner measures ^{on the inside} 10^{ft} from east to west and $9^{\text{ft}} 6^{\text{in}}$ from north to south, and its walls are $5^{\text{ft}} 3^{\text{in}}$ in thickness; it is lighted by three ^{small} quadrangular windows constructed of chiselled brown sand stone.

on the townland of Boolybaun in this parish there is a square castle measuring ^{on the outside} 33^{ft} from east to west and 30^{ft} from north to south. It has a round topped doorway on the west side. It ^{spiral} stair case extends to the top in a round tower at the N. W. corner. The third floor over the ground are rested on a stone arch still remaining, and there is another floor over it ^{all making a height of about 55 feet} but the castle was certainly much higher originally. This

This building was lighted by fourteen windows ⁽⁸⁷⁵⁾
of which some are painted and ornamented, ²²⁰
and some quadrangular, all small
and constructed of chiselled line stone.
The doorway and corner stones ^{also} are line stone chiselled
but the rest of the walls are built of hammered
red grit well grouted. They are 7 feet in thickness

On the top of a sporn or ridge
in the townland of Bawnmadrum and about
a mile to the east of the Castle of Boobyham
(above described) there was another castle, but
its bawn only now remains. This Bawn is
93 feet square and its walls are 7 feet thick
and about 35 feet high including 4 feet of
a battlemented parapet. The four walls of
this enclosure are far from being perfect, only
12 ft of the south wall
75 feet of the east wall and 63 ft of the
north one connected with it remaining. There
is a breach of 12 feet on the north wall
within 9 feet of the N.E. corner.

The castle or keep stood at the south east
end where its foundations are still indistinctly
traceable.

Tradition ascribes the erection of this fortress
to O'Carroll, ^{although} it is not in the territory of
Ely O'Carroll, but in Hy-Cairin the country of
O'Maher.

about
14/5/17/13(?)

(876)
221 About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north west of the castle
and nearly the same distance from that of
Boolybawn there is a small burial ground
called Boggan, where, it is supposed, there
was a small church, but no walls or founda-
tions are visible there at present.

Roxcrea

October 24th 1840.

Antiquities examined by

Mr. A. Curry

John O'Donovan,

W.M. 103

(877) 222

The parish of Killea.

Situation. This parish is situated in the south of the barony of Ikerrin, and is bounded on the north and north east by the parish of Bourney on the south and S.E. by that of Templemore, and on the west by those of Barnane Ely and Burrisnafarney.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish cill Aodha signifying the cell or church of St. Aodh or Aidan, but I could not ascertain which of the many saints of that name the patron of this parish was as his day is now forgotten.

The old church of Killea is a mere featureless ruin, all destroyed except a part of the south wall, seven feet of the height of the west gable with a small fragment of the north ^{of the same height} wall, connected with it. These fragments are ^{2-10 in thickness} built of small hammered stones cemented with lime and sand mortar in a very rude style of masonry. I could not ascertain the length of this church as the foundation of the east gable is not traceable but its breadth, as ascertained at the west end was 21 feet.

Close to the south wall near its present east extremity on the inside is a lime stone flag laid horizontally exhibiting the following inscription:

14/E/19/13(9)

- " Hic reposita requiescunt
 " reliquiae Reverendi Pauli Higgins
 " nuper ecclesiarum de Temple-
 " more et de Drom pastoris
 " dignissimi qui obiit die 2^o oct^{bris}
 " Anno Dñi 1724 Aetatis 96.
 " Necnon reliquiae Elizabethae
 " et Margaretæ, illa uxor, hæc
 " filia ejus Pauli emerita, quæ hinc
 " migrarunt illa quippe die Februarii
 " 25^o Anno Dñi 1722 aetatis 58.
 " Hæc 24^o die Martii anno Dñi 1704.
 " Aetatis suæ 18."

This venerable Rector of Templemore and Drom
 was 36 years older than his wife and 58 years
 older than his daughter.

Roscrea
 in Hy-Cairin

}

John O'Donovan
 October 24th 1840.

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04/19/13 (11)

Barnard or Barnardly

in 1845 was the David's Bit machine
so called from its form, which
it bore a resemblance to. It had been
taken out of it.

Lucius Page 184

Chas.

The parish of Barnane Ely.

(879) 225

Situation. This small parish is situated in the S.W. of the Barony of Ikerrin and is bounded on the north by the parish of Burrish-na-farney, on the east by that of Killea, on the south by Drom and on the west by Killookehane.

Name. This parish is called in Irish beápnán Éile, which signifies the small gap of the territory of Ely, a name which it received from the remarkable gap anciently so called, but now the Devil's Bit, which is situated in this parish. For the ancient Irish name of this gap we have the authority of Keating, and of O'Kerlin, who locates the O'Mahers at the foot of it.

Do lion-pat co tréan an típ
Uí meáin crioich o g-carpu
Dreám fa bun beápnáin Éile.
neáinnáin cup a g-carpuirme.

14/F/19/13(13)

Mightily have they peopled the land.
The O'Mahers of the territory of Wy-Kerrin
A people at the foot of Bearnan Ely
No shame to sound their prais^{or to enumerate their exploits}.

The old church of Barnane Ely is situated at the foot of the gap called the Devils Bit in the Demesne of Barnane. It is a featureless ruin, its north wall and two gables being nearly destroyed. It can be ascertained from what remains that it was 53 feet in length and 24 ft in breadth. The fragments of the walls remaining are 3...1 in thickness and built in a rude style of masonry of hammered stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is a monument to the family of Carden inserted in the east gable on the outside near the north east corner, where there is a part of the gable remaining to near its original height.

John O'Donovan

Roscrea Oct. 24th 1840.

24 227
(881)

The parish of Burrisnafarney:

Situation. This ^{small} parish is situated in the west of the Barony of Ikerrin and is bounded on the north by the King's County, on the N.E. by the parish of Rathnaveoger, on the east by those of Killea and Bourney, on the south by Barnane-Ely and on the west by the parish of Aughameadle in the Barony of Upper Ormond.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *buiséir na fearna*, which signifies the Burage of the alder wood.

No part of the old church of this parish is now in existence but its site is preserved by the grave yard which is still called *Teampall Seóin* recte *Teampall Coín* i.e. St. John's church. There ^{are} ~~is~~ no other remains of antiquity in this parish but earthen forts.

John O'Donovan

October 24th 1840.

(882)

The parish of Killoshokane

^{very small}
This parish is situated in the extreme S. W. angle of the Barony of Ikerrin adjoining the Baronies of Upper Ormand, Kiluamnanagh and Elyogarty and being bounded on the east by the parish of Barnane Ely in the Barony of Ikerrin.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Cill na gCeann signifying the church of the O'Kekans, a family name still in existence. There are no remains of any ecclesiastical building in this ^{small} parish, which contains but one townland.

(3) Three townlands of the parish of Cullenwane extend into this County but they contain no ecclesiastical or military remains except three Danish forts which have no names. For the antiquities in the portions of this parish lying in the King's County see my letter on that parish written at Roscrea in the year 1838.

John O'Donovan

October 24th 1840.

END

14 F 19/14

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, written from Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Templetouhy, Killevinoge (sic),

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

24 October 1840

42 p.

23 cm

Pagination in original binding was 229-268.

Included are related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters' and Lanigan's 'Ecclesiastical History of Ireland'.

RIA

1729

229
(883)

The parish of Templetonhy.

14/F/19/14(1)

Situation. This parish is situated in the S. E. extremity of the Barony of Ikerrin, and is bounded on the N. W. by the parishes of Templeree and Killwinoge, on the East by the Queen's County and the County of Kilkenny, on the South by the parish of Moyne and on the west by the parish of Loughmoe or Pubblepurcell.

Name. The name of this parish signifies the church of Tuath, it being the principal church of the territory of Tuath, in all probability the Tuatha Faralt of the poet Ikerrin, for he places it next to Corco Thenedh which is certainly the present parish of Templemore.

The old church of Templetonhy is destroyed to the very foundations and a modern church built near its site.

There was another old church in the town-land of Ballyknockan, but there remains of it at present but a fragment of one wall 3 ft in thickness standing in a grave yard ^{which is} now deserted. The foundations of the other walls cannot now be traced so that no idea can be formed of the extent of the building.

(884)

230 In the townland of Lisdallen about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the west of the village of Temple-tanhy there is an old castle in ruins, measuring 30 ft in from north to south and 24 ft in from east to west, and with walls 4 ft in in thickness, and now not more than 18 ft in height and not grouted but cemented with lime and sand mortar.

The south east corner is destroyed.

This was a very mean building.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the west of this castle of Lisdallen is the stump of another mean ~~little~~ castle called Drummer measuring 44 ft in from east to west and 23 ft from north to south. ^{The four walls up to} Only the arch on which the first floor rested with 7 feet of the east wall over it remain, all the rest destroyed. The south wall has two rude windows of a quadrangular form. The walls are 5 ft in thickness, not grouted but cemented with lime and sand mortar. No cut stone appears in any part of it.

It might be called with great propriety carleán Taisig boiöt like the one in Lower Ormond!

on

(885)
231
In the townland of Tullow about a mile to the north of the village of Temple-
-taubhy stands on level ground a square
castle with a round tower at the N.W.
corner. It measures on the outside 53 ft
from North to South and 28 ft from E.
to W. and the Round tower is ^{6 ft in} 10.6 in
internal diameter. The north and east
walls and 20 ft of the length of the west
one remain to the height of about 40 ft,
but the S. wall is destroyed to the very
foundation.

^{in which there was a spiral stair case}
The round tower, is about 50 feet high and
lighted by eight narrow apertures or loop-
-holes, which are in good preservation. All
the windows which lighted the square
part of the Castle are destroyed except
one which is on the north wall; it is a
small rectangular one constructed of chi-
-selled lime stone.

The walls of this structure are 8 ft thick
and built of hammered lime stone grouted.
Tradition avers that this castle was built
by O'Maher, chief of Tby-Kerrin

Roscrea

Octobth, 24th 1840

Antiquities examined by
Mr. A. Curry

John O'Donovan, 14/E/19/14(3)

The parish of Templeree. —

Situation. This parish is situated in the South-east of the Barony of Ikerrin and is bounded on the ^{and N.E.} north by the parish of Kilvinoga, on the S.E. by that of Templetonby, on the South by Loughmoe East and on the west and N.W. by the parish of Borcuhenny or Templemore.

Name. Seems to signify the church of the king but we have discovered no ancient Irish authority for the original spelling.

The old church called Templeree ^{on level ground} was situated in the townland of Ballinroe to the South of the road as you go from the village of Templetonby to Templemore. The walls of it are now razed to the very foundations, but it can be ascertained from what remains that the building was 48 feet in length and 23 ft in breadth, and that its walls were 3 ft in thickness and built of quarried limestone cemented with lime and sand mortar.

Its

Its grave yards looks as if deserted. (887)²³³

In the townland of Ballina about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the west of the old grave yard of Templeree (above mentioned) stands a fragment of an old castle which goes by the same name with the townland. Its north wall only remains 32 feet in length 6 feet in thickness and about 36 ft in height. It is built of hammered lime stone well grouted. A part of a square tower is to be seen at the east end of this wall and a part of a round one at its west end, in both which stair cases ran to the top of the building.

If we believe tradition, which we do not in this particular instance, this castle was built by O'Kennedy. It is situated on the summit of a crag not unlike a moat.

Roscrea
Octob^r 24th 1840.

Antiquities examined by
Mr. A. Barry,

John O'Donovan

14/E/19/14(5)

23/4
(588)

The parish of Killevinage

Situation. This parish is situated in the east of the Barony of Ikerrin and is bounded on the north by the parish of Bournay on the east by the Queen's County, on the south by the parishes of Templemoly and Templeree and on the west by Templemore.

Name. The name of this parish signifies the ^{cell or} church of St. Vinnoc or Winnocep as Colgan calls him.

The old church of this parish is now nearly destroyed, but from what remains it can be ascertained that it was 42 ft in length and 15.3 ^{ft in} breadth and that the walls were 3 feet thick and built of hammered limestone cemented with lime and sand mortar. No features remain, and there is no part of its walls more than 5 ft in height. The grave yard is very large and much used a public cemetery. —

On the townland of Blanbough on level ground there is a square castle with a round tower at the S.W. corner, and a part of a square tower at the N.E. corner, and ^{on the inside 8 ft in} measuring ^{8 ft in} 30.6 from east to west and 18.10 from north to south and its walls ^{8 ft in} 6.3 in thickness and now about 28 feet high, and built of limestone grouted.

The second floor over the ground one rested on a stone arch which still remains but all the others were of wood.

All the windows are destroyed. The doorway was on the south side near the round tower. This round tower

is 7 feet in internal diameter; a stair case originally ran spirally through it to the top but the steps are now broken. The square tower at the N.E. corner is 6 ft in breadth, but its length cannot now be ascertained as its east wall is totally destroyed; its side walls are 8 feet in length and it is not likely that they were ever much longer.

According to tradition this castle was built and inhabited by O'Maher chief of Hy. Kerrin.

14/5/19/14(7) About

23690)

About 200 paces to the west of this Castle are the ruins of a small church called St. Anne's, said to have been a chapel belonging to the Castle. It measures on the inside ^{ft in} 31.3 in length and 14 ft in breadth, and its walls are 3 ft in thickness and $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and built of quarried line stone cemented with lime and sand mortar.

The east window is totally destroyed. The south wall contains a window placed at the distance of ^{ft in} 5.3 from the east gable; it is rectangular on the inside where it is 4 ft in height and ^{ft in} 2.6 in width; it is formed of hammered line stone on the inside; on the outside it was formed of cut line stones, but they ^{were} ~~are~~ all taken away except two which are on the east side in their original position.

The doorway was on the south wall at the distance of ¹⁰ten feet from the west gable, but it is now entirely destroyed.

The west gable contains a quadrangular window placed at the height of ^{ft in} 7.3 from

237 (897)

from the level of the ground and measuring on the inside, (where it is formed of hammered lime stone) ^{ft in} 3.4 in height and ^{ft in} 2.7 in width, and on the outside ^{ft in} 2.5 in height and 9 inches in width.

This chapel is not more than three centuries old. None are buried in its little grave yard but still born children.

Roscrea
October 24th /40.

Antiquities examined by
Mr. A. Barry
John O'Donovan

14/5/19/14(9)

The parish of Corbally.

Situation. This parish is situated in the N. E. of the barony of Ikerrin and is bounded on the N. W. by the parish of Roscrea, on the N. E. by the King's County, on the E. and S. E. by the Queen's County, on the South by the parish of Bourney, and on the west by the parish of Rathnareoge.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *Copp-bailé* which is the appellation of some hundreds of townlands throughout Ireland. It is generally translated *Oddtown* by the peasantry, but I think it is applied to a rugged townland or a townland of ^{uneven} undulating surfaces.

In the townland of Corbally about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the S. E. of the town of Roscrea are the ruins of a small abbey built in the form of a cross. It measures in length from east to west ^{feet in} 44' 6" and in breadth ^{ft} 19' 1", and the south arm

arm of the cross is ^{ft in} 18" 6 in length from north to south and ^{ft in} 14" 11 in breadth, and the northern ^{ft in} 17" 5 in length from north to south and ^{ft in} 14" 6 in width.

The east gable is surmounted with a heltry, but so covered with ivy that its form does not appear.

The east window is constructed of hammered stones on the ~~and~~ inside where it forms a low arch at top and measures ^{ft in} 9" 2 in height and ^{ft in} 3" 11 in width; but on the outside it is constructed of chiselled sand stone of a brownish color and forms two points at the top; it measures on this side ^{ft in} 4" 6 in height and 1" 10 in width and is placed at the height of ^{ft in} 6" 6 from the present level of the ground. It was divided into two parts each 9 inches in width by a stone mullion, which has been taken out.

At the distance of ^{ft in} 2" 11 from the east gable the south wall has a window which is quad: at top on the inside where it measures ^{ft in} 4" 7½ in height and ^{ft in} 2" 9½ in width; its top is broken off on the outside so that its height there cannot be ascertained, but its width is 7 inches: it is

14/E/19/14(11) can.

(894)

240

constructed on this side of chiselled sand stone of a brownish color. This window is half darkened by the east side wall of the lateral apartment, which fact shews that that apartment did not originally belong to the building.

At the distance of $11\text{ ft } 4\text{ in}$ from the west gable the south wall contains the doorway which is round headed on both sides. on the inside ~~stone~~^{head} formed of thin stones not dressed by a chisel or even hammer, but its sides are constructed of chiselled ^{stone of a} sand brownish color; on the outside it is formed of beautiful blocks of chiselled sand stone. It measures $7\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ in height and $5\text{ ft } 6\frac{1}{2}\text{ in}$ in width on the inside, and $6\text{ ft } 2\text{ in}$ in height and 3 ft in width on the outside. It has a rope and ^{? term?} channel on the outside.

The west gable contains a quadrangular window placed at the height of $10\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ from the ground and measuring on the inside about $3\text{ ft } 8\text{ in}$ in height and $2\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ in width, and on the outside about $1\text{ ft } 10\text{ in}$ in height and 7 inches in width; it is formed of hammered sand stone on the inside and of chiselled sand stone on the outside.

241 (895)

The foregoing are all the features on the long part of the house. Let us now ^{re}turn to the south apartment forming the south arm of the cross: Its east side wall has on the middle of it a window forming a low arch constructed of hammered stones on the inside where it measures 5 feet in height and 4 feet in width and on the outside where it is constructed of cut lime stone in the pointed style, ^{ft in} 3"3 in height and 8 inches in width. Its south gable contains a window forming a round arch constructed of cut lime stone and measuring ^{ft in} 8"3 in height and ^{ft in} 5"0 in width; it is pointed on the outside and divided into four compartments by two mullions one placed in a perpendicular and the other in a horizontal position; it measures on the outside part ^{ft in} 5"4½ in height and ^{ft in} 1"8½ in width. The pointed or upper compartments are ^{ft in} 2"8 in height and 7¼ inches in width and the quadrangular or lower compartments are ^{ft in} 2"3½ in height and 7¼ inches in width. This communicated with the church by a doorway which is now

(896)

242

Swallowed up in a breach of 9 feet in extent, one stone of it, ^(the largest of its west side) however remains in its original position; it is a block of chiselled lime stone about 2 feet in height.

The north apartment forming the north arm of the cross has a window on its north gable constructed of chiselled brown sand stone; it is pointed on both sides and measures on the inside ^{ft in} 9" 2 in height and ^{ft in} 4" 9 in width, and on the outside ^{ft in} 7" 7½ inches in height and ^{ft in} 3" 1 in width; it was divided on this side into two divisions each measuring ^{ft in} 1" 4½ in width.

There is another window on the middle of its east side wall forming a semi-circular arch at top on the inside and terminating in two curvilinear points on the outside. On both sides it is constructed of chiselled sand stone of a brownish color; it measures on the inside ^{ft in} 5" 10 in height and ^{ft in} 3" 11 in width, and on the outside

4" 1½

(897)
4 ft ⁱⁿ 1½ in height and 1 ft 9½ in width; ²⁴³
was divided into two parts by a stone
mullion which has been taken out.
each division 8 inches in width.

The ^{side} walls are the same height; they
are 3 ft ⁱⁿ 2 in thickness and 11 ft in height
and constructed of quarried ~~red~~
sand stone of a brownish color
cemented with lime and sand mor-
tar. There is a small but
much frequented grave yard
attached to this abbey.

In the townland of ^{Timoney} ~~Garran~~ about
4 miles S. S. E. of the abbey of Corbally
are the ruins of an old ~~house~~ church
measuring 59 ft in length and 22 feet
in breadth. All its walls are in good
preservation except the north wall ^{which}
is destroyed except 7 feet near the east
end. The east gable contained two
high quadrangular windows two feet
asunder: the more southern one is
disfigured on both sides, but the
other is in better preservation though

14/F/19/14(15)

it

(898)
24/4 it is destroyed at top on the inside; on the outside it is placed at the height of $4^{\text{ft}} 6^{\text{in}}$ from the ground and measures $8^{\text{ft}} 2^{\text{in}}$ in height and 7 inches in width. on the inside its height cannot be ascertained but its width is 4 feet. No cut stones.

There was another window on the S. wall at the distance 2 feet from the east gable, but it is now disfigured. The doorway is on the south wall at the distance of $18^{\text{ft}} 9^{\text{in}}$ from the west gable. On the inside it forms a ^{rude} semi-circular arch at top constructed of thin stones, and measures $6^{\text{ft}} 7^{\text{in}}$ in height and $4^{\text{ft}} 9^{\text{in}}$ in width. On the outside it seems to have been pointed and ^{rude} but it is nearly destroyed; it was $3^{\text{ft}} 11^{\text{in}}$ in width but its height cannot be ascertained?

The south wall is 3 ft thick, 12 feet high and built of quarried sand stones cemented with lime and sand mortar.

This is surrounded by a large grave yard much frequented but not enclosed by any wall or mound.

(899)
245

In the townland of Cloneen in this parish there was a castle of considerable extent, but no part of it now remains but a fragment of a square tower. Only 8 feet of its east wall ^{its north wall and} remain to the height of about 25 feet. The north wall is 12 feet in length from east to west and it has 3 ft of the side wall of the castle connected with it. This fragment of the wall of the keep of the castle is 5.9 ⁱⁿ thick, but the walls of the tower are only 3 ft thick all grouted and built of hammered lime stones. This castle was built by O'Maher ^{chief of Hy-Kerrin}.

In the townland of Glenbaha there was another old castle situated on a tulan or hillock but nothing remains of it at present but a fragment of the east wall 26 ft in length and 7 ft in height and 7 feet in thickness and built of hammered sandstones cemented with lime and sand-mortar. This was built by O'Maher.

14/F/19/14 (P)

(902)
246

In the townland of Monaincha in this parish about 2 miles E. and by south of the town of Roscrea are the ruins of an ancient and beautiful church in the primitive Irish style, which is a curious monument of the taste and civilization of the ancient Irish.

"And on thy happy shore a temple still,
" of small and delicate proportion keeps,
" Upon a mild declivity of hill
" In memory of thee.

It is divided into nave and choir, the nave measuring 32 feet 2 inches in length on the inside and $17^{\frac{1}{2}}$ in breadth and its walls are $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ in thickness and $14^{\frac{1}{2}}$ in height and built of thick flags of reddish grit cemented with most excellent lime and fine sand mortar; and the choir is $9^{\frac{1}{2}}$ in length and $8^{\frac{1}{2}}$ in breadth.

The east window is disfigured on the outside except three stones of its north side measuring $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$ in height; They are ornamented with a rope and channel. Its top is destroyed on the inside but its sides remain up to the spring of the arch; these are ornamented with ropes and channels and each has a head on the top of the rope or flute. The flute or rope is $5^{\frac{1}{2}}$ in height to the top of the Capital, and $6^{\frac{1}{2}}$ in height from the bottom of the window to the top of the Capital. The breadth

25 (901)
of this window on the inside from one flute $24\frac{1}{2}$
or rope to the other is $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. The wall is
only 2 ft thick.

At the distance of $3\frac{1}{3}$ from the east gable
there is a beautiful round headed window
placed at the height of $4\frac{1}{6}$ from the level
of the ground on the inside where it measures
 $4\frac{1}{4}$ in height and $2\frac{1}{6}$ in width. On the
outside its bottom is $6\frac{1}{3}$ from the level of
the ground and measures $1\frac{1}{12}$ in height,
and in width $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at top and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches
at the bottom. It is constructed on both
sides of beautifully chiselled blocks of
grit. The window seat projects $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches
on the inside, and this projection is continued
round to the east window and appears to
have originally extended to the north
east corner but no farther and also as
far as the ^{south} column of the internal part
of the ~~south~~ column of the choir arch, but
it does not appear on the north wall.

At either side of this window there is a square
recess in the wall: the eastern one is $10\frac{1}{2}$
inches high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ wide and 10 inches in depth;
and the western one 11 inches high $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches
wide and 10 inches in depth.

The

14/F/19/14(C)

(902)

248

The choir arch is semicircular and of exquisitely beautiful architecture: it consists of three concentric arches rising one over the other; its interior or lower part is 11.9 ft in height and 7.3 ft in width. This internal or lower part springs from a round pilaster consisting of pedestal (over which there cinclures or rings), and ornamented capital. The height of this pilaster from the base of the pedestal to the top of the capital is 4.3 ft, and the abacus or stone between the capital and springing point of the arch is 4 inches in height.

The next division of the arch is 12.5 ft in height and 8.1 ft in breadth: this also springs from a round pilaster ornamented similar to the one already described, but of smaller size.

Outside this there is a third division measuring 13.1 ft in height and 9.6 ft in width. This also springs from a round pilaster similarly constructed and ornamented with the ones already described.

The sweep of the arch is richly ornamented (See sketch by Mr. George Dudgeon)

At the distance of 5.7 ft from the middle gable the south wall of the nave contains a round-headed window placed

placed at the height of 5.10 from the ⁽⁹⁰³⁾ level of the floor on the inside and ²⁴⁹ measures on the inside 5.10 in height and 4.1 in width, and on the outside 3.0 in height and ~~on the outside~~ in width $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches at top and $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches at bottom. Its lower ^{bottom} part is 6.6 from the present level of the ground on this side.

At the distance of 2.4 from this window to the west the same wall contains a larger window but not so perfect; it is disfigured on the outside and evidently modernized at top on the inside, but its sides on the inside are clearly original: they are fluted exactly in the same style with the east window above described and measure $5.5\frac{1}{2}$ to the top of the Capital and they are $5.2\frac{1}{2}$ asunder. Adjoining this to the west there is another window ~~to~~ which is also disfigured on the outside, but of the same form and nearly of the same dimensions with the last mentioned on the inside: its breadth is 5.7 and it is rather remark-

14/F/19/14(21) - able

(1904)

250

able that its sides differ in height the west side being 5.7 ^{ft in} and the east side only $5.5\frac{1}{2}$ ^{ft in}. This looks very extraordinary in so neat and beautiful a building!

The west gable contains a semi-circular headed doorway, consisting of three concentric arches constructed of chiselled granite ornamented (See Mr. Du Noyer's sketch)

The internal division of this arch is 9.4 ^{ft in} high and 5.2 ^{ft in} wide. The middle division is $9.6\frac{1}{2}$ ^{ft in} in height and $5.10\frac{1}{2}$ ^{ft in} in width. The third division of this arch projects from the wall and is not supported by square pilasters like the other two.

There is a round headed doorway over this doorway but now so veiled, with ivy that its form cannot be seen; but it is certainly round headed and its height 4.6 ^{ft in} and width about 1.0 ^{ft in}.

— Alt.

At the distance of 5.3 ^{ft in} from the
choir arch the north wall contains
a very modern pointed doorway
measuring 7.3 ^{ft in} in height and 2.10 ^{ft in}
in width. This doorway communicates
with a lateral building consisting
originally of two stories, a ground
floor and another resting on a
a stone arch still remaining.
This lateral house measures 21.9 ^{ft in}
in length from north to south and
 13.4 ^{ft in} from east to west and its
walls are 2.7 ^{ft in} in thickness. When
you pass through this doorway
you see another leading into the
vaulted apartment just mentioned
and to the left between both there
is a flight of 9 rude (now much injured)
stone steps leading to the floor over
the arch, now exposed to the open
air and covered with grass. The

(906)
252

north gable remains and contains
a quadr. window ^(on the outside) evidently not as old
as the nave and choir of this church.
it measures on the inside $6\text{''}3\text{''}$ in
height and $4\text{''}1\text{''}$ in width and on
the outside $3\text{''}6\frac{1}{2}\text{''}$ in height and
 $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. It forms a
low arch of rude masonry on the
~~out~~ inside.

The distance from the internal face
of the modern door facing the nave
to the internal face of the other
doorway on the lateral apartment
is $7\text{''}3\text{''}$

There is a pedestal of a
stone cross in the church yard near
the south wall of the nave, and its
shaft which exhibits a representation of
the Crucifixion. is lying prostrate on the
ground near it.

I here insert what Gualdus and the
other writers have written about this
church.

Miss [unclear]

(907)

~~453~~

RIA

14/E/19/14 (25)

Mislochacre

[Ann. 4 cllrs.]
 from printed copies
 compl. with MS. Ann. J.C.2.
 ch.

A.D. 921. Flathbertach m ionmarnem do gabasl do
 galt in mmp locha Cie, 7 abpeirch co lymneach.

1119. Ruairdri alicemdech Ochna moire ferzal mmp
 locha Cie penopi alicemoneach, mmp. tocc.e do
 Cluipor, 7 Diarmado na lema coimrba Senam
 mmp Cacht Saor alicemdech decc

1143. Macraich na Pustleacham Epp 7 Ogh, Macraich na
 Pidan eppo mmp locha Cie, 7 Siolla Ci me an becanag
 alicemdech Diomamonn, decc.

Imp na m-beo

Insulae Viventium

Giraldus: Cambren. Topog. Hile: dist. 2. —

Of two islands in one of which nobody
dies in the other no animal of the
^{female}
feminine sex enters.

Chapter III.

There is a lake in the northern
part of Munster, having on it two islands,
one small and the other large. On the large
island is a Church of ancient ^{devotion} reputation,
and on the small one is a Chapel, to which
^{Persons}
a few leading a life of Celibacy, who are called
Calicols or Colides; devotedly to Service, &c.
(literally on-in which - a few persons who
lead a life of celibacy and were called Cali-
col or Colides so devoutly discharge their
duty.) A woman or any animal of the female sex
could never enter in the large island, without
incurring death. - This has been very often proved.

14/5/19/14 (97) by

(910)
 by liches and Cats, and other animals of that Sex,
 which having been conveyed to it for experiments sake,
 met immediate death. It is a wonder, that the male
 part of the Birds of that land, perch every where
 throughout the Shrubs on the islands. The little
 birds of that other Sex. Fly by and leave behind
 them their. Their male companions, and not ignorant
 of as it were of the natural Virtue of that island,
 evade it as a Pest.

And on the small island nobody ever dies,
 ever died, or ever could die a natural death. Whence
 it is called the island of the living

They are, however, tormented sometimes most
 painfully with the sickness of death, and suffer most
 deplorably even to the last gasp. And when they
 present no longer hope of vital life now to ^{remain} ~~remain~~?
 and when they are finally so afflicted by their sickness
 increasing that they would rather die. (the death)
 than lead a life of doubt, they finally cause them-
 selves to be conveyed in a little boat into the
 large island, the centre of which as soon as they
 touch reach, they yield the Spirit. This seems to me
 worthy to be remarked. that in the first part of
 Scholastic history, and about its beginning, there
 is mention made of islands of the living of this sort.
 Where it is said of the tree of the Sun, that whosoever eats
 of its fruit (as King) Alexander writes to Aristotle, where it is
 said of the tree of the Sun Protracts life to ^{immortality} ~~infinity~~,

Monaincha

The monastery of Monaincha situate almost in the centre of the great bog of Monela in the barony of St Kevin and about 3 miles south east of Roscrea, was originally an abbey of Cistercians dedicated to St Columba. the island on which it is built consists of two acres of dry grounds surrounded by a soft morass: its remains though not large are beautiful. The church is 41 feet by 18. the arches of the choir and west door are semicircular and adorned with a variety of curious mouldings and windows. Contrasted (or interlaced) arches

14/6/19/14 (22)

~~590~~ (912)
257

Giraldus mentions this abbey 1185, and the
Culdees in it. At the end of the church is
a small oratory. Tradition says that no
persons could die in this Island. The
monks however removed to the main land
at Corbally where remains in good preservation
a small neat Chapel in form of a cross
with the Lancet Windows.

{ o arches 667. 668. y }

Monaincha

County
of
Lifford

The monastery of Monaincha, situated almost in the centre of the great bog of Monela in the barony of Ikerrin and about 3 miles south east of Roscrea was originally an abbey of Culdean monks under the invocation of St Columba, whose festival was formerly celebrated there on 15th of June (6). The situation chosen by these religious was very singular. The island whereon the monastery is built consists of about 2 acres of dry ground, all the surrounding parts being a soft morass. scarcely accessible by human feet, and yet on this isle stand, the remains of a beautiful edifice, not large but constructed in so fine a style and with such

(6) But from what we learn, that it afterwards became a priory of regular canons and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Hillary (bishop) ^{materials}

14/F/19/14 (31)

materials, as excites our wonder how they could have been transported thither. The length of the church is 44 Feet. the width about 18, the arches of the choir and the western portal are semicircular, and adorned with a variety of curious mouldings. the windows were contrasted arches, such as appear over the west entrance to the church of St Edmondsbury Suffolk: but they are decaying and some have fallen down.

The antiquity of this monastery is indisputable, for it is mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, who came into Ireland 1185. as preceptor and secretary to king John. then Earl of Mortain. he says this island borders upon North Munster and the confines of Leinster and that there a few Culdees.

Culdees, or Caldees, did devoutly serve God. To the east of the abbey church is a small oratory, but no vestige of monastic dwellings can be found on the isle, save only the abbey and the abbot's room adjoining it which was over the cellars, and but small. whatever others might have been, were probably formed of wood, and at the lapse of many centuries have ceased to exist. Superstition established an opinion so early as the age of Geraldus that no person could die on this isle, let his malady be ever so extreme; or his fate ever so urgent, the merits of the patron Saint and those of his religious, secured this privilege to an isle so favoured and hence it acquired the appellation of

Insula
14/E/19/14(33)

Insula Niventium or. The island of the
Living. This legendary celebrity brought,
from the remotest parts, innumerable pilgrims,
to expiate their sins at the altar of
St Columba and a gainful trade was
carried on for more than 10 Centuries,
which enabled the monks to improve
their ~~monastery~~^{abbey} and add such decora-
tions as the fashions and taste of
the day required. for we are not to
suppose that the present church is the
same as the original which was erected
in the seventh Century, that was
probably of wood, in which state it
continued till the invasion of the ostmen
when a new style of architecture commen-
ced and Monaincha was constructed of
more durable materials,

However the salubrity and super-
-natural

supernatural power of the isle was not ^{so} 262
 great as to prevent the immigration of its religious
 Inhabitants to the main land; they found
 the noxious vapours of the surrounding
 marshes and swamps highly injurious to
 their constitutions, and they as Ware informs
 us fixed their residence at Corbally, where
 is at this day, in good preservation, a
 small neat chapel of a cruciform
 shape, with narrow slits for windows,
 and many other particulars indicat-
 ing a respectable antiquity.

Inquisition 28th December 17 Elizabeth
 finds that the monastery of Canons
 Regular of the Virgin Mary in the island
 of the Living. otherwise called Incheneber.
 was seized of the following lands; the
 island which contained 3 acres of moory
 land wherein were two chapels, and

~~575~~ (920)
263

near the island a village called Corballis
in which the prior and convent dwell
where also was a church formerly the church
of the priory and parish and is still the
parish church. in this village were 8 waste
cottages, and the land belonging to
the priory consisting of 180 acres of arable
and pasture, annual value of the whole 30.
140 of unprofitable and 16 acres of wood
and copse annual value 2. P. Kynnythye
30 acres of arable and pasture annual value
3. Bowle Iskyll 30 acres of arable and pasture
and 84 of wood and Copse annual value
10. Syller 52 acres of arable and pasture
annual value 9. Kylecoleman 20 acres of
arable pasture wood, underwood and
bog. annual value 2. Kylepersone 7 acres
of arable and pasture annual value

^a 14. Aghancon. 24 acres of arable pasture wood
and bog annual value 11. the rectory of
Balleskenagh. Corballi and the 3rd part
of the rectory of Roscomroh. the rectory
of Rymnythige the rectory of Tuwornahone
the rectory of Lyster and the rectory of
Kylcolman. with the vicarage of Chaw-
chon. the whole of the annual value of 40.
the greater part of the said lands & parishes
being waste. (c).

XXVIII Queen Elizabeth this abbey was
granted to Sir Lucas Dillon. (d).

(c) chief remembrancers office (d) aud. gen.

14/F/19/14(37)

~~600~~ (922)

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Mislocka-cre

[Comp'd
Dr.]

§. Geraldus talks about some wonderful Islands in Ireland,
and mentions strange things not worth inquiring into,
concerning what is vulgarly called Patrick's Purgatory.

He tells us, that in North Munster there is a Lake,
containing two Islands, one larger and the other
smaller. The large one, he says, has a church of
ancient veneration, the lesser a chapel, which is
devoutly served by a few unmarried men, who are
called Golideis, which in his manner, he wisely
explains by Cœlicolae, or worshippers of Heaven.

He then goes on with some nonsensical stories, as
how no female of any species could ever enter the
larger Island without dying immediately, and
how in the smaller one nobody ever dies, even did
die

14/F/19/14 (39)

~~266~~ 924)
266

die, or could die, for which reason it is called
the Island of The living. But its residents are
subject to grievous diseases, and, when tormented
with them to such a degree that all hopes of being
freed from them are gone, they get themselves removed
in a Boat to the larger island, which as soon as
they touch they immediately give up the ghost.

This wonderful Island is no other than that called
by some Inchinemo, or rather Inish-na-mbeo, corres=
ponding to Island of The living, by others Inis-Locha-cro

[p. 291.] (119) (the Island of The Lake or Bog about three miles
from Roscrea) and since known by the name of
Monaincha. According to Geraldus the Colidee,
who lived there, were not, properly speaking,
Monks; for he ^{merely} calls them Coelibes or unmarried
men. In his time the Island was a place of pilgrim=
mage; but afterwards the residents removed to
Loz

Corbally, a place not far from it without
the Lake, where they became Canons regular
of St. Augustin, and had a priory under the
name of St. Hilary or St. Mary. As to the
name, Island of the Living, it meant nothing
more than that it was a place where men might
live in the service of God, in the same manner
as monasteries were called De Valle salutis;
De Beatinis, &c.; and the fable of no one
dying there was unheard of by our old historians
and annalists. We have an instance of how
people did and could die there in the case
of a very respectable man, Madpatrick O'Seugen,
who died in that Island A.D. 1198. (122) How Geraldus
picked up that stuff is of no consequence; he
was

~~460~~ (926)
268

was probably imposed upon by some droll fellow,
who explained the name in a new way peculiar
to himself. The other story concerning females
not daring to enter the larger Island was in all
appearance founded on there having been there
of old some religious community, which made
it a rule, not uncommon in some parts of Ireland,
not to admit Women within their precincts.

Notes;

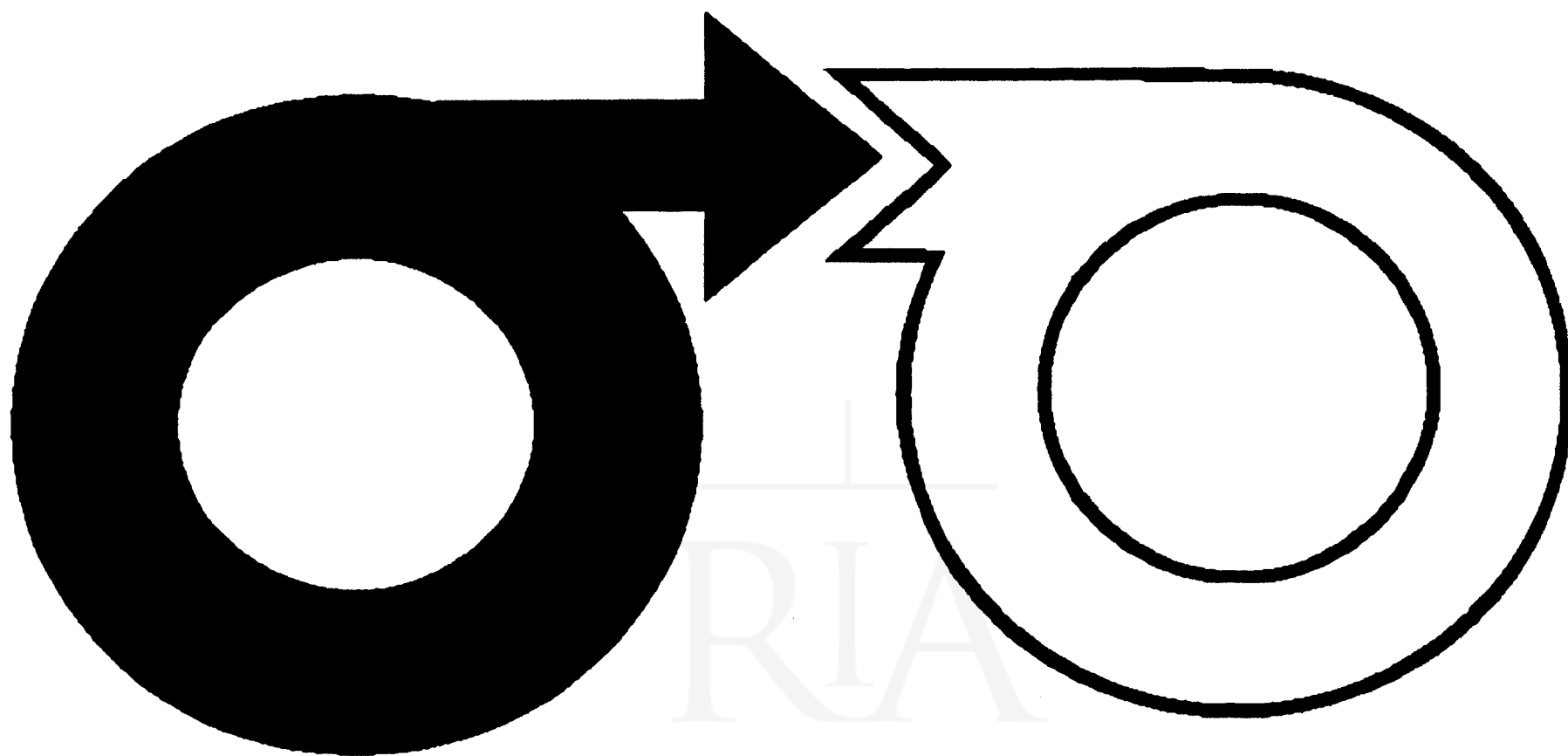
[P. 293.]

(119) This is the name given to it by Colgan. Ir. L. P. 281, 304

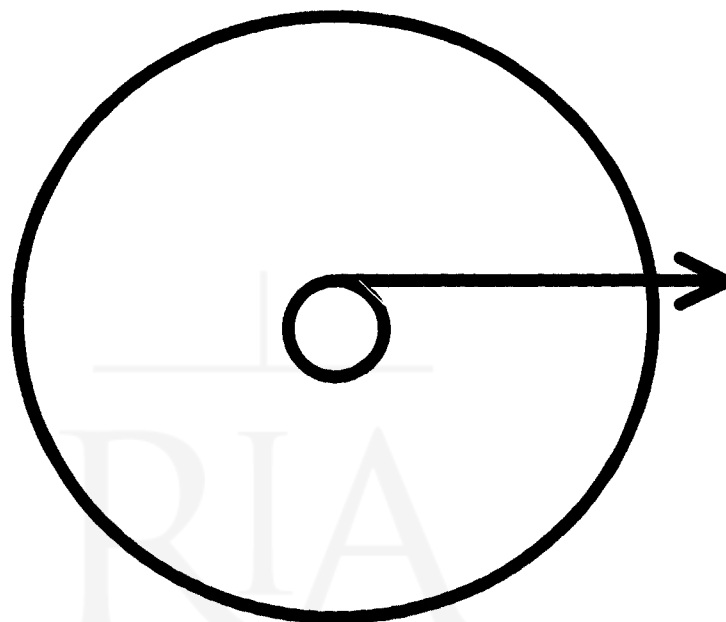
[P. 294.]

(122). Vit. S. Gebasii, Cap. 9. Ir. L. P. 284, 304.

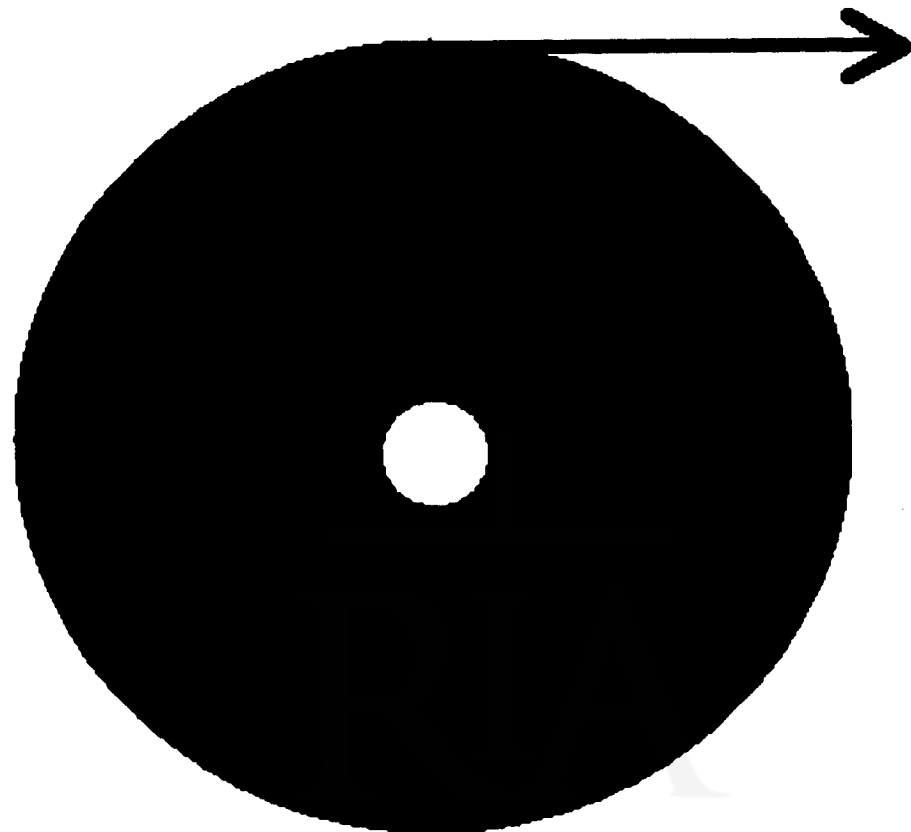
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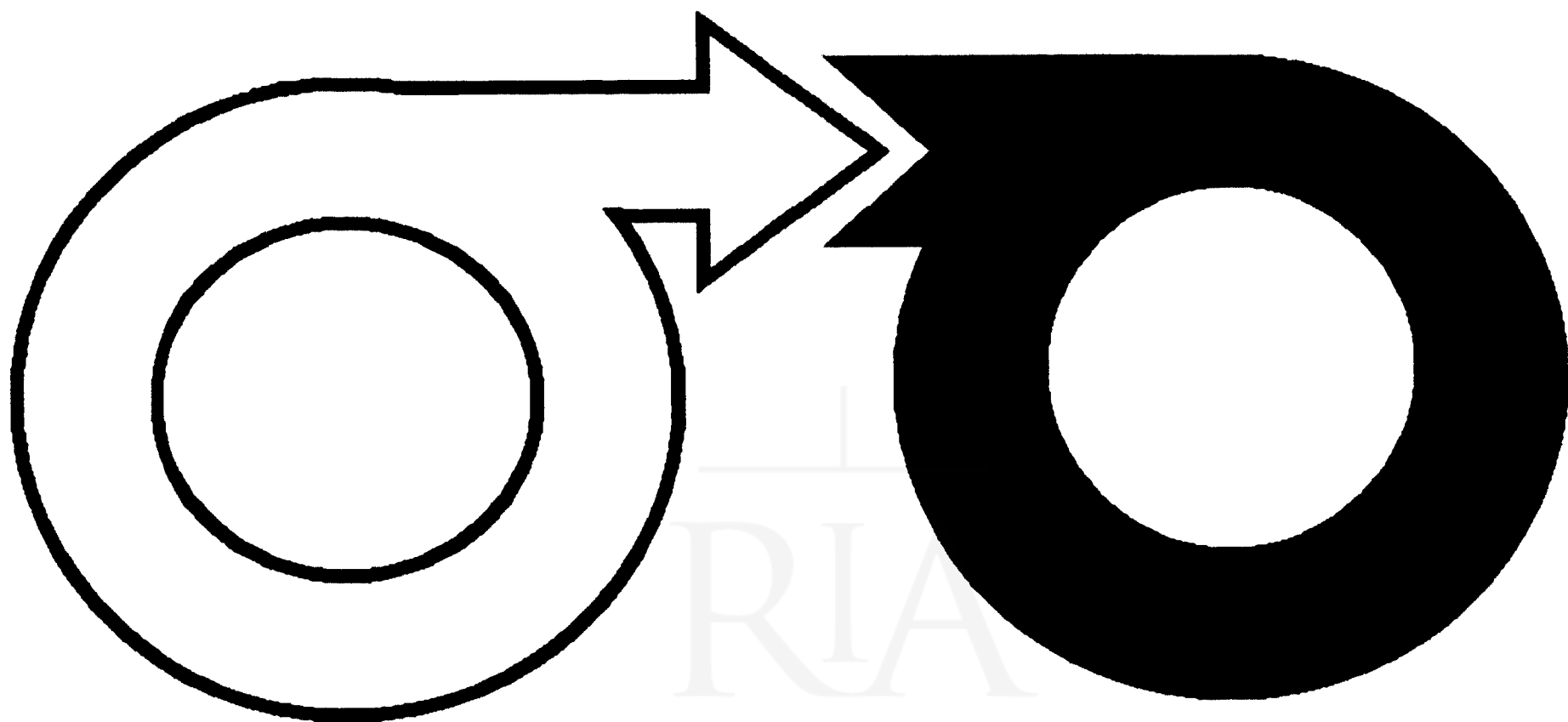
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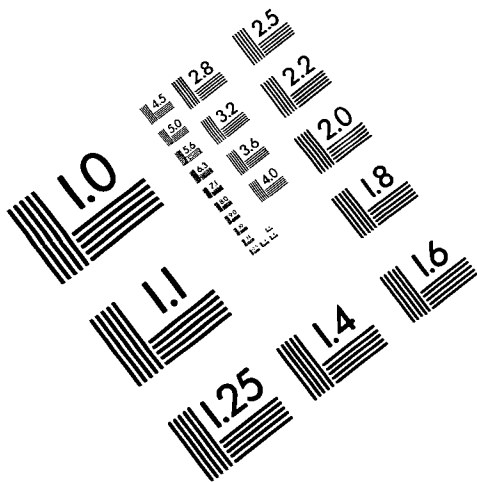
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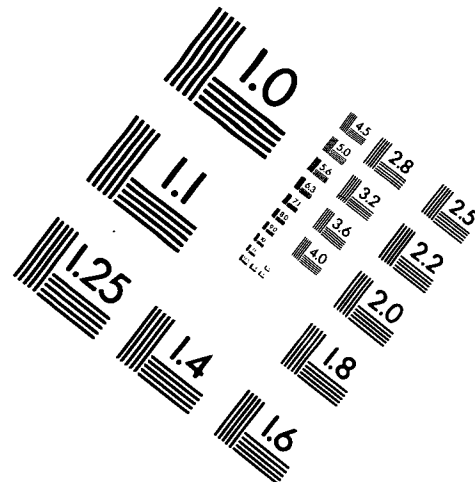
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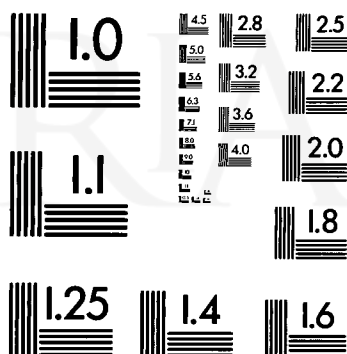
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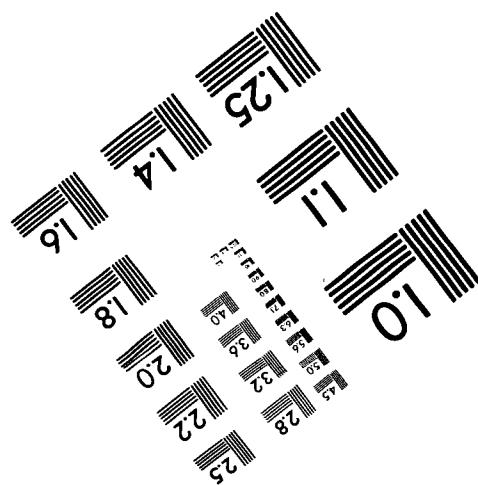
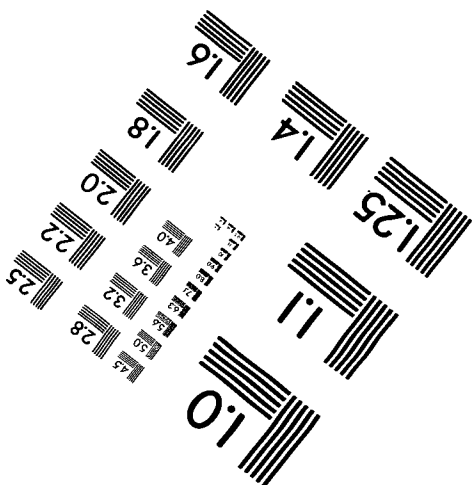


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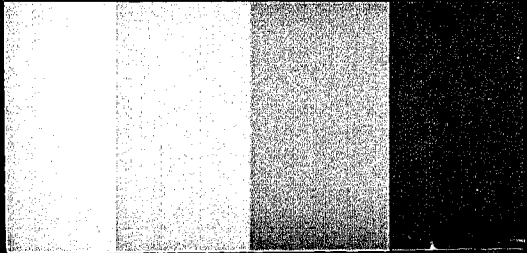
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14 F 19
Ordnance Survey Collection

**Ordnance Survey Letters:
Tipperary, Volume 2**

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

1840

Volume 2 of 3

Ordnance survey letters

Tipperary (Vol. 2)

14 F 19/1 – 14 F 19/21

14 F 19/15

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by Thomas O'Connor for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Kilfeacle, Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to its early

O' Connor, Thomas

1840

36 p.

23 cm

Pagination in original binding was 269-302.

Included are related extracts from Lanigan's 'Ecclesiastical History of Ireland', Smith's 'Collections for Tipperary', the 'Annals of the Four Masters' and the 'Annals of the Four Masters'.

Parish of Kilpeake.

21

(1)
269

Situation, This parish is situated in the barony of Clannwilliam, and is bounded by the parishes of Kilshane, Templenoe, Rath-linny or Rathlinan, Relickmurry, Clonbullogue & Killaldriffe or Killaldry (detached) in said barony.

Name, The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish cill píacáil which signifies the church of the tooth, i. e. cella dentis, by which name, the Church built in this place originally, was called, from the circumstance, as we are informed in a passage in the Book of Lismore, (R. I. 1. 2. 3) Fol: 47. b. b. describing Saint Patrick's Journey into Mucraith Breogain, that the Saint's tooth was preserved as a relic in it. The words of the passage are.

luró pátrúic a mucraithi breógain: lá anán óin bóí
oc innlá a lám i n-ath ann, cu toicáir píacáil ar a cind
i n-ath; luró iap rin i n telia ppi i n áe anáir y do
traágar uad do curngis na píacla; agus do páitne pócedóir
in píacáil i n áe anáil zpeín; agus áe píacla áinn

in 14/F/19/50

278
inn áda, agus ceall práda ann na cille i parcaibí in
pracuibí; agus ro prácuibí ceatrap dia muintir ann i
cuirce agus torcán, carleach agus beóán.

"Patrick went" [from Cashel] "into
"Muscry Breogain. On a certain day
"that he was washing his hands in
"a ford there a tooth fell out of
"his head into the ford. After
"this he went to the hill which
"is to the east of the ford, and
"he sent people to look for the
"tooth [which they immediately found]
"for it shone like the sun in the
"ford. Ath-fiacla, i.e. the ford of
"the tooth, and beall-fiacla is
"the name of the church in which
"he left the tooth [as a relic].
"where he left also four of his
"people Cuirche, Loscan, Caileach
"Gallus) and Beoan."

This passage does not ^{expressly} point out the situation
of the Church in which the tooth was left
as a relic, with respect to any ^{other} adjacent
object or locality. The account given of it
in the Tripartite is very likely more distinct

(3) 271
and satisfactory in this respect, but unfortunately the extract of the passage therein was not put along with the other extracts made for this county, the want of which will be the cause of leaving somewhat in doubt the situation of the original bealla-fiacia, which cannot be determined from any authentic document now at hand, and must under the present circumstances rest on the grounds of probability or likelihood.

left blank
for the acc.
-count in the
tripartite.

(3)
271
and satisfactory, in this respect, but unfortunately, the extract of the passage therein was not put along with the other extracts made for this county, the want of which will be the cause of leaving somewhat in doubt the situation of the original Beall-facula, which cannot be determined from any authentic document now at hand, and must under the present circumstances rest on the grounds of probability or likelihood.

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for the gen-
-count in the
Tripartite.

(4)
blank
for the
account
in the In-
partite.

RIA

However, we must try to point out the spot as well as we can from an examining of the place, aided by the vague account in the passage above quoted from the Book of Lismore.

Setting out from Tipperary, the topographer proceeds on the road from this town to Cashel, running nearly, directly eastward; and having approached to within a quarter of a mile of Kilfeacle old Church yard lying immediately to the north of the road, he crosses a small bridge built over a little brook, which is called at this place, *cill fracht*, that is the ford of the Church of the tooth, i.e. vadum cille dentis. This little river has, as local information tells us, its source in a bog in Drishane townland in the parish of Rathliney, and bearing southward, and receiving in its course increase of water from wells, and streamlets that contribute to it, loses itself in the Ara river at Kilmoyler townland in Killadry or Killaldriff ^{parish} at a distance of about 4 miles from its source. When he reaches the

(6)

Churchyard which is situated on a rising ground, he observes within it, a ragged and ruinous wall with a small portion of one, that ran in a different direction, attached to it, and of equal height with it, both being constructed of limestone and Cement of lime and sand mortar. A few stones ^{whose quality is} locally known by the term, "red sand stone", are seen in the different parts of this ruin. The side of the wall facing the North is a smoother construction, and received less injury than the opposite one. The wall is the North side wall of the old Church of Kilfeakle parish, and the portion attached to it belonged to the east gable. This portion is but $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in extent, and is 3 feet in thickness, which may be taken as the thickness of the walls of the whole building. The length of the side wall is 27 feet, and height about 10 feet. On this wall within 3 feet of the east gable, there was a window, which is now destroyed. Its original height from the ground inside is not observable, a heap of stones

lying now on the surface under it. On the outside, it was $\frac{1}{4}$ feet from the surface of the ground. The original length and breadth of the whole building is not with any degree of certainty, now ascertainable. This place may be said to be about 40 perches to the east of the nearest part of the above mentioned river to it.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from this hill, to the north west, there lies in the townland of ~~the~~ Church Quarter of Kilfeakle, the site of an old Church, which long since fell utterly to ruin. This site is seen on elevated ground, extending considerably in a continuous surface but little varying in height, and is said to be the site of the original Church of Kilfeakle, the name being still retained in it, as well as in the old ruin above described. An elevation where the walls stood, still remains and shows their foundations, from which it appears the building was 40 feet in length, by 16 feet in breadth. The scythe shaved grass off this very spot, this season, the ground around it being used as meadow ground. There is not the slightest ap-

—pearance of a hurrying place or of any graves here. This site is on the west side of the above mentioned little river, and not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ th mile distant from it. This eminence commands a beautiful view of the delicious and fertile country, that lies around it. And the Galtie mountains are seen to the South, and Gleibhte Theidhlin to the North. Going directly eastward, the topographical investigator can cross the above river, by a kind of a little bridge or ^{corrag} keeshach placed over it, at the old Castle of Kilfeakle, and turn northward for a short distance, to a cross where he meets a road running eastward by Grants-town old Castle about 1 mile distant from this place. At this Cross-road, there is placed across the river, a bridge where

* This ford or bridge is called by a different name, which is at zommin na zamin. which signifies the ford of Gortagannif which latter means 'the field of the sand' and perhaps, is the name of a townland.

at praca, the ford of the tooth lay on it, if the information obtained from some of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, be true. This bridge may be said to be to N. East of the site of the old

The correct name is at zommin na zamin

church just spoken of, and, about, or at least not much more than, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from it. It is only about $\frac{1}{8}$ mile to N. of Kilfiacal Castle just now mentioned. The land lying to the east of the river here towards Grants town rises to a considerable height, comparatively speaking, but presents a continuous extensive surface not interrupted, at least close to the river, by any abruptly rising hill. However the ground might, in comparison with the low flat adjoining it to the west, be called a hill, commonly speaking.

The situation of the river, on which without any doubt, was the ford of the tooth (i.e. fiacka, as written in the passage above quoted from the Book of Lismore), has been observed with respect to the localities occupied by both Churches of Kilfeakle, and it is certain that the place where the Church-yard with the remains of the old Church is situated to the east of the river, is the

27th
(10)

hill mentioned in the passage just now
alluded to, in which it is described
as lying to the east of the ford, and
supposed to be in the same place, after this, he went
to the hill, which is to the east of the ford.

It is not stated in the above passage, that the Church in which the tooth was deposited, from which circumstance, as above observed, it obtained the name of Kilfeacle (Ceall-fiacla), was situated on this hill to which the Saint went from the ford. The safer way, out of respect to truth, is to draw no conclusion here, which would be, at best, but a questionable one. However, one cannot help inclining to the opinion that, the original Church stood on the hill, when all circumstances be attentively considered in reference to it. But the wall seen there now, and noticed above, belongs to a building, the erection of which, must be referred to a period far subsequent on the time of Saint Patrick; in fact, it may be looked on as belonging to one of comparatively late period. Doctor Lanigan's observations on this ancient Church of Kilfeacle, are put in here, and they are excellent in respect to the identifying of it, in its proper locality.

Kill-fheacla.

[Comp'd
DR]

§ VIII. The first district mentioned as visited by St. Patrick after his departure from Cashel was Muscraige Breoghain (74) seeming^{ly} a part of the extensive flat country lying between Cashel and Limerick. The saint is said to have founded several churches in that district, and to have left some of his disciples in one of them, which is specified by the name of Kill-fheachla. (75) Thence he went to the territory called Ma-chliach (in the now Counties of Tipperary & Limerick), in a part of which, Hy-Cuanach (Barony of Coonagh) he was at first violently opposed by the tyrant Oild.

But

14/5/19/15 (11)

But in consequence of a miracle, to obtain which St. Patrick had ordered Silke and Mar to offer up their prayers to God, Child, his family, and his subjects are said to have been converted and baptized. While St. Patrick

[p. 288.] Remained in Ara-Eliaich, he foretold, if we are to believe the Tripartite, divers circumstances relative to future occurrences in that County, and among others, the foundation of a Monastery at Kill-ratha and of a church at Kill-teidhil. (77) Next we find the saint in that tract, which lies to the ^{West} East of Limerick, and we are told that he was there hospitably entertained by a chieftain named Lonan, (78) and that he met with young Neisan, whom after some time he placed over the Monastery of Mungret, which he had founded.

Some inhabitants of Thomond or North Munster
 (Clare), having heard of St. Patrick being in
 those parts, crossed the Shannon for the purpose
 of seeing him and, when instructed in the
 Christian religion, were baptized in the field
 of Tin-glais. (80) He was also waited upon by
 Prince Carthen, son of Blod. This prince -
 likewise is said to have been converted & baptized
 at Saingeal near Limerick. St. Patrick
 did not cross the Shannon on this occasion,
 but according to the Tripartite, having ascended
Mount Suintine near Donaghmore, & looking
 over the country of Thomond blessed it & foretold
 the birth, after some years, of Senan of Inniscatty (83)
 Afterwards the saint went to Luachra, beyond
 which he did not continue his course in any
 part of West Munster. (84) + + + + +

Turning back from Luachra, he directs his
course towards South Munster or Desmond; (86.)

but his transactions in that Country are passed
over in a loose general manner, and
nothing occurs, that might help us to
form even a rational conjecture concerning
his proceedings; He is said to have visited

also the southern part of the County of

[p. 289.]

the Desii (Waterford) and with the assistance
of the chieftain Dergar and the Nobles, &c.
to have, after great toils, arranged the ecclesi-
astical affairs of that territory. (87) When near
the banks of the Suir, he was kindly received by
the inhabitants, and, thence continuing his progress
through the now County of Tipperary, proceeded
to Muscrib. Thire (Lower Armond), where, among
many

many others, he converted, says the *Tripartite*,
(88) two brothers, of a powerful family, *Mumock*
and *Meachair*, while their eldest brother *Purock*
remained obstinate in his infidelity. Having
now spent seven years in Munster he set out
on his return to Leinster; and was followed
by the chieftains and multitudes of people
from all parts of the province, who wished to
take their leave of him and receive his blessing,
which from an eminence he cheerfully bestowed
on them and on all Munster. (89)

Notes;

[p. 289.]

(74) There were several tracts in Munster named *Muscridge*,
so called, says Colgan (*Tr. H. I.* 186.) from a prince *Musc*,
son of King Cona the great. O'Brien with much greater
appearance of truth derives that name from *Mus*,
pleasant, and *Grioch*, country. (*Ir. Dict. at Manuscrith.*)
One of them is surnamed *Mitine*, and is the present

Muskey

14/E/19/15 (15)

Muskery in the County of Cork. Another was denominated Thine, and was the same as Lower Ormond in Tipperary. Muiscrige Breogain was, I am sure, that which O'Brien calls Muscridge Satharheimion, the country about Emly and Tipperary. It was certainly different from Muscridge Thine. Jocelin seems to have confounded them together; for he makes (Cap. 75.) St. Patrick proceed from Cashel to Ormonds. But the circumstances, which he mentions as having occurred there, did not take place according to the Tripartite, until after the Saint had traversed various ^{other} parts of Munster. Yet we must observe, that the Ancient Ormonds or Urmuman (Kind. Life. Cap. 61.) that is East Munster, was more extensive than the district, to which that name still adheres.

(75) Tripart. L. 3. c. 32. I do not find any places, to which this name corresponds, except Kilpeache, * not far from the Town of Tipperary. Ashdall has a Kilpeache in Cork, and indeed, an Abbey, which, however, he says is unknown. His reason for placing it there is, that it was in Muscragia or Muscridge, as if there had been no other district

* It is 4 miles nearly due East of Tipperary town.

district so called than the present Muskerry.

But Muscrighe Breogain, in which Kill-fiacblai, or Killfeacle, was situated, must not be confounded with Muscrighe Mitine. (See Not. pre.) Archdall was led astray by Harris, (Anteq. cap. 7.) who makes the two Muscrighes adjacent to each other, and both comprized in what is now called Muskerry.

[p. 291.]

(77) Archdall has these places in the County of Limerick.

Kill-teidhill was, I dare say, the same as Kilteel in the Barony of Coonagh; although he has made them two distinct places. As to Kilcrath, it would be difficult to find it out at present. Archdall has no right to call Coeman, its founder, a disciple of St. Patrick. The Tripartite does not mention him as such.

(80) Sir-glais, the Land of greennefs, the same, perhaps, as Sindaglass in Lower Ormond; da, of. Ifo, St. Patrick had moved some miles up the bank of the Shannon.

[p. 292.]

(83) Tripart. L. 3. c. 46. This alone is sufficient to show the falsehood of certain stories of about the ^{high} antiquity of Leman, some of which Archdall has at Inniscattery. What Mount Mitine was I cannot determine. There is a Donoughmore very near Limerick.

(84) Tripart. L. 3. c. 47. More than one District was named or surnamed Luachra, which means rushes. O'Brien (Ir. Dict. at Muscirith) has Muscirith Luachra, the land, he says, lying between Kilmallock, Kilfenan, & Adpatrick. But from what follows in the Tripartite it is plain, that ^{the} Luachra, to which it alludes lay more to the West.

It was not far from the borders of Kerry, and, I think, in the Barony of Connello, (Co. Limerick) in which is a mountain anciently called the Mountain of Luachra, near which was St. Ita's Monastery (Ita's Life. Jan. 15.). This Luachra might have been a continuation of the tract mentioned by O'Brien, and which, on account of its being a pleasant country, was distinguished by the epithet Muscirith.

(86). Harris has committed a huge blunder, (Antiq. Cap..)

[p. 290.] where he says that Desmond is West Munster, and now Kerry. But the very name Desmond means South Munster. Kerry, or, at least, the greater part of it, was not included in the ancient Desmond, as it belonged

belonged to Siar-Muin or West Munster. Some parts of the east of (modern Kerry) might have been comprised in Desmond, as adjoining the County of Cork, which was the real Desmond. How could it be said, that St. Patrick turned back from Luachra, adjoining Kerry, to go to Desmond, if Kerry generally speaking, was the same territory?

(87) Liphart. L. 3. c. 49. Not a word about Declan.

(88) L. 3. 3. 51. (89) Ib. c. 54.

It is a remarkable fact that the deanery of Muscragh in the Diocese of Cashel, obtained its name from Muscraigh Bhreogain, the name of the ancient territory in which Beall-fiacra was situated as is seen above; Breogain the designative of the territorial name, being omitted, which designative being from the name of a man called Breogan, ^{anciently} was used to contradistinguish this Muscraigh from Muscraigh Mitine (in Co. Cork) and Muscraigh Thine (in this Co. of Tip.).

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Which fact may be considered in every respect to be sufficiently established by the circumstance alone that Kilfeighill (Church), written now Kilfeacle with which the ancient beall-fiacla has been alone identified, is situated in the Deanery above mentioned. See "Liber Regalis Visitationis," in which is found the following notice at "Decanatus de Muscry,"

Ecclesia
de
Kilfeigh-
ill.

Impropariata Atashell. Ecclia
"H cancella ruinantur nullus
"curatus.

The notices of Kilfeacle found in the Annals of the Four Masters, and in the Annals of Innisfallen, and collected from both, are given on the extract inserted here. Kilfeacle Castle in ruins is still in existence: for description see below.

[Ann. 4. Masters]

Cill. Fiaca (Killfacle
near the town of Tipperary) [comp'd
OK]

A.D.

1192. The English of Leinster committed great depredations upon Donall O'Brien: They passed through the plain of Killaloe and directed their course westward until they arrived at Magh-Toirdhealbhaigh, where they were overtaken by the Dalcanians who slew great numbers of them. On this expedition the English erected the Castles of Kill-fiacle and Cnoc-Raffon.

1581. Ceall-Fiaca was taken on the first day after Christmas, by John, the son of the Earl [Desmond] who having first removed in the course of two days all the Copper, Iron,

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~~254~~
289 (22)

Clothes, riches and Corn that he
found in it, demolished the ^{Castle} Town.

[Annals of Innisfallen]

CD

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1192. The Castle of Kilkenny was built by the English, and the castle of Killynacat in Munster.

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1196. Great prays were committed by Donall more of Curra, Son of Dermot Cill-buaighne, Son of Gormac^{mac} Carthy, in the Eoganaocht of Arran, and he destroyed the castle of Cill-Fiach on the English, where a great many of them were slain, and brought away with them two of their chieftains prisoners.

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1205. Donall more of Curra, Son of Dermot Cill buaighne, Son of Gormac Munghtreamhna mac Carthy died at Curra, in the house of Mac Gorman being King Twenty years. The Breach of Inis Eogan, the breach of Cill-Bonog, the

Breach

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~~256~~
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Breach of Bearnan Iomargan, the Breach
of Gillfiacal, and many other Battles
were given by the Donells, &c

Compared

P.M.

on a small eminence

Kilfeakle old Castle stands in ruins at
a distance of about 77 paces = 231 feet
to the east of the little river of Ath-fiacal,
so often mentioned above, and due east
of the site of the original Kilfeakle
Church mentioned above also. It is
destroyed to one story in height, and is
constructed of brown sandstone with cement
of lime and sand mortar. At N.E. and N.W. the
corners ^{of} the building presents to the view, each
a round tower-form outside. On the
East wall outside is an opening 12
or 14 feet in height from the ground, which
gives ingress to a flight of stairs that
ascends in the centre of the wall in
a northward direction the whole
of the present height of the Castle.

Under this opening, there is built up against the wall, a thatched Cabin, where, stone steps, it is probable, led up to it originally. The wall is somewhat battered, + It looks more like a shed than a regularly built Cabin. around the opening. On S. East Corner, is a door having a semicircular arch, and constructed of chiselled stone, which opened, it appears, into a tower now destroyed. The doorway at the ground was on South wall. It appears there was some time ago a large breach in its place: but the wall was lately repaired, and a door being fixed in it, the Castle was since used as a stable, or at least is used as one at present. The building measured on the inside 25 feet from S. to North, and 18 feet 2 inches from East to West. The thickness of the walls, is 7 feet, as ascertained at a rectangular narrow opening on East wall. A battered opening is seen on the North wall*. No local oral information is to be had in reference to the time of the erection of this Castle, or to its proprietors.

* The floor next above the ground one was arched beneath as is still visible on inside.

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In Smith's Collections for Tipperary,
(MSS. Irish Ac. &c.)

Annals.

we find it noticed that the Earle of
Ormonde, who was on the 17th of October
1546 poisoned at a Feast at Elys
House in Holbourn, married Joane,
the only daughter and heir general of
James Fitzgerald of Desmond and had
with her in portion the manors of Blon-
mell, Kilsherlane and Kilfeacle
in the County of Tipperary.

[See sketch] A Castle stands in ruins in Grants-
town townland, about a mile to
the North of Kilfeacle Castle. It stands
on a gently rising spot of ground
immediately on the left side of the road
from Kilfeacle Castle to it, and is about
60 feet high, having originally 6 stories
which were lighted by several

(27) 29/4

openings and windows made in
fit places for ^{the} purpose on the walls.
There are seen on the South wall
5 rectangular openings, ⁺ a window ^{+ gn?}
with a point, and one which was ^{2 with} a point ^{on each.}
divided into compartments, each being
pointed at top: the mullion was re-
moved. And also two battered
little openings, which were rect-
angular. There is on North wall, under
the east corner of a centry box, which is
placed at its top, a pointed window
which is narrow, and there are two
small rectangular openings on it
near the east wall. There are no
less than 13 openings on the east
wall; 3 were pointed, one next
the ground, broken at top on North
side, the sides of two are battered,
as is also the top of one of them:
the rest all are small rectangular
openings. The one next the
ground, is stopped up with stones.
it is rectangular. On West wall,

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are 4 narrow openings under which is seen a breach on it at the ground. The third upper one is pointed; the fourth ~~being the~~ top one is small and rectangular; the two under ones are rectangular, and each lighted a story. All the above mentioned openings and windows are constructed of Chiselled limestone. The whole building consists of limestone and cement of lime and sand mortar. It appears the walls were grouted. On the south wall is a large breach, at which the wall is 6 feet 4 inches thick. On the inside, it measures 19 feet 3 inches from E. to W. and 14 feet 4 inches from S. to a winding staircase at North wall, which takes up 4 feet 4 inches in breadth at it, which being added to 14 ft. 4 in. make 18 ft. 4 in. Thus

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the whole may be set down as
- a square of about 19 feet inside.
The stairs wind from N. West angle,
- along North, East, South, &c. walls to
the top. At the foot, there is a door -
- way on North wall, with two port
holes in the wall at each side of it.
It is pointed - and constructed of
Chiselled limestone. The floor
over the ground one is arched
henceath, - and is placed about 36
or 40 feet above it. At about half
this height from the ground, places
for joists - are seen in the walls.

In this parish, is situated "Thomastown", which
Smith in his Collections for Tipperary, (MS. R. L. &c. ^{dy})
at blanwilliam barony, calls, "a Charming Seat
"of Mathews Esqr, esteemed the finest
"in Munster, if not in Ireland, being Oversailles
"in miniature, a particular description of which
"is well worth affording." The description was

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postponed till another visit should be made by him to the place, which, however, was never paid to it, as may be inferred from the non-existence of such a description as was intended.

In this Demesne an old Church stands in ruins. The walls are entire and in good preservation, being built with hammered limestone, and cement of lime and sand mortar. The side walls are 12 or $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; the breadth ^{of the wall} at doorway is 2 feet 10 inches. The ruin is 54 feet 5 inches in length by 21 feet (less 1 inch) in breadth. There is a pointed doorway, constructed of chiselled limestone, placed on South side wall at the distance of $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet from West gable. It is 7 feet high, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad at ^{the} Architrave. Between it, and the West gable, there is on same side wall, a rectangular little window of chiselled limestone; and, at East gable, there is on it also, a pointed window of chiselled limestone, which is quadrangular and wide, on inside; and narrow outside. On the East gable is placed a ^{large} window constructed of chiselled limestone also. It is

* This church must be ranked among the modern class of churches in ruins in Ireland.

divided into two compartments by a mullion, each being pointed. It has an iron bar standing in each compartment, for the purpose of preventing persons from going into the tomb of the Earl of Plandaff which is attached to east gable outside. A rectangular window is placed on West gable, wide inside, and narrow outside.* There is here a large burial ground much in use. The locality is level ground.

There is a strong-built Mansion house in ruins, which is commonly called Ballymacady Castle, in the townland of Ballymacady, in this parish. The length of the ruin outside is 46 feet, and the breadth is $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the thickness of the wall at an opening on South one, is 6 feet 10 inches. There are two gables, one East, the other West, the side walls are about 30 feet in height. The whole is built of limestone, and lime and sand mortar. The doorway was on East gable near North wall. It was pointed and built of chiselled limestone. Its North side is broken down

(31) 298 * Francis Macdonagh, pronounced in Irish - Parnanagh Macdonagh. He is sister who is now old, lived in the house, and holds the place.

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There was formerly a Castle in Dromline townland also in this parish, of which, only a small portion of a wall remains at present. It occupies a spot, which is on the summit of a rising ground of rather extensive surface, and runs North and South. The materials in it are limestone and cement of lime and sand mortar, with which the castle was built. The walls were grouted as appears from the little part remaining. The stones have been taken out of the surface of this small portion on both sides; and the surface on the west side suffered much injury. It measures 28 feet in length, 8 feet in height, and in its present state, 8 feet ⁱⁿ thickness at the North end. The walls of the Castle were formerly pulled down and the stones taken away, for building the old residence known by the name of Spring House, which name is retained in the present residence of John Lowe Esqr. The property of the said Lowe here was purchased by his father about 20 years since from Captain McCarty, who together with his brother lived on the Spring House estate. It is said they were proprietors of the Earl of Llandaff's estate also before he came to the possession of it. The family name is

or some
+ of the
family
their
progenitors
perhaps

Mac carra is Irish. The Mac Cartys when living here, could, it is said, walk on their own land from Tipperary to Cashel, their property being so very extensive. The above Captain and brother were, as local oral information tells us, the maternal uncles of Counselor Shiel M. P. There is no local information to be had respecting the erector, or proprietors of Dromline Castle. A small stream which rises at Grianan in the parish of _____ and bearing _____ wards joins the Ara river at Blonmyler in the parish of _____, flows within 5 or 600 yards, to the South, to Dromline old Castle, and is called in Irish *rideact*.

Moat of Kilfeakle, *Uola cill phacail*.

This moat is situated a short distance to the South of the old Church of Kilfeakle, and nearly immediately to the South of the road running from Tipperary to Cashel, on which side of the road also, is a Roman Catholic Chapel lately erected, the old R. C. Chapel of the parish, and the old Church in ruins, being on North side of it. ^{the road.} It measures 75 feet from base slantwise to top in height on S. East side. It measures

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at top 42 feet in diameter, and 147 feet in circumference, whilst the circumference at the base is 567 feet.

Between the moat and the New Chapel is an extensive earthen mound - apparently artificial, partly destroyed on S.W. side. At this side which was destroyed, and between it and the base of the Moat on N. East side (just at the foot of the moat) stands a Chimp of a stone wall running N.E. and S.W. 20 feet in length. It is 7 feet in breadth in the present state, and 10 feet high. The stones have been removed out of its surface on both sides. It was built of brown stone and lime and sand mortar. It stands in the entrenchment at the foot of the moat. The entrenchment here seems to have been the only separation between the moat and the erection of earth, above mentioned. At the distance of 42 feet from the S.W. end of this wall, is a small chimp of the same kind of stonework, and the foundation of part of the aforesaid wall, running to nearly top of the moat. Length of this part of the foundation, is 21 feet. The foundation here mentioned is covered with green sod. The Chimp above mentioned is 7 feet in breadth. This wall, it appears, connected the moat with the other erection of earth.

The Moat is partly demolished on S.E. | S. | S.W. | W. | and N. | sides. The only part of the circumvallation, that surrounded the trench at the base, now remaining is 26 paces = 78 feet on S. West side. Height of the circumvallation on S.W. side, is about 14 feet, the measurement being taken on the interior, or side of it next to the moat. It appears another circumvallation ran outside this one, part of which

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is traceable on S. West side, namely, about 47 feet. The end of this last portion being at west, appears constructed of round small stones and earth intermixed. Some of the stones are green (as commonly termed) and some are brown. Breadth of the trench between both circumvallations, is about 21 feet.

The erection of earth above mentioned, or the second moat to N. of the last mentioned one, is much injured on S. W. side as before remarked, and on N. side near West. It measures from E. to West, 58 paces = 174 feet in diameter at top; and it measures 42 feet from base to top slantwise on E. side, and the same on W. side. The surface exhibits the shapes of ridges, which circumstance shows that it was tilled. On the N. side at the New Chapel which stands at its base here, it rises most abruptly, and measures from base to top, about 37 feet. The original breadth of the trench between this earthen mound, and the other moat, is not ascertainable.

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Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by Thomas O'Connor for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Kilshane, Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to its early

O'Connor, Thomas

1840

32 p.

23 cm

Pagination in original binding was 303-332.

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

RIA

Parish of Kilsbane.

Situation. This parish is situated in the central part of the barony of Clanwilliam, and is bounded, by Boddangan, Corroque, Temple-rose, Kilfelake and Templemilly parishes in the above barony.

Name.

The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish, cill rean, that is, the Church of Shane alias John, cella Johannis.

The old church of Kilsbane stands in ruins in the southern part of the townland of Kilsbane, about half a mile S. West of Spring House. The east gable retaining its original height, the south side wall in a tottering state, the west gable pulled down below the height of the south side wall are yet remaining, the north side wall has been razed to the ground, excepting near 4 feet in length of it, attached to the east gable and retaining its original height, forming with the gable the north-east corner. It is covered with ivy. On the east gable is a window, having a segmental arch of thin stonework on the inside, and broken down in the lower part,

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the stones being removed out of the surface of the wall under it as far as the ground. It was $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad at bottom, and about 8 feet high, being constructed of masonry. On the outside, it is 6 feet 11 inches from the present surface of the ground, is 1 foot 10 inches broad, and about 4 feet 2 inches high. It is constructed of chiselled lime-stone, and was divided ^{by a mullion} into two compartments, each having a curvilinear point. The mullion has been removed out of its place. The gable is, on this side, covered with ivy, down as far as the bottom of the window on north side, and as far as the ground at south-east corner on South side, the part between this ivy-clad portion & the lower part of the window being ^{very} but thinly covered as far as the ground. In the south side wall, 2 feet 8 inches from the ground, is at east gable, on the inside, a recess measuring 22 inches by 20 inches, ^{& 10 inches in depth,} being constructed of roughly chiselled lime-stone. At west side of this recess, and 2 feet 11 inches from the east gable, is a window with its top open, the wall over it having

been pulled down, and with its west side battered, the stones with which it was built, having been removed from their place. The lower part of the east side also suffered a similar injury. Some of the roughly chiselled limestone with which the window was constructed, still remain undisturbed on this side. The wall under the window having been broken down to the very foundation, a considerably large breach is made in this part. The side wall from this place to the doorway is covered with ivy, excepting a part of it, at the ground, next the doorway, and measures 18 feet between both. At the east side of the doorway, is a small recess in the wall, which contains a holy water font, and was originally, 3 feet from the ground. A heap of small limestone lies under it now. The doorway appears to have been wholly constructed of mason work, and being much battered on the sides, and open at top, the wall over it, having been pulled down, is made into a very breach. About 14 feet in length of the wall, stand between the breach and

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west-gable. On this portion, was a window, a little injured at bottom. It was originally about 3 feet from the ground, being now 2 feet from its present surface. It measures 3 feet 4 inches at bottom, was originally 3 feet 10 inches high, is quadrangular, and has a flag-stone placed across it at top. It constructed of roughly chiselled limestone. On the outside, it is 2 feet from the present surface of the ground is quadrangular, being near 5 inches in breadth, and 1 foot 11 inches in height, and constructed of roughly chiselled limestone. This S. side wall is about 10 feet in height and 3 feet in thickness at doorway. The west-gable retains but 8 feet of its height, and rises at E. corner to an equal height with the side wall, which latter is detached by a breach from it. The whole building was constructed of hammered limestone, and cement of lime and sand mortar, and measured 44 feet in length, by 18 feet in breadth.

A burial-ground lies at this church, but which is not enclosed with a wall. On headstones in it, are legible the family names, *Doherty, Mahony, Bourke, Collins, Fitzgerald, Ryan. There are some stones of older date in it, than those on which the names given here appear.

* viz.
James &
Edm. both
of Greenane.

The "Liber Regalis visitationis" places Kil-
-shane in the deanery of Tipperary, and
says

"Rectoria impropriata.

"Vicarius Stephanus Dawdall &

"Valor 6^{li}."

Ecclesia de
Kilshane
non-resident

Leaving the old Church of Kilshane, and
returning a short distance, the road that runs
to the South of it from Tipperary, one turns off
a lane or by-road (note pin), which leads south-
wards by a few thatched little cabins, that
stand on a low situation, and proceeding one
crosses a bridge, called Newbridge, a hill
spans the river Ara here, and affords an
ingress on a road, that leads not far from the
river on South side, by the foot of a range
of high hills, which rise to the South
of it to a considerable height, and

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and are invested in plantations of much interest and beauty. Proceeding south-eastward on this road, the topographical and investigating antiquary finds himself after a half mile's advancement, attracted by a boldly rising little hill, which stands between the road and the river above mentioned, and to the south of the latter, and which exhibits on its summit a small portion of a stone wall. On advancing to its foot, the curious traveller, always willing to reach by the shortest, though most difficult way, the object of his desire, ascends the south side, which as well as the east side are the more steep, springing the more abruptly from the base, whilst the western acclivity is more gradual. The summit commands an extensive view in the distance, and becomes narrow at the northern extremity, where the hill terminates in a ridge, ^{which} gradually declining for a short distance northward, and running by north, by a curving sweep, extends for some distance westward, still becoming wider and higher to its extremity in this direction.

The name of this hill is in Irish Síne Finn, which may be Anglicised Seefin and signifies, the seat of Fionn i.e. Sedes Fionn, a name which is common to many hills and mountains in Ireland, but which with respect to mountains was originally applied to hillocks, natural mounds, as also to artificial mounds, and Cairns situated on them. This was the case sometimes with respect to hills too. The hill of Allen in the County of Kildare has an artificial mound known by the above name on it, there is one on Eliabhnamban, in

known by the same name; and there is a Cairn called by the name also, on a hill within 3 miles of Johnstown in the County of Kilkenny. Sometimes also, the name is applied to small hills which incline at top more or less to a conical form. In the present instance it was most likely applied to the hill itself originally.

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The portion of a wall above mentioned, that is seen on the Summit ^{of the hill}, belongs to a Castle that formerly stood there, and was called Carlean Sride Finn, that is, the Castle of the Fin. This portion stands near the northern extremity on the top, and is 12 feet long, running from East to West, and in the middle on the S. side is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high from the present surface of the ground. At the East end 2 feet of the present length (12 ft.) rise only $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot over the surface of the ground on South side, and 2 feet at the West end, only 1 foot. This South side ^{of the wall} is much injured, the stones being all removed out of the surface, which renders it impossible to ascertain the original breadth. The present breadth at East end does not exceed 4 feet. The surface of the wall on North side remains uninjured, at which side it encloses the South end of an oblong, ^{apparently,} excavation which measures on East and West sides $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet and on North side 8 feet, and is sunk about 7 feet below the surface of the ground, which added to 4 feet, the height of the wall on South side, make its height on North side to be 11 feet.

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It cannot be easily distinguished now, whether this hollow be the space occupied by the Castle, which in this case, must have been a small structure, or a space taken up in some apartment belonging to it. An ash tree, growing within it and overtopping the wall in the present state, embraces nearly the whole space with its spreading branches. Briars and nettles are seen growing in the north end. It cannot be ascertained by a person standing over this hollow whether the sides and north end are built in it, with mason work or not. In the east side are seen large stones, apparently in a natural position. There was no means of descending into it, and ascending back, when the collector of these notices was on the ground. The north surface of the wall that remains here, indicates that the Castle was well constructed, and a strong building. The stone used in the erection of it seems to be the same kind, with that exposed to view in the N. East extremity, of the hill, where there was, it appears,

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a quarry. ~~was~~ worked some time ago. The cement used was lime and sand mortar with grouting. Near this spot, and at the eastern base of the hill, is a clump of a wall, the same in all appearance, with respect to materials as the Castle wall above noticed. This, either fell from the ruins of the old building on the summit, and rolling along the declivity, on this side rested here in its present position, or perhaps, belonged to a wall that was built on the ascent from the base to the top, and joined the Castle there. There is no local information to be had in reference to the erector, or proprietor or proprietors, of this Castle, in former days. The locality was, beyond doubt, selected, as being naturally difficult of access, and consequently, a fit place for a structure of defence in the past times of trench-drawing, ditch-digging, foss & mound raising, fortress-erecting, and Castle-building in Ireland.

To the East of this hill, within a few perches of the foot of it, a road leads in a north and south direction, to which, one can easily make his way, in a north east course. Being on this road at the South side of a bridge with two arches, crossing the Ara here, which bears eastward, the investigating traveller can cross a stone-wall enclosing a pasture field lying to the east of the road, and South of the river just mentioned, and proceed by a footpath eastwards, along a plantation which is to the South side of it, and reaching a ditch at the distance nearly of a quarter of a mile from the road which he had quitted, can step over it into a field of pasture also, where he sees at some distance, still eastward, from him, a spot exhibiting

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the foundations of walls, which, he concludes, were demolished at some remote period, as these, their only remains now are all nearly covered over with a grassy sod. Within the space occupied by the foundations that first presented themselves to the view, is seen the site of a Castle called Camplean cnoc a cuppa, that is, the Castle of Knockacurra, being denominated from the hill on which it stood. From this hill, the townland has also taken its name, being called Knockacurra. This ridge lies East and West, and commands an extensive view on all sides, excepting on the S. West side, where the prospect is rather limited, being obstructed by some hills, and the lofty range of the Galtie mountains. It runs westward to a considerable length and widens to a noway small extent, but terminates eastward in a valley, not far from the site of the Castle.

The south side at this place descends precipitously into a valley, rather narrow, and separating Knockacurra from a range of hill rising on this side of it to a great height and covered with plantation. The north side loses itself more gradually in low ground.

Only the foundations of the south and west walls of the castle are observable. The breadth of the foundation of the south wall in the present state, is 4 feet. The materials of the structure appear to be the same kind as those used in Ceefin Castle. The walls, it appears, were grouted. The foundations of walls of other edifices, that stood within the ground enclosed in the bawn of the castle, are still seen here. And the foundations of the walls of the bawn which was of oblong form, are still traceable,

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(52)

of which, those on West and East ends are the higher parts. The space lying within the foundations, measures 60 paces = 180 feet from East to West, and 40 paces and 4 feet = 124 feet from North to South. At the North side is a trench 12 feet wide, along which there runs a foss which extends farther than the hewn, eastward, where it becomes much wider than in any other part. Neither, it nor the trench extend as far as the western end. There is some difficulty in distinguishing whether this ridge, which is above called foss, and the above mentioned trench, be artificial or natural. The east end of the foss appears to be natural; but both the trench, and the remainder of it, are in all appearance, artificial work. It does not up-

-pear, however, that a trench and
foss ran outside the walls
of the haven on all parts.
Such defences would, indeed, be
very useful on the North side, inas-
-much as, by means of them, it might
be made equally difficult of access
as the South side which was suf-
-ficiently secured by nature, against
the approach of enemies. Under
these circumstances, wards were
necessary, only, on the east and
west sides, which were most ex-
-posed to the aggression of plunderers,
or besiegers, whilst little or no
-apprehensions of attack on any
other part, might be entertained.
No information could be obtained
on the ground respecting the
erector of this Castle, or its proprietors
in latter times.

There is no bridge on the Ara di-
-rectly opposite this place to the north,

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by which access might be had to the road that runs eastward along the north side of it. But the traveller can return by the path which led him here, and regaining the road from which he turned off, he can cross the two-arched bridge above mentioned, and turning eastwards, can proceed by the road just noticed as lying along the north of the river, until, after a mile's walk, he sees a by-road, (*borepín*) leading off in a northern direction, by which he can pass to the site occupied by Dromline old Castle, the particulars respecting which, see in the description of the parish of Killeale in which Dromline town-land is situated. About 600 yards to the south of where the Castle stood, there flows a small stream called in Irish, *fídeáit*, *Fidaght*, which

takes its rise at ⁺Greenane and runs between it and Garmacanty ^{+ a town-land in parish of ?} townland in Corroge parish. It joins the Ara at Clounmyle.

The traveller can turn a byroad, (or Cartway) leading off from the end of the bohreen that led him to Dromline-hill, and pursue his way westwards through Knockfoble (pebble hill) townland, to Sunday well, which is a holy well situated in the townland of Blegghile, at the western brink of a ^{*}little brook into which it sends a stream.

* 900
is this the
Eideacht?

The name of this townland of Blegghile is pronounced in Irish, now a days, le-coll, but corruptly for Cnamh-coll, which signifies, the wood of bones, i. e. Sylva ossium. Cnamh-Choill is celebrated as being on the western boundary of Ormond or East Munster.

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The situation of Enam-coll is put beyond dispute by a passage given by Keating from the annals of Clonmacnoise in which it is stated that the (Diocese) of Cashel extends from Enam-choill eastwards to Grian-Airbh. According to the accounts of early maps and the early boundary of Enam-choill the west boundary of the (Diocese) of Enam-choill is at Blegghier.

Keating in his History of Ireland, lib. 1. giving the ancient subdivisions of the Province of Munster, makes mention of Enamh-Choill as being situated at Tipperary, and on the boundary between East Munster, and Middle Munster. His words are:

An dara mhu da n-geiríde úpinúimín ír é a pad ó Gabrán go Enám-cóill ag Tiobairt Áraí, agus a tarrna ó Beápnán Éile go h-Oileán Uí Bric. An treap nóm o'á n-geiríde meáson mínmín ír é a pad ó Enám-cóill go Luachair Deagair agus ír é a leitead ó Shabh Eibhlinne go Shabh Caom.

"The second division called Ormond extended in length from Gauran to Enamh-choill at Tipperary and in breadth from Bearman-Eile (the Devil's Bit) to O'Bric's Island.

"The third division called Middle Munster extends in length from Enamh-choill to Luachair-Deaghaidh (Sheve Lougher) and in breadth from Shabh Eibhlinne to Sheve Keen."

Haley in his translation of the first part of Keating's History of Ireland, Anglicises Enamh-

- Choile into Know-hill, as if the place was so called in his own time; but it certainly was not, for it is called Bloykill on the engraved map from the Down Survey, and Bleighile in most of the other authorities collected for the Anglicised form of the Name. The Knowhill of Kaliday, is, therefore, an attempt, at representing in English letters, as near as possible, the pronunciation of the original form of the Name, for it is evident he had no acquaintance with the local pronunciation of it, otherwise he would not have written it, Know-hill, which is not recognised as the name of a place by any of the inhabitants of the whole Country, around Tipperary. There cannot be the least doubt that the present Bleighile, and the ancient Bramb-Choile, are identically the same, as can be satisfactorily proved from the fact that the liquids, b, m, n, r, are commuted with great facility, and that the one is resolved into the sound of the other, according to the peculiar genius of local pronunciation, as may appear in the

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Leinsterian and Northern, ^{as well as Connaught} pronunciation of the present name, which would be Cramh-choill, n being commuted with r. In the County of Louth n is often commuted with h and vice versa, ^{though the latter be a} ^{mute.} It appears that the peculiarly slender pronunciation common in this part of the Country, adopts h instead of r for n, at least in some few instances.

In addition to this orthographical fact, let the situation of the place with respect to other well known places now, be studied and compared; and which are mentioned in connexion with the locality, as places by which it was determined. In the first place, let the passage transcribed above from Keating's History, be adduced, which describes Cramh-choill, as situated at Tipperary; Now, bleighile townland is situated not more than half a mile from Tipperary town to the east, for it is bounded by Corrogemore townland in the parish of Corroge.

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in which townland, is situated the
Site of Corroge old Church, which
is described in the namebook, as lying
about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Tipperary Town.

In the next, and last place, the follow-
ing passage from the Book of Lismore,
^{of which a copy is}
preserved in the Royal Irish Academy
Dublin, in which is described the
Journey of Saint Patrick from
Leinster to Ardpatrick in Munster,
is described, is in itself independently
of the evidences adduced, though
they be quite sufficient for the pur-
pose of identity, ^{as satisfactory, and in fact,} the ne plus ultra
proof of the situation of the place
in question. The words (Fol: 230. page a. a.)
are;

Is and sin tainc Patraic poine, 7 i is i plige tainc a lipis
Tabla, 7 a n-Druim cpias pif a parotep Ceall dapa is in can
pu 7 cap ppuclinn up Depimaz, 7 cap beapba 7 i tocap lozi,
7 i pean maz porchet; i pean maz n-eo pif a parter maz luffi, &c.
7 d'leas bo, i pligis dala msc Uinosp, 7 do Roy in cupas
no n-abapcar ROS casin. Alun-CRE, 7 lam deap ne litaach
do lodam mip lip, pif a parotep clup d'apre moju 7 do Coppocuib
Cnamcastle, 7 do Churind na g-Cuanach prap, &c. &c.

"Then Patrick set out on his journey (to Ardpatrick)
by the following route, by High Gaibhle (now)
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(60)

the Wood of Allen), by (Druim Briadh
 "now called Kildare, over the stream
 " of Smithlins at Dermagh, over the
 " Barrow, by the Causeway of Lea
 " by the old plain of Rochet" (Morett
 " at the great Heath of Maryboro)
 " through the old plain of Bo now
 " called the plain of Leix, by Aghaboe
 " by the High-way of Dala Mac Umore,
 (now Ballaghmore in Ossory at the
 foot of Shive Bloom) by Ros-
 in-Curadh which is now called the
 beautiful Roscrea, by the right of
Lathach Bo Lodain mic Laid now
 called the ^{clap} flat of ^(now Kildummin) Derrymore, by
 the Corroges of Branch Choill,
 and westwards by bullen ⁱⁿ of Coonagh, &c

It has been observed above, that,
Gleaghile townland, is bounded by
Corroge more townland in the parish
of Corroge. Now the parish of Corroge,
 obtained this name, from the circumstance
 that its Church, a long time since totally
 demolished, the site of which is still

325 (6r)

visible as observed above, was situated in the townland of Corrogemore. There is a townland called Corrogebeg in Kildishane parish which is the subject of description. The Irish name of these townlands, is *coppog mór* and *coppog beag*, and that of the parish is *coppog*, which signifies a round little hill. It is to be observed here that there must be a considerable number of such hills, as *coppog* applies to, in this place. That there is one in each of the now mentioned townlands, from which they obtained name, is certain. The one in Corrogemore will be mentioned in the description of Corroge parish. Indeed, the surface of the land around here is overspread with hills of the above description, and with which the Irish name would well correspond. In the passage just now quoted from the book of Lismore, the word is written in the plural number, which shows that several hills of the kind must be signified. The fact is that all such hills in the place were called by the name *coppoga* (plur.), and were denominated

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from Gnamh-choill, the wood that stood by them, or what is most likely included them in its extent, though the name was in after times confined to a townland which, there is every reason to suppose, is not co-extensive with that celebrated ancient wood.

Above have been shown the Orthographical analogy of the names Bleighhile and Gnamh-Choill, and the agreement in situation, which has been established on unquestionable grounds between them, with respect to Clipperary and Borroge. Now, from the premises, the incontrovertible conclusion can be drawn that Bleighhile is the Ancient Gnamh-Choill.

The notices found in the Annals of the Four Masters, in reference to this place, have been collected, and may be seen on the sheets that are here inserted.

Cnami chosse

(63)²⁸⁹

RIA

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(64)

[Ann. 4. Masters]

Enamh Choill ⁽¹⁾

A.D. 1061. Mac Maolnambo y lāgen 7 zalt do oul
 11m 11m 1 Saingaz zo po la derz ar pep 11m
 an 11m Enamchoill 7 zo po lope 11m
 na 11m 11m 11m 7 11m.

A.D. 1061. The son of Maolnambo, King of
 Leinster and the ^{Danes} ~~English~~ went to Munster
 in the summer of this year and slaugh-
 tered the men of Munster at Enamh
choill and burned the plain of Mun-
 ster both houses and corn.

(1) Enamchoill, now anglicized Bleighville, it is
 in the County of Tipperary, not far from the town
 of Tipperary to the east. Lod

A.D.

Gnámh-choill.

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1560. A declaration of hostilities was proclaimed between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the Son of James, who was Son of John,) and the Earl of Ormond, (Thomas, the Son of James, who was Son of Pierce Roe, who was Son of James, who was Son of Edmund). The cause of these hostilities was, a dispute concerning the lands about the Guire, and Eoghanaught Chaisil (the lawful Patrimonial inheritances of the descendants of Owen More and Cormac Cas) which these Earls were dividing between themselves, and as these nobles were not able to terminate their dispute they ~~them~~

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themselves agreed to appoint a certain time to decide the affair by a battle.

The place appointed was Bothar more, adjacent to bnamchoill and Lipperary.

(*) * * But when these hosts had come front to front and face to face, God sent the Angel of peace among them, so that concord was established between them and becoming aware of the dreadful consequences of such a battle, they parted without coming to any engagement on that occasion.

(*) * * * * *
1582. The Earl of Desmond was this year in England; and his territory experienced

(*) See Trian Chluana Meala at this year, P for the entire of this article.

(*) See Lipperary at this year, P. 260. for the entire of this article.

Bothar more was the ancient name of the place between Lipperary and Cadell, which passed by bnamchoill.

Enamk-choill

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[Ann. 4. Master] 330

the ill effects of his absence; for, almost,
the whole tract of Country from Waterford
to Lovrah and from Bleighile to the Co.
of Kilkenny was suffered to remain
one wilderness of Weeds.

1600. ^(†) * * * The Earl of Armond
(Thomas, the Son of James, who was Son
of Pierce Butlers) the Earl of Kildare
(Garrett, the Son of Edwards, who was
Son of Garrett) and the Baron of
Delvin (Christopher, the Son of Richard,
who was Son of Christopher) and all
those who were obedient and loyal to
the Queen from Thence to Dublin, were
most

(†) See Catalog at this year for the beginning of the article

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threatening every night to attack O'Neill,
but although they meditated so
doing they never put it into execution.
O'Neill afterwards advanced to the Gates
of Cashel, where he was met by the
Earl of Desmond, (James, the Son of Thomas
Roe, who was Son of James, who was Son
of John) who had been appointed Earl
at his (O'Neill's) own command, and by
his Authority. They were rejoiced to see
each other, and proceeded together
westwards across the Leire by the route
of ^{Glenghile} ~~Annahills~~, Glievemuck, the east of
Glieve Clare, Bearna-dearg, through Blann-
Gibbon, the Country of the Roches and through the
ter

territory of Barrymore.

Compared
P.H.

(69) ~~295~~
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[Ann. 4. Masters]

Bothar-mor was the ancient
A. D. road between Tipperary and Cashell, and
nam by bleighile.
1560. See Leamhile at this year, P. 292

END

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Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by Thomas O'Connor for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Corroogue (sic), Mortelstown, Derrygrath and Oughteragh (sic), Co.

O'Connor, Thomas

1840

30 p.

23 cm (i-xiii), (xv)

25 cm (xiv)

Pagination in original binding was 334-360.

Included are related extracts from Keating's 'History of Ireland'.

Corroque parish.

Situation,

This parish is situated in the barony of Glanwilliam, and is bounded by Cordangan, Tipperary, Templenoe and Kilsbane parishes in said barony.

Name,

The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish, coppog signifying a round little hill. See Bleighille described above at Kilsbane parish.

The site of Corroge old Church is still traceable in the western part of the townland of Corrogemore, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the east of Tipperary Town. The site measures 60 feet in length E. & W. and 18 feet in breadth N. & S., and lies on low ground. There is no burial here now, and there are no graves observable in the place, but the extent used as burial ground is still visible surrounded by a ditch, and yields grass now, as does also the site of the church, lying about the centre of it.

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The "Liber Regalis Visitationis" places Corroge in the Deanery of Tipperary, and contains the following notice respecting it.

Rectoria de Corroge, non re- sidentis.	{ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> " Rectoria impropriata. " Vicarius Stephanus Dowdall unus " Vicariorum in Ecclesia Cathedrali, " Minister legens et illiteratus."
--	--

A considerably large fort lies to the N. West of this deserted old hewing place, and but a very short distance from it. The parapet is partly visible still on the South side. On the top of Corroge hill at this place, is a moat, which commands a very extensive view of all the Country lying around it. It measures 84 feet in Diameter from East to West at top, and ^{about the} same from N. to South which shows it to be circular, in the strict sense of the word.

It measures 318 feet in circumference at top, and its height on East side from the base to the top slantwise is 22 feet, and on S. West side 30 feet, which are its highest parts. A trench ran round its base, 8 feet wide to the base of the foss. The circumference at the base of the moat is 465 feet. The height of the foss at trench side, from base to top is 14 feet in the S. West part, where it is nearly level with the surface of the ground lying around it. Of the whole foss, there remain but two portions, beginning on S. West side, and running by West to N. East where it is destroyed for some distance. It continues again on N. East, and E. sides, where it will become, very likely, entirely effaced in a short time. It is

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totally destroyed on S. East, South, and as far as S. West side. The height of the part on N. West side, from base at trench, to top, is 12 feet. The top is almost on a level with the field outside it, here too.

Barony
 Situation The parish of Oughteragh.

This parish is situated in the barony of Middlethird, and is bounded by the parish of Knockraffon, on the West, North, and East; and by the parish of Mortelstown on the South, which latter lies in the barony of Offa and Offa West.

Name. The name of this parish is uactan acad, which signifies "the upper field."

The old church of this parish stands in ruins in the glebe of Oughteragh. The remains occupy a spot on the ^{northern} declivity of a high ridge of ground, and consist of the East and West gables;

the North side wall which has a breach on it near West-gable, and a window destroyed near East-gable, being opened at top where the wall was broken down. The South side wall is razed to the ground, excepting a small portion attached to West-gable, being 2 yards = 6 feet long, and retaining its original height: there is a clump of the South wall attached at some height from the ground to the East-gable, on which some traces of the Eastern side of a window ^{are} noticeable. There is a large window of masonwork on East-gable, having a segmental arch of masonwork at top. There was a belfry on West-gable. The building was constructed of limestone and cement of lime and sand mortar, and is very modern. The height of the North side wall is 14 feet, and the thickness is 3 feet. The length of the edifice is 56½ feet, the breadth is 21 feet 10 inches. There is a tomb, at East-gable outside, erected to the memory of Michael Keating of Caher who died at the age of 69 years.

(76) ^{p339}

and there are some graves and 4 headstones at the South Side.

There was a castle 1/8 mile to the North East of the old Church, situated on high but level surfaced ground. It has fallen into entire ruin, and the only remains visible on its site, are 6 clumps of the walls, all detached from their position, and at some distance similar in appearance to ^{the} large stones of a Cromlech or druidical temple, removed from their places, and thrown in ^a confused way on the ground. The materials of the building were limestone and lime and sand mortar cement. The thickness of the walls as it appears by one of these clumps, was 4 feet 7 inches.

The parish of Mortelstown.

Situation,

This parish is situated in the North East part of Offa and Offa West barony, and is bounded by the parish of Cahis and by that of Knockgraffon; and by the parishes of in the barony of Middlethird.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish, baile Morteúla, that is the town of Mortel, or Mortelstown, Mortel being a man's name.

Mortelstown old Church is a mortal modern one, and is constructed of limestone and cement of lime and sand mortar. It is an oblong measuring 63 feet 7 inches in length, by 21 feet 9 inches in breadth inside. The walls are entire; the side walls are 16 feet high, and 2 feet 7 inches thick.

There is still remaining on West gable a heltry, and a window of quadrangular form, and masonwork inside; it is narrow outside where it is constructed of chiselled limestone, and is curvilinearly pointed at top. On South wall 18 feet from West gable, there is placed a pointed doorway of chiselled limestone, which is 7 feet 4 inches in height, by 3 feet 9 inches in breadth; and near the East gable, a window quadrangular and ^{pointed &} constructed of masonwork inside, and built of chiselled limestone outside. Near it to the west, there is a breach at the ground on the wall, running through it to some height. There are two small windows placed beside each other, or rather one window divided into two compartments by masonwork. ^{on the East gable} The whole window is quadrangular inside where it is constructed of masonwork. Two flag

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stones are placed across at top, on which rests a segmental arch filled up with mason work. ^{itself being of similar work.} On the outside the two small windows, or Compartments of the one, are pointed, and constructed of Chiselled limestone. On the North side wall near West gable, there is a large breach, where there was a doorway, opposite the doorway, on the South one. There is still here a burial ground where but few families, it appears, have burial places laid out for themselves. The situation is high but level ground.

Short Castle in ruins is situated in the North East part of Short Castle townland, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to South West of the old Church just described above. It stands on a limestone rock, which does not, however, rise to any notable height above the surface of the ground, which is high here. It was constructed of limestone with Cement lime and sand mortar, and its walls have been demolished above to the height of about 30 feet, which remains at present. Their thickness, as it appears at S. West entrance is 7 feet. The ruin measures inside 24 feet

14/5/19/17(9)

* 1 of the West, North, and South walls, the East one being entirely
razed to the ground, and as appears, a part of the North one towards
the East side.

(80) 343

9 inches from N. to South, and 23 feet
from East to West, place of staircase in-
cluded. Stone stairs rising from North East
corner, and winding along the East and
South, West and North walls, ascended to
the top of the building, but are now
destroyed. No floor remains above the ground
one. Some parts of the corners outside are
lattered. At N. West corner is a limestone
quarry, and near it is a lime kiln where
the lime is burned with Coal. Attached to the
East wall is a thatched building, the small
residence of a farmer and family.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the South of the old
Church above described, is Castlesoyne
old Castle, situated in the Central part
of Castlesoyne townland. It stands ^{near} at the
extremity of a gentle declivity of high ground,
and was built of limestone and cement of lime
and sand mortar. It appears the walls were
but slightly, if at all, grouted. They have
been demolished above to the height of
about 20 feet, which at present remains. The
thickness of the South wall at a doorway
placed on it, is 4 feet 9 inches. This
doorway was pointed and built of chiselled
limestone, and is at present 12 feet in
height. The pointed top remains, and the sides
have been destroyed. On the inside,

(81)
at the height of about 7 feet from the ³⁴⁴ground, are seen projecting from the walls, stones placed in rows in them for supporting a loft, over which was placed a floor resting on an arch which still remains undemolished. Stone stairs ascending from South West corner, lead to the top of the arch outside where is seen a grass-grown floor on which lineins are laid for bleaching. A white thorn bush has protruded itself through the stonework at west side, and is now expanding itself widely above. At the East side is a thatched building not equal in height with the ruin, and which is used as a barn. At the west side, is a thatched building, too, which is a farmer's residence. The ruin does not, it appears, retain its original extent eastward, measuring from west wall inside, staircase included, to the wall of the thatched barn above mentioned, 35 feet, whilst the South wall runs 25 feet farther in the above direction, (Eastward), which length of it is now used as the barn wall on this side, retaining ^{meanwhile} no more of its height than what suits the use made of it at present.

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Some traces of the North wall of the Castle, are observable in the wall of the barn on that side, too. These show that this wall extended farther, but how far exactly, both walls might have run; cannot now be determined with perfect accuracy. The extent inside between North and South walls, is 13 feet 10 inches. Some remains of barn walls are still visible to the South of this ruin.

In the North West part of Kedrah town-land is situated on high but extensive level ground, the old^d Castle of Kedrah, which is, at least externally, in tolerably good preservation. This structure was raised with limestone and lime and sand mortar, and is 60 feet high, and measures inside 36 feet 5 inches by 24 feet. The thickness of the walls, is 8 feet, 8 inches. There are seen in the walls inside, places for joists that supported a loft at some height over the ground floor, and the stone arch on which rested the floor next above this loft, as yet remains. There was another ^{loft} ~~loft~~ ^{floor} over the just mentioned floor. The walls of the barn remain still on the North side of this ruin.

In the townland of Kedrah also is a very large fort, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to North by East from Cahir. It appears to be a natural hillock, surrounded by a circumvallation. It may be regarded as completely circular, the diameter from East to West being found to be 498 feet, and from North to South 483 feet. The circumference of the circumvallation at top, is 1533 feet. There was apparently a trench drawn inside this circumvallation around the base of the mound, which does not now appear to have been deep, and may be said to be 13 feet in breadth, which it measures at present at South or S. by West side. The circumvallation here measures from base at trench side to base outside, across the summit 35 feet. About the South side, it measures from base at trench, to top, slantwise 16 feet in height, and the top is 10 feet broad. The height towards East, may be set down as being 18 feet. It is uncertain, whether any part of this circumvallation retains its original height or breadth, for it received injuries in

+166
paces*161
paces+511
paces

various parts; even very lately, part of it was pared off outwardly at N. E. & S. sides, for making way for a byroad that runs here now.

Situation, The parish of Derrygrath.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced Deapzpit in Irish, which signifies the Red Rath, i.e. ars rubra. The Rath, which was so called, and gave name to the parish, is still in existence.

and is situated on high ground which commands a very extensive view, Knockmuldoon range of hills to the South East, and the Galtee Mountains to the South, running westward, and also Slieve Donard to the North West, being seen in the distance. And Knockgraffon Moat exhibits itself a conspicuous object to ^{the} North side, and an undetermined view is had of Cahir town, with the steeple of its Church peeping up among the tops of its houses, from which town, the locality of which we speak is distant 4 miles to S. East. ^{from Cahir town} This interesting feature is distant 372 feet from the old Church of Derrygrath to the North side of it. It was surrounded by two trenches, and two fosses, or circumvallations of considerable breadth and height. The mound inside these works, is 102 feet in

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diameter from East to West, and may be considered as perfectly circular. There is an excavation in the centre, which is nearly circular, and about 35 feet in diameter, and about 9 feet in depth below the surface of the mound around it. The excavation may be deeper than 9 feet, having some water deposited in the N. East part of it at present, but the above number of feet is the height of the mound from the bottom of the ^{(or) cavity,} hollow to its surface on West side. This excavation was made about 50 years ago, by the former proprietor of the land on which the fort is situated, searching out a treasure, which, he believed, or dreamed, was deposited here. The mound is much injured on N. East side, a considerable portion of it, ^{16 paces = 118 feet in circuit} being destroyed as far towards

the centre as the excavation above mentioned. It is injured on East, South and a little on North side at the extremity. A lime kiln stood ⁱⁿ at South extremity; ^{its place remains still in the mound} The height of the mound at western extremity from base to the top is 21 feet where it is as high as ⁱⁿ any other place. The circumference around the base of the mound is 396 feet. The breadth of the trench that runs around the base is 10 feet at West side. The height of the foss that surrounds this trench is 16 feet at the West side where it is as high as in any other part; and the breadth at top is 7 feet; and the circumference on top is 564 feet. There are 3 gaps or outlets on this foss, one at N. West side, one at S. East side, and one at South side. This first foss is

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Surrounded outside by a trench also; which foss is on this ^{out-}side 14 feet high from base to top at the western part. The circumference of the foss at the base in this outside trench is 573 feet. The breadth of this second trench is 10 feet in the western part; and the height of the 2ⁿ^d foss at the same place is 10 feet from base to top at trench side. Its breadth at top is 7 feet. A part of this 2ⁿ^d one is destroyed, and a green field lies around it. The part remaining beginning at west side, runs an extent of 23 paces = 69 feet; there 13 paces = 39 feet of it, are levelled with the surface of the field; then 9 paces = 27 feet, appear at the end of which onward is an egress, or outlet; from which run 25 paces = 75 feet, throughout which extent, the foss is much di-

-minished, having lost a good deal of its original height. At the end of this portion onward, there is an egress at North side of the fort. Next, 40 paces = 120 feet run to an egress at the East side. Then 22 paces = 66 feet extend to an egress at South. About 47 paces = 141 feet are levelled with the surface of the field that lies around the fort. This extent ends at where the foss was commenced with at West.

An historical circumstance associates itself with this spot, by which it is rendered remarkably celebrated, and highly interesting. Geoffrey Keating in his History of Ireland, records the death of Lughaidh Mac con, who was King of Ireland 30 years and had begun his reign in ^{A.D.} 782, as having occurred in a most treacherous manner, being caused by Cormac Mac Art through the instrumentality, of, perhaps a mad, but surely undivinely inspired, poet, by name Fearghus Mac Coman, to whose

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false and blood-thirsty spear, the king
fell a victim, when discharging an
office that stood high in the estimation
of those who lived in by gone ages, and
carries with it the same weight with
those of the present day. It was
no other than the office of generosity
and liberality, which are the pillars
of all literature and the arts. The
original words of the account of his death, which
will be given below, will show that he
was bestowing and distributing large
largesses of gold and silver on poets
and ^{collars} head-poets, standing with his back
to a pillar-stone, when the villain-
hard ^{under pretext} approaching to obtain his boon, de-
prived him of light and life by a thrust
of his murderous spear. The words run
thus:

Aré fearcior mac Comáin Eigeap, q' fupáthom Cap-
-muc mé dhé do niaib mé Con Ior an ngar da ngar-
-tíde púinead agus a dhúim le capte cloie q' gort
an oim láimpe deapáit q' tháig ferman dō leat
piap d'at na ccapbad; agus é ag bróad oim agus
ap 3rd

an d'eigrib agur d'ollamnaib; q na clorpin deapciop
 me Coman eigcear, agur e na coninnige an ardo na
 ngeimleac pe a paroteap an Cnocac annu. tigran
 conidail amearz cacc, 7 ar popam do latarp me
 Con do, tas paccad sleize triu atteanta na
 canpte pe apaid adrim gur eas me Con do
 latarp dezin. Zort an oir zortear don Magh q
 ar marbad me Con on amfin a leit o ar bronad
 leppion d'or d'eigrib agur d'ollamnaib q an latq
 rin.

"It was Fearchios Mac Coman, a poet, that,
 "at the instigation of Cormac Mac Art, merr-
 "dered Mac Con with the spear called
 "Rinnchneadh, whilst [the King stood] with his
 "back to a pillar-stone, on Gort-an-ois near
 "Deargrath on Maghfeimion, to the west of
 "Ath-na-Clabhad (i.e. Ford of the Chariots); he-
 "stowing gold and silver on poets, and ^{ollaves} head-poets.
 "When Fearchios Mac Coman, who was living
 "on Ard-na-geimhleach (i.e. the height of the
 "fettlers, ^{vel, altitudo} collis vinculorum), which is, at this day,
 "called Cnocach, he came to the assembly
 "among the rest, and when he came in the

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presence of Mac Con, he pierced him through
 "[the body,] with a spear, [having made a
 "trust at him], against the pillars which his
 "back was, and Mac Con died on the spot.
 "The plain on which Mac Con was killed, is,
 "from that time, called Gort-an-Oir (the field
 "of the gold; i.e. *Campus auri*) from the
 "quantity of gold which he bestowed on
 "the poets and head-poets, ^{ollaves} on the spot."

It is much to be regretted that there
 appears no possibility of the discovery
 of Gort-an-Oir, and Athnagarbad
 through the means of local oral in-
 formation. These celebrated and im-
 portant features must not, however, be
 lost sight of, and must be still hunted
 for.

Enoeach is the name of a townland
 in the parish of Cahir, distant 2 miles
 from Cahir town to N. East, and miles
 from Deargrath to

For description of Knockagh fort, see parish of Cahir below. From the above passage it can be deduced that the parish of Derrygrath is situated in the plain whose ancient name was Maghfeinion.

The old Church of Derrygrath is situated on high ground, and consists of nave and Choir, which latter is nearly ruined, the East gable being entirely razed to the ground, ^{excepting a small bit attached to the south wall,} and the North wall being much injured towards East end, where it does not retain the original height. On the South wall near East end was a window now opened at top, the wall over it being broken down: and opposite it, was another on North side wall, of the same kind, and now in the same condition. The length of the Choir, was $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 14 feet in breadth. The height of the side walls about 9 feet, and thickness near 2 feet 2. inches. The thickness of the portion

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of east gable attached to South sidewall is 2 feet 4 inches. On the middle gable is a pointed arch, constructed of well Chiselled reddish sand stone, which is 12 feet high from the present surface of the ground, by $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad at bottom. The stones in it are marked thickly, and much variegated with whitish and red-yellow moss, which, indeed is to be seen on the stones of the entire building inside in all parts. The thickness of the wall forming the arch is 3 feet.

The north wall of the nave near this arch is much injured inside, the stones being taken out of its surface. There was a window on it near middle gable, now opened at top, in injured in all other parts. On South side wall opposite this, there was placed a window, now opened at top, and every where injured also. At the distance of about 14 feet from West gable, there is on North side wall, a large breach where it appears by its pointed form, there was a doorway.

and opposite it on the South sidewall there is one of the same form and size where also, there was another doorway. On the West gable is a window, circular inside, the arch is of chiselled stone, the sides and the part below are destroyed. Inside here, the west gable is injured below the window, at the ground. The nave measures 37 feet 5 inches in length, by 21 feet in breadth. The South sidewall retains the original height which is 9 feet, and the thickness at the breach before mentioned, is 2 1/2 feet. The North wall is a little injured at top particularly near the middle gable. There is a hevel built to the South side wall, from the breach to the west gable, a distance of 14 feet. The thickness of the hevel and wall at the ground is 5 1/2 feet. The hevel is turned circularly at S. West Corner, and continued 6 feet 4 inches in length, along the west gable. The

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(96)
window mentioned above as existing on this west gable, is 14 feet from the present surface of the ground outside, has a ragged appearance, being constructed of chiselled stone, 4 inches wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The materials of the walls of the whole building, are limestone and cement of lime and sand mortar. There is a burial ground at this old Church, which has no stone wall, but a ditch around it, facing outwards from it, with a narrow dyke cut around the outside.

Nicholastown Old Castle is situated in the North of Nicholastown townland and stands on a rising ground. It was a rectangular building of quarried limestone and lime and sand mortar, and was grouted. It was 4 stories high, and retains at present a height of 60 feet, being its original height. There were 4 towers, which were circular, ^{at} the corners at top, one on each, of which the N. and S. ones still remain. It

RIA

⁺
[see sketch]

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1
RIA

[See Sketch of Window in the Castle.]
Valley Sketch of the castle.

measures on the inside 21 feet including stair-
-case at East side, by 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The thickness of
the walls is 7 feet. Windings stone stairs which
still remain but in a ruinous state, ran from
N East Corner, by East, and South^{the} walls, to
top. The inside of the building presents the
appearance of a complete ruin. The west
wall is nearly destroyed, and only a
portion of the arch, on which a floor over
the ground one, rested, now remains. There
was a chamber in the thickness of the North
wall under the arch just mentioned. The
walls enclosing the haugh of this Castle,
are still remaining on $\frac{1}{2}$ side of
it.

Ballindoney old Castle is situated in the
South part of Ballindoney townland. It
is a rectangular building, standing on
easy rising ground, and is constructed
of limestone and lime and sand mortar, and
grouted. It is 60 feet in height, and measures
39 feet on West, by 33 feet 3 inches on North
side, on the exterior. The thickness of the
walls, which have a bevel all round them,
9 feet in height, is 7 feet. This structure ^{had} ~~was~~ 5 stories,

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(98)

and winding stone stairs ascend from S. East corner inside to the top where there is a floor over them at S. East corner. The entrance to the staircase is by a pointed doorway, ^{on East wall at N. East corner outside} constructed of Chiselled Stone, in which is now placed a door of iron bars, which is generally kept locked. There is a passage in the thickness of west wall near South one, running ^{2 1/2} to top, from the ground, near which, ^{there is} an opening on the exterior, giving a view of it. This passage is called the murdering hole. The building measures on the inside 26 feet from N. to South, by 17 feet 2 inches from East to West, staircase, and wall inside them not included. Over the ground floor, is seen a stone arch on which rested a floor also, and under it, are seen in the walls on ^a line with one another, the places of joists in two rows, over which were placed two lofts, as commonly called in the language of the people.

END

14 F 19/18

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by Thomas O'Connor for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Cahir (sic), Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to its early

O'Connor, Thomas

1840

40 p.

23 cm

ills; ink sketches of the window of Caher Abbey, Co. Tipperary and the window of Loughloher old church, drawn by George du Noyer.

Pagination in original binding was 362-390.

Included are related extracts from the 'Book of Lecan', Gough's Camden, Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum' and the 'Annals of the Four Masters'.

The parish of Cahir.

Situation,

This parish is situated in the barony of Offa & Offa West, and is bounded by Derrygrath, Rochestown, Inbrid, White Church, and Mortelstown parishes in said barony; by Killaladuffe in the barony of Clannwilliam; by Knockraffon and New Inn in Middlethird barony, and by New Chapel alias Aglish & Abbey alias Annislonagh parishes in the barony of Offa & Offa East.

Carrie.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish Cúcam, which is locally explained as signifying fort, or fortress. The ancient name from which the town and parish of Cahir have obtained name, was Cúcam Duna Ríca, that is, the Cathair (stone fort) of the Doon (i.e. fortress, or enclosed stronghold) of the fish, or in other words, the Cathair of the, in-fish-abounding doon. This is evident from a passage in the Book of Leacan, which will be quoted below, and from the Annals

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of the Four Masters which will be quoted below also. The rock-island, or insulated rock, on the river Suir in Cahir town, on which rock, in after times stood a Castle, a great part of the walls of which, and the whole of the original outline of which, preserved by the repairing or rebuilding of of ruinous, or ruined parts, are still to be seen, is the spot originally, called by the above ancient name, and on which, the feature itself, namely Cathair Duna iasca was situated.

The earliest notice we have at present of this place, is an account of the murder of Badamair, the mistress of Finin Mac Radamain, by Gwirrech Life^{at it}; which account is preserved in the Book of Leacan above mentioned, fol: 237. page. b. col: a., a copy of which is preserved in the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. The words of the passage, from which

The circumstance that led to the murder,
can be learned, run as follows;

Ceand Cuirpach canur po hánmnead. mm. Cuirpach
1st. 1st do ba hínim Coérand, mácar diarmada. hua,
Dúine. Inand, don, mácar la Cuirpach 1st pothad
Cánand 1st teide, mím mic mad, a q. oenach teid.
bean piden, don, fínn mac padamam. Finn, don, po
marb Dúine o Dúine diarmada diarmad mac dúine
mic dúine do 1st feidhmid pechtmar Chramam
do Chuirpach. bae, don, cocad ámmur etor. Im-
páidid, rárán, Cuirpach m. nozobad eil for fínn.
baí bancara oc fínn in rárán fínn for bpu
zúine 1st catár dúine rarcad. badamam a
hám. 1st do gartheap páic badampach. Si
forlonged fínn do bpu 1st dedach. Inid, don, Cuir-
pach cotech badampach, corur ort 1st corur
úine catár dúine rarcad. Do chaed fínn po
chedor ar phicht Cuirpach, for fínn, for fínn, ar
teim, tar padu, tar eor, tar gabran, tar
berba, co raca fínn forcad an fínn páim, 1st do
leic, pleas nar cách, 1st do chaicam bricht for
a hím, 1st buailir, 1st coterceir, 1st do beare fínn

a cheand leyr co comapnais madm moch up
na bapach cur m pliab co faca fenn an rap
7 focant ilaich m mcheand churppic garp-
-theap de rapm.

"beann buirrich, whence was it named?"

"Not difficult. Buirrech Life had a daughter,
" Bochrann, the mother of Dermot O'Duibh.

"-ne. Buirrech and Fothadh Canann and

" Teide, the daughter of ellac Nia (from whom

* Nao
evenagh
DOD,

" Aenach Teide) ^{were from} had one mother. Teide
" was the wife of Finn Mac Radamair. This

" Finn had killed Dubhan O'Duibhne (from

" whom Dermot, son of Duibh, son of Duibh-

"-ne of the race of Felim, Reachtmhar) the

" brother-in-law of Buirrech. Hence a

" fierce war arose between them; Buirrech

" meditated treachery on Finn; (and thus

" he effected it). Finn had a mistress,

" by name, Badamair in the west of

" Femhen at Bathair Duine Iascaidh

" on the Linn; - (from her, Rath Badhamh-

"-rach); - it was she supplied Finn with

"food and raiment. Cuirrech went
"to the house of (this) Badhamair
"and slew her and plundered Cathair Duire
"Iaccadh. Finn went immediately in
"pursuit of Cuirrech, across the Euire,
"over Temhen, over Tete, over Radin, over
"the Nore, over the Gowan, over the Barrow,
"until he saw him before him, sheltered
"by others. Finn, after having pronounced
"an incantation on the top of his spear,
"hurled it at him over the heads of
"the others, struck and slew Cuirrech;
"and carried his head with him, early on
"the next morning to Comair naic to the
"mountain whence he saw Temhen to the
"west. Here he interred the head of
"Cuirrech, and the place has been ever
"since called beann buirrich."

It may be observed here by the way,
that Cahir is situated in the west of

the ancient territory, or tract of country called Magh Fémin. It may also be remarked that there is ^a roofless mansion-house, which was formerly occupied by a family of the Ashbornes, standing on the South side of the river Quir, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant from Killaloan old Church, which house is called teig éinn curra, that is, the house of beann curra, being denominated from the townland in which it is situated. For situation of Killaloan parish, see description of it below. The townland here mentioned, may, in all probability, have obtained name from beann cuirrich in the passage above quoted.

The next notice of Cahis, is that a Castle was erected in the town before 1142; see extract from Archdall below, who also makes mention of the founding of a priory here, by Geoffry de Camill

in the reign of King John. This
Priory is mentioned by Smith in his
Collections for the County of Tipperary
(MSS. R. I. Acad^y) at "Religious Houses"

His words are; -

"Bahir Dunestk, priory of the B. V. M.
"founded by Geoffrey de Camville in
"the 13th Century, at y^e dissolution granted
"to Sir George Sherlock, says Karris in his
"Ed. of Ware, in y^e evidence part."

Subjoined are Archdall's account of
Bahir; and also the account of it in
Gough's Camden, after which will follow
the notices found of the place in the
Annals of the Four Masters.

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Cahir (m)

County
of
Tipperary

A village on the river Suir in the barony of Offa and Sffa. and 4 miles west of Clonmell. Before the year 1112. Connor King of Thomond. and monarch of Ireland. erected a ~~monastery~~ castle in this town. which was then in high repute. and in the reign of King John. Geoffrey de Camville founded a priory to the honour of the blessed virgin. for canons regular. of the order of St Augustin. (n)

1334. Adam was prior; for in this year he sued Richard son to Roger of St. Brigid. for twenty four acres of arable land and eight of moor. in Rylme-lagh. which Adam the former prior had demised for a term of years to

(m) Called also Cahir Dunest.

(n) was mon.

Thomas
14/F/19/189

Thomas Flamuell. (v).

1540 Edward Loringan. who surrendered
this priory. was made vicar of the parish
church of the virgin Mary of Leake on
the 26th of April. (v)

me → An Inquisition 8th August. 14th James
finds that the rectory of Feadmore. with
all the tithes great and small. and the
townland of Garryellyne in the County
of Limerick. containing the moiety of
a carucate of land parcel of the priory
of Leake. was of the annual value of £
10. Irish money. (rr)

5th September IX James. it was found
that 24 October. XXX Elizabeth a grant
was made to Edmund Manering Esq of
the barony of Feadmore. and the inquisition
finds that the town and lands of

Garryellyne

Garryellene containing the moiety of a ^{(109) ~~247~~} ³⁷¹
canonicate was parcels of the Glebe of
the rectory of Teadmore. which said rectory
was appropriated to this priory.

Inquisition 30th April xxx Elizabeth
finds that 80 acres containing 9 acres
of the old measure of pasture and wood
next adjacent to the priory of the annual
value of 9^s. the said lands bounded on
the south by Lishvadach. on the east by
Stengroth. on the north by Beladuhid.
and on the east by the river Suir. upwards
of 60 acres of arable and pasture next
adjoining the town of the Great Grange.
in the said Grange two acres and a half
of the great measure. adjoining on the
east the lands of Ballinmacadam on
the south and west. the river Suir and
on the north the lands of Cahin. annual

Value.
14/5/19/18 (11)

~~248~~ (710)

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value £6. twenty acres and upwards of land near Killmalaghe, adjoining Roodagh on the east and north. on the south the Lands of the Lord Cahiv. and on the west the lands of Cloghbody annual value £6. sixteen acres of land in little Grange between the lands of Cahiv on the South and west. the lands of Herryes on the north and Morryces land on the east. annual value £. the lands of Loghenemonaigh containing one acre and a half. annual value 18.

Inquisition 7th May. XXXI Elizabeth finds that the prior was also seized of Gort-gawne in this County. containing the half of an acre great measure. of arable annual value besides reprises £. 8 an acre of ye same measure near Cahiv commonly called Donoughe Mc Thomas.

Mc

M^r Donell's great acre annual value ⁽¹¹¹⁾ ~~347~~ 373
besides reprises 12. all Irish money.
Inquisition 18 3rd April VI Charles finds
that Q Elizabeth 24 July 1578. granted this
monastery with all its possessions spiritual
& temporal in the County of Tipperary
to Christopher Hutherson. gent & his assigns
for 21 years at the annual rent of
£24. 11. 6. The said Queen 4th June
1583. granted the said monastery with
all its appurtenances & to Peter Sherlock.
gent for 41 years after the demise made
to Hutherson. which Hutherson by
deed dated 14 February. 1584. assigned
his title to Sherlock. & his assigns Peter
Sherlock. by deed dated 16 February.
1585. assigned the same to his son George
Sherlock. and his assigns. The said George
by deed dated 26 February. 1605. did

assign
14/6/19/18(13)

assign his interest to Richard Waddinge
of Waterford gent for the use of the said
George Sherlock and his assigns by virtue
whereof the said Richard Waddinge was
possessed of the premises. That the late
King James granted & confirmed the
reversion of the same to Thomas Browne
esq his heirs & assigns to hold the same
in common socage but not in Capite,
of this Castle of Limerick at the
rent of £24. 7. 6. Irish money by patent
dated. 8th March. 11 year of his reign.
Thomas Browne being thus seized of
the premises, granted his right therein
to George Sherlock gent afterwards
knighthood & his heirs, the said George
sherlock knt. died seized of the premises.
John Sherlock esq his son & heir became
seized of the same and died 19th July
1629. Anastasia Maria & Joan sisters
to.

(113) ~~257~~
to the said John. became his heir ~~And~~ = 375
tated being of the age of 34 years and
married to John Sherlock of Gracedowe
in the County of Tipperary. Esq And
being of the age of 24 years & 10 months &
married to Robert Walsh of Waterford gent
& John being of the age of 23 years and
4 months. & afterwards married to Peter
Sherlock of Waterford gentleman. and of Mrs.
Some ruins of this building are still to
be seen. (s)

255 (114)

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Cahier

Cahier is a small neat town, the property of Butler lords Cahier, who rebuilt it. The castle erected by Connor King of Thomond before 1197. uninhabited till within a few years the antient seat stands in an island on the river Suir. It was taken by Sir George Carey in the reign of Elizabeth and also by Cromwell His lordship has built a new country house. Near the town on the opposite side of the river are ruins of the house of Austin Canons founded by Geoffrey de Camville in the reign of John^m

County
of
Tipperary

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~~537~~

[Complete
P. 12]

Cathair Duine Sascaigh (Cahir).

A.D.

[Annals 4 Masters]

1559. Edmond Butler, the Son of Thomas, who was Son of Edmond, who was Son of Thomas, died. His Lord of Trian-Chluana-meala and of Cathair Duine Sascaigh^(*) on the Suire, a beautiful and sweetly sounding trumpet, a white-sided fair, and Ruddy Salmon, was cut off in the beginning of his career and his paternal Uncle, Pierce, the Son of Edmond assumed his place.

The

- (*) Cathair Duine Sascaigh, now anglicized Cahir, situated in the Barony of Offa and Offa in the Co. of Tipperary. It is a small town on the River Suire, about 8 Irish miles S.E. of Cashel. On the opposite bank of the River Suire are the Ruins of Cahir Abbey, and on an Island in the River is the Castle of Cahir. The Leathar Dinm Seanchusa preserved in the Books of Leacan & Ballymote gives a curious account of the origin of the name of this place.

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~~239~~

A. D.

1581

1581. The Earl of Desmond marched with an Army to the plains around Cashal, in Munster, and to Cashel itself.

His forces seized upon prodigious quantities of all sorts of property, such as Copper, Iron, accoutrements, apparel, and great and small cattle, so that they plundered the whole districts. As they were carrying off these spoils, they were overtaken by a strong body of troops from Trian-bhluana-meala and Middlethirds. A strong force [also] overtook them on the banks of the Scire and skirmished with them from Dun-Iasgach (Cahir) to Magh-Silbhe.

1596. Theobald, the Son of Pierce, who was Son of Edmond Butler, Lord of Cathair-Dun-Iascaigh and Trian-bhluana-meala, died.

He

He was a liberal and bounteous man, and possessed a more extensive collection of poetical compositions than any other man among the old English. His son Thomas assumed his place.

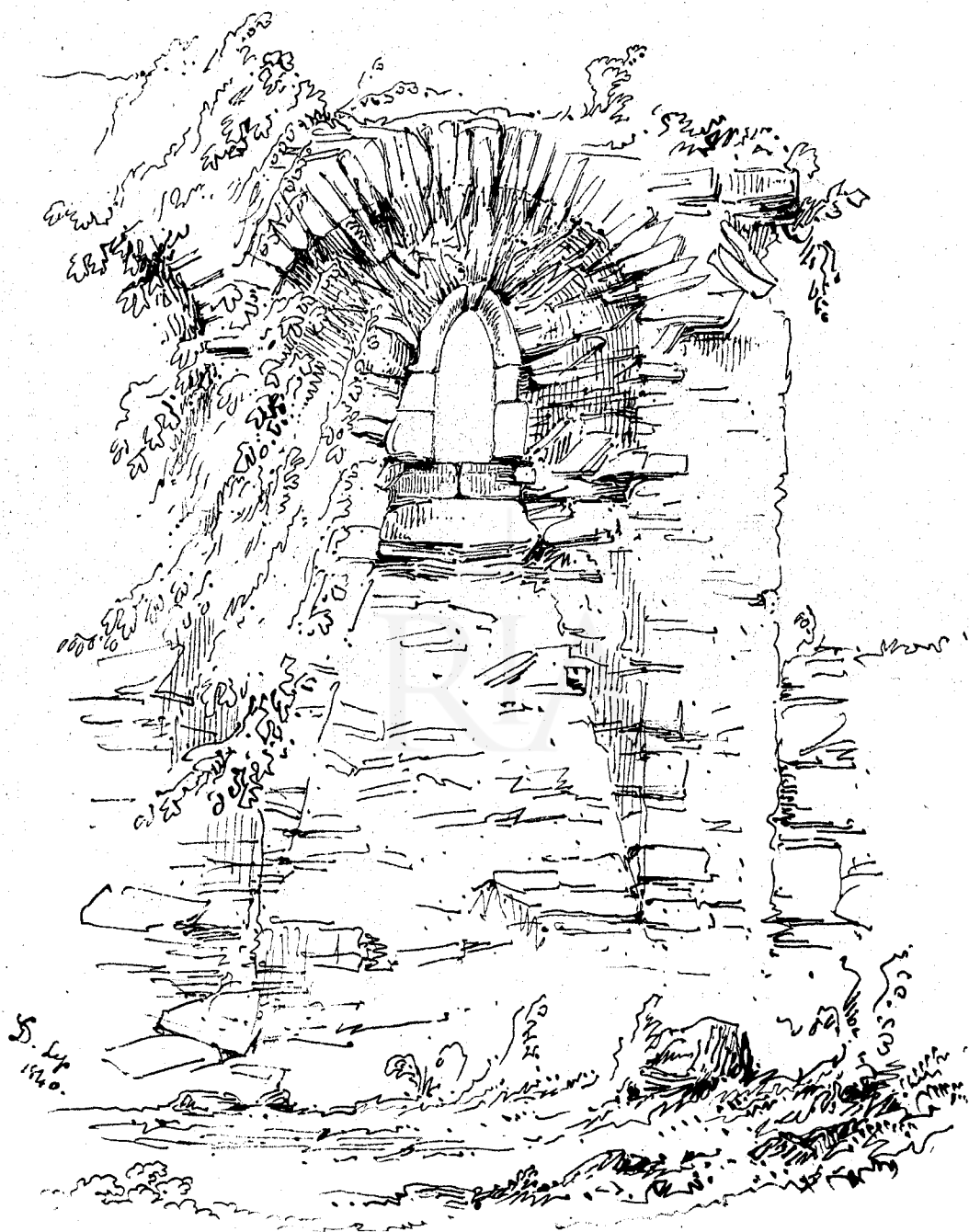
1598. The Lord of Clonmell-third, and of Cahir, namely, Thomas, the son of Theobald, who was son of Pierce, who was son of Edmond, and the Baron of Luachmhaigh and many of the young Butlers joined in the Irish War.

1599. * * * The Earl [of Essex] notwithstanding standing all these* oppositions and difficulties, at last made his way into the country of the Butlers. The Earl of Desmond here came to receive him with great honors and respect, as did also the Lord of

* Attracted by the titles of Leinster.

of Mountgarrett, (Edmond, the Son of Richard, who was Son of Pierce Butler) who had joined O'Neill some time before. When the Butlers had joined the Earl, they all marched forth to Kiam-Chluana-maala and laid siege to Cahir (Quine-iascach (now Cahir) Thomas, the Son of Theobald, who was the Son of Pierce Butler was then Lord of the Town; he had some time before joined O'Neill and the Earl of Desmond. The efforts of the Earl and his army in taking the town were fruitless until they sent for heavy ordnance to Waterford, by which they threw down the nearest side of the fortress; after which the Castle had to be surrendered to the Earl of Essex and the Queen.

Window - 1 foot 6" x 1 foot



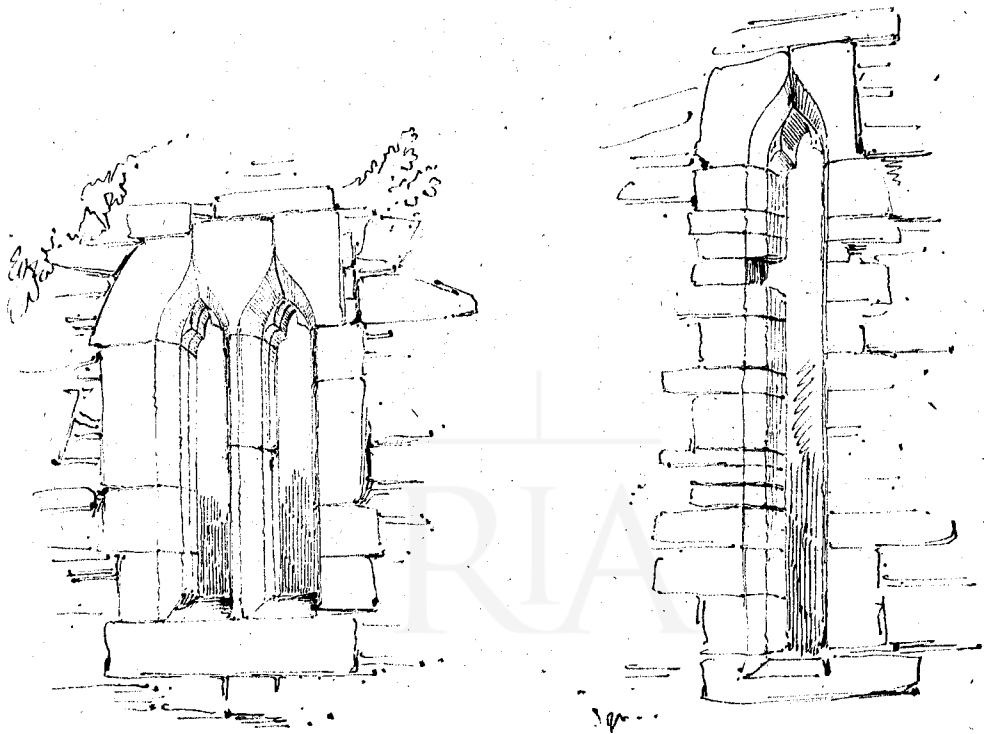
Page 38 (a) & (b)

Window in Canon's Abbey

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~~14/5/19/18 (xii)~~



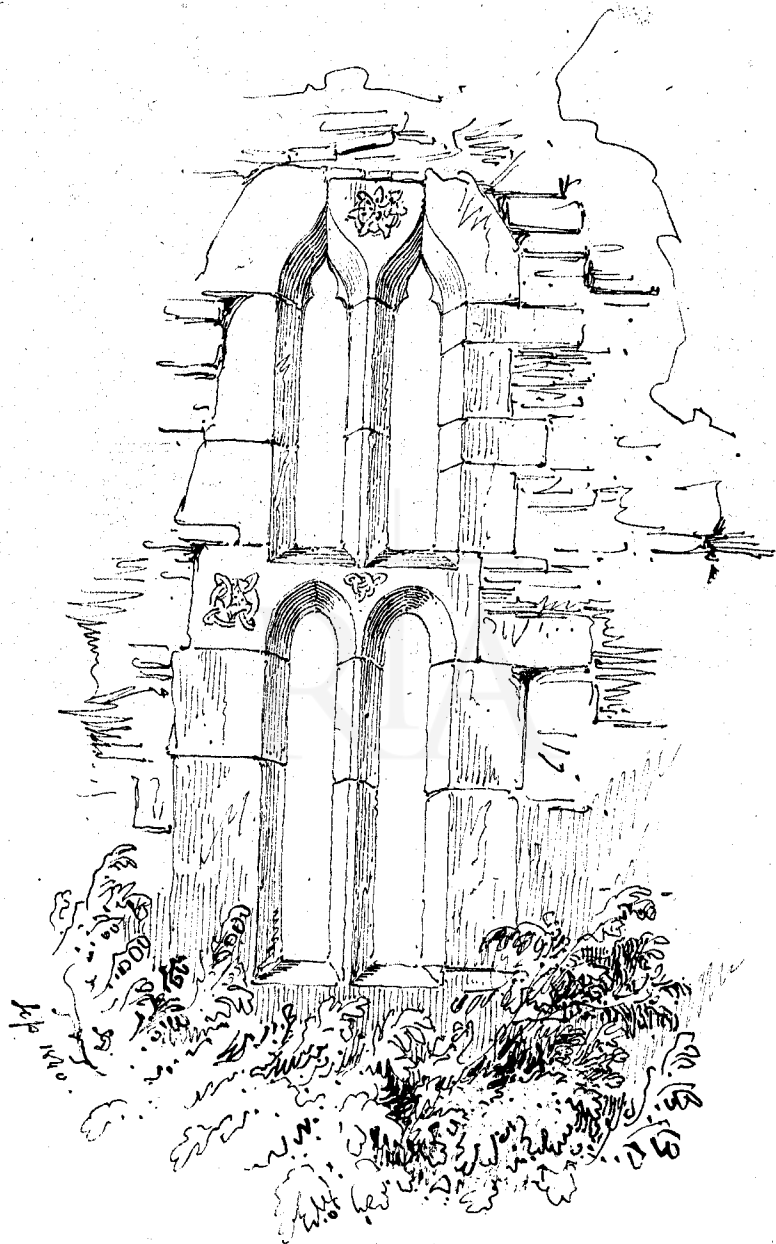
Windows in Cistercian abbey

L. Oct. 1840.

page 381. Vol III.

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Windows in Coker old Church

To follow the sketches of windows
in Coker Abbey, at page 381. vol. II.

C. L. P. per any

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[See sketch]

It has been noticed above that the Castle in ruins, on the rock-island at Cahir, is still to be seen, and in what state it appears at present. The ruins of an old abbey are seen close to the town at the left side of the road, as one comes from Tipperary to it. The description of it is left to the pencil of Mr. George Dunoyer. The ruins of the old parish Church of Cahir are seen at the town to the left of the road, as one goes on to Clonmel. This Church was in use at a very recent period.

In the townland of Ballylagan in this parish, are the ruinous walls of an old Church, which was built of limestone, and lime and sand mortar, and measured originally 37 feet in length by 17 feet in breadth, as ascertained by means of the parts of the walls now re-

maining, and the foundations of the parts of the building demolished. The remains consist of a portion of the West gable, not retaining its original height; half the breadth of the gable at Southsidewall, is much battered. 22 feet in length of the Northsidewall attached to the gable, near which it is much injured inside and does not retain the original height. the highest part of the 22 feet in length, is no more than 8 feet; the thickness of the wall is 2 feet 7 inches, and only 11 feet in length of the Southsidewall near where the East gable stood. this is the same height with the above wall, 8 feet, and is 3 feet thick. There was an apartment attached to the East end, which measured 15 feet in length, by 13 feet 7 inches in breadth. The foundation of the walls are still traceable; the materials were the same as used in the rest of the building. This was probably the choir, and the above apartment, the nave of the Church. There is a limestone quarry, at N. West corner of the ruin. As one crosses the country

30
(980
125)

from this old Church to Kedrah fort in the parish of Mortelatown, he meets on his way a standing stone in a green field, which is 2 feet 4 inches in breadth, 1 foot 4 inches in thickness, and 4 feet 6 inches in height from the surface of the ground. "This is a beautiful specimen of the discovery of the 'nidus equae'."

An old Church stands in ruins, ^{on gently rising ground having a level surface.} in Lough-
loghra townland in this parish. It was built of limestone, some red sand stone sparingly used, and lime and sand mortar, and measures 42 feet in length, by 18 feet 7 inches in breadth inside. The walls are fast falling into ruins; the sidewalls are 5 feet 9 inches in height, apparently the original height, and 2 feet 6 inches in thickness. The East gable is pulled down to near the square of the building; there is a breach near it on South side wall, a great part of which near West gable is almost razed to the ground. The West gable remains entire still, and

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is covered with ivy, above and to North of the window on it, on the inside. The window on it, is large, circular, and masonwork inside, where the wall under it, is broken down. The lower part of it is destroyed here. On the outside, it is built of chiselled limestone, is circular at top, being about 5 feet from the ground, 7 inches broad, and 4 feet 4 inches high. Near West gable is a breach on N. wall, and another near East gable.

Loughloghra old Castle stands in ruins on high ground, ^[see sketch.] a short distance to the N. West of the old church, and on the left side of the road leading from Cahir to Derrygrath, and 2 miles from the former. It is a rectangular structure of limestone, and lime and sand mortar, being about 60 feet high, and had 4 stories. There were 4 stone chimneys, one on each of the four walls; three of them still remain, and one has been pulled down. The thickness of the



E. Window of Longloose Run Old Church

To face page 384, vol. II

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walls, is 7 feet 7 inches. It measures 22 feet 4 inches by 16 feet 7 inches inside. There is still to be seen inside, a stone arch with a part of it broken down at West side, on which rested a floor. Under this arch, are seen in the walls, projecting stones, on which rested a loft. There was a doorway, at S. West Corner at which on inside, ^{by West wall &c} winding stone stairs commence to ascend to top of the building. It was built of chiselled limestone, and was pointed. Its South side has been broken down. There was a loft over the arch now mentioned, as supporting a floor. There are ² port holes on N. East corner over the Arched-floor, and 2 others on N. West corner, at the stairs, at this floor. The entrance to the Castle is by a doorway on N. wall, facing the road above mentioned.

There is another castle in ruins, on the ^{gentle} declivity of a rising ridge of ground ^{close to} the opposite side of the road, which is by some, called Loughloghra

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(128)

Keating Castle; Keating being the name of a man who lived in it some time, and after whom it was so called. Only the East wall and portions of the North and South walls are to be seen at present. The building was constructed of slaty green stone of fine texture and lime and sand mortar. The East wall is about 50 feet high, and has a stone Chimney on its top, and is rough cast outside. It is plastered inside where it measures 40 feet in length. The portion of the South wall attached to it, projects beyond its bare surface to west, but 5 feet, and is 5 feet 10 inches in thickness, retaining the original height, or nearly so. The portion of the North wall attached to it, measures 35 feet in length, 7 feet in thickness, and retains the original height. Part of a ^{stone} arch, on which a floor rested at a considerable height in the building, remains still attached to East and North walls; and under the place, are seen in the walls, the places of joists, which were fixed in them for supporting a loft. Loughloghra little lake which gave name to the town land in which the above Church and Castle are situated, lies

about 200 perches to the South west of the first castle above described, close to the right of a road that branches off at this place, and leads towards Knockraffon. It is a small and circular pool, and would not merit the name ^{of} Lough in a country abounding in extensive sheets of water, but the district here is comparatively arid land, and does not abound in water so as to have its surface overspread by spacious lakes, or intersected by rapid rivers, winding their courses along the sinuities of their green and flowery banks. The rivers seen in most parts here are mere little streams. The name Loughloghra is pronounced in Irish Loi Luágra, and means the weshy lough, or lough of the rushes i. e. lacus fucusus, verius, autem, palus fucosa.

In this parish is situated Knockagh town-land, about 2 miles to N. East of Cahir town. The name is Cnocach in Irish and signifies the hilly place. There is a large fort, now much

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388 injured, situated on a hill in it, which
commands an extensive view in the
distance. The circumvallation around it,
is nearly defaced. All that remains
of it is 60 paces = 180 feet on S. East side.
It is not very high, ^{being} only about 4 feet average
height, and 8 feet in breadth at top, in its pre-
sent state. A lime kiln was placed in extremity
at N. East side; the site is still visible.
A small portion remains on S. West side,
in which was placed a lime kiln on the
inside, as may be concluded from the ap-
pearance of the spot. This portion measures
11 paces = 33 yards. Some vestiges 18 paces =
54 feet are still visible on N. West
side. The original circumference of the
circumvallation cannot well be ascertained
from the traces on the ground now. The
diameter seems to have been 70 paces
= 210 feet, the trench running around
the ^{base} foot of the mound between it and
the circumvallation, being included.

The surface of the ground presents to view, ³⁸⁹ as it were the sites of some rectangular edifices, at least, of two in number, which were, it would appear by the foundations, built of stone. It exhibits also some ^{trace of} field works. Near the fort, to the North, stands a bit of a limestone wall 7 paces = 21 feet in length, and 6 feet ⁱⁿ height, and 2 feet 8 inches in thickness, which it would appear, belongs to a wall, now destroyed, which enclosed the one side of a lawn or road, whose site now grass-grown is still to be seen lying waste.

The only circumstance of interest associated with Knockagh, is that it was ~~the~~ the residence of Fearghus Mac Boman, the poet, who, at the instigation of Cormac Mac Art, murdered Lughaidh Mac Eow, King de facto of Ireland, who reigned 30 years. This place was anciently called Ard-na-n-geimhleach i.e. altitudo vinculorum. See the account of the murder of this King,

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390 given in the passage from Keating's His-
tory, quoted above at Derrygrath.

END

14 F 19/19

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by Thomas O'Connor, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of Aglish, Baptist Grange (sic), Lisronagh, Killaloe, Kilgrant, Templeton (sic) and Ballyclerahan, Co. Tipperary, with

O'Connor, Thomas

1840

32 p.

23 cm

Pagination in original binding was 391-422.

RIA

New Chapel alias Aglish parish.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Offa & Offa East, and is bounded on the North, by the parishes of Abbey and Claraham; on the East, by Donoghmore; on the South, by Rathronan, Kiltegan, & Abbey or Innislounagh; on the West, by Abbey or Innislounagh, Cahis and Newinn.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *caighn*, which signifies

The old Church of this parish was demolished about 20 years ago, and the present parish Church stands on its site, the whole of which is not occupied by it, the latter building being somewhat narrower than the old structure.

In the townland of Mullinony stands

an old Castle in ruins. It is situated on the South Western extremity of a limestone rock, occupying nearly its whole extent at that side, which is ^{= 51 feet} 17 paces, from S. to N. whilst the western wall of the Castle measures 32 feet 5 inches on the exterior. The rock extends N. Eastward to a length of 75 feet from the west wall of the Castle, being about 80 feet in length from S. West extremity, to this place where it narrows to a breadth of about 25 feet, and is lower than in the S. West part before mentioned. The West wall is perfect on the exterior, and much injured on the interior, and has small portions of the N. & E. walls attached to it, the whole being about 50 feet in height. It appears from places of joists, to be still seen in the wall, that this was a 4 story structure. It was built with limestone and lime and sand mortar, the sand being very gravelly, and measured on the interior, 19 feet from N. to South. Very little of the North wall remains attached to the west one,

being nearly entirely demolished below, and again opposite the floor that rested on a stone arch above the ground one. About 7 feet in length of the South wall remain, much injured everywhere below. The thickness of the wall at breach on West one, may be set down, as 7 feet originally. Over the breach on this wall, is a bit of a stone arch, on which rested a floor above alluded to. This bit retains plastering underneath, and it is black with smoke at South side. The exterior of the ruin is rough cast. The whole has every appearance of modernism about it.

Keating in the reign of Cormac Mac Art in his History of Ireland relates the event to which the name of this place owes its origin, and states that it is situated in Maghfeimion which he previously says was called Deise Inaisgirt, the Chieftainry of Longus Bernigheach with his tribe. It obtained the name mullac Undeónac, the hill of the compulsion, on the occasion of

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of the just mentioned Angus with his tribe
being defeated in battle here by the
race of Fiacha Luige, ^(the Desc. of Munster) and compelled
by them to evacuate against his will,
the plain of Magh Feimion, and retire
to Leinster. It appears from the name
imposed on the place that, it was the spot
whereon the decisive blow was given,
effectuating the compulsive, and conse-
-quently, unwilling, departure of the
above Chief and tribe from the ter-
-ritory; The appellation Amdeónic is
formed from am priv: and deón will.
In this word am as a negative prevails
in the South, and amh in the North of
Ireland where it is written amhdeón. The
original words of the account of this ex-
-pulsion, in which mention is made of
the above place, may prove as well
interesting as useful to be given here.

They run thus ————— *trig supab*
 é *longus* *Oppuigeach* *zona* *frim* *do gab* *terre* *amag*
fermean *dá* *ngortide* *Deise* *tuaisgert*; *agus* *sup-*
ab *is* *phoct* *fiacha* *Singe* *do* *capa* *á* *moig* *ferm-*
-ean *longus* *Oppuigeach* *zona* *frim*, *zon* *on* *m-*
-buread *tugadap* *ar* *longus* *rudteap* *baile*
orluige *agus* *mullac* *andeanac* *ar* *moig*
fermean *amr*. *baile* *orluige*, *umoppo*, *o* *or-*
-luige *no* *uirluige* *na* *laoc* *pan* *comlann*, *agus*
mullac *andeanac* *ar* *moig* *fermean* *o* *cap-*
-ann *andeanac* *do* *ruitead* *ar* *Oppuigib* *ar*
go *luigib*.

"Be it under-
 "stood that, it was *Longus Asruigheach* (the over-
 "sire, or of Ossory,) with his tribe, that swayed
 "power in Maghfeineann, which was called
 "Deise Tuaisgert (North Desies); and that, it
 "was the race of *Fiacha Singe*, that expelled
 "from Maghfeineann *Longus Asruigheach*
 "with his tribe, so that, it was from the de-
 "feat sustained by *Longus*, Baile orluighe
 "and Mullach andeanach in Maghfeineann
 "at the present day, obtained their appellations.
 "Baile ^{the town of Slough} Orluighe being so called, from the slaugh-
 "ter of the heroes in the engagement, and

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(396) "Mullach aindeónach (the hill of compulsion)
"on Maghferrinn from the ^{lit. compulsion} involuntary
"expulsion of the Ossorians out of it into
"Leinster."

The parish of Ballyclerahan.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Offa and Offa East; and is bounded on the North by the parishes of Moortown, Kirk, and Redcote in the barony of Middle-third; on the E. & S. by New Chapel alias Aglish; and on the West by Abber, or Inislough, in the barony of Offa and Offa East.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish, baile n clerpeadán, which signifies the town or bally, of O'bleir-eachain, and is not of Ecclesiastical origin; for it must have been in existence anterior to the building of a Church in the place. At the old Church a town or village, it is said, stood formerly; the spots where on gardens were laid out are still shown to the N. and E. sides of the ruin, where it appears there were some dwellings some time since. There stood the parish Chapel,

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1397

first. The new parish chapel stands at Clerahy village, as it is commonly called, which is on the road from the old church to Clonmel, and about half a mile from the former.

The old church in ruins, is situated on a gentle elevation of ground of considerable extent, expanding on all sides into a rich and fertile flat of great length in every direction. It was built of limestone and lime and sand mortar, and had two apartments, nave and Choir, the length of both which, was 82 feet, the former measuring 58 feet by 23 feet, and the latter 24 feet by 19 feet. The thickness of the walls was about 3 feet, and the height of the side walls about 10 feet. The ruins consist of the following parts of the walls of this building, namely, the East gable of the Choir, on which there is a window, large and having a segment arch, all masonwork inside. It is pointed outside, and constructed of chiselled limestone, being 5 feet 4 inches from the ground, 1 foot in breadth, and 5 feet in height. Only

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a small portion of the middle gable, 4
paces - 12 feet in length, remains with a bit
of the south sidewall attached to it, the thick-
-ness of which has been included in the measure-
-ment here given, namely, 12 feet. The bit extends
to west, but one foot beyond the bare sur-
-face of the above portion of the gable. The
stones have been taken out of the surface
of this portion of the gable on the west side
from within a foot and a half of the south
wall. Its height is not now much more than
the height of the side wall. Of the South
sidewall of the Nave, ~~only~~ 13 feet in length
remain within nearly 24 feet of the East
gable. It is about 8 feet in highest part
from the present surface of the ground,
and about 3 feet in thickness. A portion
of the same wall, 4 feet 8 inches in length
and retaining the original height, about
10 feet, remains attached to the west
gable. This gable remains entire and
has a little Clump of N. wall pro-
-jecting from it at some distance from
the ground. All the rest of the walls
have been razed to the ground.

This Church was dedicated to St. Michael whose day 29th of September is still kept a holiday in the parish. There is here still a burial ground, not enclosed with a stone wall.

The "Liber Regalis Visitationis" contains the following notice in reference to Ballycleaban Church.

Cella Decanatus —
Curatus Christopherus fflanagan
idem qui supra

Baptist Grange parish.

Situation, This parish is situated in the barony of Middlethird and is lying between the parishes of Donoghmore and Kiltinan in the same barony.

Ecclesia de
Ballycleaban
141399

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Name, The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish, Spáirneach Eoin bairte, that is, the Grange of St. John, the Baptist.

The old Church of this parish, now nearly entirely ruined, is situated on high ground, a short distance from the river Moyle, which flows to the South of it, and over which is a bridge of one arch on the road from Glommel to Kiltinian. It was built of limestone and lime and sand mortar, and consisted of Nave and Choir, the whole structure measuring 68 feet in length, by $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth on the outside. The side walls were 9 feet in height and 2 feet 10 inches in thickness. The length of the nave and Choir on the inside, is 57 feet, the thickness of the middle gable not included; the former measuring 37 feet, and the latter 20 feet. Their breadth may be set down as equal, the difference being but 2 inches in the present measurement; that of the nave being made 16 feet 2 inches, and that of the choir 16 feet. The Choir seems to have been in use at a later period than the nave; its present South

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401
wall and east gable are rebuilding, whilst the south east corner distinctly appears as belonging to the old structure. In the inside of the South wall are seen some brown reddish stones mixed with lime stones. On the East gable of the choir is a window with a segment arch, all mason work inside, where it measures 4 feet 11 inches in height by 3 1/2 feet in breadth; the North side is battered here. On the outside it is curvilinearly pointed, constructed of chiselled brown reddish stone, and is placed 5 feet from the ground, being 3 feet 6 1/2 inches in height by 1 foot 2 inches in breadth. The North wall is battered; ^{there was a window in it, nearly gable of mason work inside.} On the South ^{It is now open - ed at top, the wall being broken off above.} one at the distance of 6 feet from the East gable, is placed a window with a segment arch, 5 feet high and 4 feet wide inside. On the outside it is curvilinearly pointed, and of chiselled lime stone, measuring 3 feet 7 inches by 1 foot 4 inches. On the middle gable are 3 circular arches

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of chiselled brown stone; the two lateral ones are partly destroyed on both nave and choir sides. These may be set down as being the same in size with the middle one which measures 7 feet in height by, 3 feet 4 inches in breadth. Projecting from the wall over the middle arch on the nave side, are two stones with the figures of two human ^{rudely} heads shaped on them, one on each. These and other stones, which project at the same height, from the walls in other parts of the nave, supported a gallery. Over the middle arch is a recess in the gable on the nave side, which measures about 8 feet in height, and the same in width, and is about 18 inches in depth. In its front stands a frame of ornamented chiselled brown stone which exhibits this form; —

In the South sidewall of the nave, at the arch on middle gable is a pointed recess in which is a holy water font. This South wall lost much of its original height for some length near the arch; there is a breach on it near west gable attached to which remains a small portion of it retaining the original height, near 3 yards in length. The same length of the North wall remains opposite to this, attached to the west gable also, which latter is entire. The remainder of the North wall as far as the middle gable has been razed to the ground. It is said in this place that there is a well here; but no one knows where it is.

Distant to the S. West of the old Church, 50 paces = 150 feet, are the remains of an old Castle, consisting of a stone arch running N. & S. and measuring 16 feet 6 inches in length, by

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(1746)

9 feet 8 inches in breadth, being $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. At South west corner, the arch is broken down. A portion of the East wall of the Castle, 20 feet in height and 4 feet 9 inches in thickness, remains at S. East angle. The materials are limestone and lime and sand mortar. There is a clump of the wall, broken off, lying at the East side of the arch.

The parish of Lisronagh.

1746
Situation.

This parish is situated in the barony of Iffa and Offa East, and is bounded on the North, by the parishes of Baptistgrange & Kiltinan in the barony of Middlethird; on the East by Templetny; on the South, by Kilgrant or Powerstown; and on the

West, by Newchapel or English and
Donoghmore in the barony of
Offa and Offa East.

Name, the name of this parish
is pronounced in Irish, *Norpuineac*
which signifies, the

There are no Church ruins in this
parish. The Protestant Church, a very
new building, stands in an old burial
ground about 3 miles from Blonmel, a few
yards to the west of the road leading from
that town to Fethard. The place is high
ground. To the east of the Church are
traceable the foundation vestiges of a
wall, where probably the east gable
of the old Church stood which has
been demolished ^{about 7 years ago}. The burial ground
is still in use, three old headstones
stand at S. East corner of the Church,
and one recently erected in memory
of Edward Danell of Loroque who
died June 3^d 1840, aged 22 years.

A short distance to the South of the Church, stands on high ground, a castle in ruins, whose walls, built of limestone and lime and sand mortar, are about 40 feet high, and feet thick. The walls are bevelled to a height of 12 or 14 feet from the ground. The length of the building on the exterior, is 38 feet 4 inches, and the breadth is 27 feet 7 inches. On the East wall are seen 5 openings or windows outside, one very narrow being on the N. East corner on a line with the opening above the doorway, on the N. wall. In the centre near the ground is placed a window of masonwork and pointed, ^{nearly} now stopt up with stonework; and over it, ^{a little to North} is another of the same kind, also stopt with stones and mud. The fourth is a window of chiselled limestone, divided into two compartments by a mullion, each being round at top, and narrow in breadth, ^{which window is} placed near top, and N. East corner. There was a rectangular narrow opening of chiselled limestone at top near S. East corner. It is stopt at present. The South side wall

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had 6 openings on it. The one next ground was placed 12 feet from it, and was rectangular, and is now battered ⁱⁿ all parts: the second a small one over the latter, to west, appears to have been a narrow rectangular one, and is now battered. The third is over it to East, being placed in the middle of the wall near top, and is rectangular, and masonwork below, and in the East side, and part of West side below, whilst the upper part of the West side and the top consist of Chiselled limestone. Near this to west, is a small rectangular one of chiselled limestone, ^{and near top} and nearly directly over it, is a small one of chiselled limestone curvilinearly pointed. There was another rectangular opening to West of the second last one, and on a line with it. It was of chiselled limestone; the top and west side remain, the rest is battered. It is now stoppt with stones. There is a fissure in this wall near East one, running from the level in an irregular line to top. On the west wall were 7 openings; one rectangular near N. wall, and within 7 feet of the ground, wide outside and narrow inside, being masonwork. It is now stoppt up with mud and stones inside. Over this, to South

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and in centre of wall, is a very narrow rectangular one, built mostly of rotten or rust coloured sand stone 2 feet in height by 3 inches average width. Higher up near N. angle, was a ^{small} rectangular one of mason-work, now battered; and higher to S. and in centre of the wall, was another rectangular one of masonwork - now battered also. Over the last, nearly, directly, but a little to N. is a small rectangular opening of hammered stone, and a little higher than this, are three openings, one to S. small and square, being masonwork, the other a little to S. and in centre of wall, near the now top, small, rectangular and of chiselled stone; the side stones seem to be sandstone. On North wall is the doorway near East wall, and there are seven openings on it also. One quadrangular opening of masonwork, placed near West wall, 12 feet from the ground, now battered on West side: over this is a rectangular narrow one of chiselled & rust coloured sand stone: over this latter, is

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a battered opening; it appears to have been
a narrow rectangular one of masonry.
A very small rectangular one is placed to
west of it, and over it but a little to east
is another of the same kind with the last
(a very small rectangular one) placed at
the top of the wall. A fissure runs in
the middle of the wall, from level to top.
There are two openings over the door-
way, one a rectangular opening of
chiselled stone and narrow, placed at
a considerable height over it; the se-
cond is of chiselled limestone, narrow
and round at top, placed ^{near} N. East
corner at top of the wall. It is stopped now, &
portions of the two sides of a centrop,
box, are seen over it, at the now ex-
treme top of the wall. The doorway
is placed on the N. wall, within 8 feet 10 inches
of East wall, & is pointed and constructed
of chiselled limestone, measuring 4 feet 2 inches

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(732) in breadth, and 8 feet in height. Winding
stone stairs ascend to the right as one enters
by the above door, running by North and West
walls, to a floor which is exposed to the
sky above, the Castle being unroofed.
It appears to have been lighted by two in-
depth, of the openings, or windows on walls.
This floor measures 24 feet from E. to W. by
16 feet 3 inches from N. to South. The walls
of the Castle do not retain their original
height. A door locked prevented entrance
to the ground floor; a man, who lives in
Castle, and was absent on business some-
where, having secured it on his going out.
It appears there is but one floor, the one
just ^{above} mentioned, over the ground one in the
Castle at present, and it is said by some
persons, there were but the two floors
originally in it.

The fort called Toppuamexch, which
gave name to the parish, lies immedi-
ately to the East of the road here, and

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(to) N. East of the Church. It is situated on high ground in a pasture field, and has been cultivated in common with it since some period back. The traces of ridges are still visible on the surface. It is nearly levelled on S. West, South, S. East and N. East sides: the only part of the mound retaining any considerable portion of the original height, being on the West and North sides; where it measures 10 paces - 30 ft. from base to top slantwise. A trench ran round the base, which is still traceable on N. N.W. & West sides: its original breadth cannot be exactly ascertained. It appears to have been 5 paces - 15 feet in breadth; and surrounded by a circumvallation, as is obvious from the present appearance of the ground. The diameter of the fort at top is 52 paces - 156 feet.

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(154)

The parish of Killaloe.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Offa and Offa East, and is bounded on the West, North, and East, by the parishes of Kilgrant, Templectney, and Kilsheelan in the same barony; and on the South by the parishes of Killaloe, and Kilsheelan in the barony of Upper-Third in the County of Waterford.

Name. This name is pronounced in Irish, All na hUam, and signifies the Church of O'Luan.

The old church of this parish, which is situated about 2 1/2 miles to the South of Clonmel, stands in ruins on high ground within a few yards of the river Suir to the North. It was built of a pale red sand stone and lime and sand mortar. The original length of the building cannot be exactly ascertained. ^{no trace of the west} ^{galilee remaining} It might ^{present} however be supposed equal with the length

of the south side wall, which measures 48 feet 6 inches as far as the foundation is traceable at the E. end, where about 2 yards of it are nearly levelled with the ground. The breadth of the building is 13 feet 9 inches. The height of the side walls 7 feet, the thickness 3 feet. The East gable, the part of the North side wall remaining, and the South side wall are covered at top with ivy; the west gable being razed to the ground, as before remarked, as is also part of the N. side wall, of which only 27 feet in length on the outside remain, retaining the original height, excepting 9 feet in length towards the East, which is on the outside only $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. On the East gable is a window whose form is not discernible on the inside where the top as well as the sides are covered with ivy. It is 4 feet

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* The sides on the in-
terior appear to be built
of opaque red sandstone
which of course was used in
the top too.

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5 inches from the present surface of
the ground; the lower part is mason-
work where it is 4 feet 4 inches in breadth.
It is 7 feet 4 inches in height to the ivy
tendrils entwining themselves around the
top. On the outside, the window is 6
feet from the ground, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad and
originally 4 ft.
3 feet 10 inches high to the ivy at top: and
is constructed of opaque red sand-
stone chiselled. The wall is broken
immediately under the lowest stone
of the window on this side. Distant
7 feet from the East gable, is placed
a window on the South side wall, 3 ft.
2 inches from the present surface of the
ground inside, where it is built of
opaque red sandstone, and is 3 feet
2 inches in breadth. The original height
is not ascertainable, the top being
broken down here. On the outside it
is built of the same kind of stone
chiselled, is 4 feet from the ground,

(1574/15)

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad and 2 feet 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high
and is round at top.

A new Church stands at the N.
side of the ruin. There is here a
burial ground, much in use.

Kilgrant, alias Powerstown parish.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony
of Iffra and Offa East, and is bounded
on the North, by the parish of Lisronagh;
on the East by Killaloe, in the same
barony; on the South, by the parish of
Clonmel or Saint Mary, in the barony
of Upperthird County of Waterford,
and on the west by Rathronan & Clon-
mel in the barony of Iffra and Offa
East, above mentioned.

Name. The name locally known for
this parish is Powerstown (pronounced poorstown),
which is pronounced in Irish, búile póepa.

The old church of this parish was situated on easy rising ground in a valley like tract, lying between two comparatively high ridges, which run along its North and South sides. It was built of limestone and lime and sand mortar. A few red sand stones appear in the interior surface of the part of S. wall of the Church now remaining. This portion of a wall is mostly covered with ivy, and measures 15 feet in length 2 feet 8 inches, varying to 2 feet 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, and 8 feet 5 inches in height. On it is a semi-circular doorway, constructed of chiselled red sand stone 4 feet 1 inch in breadth and 6 feet 4 inches in height on the interior, where the sides are masonwork and a flag-stone of fine texture, ^{& greyish colour} exhibiting various tints of brown, red, and yellow, is placed across at top. On the outside, the stone frame is 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 5 feet 1 inch in height, being 11 inches in thickness, projecting on the interior, between 4 or 5 inches beyond the bare surface of the thickness of the wall.

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The original breadth of the building may be set down with certainty, as being 18 feet, the extent between the above portion of the S. wall, and the foundation of the N. wall still traceable. But the length must remain uncertain. The foundation of the west gable is still traceable, and the extent from it to the west wall of a tomb, or family burying place, at the East end of the above S. wall, is 29 feet, which may be taken as the original length of the Church, if the wall of the burying place be a part of the East gable of the Church, or be built on its foundation, which is very likely, for it extends the breadth of the Church.

There was an old Castle in Bowerstown not far from the old Church to the East. Some of the walls of the town belonging to it, are still

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418

are still seen at Mr. Kennedy's House, where a part of the castle is still preserved, being used in the walls of a dairy-house.

The parish of Templestneyp

Situation, This parish is ^{situated} in the barony of Offa and Offa East; and is bounded on the North, and North East by Kiltinan in the barony of Middlethird, and Garran gibbon in the barony of Offa and Offa East; on the East by Kilcash; on the South by Kilsheelan; on the West by Kilgrant and Lisronagh in the last mentioned barony, and Baptistgrange and Kiltinan in the barony of Middlethird.

Name, The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish *teampall Eirne*

(16419)

which signifies the Church of S. Ethne.
There is some recollection of this Saint, still
preserved according to oral information: a
patron used to be held here formerly,
- and her festival, celebrated with solemnity,
- about the 25th of September. The day
is not exactly remembered, but it was kept
- a holiday; now a long time since retrench-
- ed. None of the days on which fell
the festivals of the Saints of the above
name mentioned in the Irish Calendar,
coincides with the above day.

Templetney, old church is almost
destroyed. It was built of limestone
and lime and sand mortar. The probable
length of the building was 35 feet, the
breadth was 17 feet. A part of the
south side wall 12 feet in length, 4 feet
in height at S. East corner, where it is
highest. It gradually lessens in height
to the end of the 12 feet westwards
where it becomes level with the ground.
Its thickness is 2 feet 10 inches. Of the

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420 East gable 6 feet in length and 2 feet
6 inches in height, remain joined to South
wall. The stones were taken out of the
surface of this portion on the exterior.
Another small bit, 6 feet in length and
3 feet 9 inches in height remains at
N. side. This portion becomes lower
towards the middle of the gable,
where nothing remains but the founda-
-tion. A wall, which is either a repair,
or rebuilding of the North wall of
the old Church, runs 35 feet in length
from E. gable, which may be supposed
to be the original length of the Church.
It is partly rough Cast, and in it are
visible some parts of the old structure,
bare to view, on both the interior and exterior.
The portion seen is on the interior, 6 feet 6
inches in length, 3 feet 9 inches in breadth
at top, and 4 feet 4 inches in height. This

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portion is distant about 11 feet from the
East gable, in which length, 2 feet in
height of the old structure is still seen
in the recent wall. The exterior of the
wall presents the same appearance as
the interior in this part; and on it, more
of the stones of the old wall are visible
near the ground in the part of the wall
extending from the highest part of the
old remnant westward.

There was an old Church in the
townland of Killwney, in this parish,
which gave name to the townland.
The name is pronounced in Irish, cill na
-naige, that is, the Church of prayer, Cella
orationis. It stood where there is now
an orchard belonging to Thomas
Donnell, farmer. There is no
trace of the Church now remaining
but a portion of a wall, which

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422 appears to be a part of the west gable.
It presents a triangular form ^{from} within 3 feet 3 inches of the ground, ^{at west side} and
it measures ^{at the ground,} 11 feet 11 inches in length, and
3 feet 8 inches in thickness. The whole
height on west side is about 12 feet.
The top part is covered with ivy, and
the whole remnant has been repaired
wheresoever it was necessary for
preserving it in the orchard, as a
"Curiosity." The materials of it are
red sandstone and lime and sand
mortar. The situation is on the flat
extent of ground lying at the foot
of Gliabh nam-han to the S. west.

END

14 F 19/20

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by Thomas O'Connor for the Ordnance Survey, written from Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Kiltinan, Graystown, Killenaule,

O'Connor, Thomas

3-7 October 1840

104 p.

23 cm

Pagination in original binding was 423-526.

RIA

Kiltinan parish.

423
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Sullivan
Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Middlethird, and is bounded on the

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish, *ail torgneam* which signifies the Church of

The old Church of this parish stands in ruins, situated on easy rising ground, having at the East end a square tower, whose west wall formed nearly the East gable (or wall) of the Church. All the walls are in tolerably good preservation, as well those of the Church, as the tower, and are built with limestone and lime and sand mortar. The length of the Church is 41 feet ^{inside}, and the breadth 22 feet. The height of the

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424
I the North South walls and West gable of
the church are bevelled, a height of 5 feet
that is this height of them is thicker below than
the remainder of them ~~is~~ over this height.

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the sidewalls, is 10 feet 4 inches: the thick-
-ness is 4 feet 4 inches at the ground.
The walls of the tower measure on the outside
20 feet from N. to S. and 18 feet from E. to West.
The measurement from N. to S. is the extent
of the East wall of the tower from
its junction with the North wall to its ter-
-mination at South corner, which is ^{-also} the
measurement of its west wall, that forms
the E. gable (or wall) of the Church, the
thickness of the South wall of the church
being included. The interval between the west
wall of the tower and N. wall of the Church, is
filled up with 3 feet 4 inches in length of a
wall of similar workmanship with the
rest of the building, which 3 feet 4 inches
being added to the thickness of the N. wall
4 feet 4 inches make 7 feet 8 inches, which
is the length, or thereabouts, say 7 feet, at
which the N. wall of the tower stands in-
-side, or recedes from, the ^{exterior} surface of the
N. wall of the Church. The East wall of
the tower measuring 26 feet from end to end
on the exterior, projects 7 feet beyond the

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(167)

bare surface of its N. wall, its termination being on a line with the surface of the N. wall of the Church. Thus is made to N. of the tower, a recess of 12 feet in length by 7 feet in depth, and about 15 or 16 feet in total height, the projecting walls being sloped above gradually towards the N. wall of the tower where they terminate 5 or 6 feet over the height of the N. side-wall of the Church. From the termination of the E. wall of the tower on N. side, runs eastward, a wall making an angle with it, and on a line with the N. wall of the Church, measuring 13 feet in length, 2 feet of which measurement are battered at E. end, - and being 4 feet thick, and of the same height with the N. side-wall of the Church, namely, 10 ft. 4 inches. A great part of the stones have been taken out of its surface on the N. side. The present height of the tower is about 20 feet and the thickness of its walls 4 feet. On the projection of the East wall

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of the tower, is a ^{circular} window of chiselled limestone, 1 foot 10 inches from the ground, 7 inches wide and 3 feet 3 inches high, on East side. It is the same height from the ground on the west side, and is quadrangular, and masonwork, 3 feet broad at bottom, ^{the sides being levelled off here} and 4 feet 3 inches high; a flag stone, hammered, crosses it, at top. On the East wall of tower, at the ground, and about its centre is placed a circular arch built of bluish sand stone; the sides consisting ^{of} lime and sand-stone mixed. It measures 6 feet 10 inches in breadth at the ground, and 5 feet 11 inches in height from the present surface of the ground. It is now stopt up with masonwork placed in it, at the interior. At S. East corner, in this wall, are placed stones in a line rising from the ground, and ascending Northward, serving as steps to a doorway, placed ^{3 feet 8 inches from E. East angle &c.} at the height of 7 feet from the ground, and opening into a stone staircase, which ascends Northward in the thick-

-ness of the East wall to top. This door-
-way is Circular, constructed of chiselled
limestone, - and measures 6 feet in height
and 2 feet 7 inches in breadth. The stone
frame is 1 foot broad below. Thin
stones are seen placed in this wall, jut-
-ting out, in two lines which meet, forming
an angle at the upper, or top part of
it. The stones thus placed were continuous
in their courses, - and served to throw
or carry off the drop coming from
the top, - and prevent it from injuring
the surface of the wall by falling
along the central part to the ground.
On the S. wall, at the distance of
2 feet from the ground is placed a
curvilinearly pointed window of
chiselled limestone, 6 inches wide
and 3 feet 3 inches high. On the inside
it is rectangular, and its sides are
bevelled off to a width of ?

(170) There is another window of the same kind and size, placed over this one: over which last, is a round headed window of the same material, and size. Over the round headed window, ^{on the extreme top of the wall} are seen the sides of a wider one, now broken at top, which appears to have been quadrangular. A circular arch of hammered and chiselled limestone (the stones in the sides being chiselled), placed at the distance of 7 feet 8 inches inside from the S. wall of the Church, on the west wall of the tower, afforded a communication between the former and the latter. This archway measures 7 feet at the ground in breadth, and 7 feet 8 inches in height. It is by modern masonwork within it, now modelled into a quadrangular doorway, in which is placed a door of deal boards, kept closed by a pad-lock when the place was visited.

On this wall, between the door, or archway and the South side wall, is an opening, rectangular and masonry work on the interior of the church, and measuring 3 feet in breadth, the sides being bevelled off. It was placed very near the ground, if not immediately at it on this side, when built. The wall is now broken in the lower part, and the height from the ground to a stone flag which crosses the top, is 5 feet 8 inches. On the side at the interior of the tower, it is curvilinearly pointed, and constructed of ^{*}hammered sandstone, is no more than $\frac{1}{2}$ foot from the ground, measuring 2 feet 8 inches in height by 3 inches in width. Distant 4 feet 1 inch from tower wall, is placed on S. side wall of the Church, at the height of 4 feet from the ground, a rectangular window whose sides are built of hammered red sandstone and lower part is masonry work, whilst limestone flags cross the top.

*not hammer-
ed but
dressed
rather
with a
sharp
pointed
piece of
iron
steel
tipped,
and with
a mallet.

It measures 4 feet 4 inches in height, and 2 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, its jambs being bevelled off for the fuller distribution of light. On the outside it is curvilinearly pointed, and constructed of Chiselled limestone, being 3 feet from the ground, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth and 3 feet 2 inches in height. The breadth of the stone frame is 6 inches. About 13 feet from this window towards west gable, a pointed doorway of Chiselled limestone is placed on the S. wall. It measures 6 feet 3 inches in height and 3 feet ^{line} 7 inches in breadth at the ground where a stone flag is placed as a threshold whose length is same with breadth of doorway, and breadth is 1 foot 5 inches, being 6 inches in height inside. Breadth of door frame at this stone (flag) is 1 foot 6 inches. The inside of the doorway is ^{broken away} hattered on both sides. It was masonwork with a semicircular arch, at top.

32 (173) ⁴³¹

On West gable is a large window, rectangular and masonwork inside, in which hammered limestone is used. The top has a segment arch. It is placed at the height of 7 feet 6 inches from the ground, is about 4 feet 8 inches broad at bottom, and at least 8 feet high. On the outside it is no less than 10 feet from the ground, is built of chiselled limestone, and divided by a stone mullion into two compartments, each of which has a round top. It is about 2 feet broad, mullion included, and at least 5 feet high. On the N. wall is a pointed doorway of Chiselled limestone, placed opposite the one on S. wall. The sides of this doorway were masonwork on the interior, and are now broken away. A semicircular arch of masonwork which was placed at top still remains. The height of

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of the doorway is 6 feet 4 inches, the breadth is 3 feet 10 inches at the ground outside. A stone is placed here as a threshold too. A heap of stones placed in the doorway is an obstacle to any further measurements till it be removed. At the distance of 4 feet 7 inches from East gable (or wall) is a window on North wall, quadrangular, and masonwork inside, where limestone and red sandstone are used. A flag of the sandstone crosses the top. The lower part, is somewhat broken. It was 3 feet 9 inches from the ground, ^{is} 3 feet 2 inches in breadth, and 4 feet 9 inches in height, the jambs being bevelled off for the fuller distribution of light. On the outside

it is curvilinearly pointed, constructed of chiselled limestone, is 4 feet from the ground $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad, and 3 feet 3 inches high. A quadrangular recess measuring 1 foot 4 inches in every direction, and the same in depth, is placed in the N. wall at the East Corner of the window below.

On a stone placed on the extreme top of the S. wall at S. west angle, is carved the figure of a woman in bas-relief, rudely done, but whose attitude and expression conspire to impress the grossest idea of immorality and licentiousness in reference to the character intended to be exposed to the condemnation of ^{an} uncompassionating and merciless Judgeyclept Society, the people, or the world, whichever name be the more agreeable.

Oral information says that this ill executed piece of sculpture, which is while it endures a memorial of the unskilfulness of the artist who produced it, represents a woman who was known by the name

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of Sile m 313, a person described as having plunged herself into all kinds of excesses, and having precipitated herself by her follies into the gulph of destruction. She is, in fact, represented in the language of the censorious narrators of the incidents connected with her life, not as a human being, but, to make use of their own term, which is the finishing touch of their much, it is to be feared, exaggerated picture, at least with regard to the individual, in all respects a brute. Indeed, however, the figure itself suggests such a character - as would merit in common opinion the name imposed on its subject; and it is a complete mystery why such a figure should be placed at a house of public worship, being ^{in its way} in direct opposition to the sentiment of any class, or sect of people professing the Christian faith, whose doctors have at all periods most

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energetically/cried down the Pagan-
-worship of the good old Pagans, and
whose teachers in our own time ex-
-claim against, not only, any external
image that might excite any feelings
tending to, animal indulgence, but also
-give instructions to their auditors to the
effect that, even all thoughts of such
character as would lead to this indulgence
in the way that should affect the
salutary state of the soul, or the moral
state of society, - are to be extinguished
at the very moment that gives them
birth. Not only, are any representations
of immoral tendency, not permitted,
but even any shapes or forms made by
art to keep in memory those beings, who
are by creation endowed with the highest
-acme of perfection, according to the sus-
-ceptibility of their nature; or who came
by predestination, or by, actual merit
given, by the creator, through indulgence
to human weakness, to a well led
life, - are dangerous in the opinion

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(178) of some, and are not allowed to be made use of, by any who receive their precepts, lest they should intercept the glowing emanations of the soul's ardent love in the creature towards the Creator, and set up their subjects, or even themselves as the objects of worship to the devious spirit, wandering in its own naturally, misguiding, of yet, criminal, and therefore, punishable, self-love and slavish fear.

Under these circumstances it cannot for a moment be admitted that the above spoken of figure has been set up in its present situation for producing any good effect on the minds of a Christian Congregation; for this is not the mode for checking vice and promoting virtue, practised since the setting in of the Christian era. The probability is that the figure was never intended to be placed in this building, and that it belongs

(1797)⁴³⁷

to one of a different sort, say a Castle, the stone which bears it, having been removed from its proper place, and laid in its present situation by some one who delighted in inconsistencies. This must certainly have been done - after the Church had fallen into disuse, and not previously to that period. If this be not the case, the chisel must have shaped it some time since that period. It appears to owe its origin to the wantonness of some loose mind.

That such a design, but hardly such an execution, might have been the production of Pagan times, could be admitted on the grounds of analogy. Not, however, in reference to the character of the subject, with which it is associated by local information, for the good old philosophic Pagans - are not to be supposed to make use of monuments of lewd and dissolute characters for purging the mind, of ^{an} improper degree of passion. The design, however, might have been used, though not representing any individual, but relatively to a certain conception having utility for its object. The Pagans, who have been, perhaps,

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surrounded in many points by Christians, had
always in view, some utility derivable by society,
from whatever means they adopted and recommended
for improving its moral condition. And all such
means were got up, suggested by effects
admitted to be produced through certain medical
processes, ^{which had been} closely studied and compared. It is noticed
in the preliminary observations to Samson
Agonistes, a dramatic poem composed by
John Milton, that: "in physic things of melan-
"cholic hue and quality, are used, against me-
"lancholy, sour against sour, salt to remove
"salt humours." Before these words it is ob-
served that "Tragedy, as it was anciently com-
posed, hath been ever held the gravest, moralst,
"and most profitable of all other poems; there-
fore said by Aristotle to be of power by raising
"pity and fear, or terror, to purge the mind
"of those and such like passions, that is, to temp-
per and reduce them to just measure with"
"a kind of delight, stirred up by reading
"or seeing those passions well imitated."

Solon established exercises in which
the youth, both male and female
went through their manœuvres

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with their bodies naked. The object was to moderate the desires of both sexes, by having their persons exposed to one another's view, which would have the effect of removing from the mind, the curiosity, raised in it, by the concealment of the person when clothed. This was suggested by the habits of the several classes of animals, who go about unencumbered with any garments concealing their external appearance from the eye, even of one of their own kind. The procession-worship of old Priapus had utility, for its object too.

It may not appear ^{strange} then, that the figure called now Theela ni Ghig is of Pagan origin, as might be admitted on an-
-logical grounds ~~as before observed~~, at least ^{as} far as regards design, as be-
-fore observed. But, then, it must be considered in its way, as intended to pro-
-duce some good, the possibility of which may be granted, if the above means of improving the mind among the venerable pagans, be granted to have their intended effects. The good effect was perhaps ex-

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spected in the present instance, by, raising a disgust in the mind against all excesses in the indulgence of animal passion. Christians had and have a right to give a fair view, as far as ~~it is~~ in their power, of the pagans, all whose systems, were built on principles as philosophical as it was in their power to establish: and not to represent them as horrible and detestable Characters, because, in some instances their ways seem bad, ^{since} ~~because~~ their systems did not sometimes produce the intended good. But they are not to blame, for they did their best, as far as the powers of the mind under such circumstances aided them, and Christians, if Religion be left out, are much indebted to them for many improvements in the ways of life. Surely Christians have no great cause ^{for} being so proud in considering themselves superior to those of the old world; for they are in some respects inferior; and if they pride themselves on Religion, they ought to thank God through whose revelation they have been gifted with it. But

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to conclude with; an observation, or two. it would be much more creditable if the claim (the figure so called) could be proved as of Pagan origin; for, as such there would be every excuse for its existence. But it is much to be feared no such thing is possible. And it is highly-discredit-
-able to a Christian Congregation to have ^{had} before their eyes a representation of the kind. For the sake of supporting decency and consistence, the figure must, if it be not considered of pagan origin, ^{or of later date than the pagan} and supposed ^[period] to have been placed in its present situation by mere accident; be regarded as being a production of a period subsequent on the time when the Church had, as has been above observed, fallen into disuse.

|| A short distance to the East of the Church, at Mr. Cook's House, stands a Circular Castle, built of lime stone and lime and sand mortar. It contains 3 stories, and has a modern roof on it, and measures 23 feet in diameter. The height is about 40 feet, and the thickness of the wall 7 feet. The floor to be seen next over the ground one rests on a stone

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larch: the floor over this second one, consists of deal boards supported on joists that rest on beams. At the distance of 32 paces to the South of this Castle stand two square towers, one at each end of the dwelling house. The one to the East, is the same as to materials and age with the round Castle. The one to West is a rebuilding about 80 years of age. These are used as apartments of the dwelling. The walls of the old bawn of the Castle remain perfect

In the townland of Killusty, in this parish is situated a square Castle built of lime stone and lime and sand mortar, and containing 5 stories. The walls are well grouted and measure 5 feet in thickness and are about 45 feet in height. The inside measures 26 feet by 19 feet. In the N. West Corner is a small round tower of the same materials, and measuring

6 feet 8 inches in diameter, in which wind-
-ing stone stairs run to the top. The win-
-dows on the castle are square, and
constructed of chiselled limestone.
About a furlong to the East of the
-castle, is shown in a green field a
spot where, it is said, the church called
All o'ra stood; from which, the town-
-land derived its name. There is not a
vestige of it now traceable.

Another square castle of ~~chiselled~~
limestone and lime and sand mortar
stands ^{on low ground} in the townland of Blare
on the bank of the river. It measures
on the outside 41 feet by 31 feet, and
contains 4 floors, none of which rests
on an arch. The height of the walls
is 50 feet, and the thickness 4 feet. The
floors were lighted by 13 windows, all
square and constructed of chiselled
limestone. A square tower in which
ascended to the top, a spiral staircase,
stands in the N. East corner. The
stairs have been destroyed even to a
stone. This tower measures on the outside

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12 feet by 10 feet 8 inches. The doorway is on the N. side of this tower.

Pepperstown Parish.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of _____ and is bounded on the _____

Name. The name of this parish, is pronounced in Irish, baile b'rodunach, which signifies the town of

It is not of ecclesiastical origin.

The old Church of this parish stood on high ground in the townland of Pepperstown, im.

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mediately to the West of the road
from Feathard to , and
4 miles distant from the former.
It was built of limestone and lime
and sand mortar, and measured
originally 49 feet 6 inches in length,
by 20 feet in breadth, as ascertained
by means of the vestiges of the
foundations of the walls that are
still traceable, and of the west
gable which is yet remaining, 2
feet in length of it on the S. side, and
3 feet on the N. side being broken
away. It is 3 feet 4 inches in thickness,
and has a window near top, whose
form does not appear quite distinct,
being concealed in the ivy, that covers
that part. At a distance to the East
from it, the opening is seen through,
and appears to be quadrangular, having
stone flags placed across the top.

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A little clump of the S. wall is seen about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the original length of the building, from the west gable. There is a burial ground here till now.

To S. East of the old Church, on the opposite side of the road, is seen a very large fort, with a parapet, a trench surrounding the base, and a circumvallation around the trench. On the parapet and circumvallation, are three egresses or outlets, one at N. one at S. East, and one at West. The circumvallation had a very deep trench surrounding it on the exterior at its base, part of which is still seen at N. E. at E. at S. & S. West. It does not exist at the other sides. The diameter of the fort inside the parapet, is 49 paces = 147 feet. The parapet is not very high on the interior, being only 6 feet high.

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-wise, 11 feet broad at top, and 14 feet in height on the exterior, from base slantwise to top. The breadth of the trench from the base of the fort, on the exterior to the base of the circumvallation on the interior, is 8 feet. The circumference of the trench is 191 paces = 573 feet. The height of the circumvallation from the base on the interior to top, is 14 feet. The breadth at top is 27 feet. The height from base to top on the exterior, is 17 feet. The circumference at top is 261 paces = 783 feet. The breadth of the trench that surrounded this circumvallation, is 14 feet, as ascertained by the part of it remaining.

In the townland of Everards-Grange, are the remains of an old Church about half a

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mile from Fethard, to the right of the road - as one goes on to Pepperstown. The building was situated on high ground, was constructed of limestone and lime and sand mortar, and consisted of two apartments, nave and Choir, the former of which measures $39\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, by 18 feet in breadth. The middle gable is covered with ivy, and has a quadrangular doorway of masonry work on it, which was 4 feet 10 inches high by 3 feet broad originally. It is now somewhat injured. Near this gable was a window on the South side wall, now destroyed, and near the west gable, was a doorway on it, now a breach. The height of the S. wall is 9 feet; the thickness is 3 feet 2 inches. The west gable remains

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and is covered with ivy. It does not appear there was any window on it. The North wall has been destroyed to the foundation excepting from the middle towards East gable where a few feet in height of it, remains. The extent of the Choir is not ascertainable.

Near this old Church, stands Cramps Castle in ruins in a town-land of the same name, and occupying a high situation. It is a rectangular building of limestone, and lime and sand mortar. The walls are levelled, and about 60 feet in height at present. It measures on the exterior 38 feet 10 inches from N. to S. by 32 feet 10 inches from E. to W. along W. and S. walls. Attached to the North wall is a square tower,

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whose East wall is on a line with the East wall of the Castle, and measures 12 feet in length, whilst its West wall measures the same number of feet from the bare surface of the N. wall of the castle, to its outer-termination. The North wall measures 13 feet 9 inches outside where it is levelled. The inside of the tower may therefore be taken as exactly square. Its height is equal to that of the Castle. From the West wall of the tower to within 10 feet of N. West Corner, which is a distance of 7 feet 10 inches, the N. wall of the castle recedes 1 foot 10 inches in depth from the bare surface of the part to West, measuring 10 feet as just observed. This recess is continued to the top. On the West wall of the castle is a pointed doorway of Chiselled limestone 3 feet 5 inches wide

-and 6 feet 6 inches high. This door-
-way is filled up with stones, and
there is no way to enter the castle.
It was late in the day when this castle
was visited, being 8 o'clock in the evening
on Saturday, 12th of August, at which
hour it was duskish. All the openings
on the walls have been carefully
stopped up, so that in no where
appeared one at which the thickness
of the wall might be ascertained.

In Knock Kelly townland is a square castle
in ruins, situated on a hill, ^{apart} ~~which~~ is surrounded
by stone walls of great extent, and forming
a square enclosure, having round towers
placed in their N. W. and S. E. angles, ~~and~~ one in
each, and watch towers on N. E. and S. W. angles,
one on each, also round, but placed on the upper part
of the walls. The walls of the castle appear to
be in good preservation, are built of lime-
-stone and lime and sand mortar, and grouted,
The height of the walls, ^{which are levelled to a height of 9 feet,} is about 60 feet. and the
thickness, as ascertained at the doorway
on the S. wall is 7 feet. The building, it appears
had 5 stories. The entrance to the ground floor

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is by an arch of masonwork at present 7 feet in height, and having the upper part broken away, which opens on a pointed doorway placed inside at the floor. The breadth of the arch is 4 feet 6 inches. To the east side of it, and divided from it, by masonwork, is placed another arch of the same kind, which is now 7 feet in height, and was originally 7 feet in breadth. To the ^{west} right of the latter arch, is a little apartment in the S. East angle of the Castle. It has a roof and is now used as a pig sty. In the thickness of the wall over this roof, and passing from the last mentioned arch, is a flue or passage running Eastward, ⁱⁿ to top. The wall on which the archways are placed and which encloses the stairs on the exterior, is 2 feet 7 inches in thickness. The stairs commence to the left inside the archway, and wind onwards ^{by west side} to the top. The space occupied by the staircase from the doorway on the interior, including the thickness of the wall enclosing them on the exterior, is 6 feet 4 inches in breadth, each step measuring 3 feet 6 inches in length, 8 inches in height, and 1 foot in breadth. On the wall enclosing the stairs on the interior, is placed the doorway, constructed of chiselled limestone 3 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 6 feet 6 inches in height from the ground to the point at top. The thickness of the stone frame is 1 foot 7 inches on west side, and 10 inches on East side. The Castle

* On the N. wall, was also at the ground a similar opening with that said to be on E. wall at the ground, ^{near} having a low, pointed arch inside.

measures on the inside 23 feet by 20 feet 7 inches. On the inside over the ground floor is to be seen a stone arch, 4 1/2 feet in height, supporting a floor. Under this arch, are seen jutting out of the wall, three rows of stones, each row of which supported a loft, lighted by large quadrangular windows of chiselled limestone with
 There is a high, narrow, and round topped opening of chiselled lime stone on East wall, giving light to the ground floor. It is wide inside, the jambs being bevelled off. On the West wall, was a rectangular doorway, at ground floor; it is now stopped. The first loft was lighted by a quadrangular window on the East wall, by a long narrow opening on N. wall, similar to the one mentioned as being on E. wall ^{opposite} at the ground floor, by a quadrangular window with : on the west wall. The second loft was lighted by a quadrangular window on East wall; one on N. wall, and one on West wall. The third loft was similarly lighted. The stairs are lighted by narrow windows, or openings of Chiselled lime stone, the sides inside being bevelled off for the better admitting of light. There are some rectangular, and some pointed ones, and one round headed opening. Each flight is lighted by one of them. The staircase lands first to the floor, resting on the stone arch, which is lighted, by three quadrangular windows of mason work, one on East,

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one on N. and one on W. walls. A pointed door-way of chiselled limestone opens from the stairs into it. The stairs, then, run towards South, and branch at top to E. & W. each branch consisting of 6 steps. The least one leads into a floor at top, where three stone chimneys are seen on the walls of the Castle. One on East, one on N. and one on W. walls. There was a fourth chimney on S. East corner, placed over a fire-place on the just mentioned little floor.

The length of the N. wall of the bawn, is from N. west corner to N. East corner on the inside, 86 paces = 258 feet, and the length of the West wall from N. West Corner, to S. West corner, is 78 paces = 234 feet; thus the measurement inside is 258 ft. by 234 ft. The total height of the wall from the surface of the ground on the interior, at the west side, is about $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the thickness is about 3 feet 11 inches. The walls are higher at N. E. corner and on E. side on the interior. Affixed to the walls on the interior, are buttresses, on the top of which a walk is formed around the whole enclosure, and in the parts of the walls rising over them, are battlements placed at about half the height of the wall above them. The height of the

buttresses on the interior, as ascertained at West side near N. W. Corner, is 8 feet, the breadth at top is 2 feet 4 inches. The walls rises a height of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet above them, and are 1 foot 7 inches thick. The indentures or notches in the walls, are wide inside and narrow outside, being quadrangular. The round tower in N. West angle, is 10 feet in diameter, and is 18 or 20 feet high inside; the wall is 5 feet 9 inches thick at the door on it at ground. It has two rectangular apertures near top, one at N. W. one at S. W. which are large inside, and masonwork, and narrow outside, and of chiselled lime stone. At N. East runs in the thickness of toward S top, a flue or passage, beginning at the height of about 7 feet from the ground. There are several rows of rectangular holes in the wall inside, but not running through it, even not of great depth. At the now ground floor, is a row of quadrangular apertures, thick set, wide inside and narrow outside. There are two doorways of chiselled lime stone on it, in the angle, on the interior: one placed at the ground, pointed outside, and rectangular on the inside where the jambs are bevelled off. Over this at the top of the buttress is placed the second doorway, to which stone steps place in the surface of the

(198) buttress led up. In the S. East angle
4456 is placed a tower exactly like the N. West
one with two similar doors opening into it.
The top part was broken down. It is now
roofed and converted into a poultry house.
There are large quadrangular recesses
in this one near top on the interior, and
three small openings ^{on the one} to front as one enters,
and ^{there was} a rectangular opening of larger
size, on each of the recesses ~~to~~ on both
sides of the front one: both are now
stopped. A flue or passage in the thickness
of the wall, runs to top. The diameter
is 10 feet: the thickness of the wall
at doorway is 5 feet 6 inches. In the
N. East angle the watch tower was placed
at top: the wall at top, appears from
the inside of the enclosure, to be semi-
circular, and presents the interior form of
a round tower wall. The watchtower at
S. West angle, was similar to the one in
N. East angle, the wall exhibiting the
appearance of a round tower by its
semicircular form. About 6 or 7 feet in
height of the wall, have been broken
down at top here.

457
(199)

Appearance of the outworks
on the exterior.

The entrance to the Castle is now by a stone arch in S. side wall, which is 9 feet in height and 8 feet 3 inches in breadth. The thickness of the wall here, is 3 feet 8 inches. Distant 20 feet 6 inches from this to the west, was the original entrance, by an arch placed in a square tower which is now converted to domestic ^(or) uses. On the top part, are some remnants of a centry box. The arch was 10 feet 11 inches in height, and appears to have been 13 feet in breadth. It is filled up with masonwork. Some of the watch tower remains, still on S. West corner. The tower at S. E. corner goes beyond the bare surface of the S. wall, 11 feet, and measures 46 feet 9 inches, around from South to East walls. There are two rectangular windows of chiselled limestone on it; one facing S. E. and the other S. West. About now 4 feet in height of the wall at the top, projects beyond the rest of the wall under it. The projection commences with a belt of thin stones, standing about 3 inches beyond the surface of the under part of the tower wall. The East wall of the bailey is no less than 20 feet high on this side.

14/F/19/20(35)

(200) It is partly covered with ivy towards the
458 N. wall. The place of a limestone
quarry is seen at N. E. end near N. East
corner. The watch tower on N. East corner
is still seen at top here. The N. wall is
from 20 to 30 feet in height over the sur-
face of the ground. It appears 30 feet
high where the ground was sunk in the
quarrying of limestone at the part of
it next East wall. The tower at
N. West corner appears on this side the
same with the one at S. East corner,
with the exception that it has ^{now} no pro-
jection of the wall at top, which is likely
to have existed. It extends beyond
the bare surface of the N. wall
a length of 13 feet, and measures
in the circuit from North to West
walls 51 feet 2 inches. It is more
than 20 feet high, and has 2 quadrangular
openings ^{of chiseled limestone} on it near top, one looking to
S. West, and the other to North. The
West wall is no less than 30 feet
high from the present surface of
the ground. There was a limestone

-quarry at this side, which is the (201)
cause the ground has been a good
deal sunk here. A great part of
this wall rises 1 foot higher towards
the South, than the part to the North.
All the walls are coped.

Johnstown parish.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Middlethird, and lying between the parishes of Booleagh to the west, and Macowry to the east.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced
in Irish, baile an t-Sean

14/F/19/20 (37.)

460 gable, is a large breach reaching to a greater height than that of the Sidewalls. It appears to have been pointed, and the arch which communicated between nave and Choir. About 4 feet in length of the South Sidewall, retaining the original height, remains attached to this middle gable, and the same length and height of it, remains attached to the west gable. The west gable is perfect. At the top part of it, is an opening, apparently a quadrangular window. This gable is $\frac{1}{2}$ foot thicker on the interior to an equal height with the Sidewalls, than it is from that height up, ^{inward} one course in thickness being added, the top of which forms a rest for, perhaps, a floor, or gallery. About 4 feet in length of N. Sidewall, retaining the original height, remains attached to the west gable; there is, then, a breach on it: the remainder to middle gable, retains the original height. The Choir

was 22 feet, 10 inches in length; the original breadth is not ascertainable, the side-walls being entirely destroyed, so that not a trace of the foundations, remains to show where they stood. Of the East-gable of Choir, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and 11 feet in length, as yet remain, diminished at both sides of its length, that is on N. & S. to a measurement^{ment} of 2 feet at top. There is here a burial ground much in use, which was surrounded by a low stone wall partly destroyed on S. W. and W. sides, where the loose stones are built up in their original situation, but without Cement.

Johnstown old Castle, built of limestone and lime and sand mortar, stands on high ground a little distance from the Church to the North, and at the dwelling house of Mr. M. It is about 60 feet high, and measures on the exterior, 35 feet from E. to West, by 29 feet 4 inches from N. to South. Thickness of wall

14/5/19/20 (38)

(204) is
462

feet. On N. West corner at top is a watch tower, and joined to S. of it, is a centry box. There are 3 narrow, and curvilinearly pointed ^{windows} openings on West wall, and two round headed ones, and ~~on centre~~, a rectangular one - at centre, all constructed of chiselled lime-stone. On North wall, at N. West angle, is a pointed doorway, constructed of chiselled lime-stone, 5 feet 2 inches broad outside, 4 feet 2 inches inside. The outside projects from inside, 1 foot. There are 2 ^{lime} stone flags, as steps, placed at the ground in it. The first is 1 foot high and 1 foot, 1 inch broad, being in length, equal to the breadth of the doorway: the second is 10 inches high, and 1 foot 3 inches broad, being of equal length with the other. The height of the part of the doorway, that rises above the lower point of the door arch, is 6 feet 6 inches; the putting out gradually, diminishes to 2 inches, and 3 - if bevelling of the stone be included at top. Height of the doorway from upper stone flag to inner point at top, 6 feet 3 inches.

At the doorway are 3 holes similar to port holes. It is said they are places for bolts that were fixed as fastening to the door. One is at each side, and one at top.

Above the door is seen a Coat of Arms with an inscription.

Robert de Sc̃o
João dms de

RECIT
CVOLACH
LISMATHAN

SCADANSTOWNE

ME

464
(206)

The North wall near East wall, is covered with ivy to more than one half westward. Near the top, is a quadrangular window of chiselled limestone, now closed up with deal slabs, roughly put together. It was divided by a mullion. Two stones narrow on upper part, jut out from the wall at top over it. On this wall are two chimneys, a stone one, and a brick one; the latter is placed between former, and the watchtower on N. West corner. The East wall is partly covered with ivy at both corners: a watch tower (round), remains on S. E. corner: and in centre of the wall is a window of chiselled limestone divided into two compartments, both round headed. Over this, is a broken opening, over which is a rectangular window near top. It had a mullion dividing it. Two small topped stones jut out from the wall near top; one at S. side and one at N. side of window. The wall is mostly covered with ivy, a small portion at side being bare. Within 3 feet 4 inches of the ground is a window of chiselled limestone, round at top 4 inches wide, 5 feet high. The stones are hewed off outside. There are

3 narrow ⁴rectangular openings on it, covered with iron. The castle has 3 floors over ground, one, and contained 5 stories. It has at present its stone stairs running from N. East corner to top, where there is a slated roof. There are apertures in the centry box, and watch tower at top of Castle.

The parish of booleagh.

off Fenwick
Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Middlethird, and is bounded by the

Name. The name of this parish, is pronounced in Irish, Cúileac which signifies

The old Church of this parish was situated on high ground, and was built of limestone and lime and sand mortar. Its original length and breadth is not now ascertainable with any certainty. The west gable remains, being 18 feet in extent, and 4 feet thick. A part of it is broken away at N. wall side. The S. side wall now 37 feet in length remains attached to it. It is 12 feet high and 3 feet 8 inches thick, and was of greater length, as appears by the foundation. At the distance of 18 feet

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(208)

8 inches from the west gable, there is a doorway in this wall, built with hammered limestone inside where there is a segment arch of masonwork at top; 4 feet 9 inches broad, 7 feet 6 inches high. On the outside the doorway was built with chiselled limestone, and is pointed. The west side is destroyed where only one stone of the arch at top remains. Original breadth 4 feet 3 inches at ground; height is 6 feet 4 inches from present surface of ground. The breadth of the stone frame ^{is} 1 foot 3 inches, ^{being} somewhat narrower above. It extends 4 inches beyond the bare surface of the wall inside.

The "Royal visitation book", placing this Church in the Deanery of Tethard, says

Ecclesia de Cowlagh	{	Rectoria inpropiata.
		Vicaria unita est Decanatu.
		Ecclesia et Cancellaria ruinas.
		Nullus Curatus.

In Northtown townland in this parish stands a castle in ruins at present 60 feet high.

The thickness of the walls as appears at doorway, is 5 feet 6 inches. They are built of brown flagstone, and lime and sand mortar, the corner work being limestone. Also the windows, doorway, and stairs are constructed of limestone. The building measures inside, 22 feet 6 inches from East wall at doorway, stairs not included to west wall, by 15 feet 10 inches in the other direction. The doorway is pointed, and constructed of chiselled limestone, being rectangular inside, and on a line with the surface of the wall. The height of the doorway on the exterior, is 7 feet 3 inches, the breadth is 3 feet. On the inside, over the ground floor, is still a stone arch supporting a floor, and under it, are seen stones jutting from the walls, on which rested a floor, lighted by a quadrangular window on west wall under the arch, and one on E. wall over doorway, masonry inside, and built of chiselled limestone outside. To left side of the doorway, as one enters, ascend the stairs in the thickness of the wall. The step is 2 feet 6 inches long, 11 inches high, and 1 foot broad. The stairs are lighted along by rectangular openings on the walls on the exterior. The floor resting on the stone arch, was lighted by a rectilinearly pointed window of chiselled limestone on west wall; 2 windows

(270)
468 on N. wall, in which wall is a flue; 2 on East wall, the lower large, top being now broken; one on S. wall, rectilinearly pointed, constructed of chiselled limestone, and having a stone mullion dividing it into two compartments. Stones are seen jutting out of the walls here, whereon the roof rested, and under them are seen places of Joists in the walls where a loft or floor was placed. The N. and S. walls are thicker to where the loft rested. The East gable has two pinnacles, between which is a passage, or platform. Supported by two circular arches of mason work, which rest on the above floor, is a floor in the thickness of the west gable. The arch next South wall, is 7 feet 6 inches high, and 5 feet 9 inches broad; the thickness of the wall in the arch, is 6 feet 11 inches. The square pillar which divides the two arches, is 1 foot 3 inches in breadth. The arch next N. wall is the same height, and breadth with the other. The pillar stones as also the groin stones are lime. The west gable not pinnacled; the top of it is broken off. In the interior surface of the west gable above the floor, are placed two rows of flag

(211)
469

Stones, forming two sides of a triangle, and meeting above in a point, and projecting beyond the ^{base} surface, for the purpose of carrying off the drop from the roof.

The parish of Rathcoole.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Middlethird and is bounded

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish, *rath cúl* which signifies the Rath

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The old church of this parish was situated on high ground; was built of limestone and lime and sand mortar, and consisted of a nave and Choir, both which measured 87 feet 2 inches in length; the former being 64 ft. 8 inches in length, by 22 feet 6 inches in breadth; and the latter 22 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 6 inches. The whole building is in a dilapidated state. The side walls of the Choir were destroyed at East gable; the N. wall is repaired, the East gable was reduced to a state of ruin; and was repaired in the middle part, which forms the west wall of a tomb at the exterior of it. The sidewalls of the choir are 5 feet 8 inches high, ^{inside &} 2 feet 7 inches thick. A window is placed on the South one, on part near East gable; mason-work on both inside and outside, on the latter of which, the window is narrow, and on the former, wide, the sides being bevelled off, whilst it reaches to the ground. There is between this, and nave, and near the latter, a circular opening of mason work. The N. wall of the Choir, is of the same extent, and height with the South wall.

The height of the sidewalls of the nave, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; the thickness is 2 feet 9 inches. The South wall is partly, razed to the foundation ~~near~~ ^{at} the choir, near which there was a window on it, now a breach. There was also a door on it near west gable, now a breach. Opposite this breach, was another doorway on N. wall, now stopped with masonwork. Near this doorway towards the choir, there was also on N. wall, a window now stopped with masonwork: and between this latter ~~and~~ and choir, was a large breach now stopped also with masonwork. The side walls retain apparently their original height; the west-gable is perfect.

The "Liber Regalis Visitationis", contains the following notice relatively to this Church -

Eulogia de Rathgoole. { "Rectoria impropriata &
Nicholaus Neterfield firmarius,
Vicarius Christopherus ff lanegan,
- qui supra valor 6th

There was an old Church in the townland of Kilknockan in this parish from which the townland obtained its name, being in Irish *Cl. na Cnocán*, which signifies the Church of the little hill. It was situated on level ground to the west of the now green little hill from which it obtained its denomination, and was constructed of limestone and lime and sand mortar. The west gable is the only part of this building, now remaining. It measured as appears by this remnant and the foundations of the other walls, 36 feet in length, and near 23 feet in breadth. The gable is now 20 feet broad, being injured at both extremities on N. & S. sides but mostly on the former side, where some of it, is broken away below. It has 2 windows; one large, and rectangular, and masonwork inside, where it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground, and has a flagstone crossing it at top. Over this window, at the top of the gable, is a small rectangular one, by which, it appears, a floor was lighted above. The lower window is 9 feet from the ground on the exterior, and is rectangular and narrow, and built with Chiselled lime stone, hewn. The upper one is broader, but not high; neither is it hewn, and the stones in it are but roughly dressed.

An old castle stands in ruins in the townland of Glainstown in this parish. It is a rectangular building of limestone and lime and sand mortar, situated on high ground, and about 60 feet high. The angles are E. W. N. and S. but for the sake of convenience in the description, the walls will be said to stand E. W. N. and S. On the E. wall there remains a stone chimney, under which is an opening broken on it, and over this opening is a small opening, rectangular, over which is a breach at top of the wall. A stone fits out from the top of the wall at the corner to S. of the chimney. On this wall is the doorway, pointed and constructed of chiselled limestone, 3 feet broad in centre, widening outwards to 3 feet 6 inches on exterior. The height of the doorway is 7 feet; there is an arch form built in the wall over it, the arch being filled with the masonwork. The thickness of the wall at the doorway is 4 feet 3 inches. The interior measures 16 feet by 15 feet 6 inches, stairs not included. Stones jut out of the walls, on which a floor rested, not existing now. An arch of stonework still remains supporting the 3^d floor. There are in the walls arched recesses, and there is one opening

(216)
474 In the North wall. There is no floor - above
the one that rests on the arch. The stairs
are narrow, and rise abruptly in the
thickness of S. wall, from S. E. corner.
The above floor was lighted by - a quadran-
-gular opening of masonry on west wall
- and - an opening with a segment arch on
S. wall; a small opening, rectangular, and
of chiselled limestone on N. wall at top,
where it has the form of a gable. There
is - a recess of chiselled stone inside ^{here} in
the S. wall. On the exterior the walls
of the Castle are bevelled; on the west
wall are some openings, - a square one,
- a rectangular one, - a pointed one, - a
rectangular narrow one, and a quadran-
-gular one near ground.

There was a large dwelling house at-
tached to the East side of the Castle. One
of the side walls still remains, attached
to the castle between the doorway on East
wall, and the S. E. angle, ^{and 4 feet from the latter}. It measures 47 feet
in length, 15 feet in height, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in
thickness. The materials of it are the same kind
as ^{are} seen in the Castle. There is a list of

attached to this one, (217)
the East wall forming S. East angle ⁴⁷⁵
of the building. A bit of the other side-
wall remains at N. E. angle of the
castle. It was not on a line with the N.
wall of the Castle, being 2 feet beyond
its surface. On the long wall above
mentioned were 5 openings or entrances,
having stone arches, of a segment
form, all which are now stopped
with mason work. ^{in the exterior} They appear on the
interior as so many recesses in the wall.
There was a quadrangular small
opening near the Castle wall.
Over these apparent recesses are stones
in a row, jutting from the wall at the
height of 7 feet from the ground.

An old Castle stands in ruins in the town-
land of Carrigeen in this parish. It is si-
tuated on low ground, and was built of
limestone and lime and sand mortar. The
walls are about 40 feet high, and 3 feet
6 inches thick. There are three stone chimneys
at top; one on S. wall, one on East, one
on West, walls; the North one is partly destroyed.

14/E/19/20 (53)

(218) 476 There was a watchtower at S. E. corner, at top, part of which remains. The corners are rounded on the exterior. The openings on E. wall are 3; a round headed narrow one of chiselled limestone, bevelled outwards, placed near the ground, and within $\frac{1}{3}$ the breadth of the E. wall, to N. E. corner: a rectangular one, higher, near S. E. corner; a wider rectangular one at top under chimney: both constructed of the same kind of stone ^{beginning} similarly dressed, as that in round headed one. On N. wall, no window is seen: a flue runs in its thickness near S. west corner, ^{beginning} at the ground. It is stopped at some distance up. On west wall, near the ground, is a round headed, narrow window like the one on East wall; and between it and S. West corner, just at the latter, was a quadrangular narrow opening; south side is broken. There were two rectangular ones under the chimney above, now broken. The door pointed and of chiselled lime.

stone, is placed on S. wall at S. East Corner, - and is 4 feet 1 inch broad on exterior, 3 feet 6 inches in centre, and 7 feet high. Thickness of the stone frame is 1 foot 9 inches, entering the same length into the wall; - an average extent being allowed. To the left as one enters, are stone stairs ^{that} - ascended ~~ascending~~ the building. Length of the step is 3 feet 4 inches; height is 9 inches, breadth 11 inches. Enclosing the stairs on the interior, and between them and ground floor, stands a wall 4 feet thick, on which was an arch, narrow, and pointed above, opening into the ground floor of the Castle. The arch is now battered and was originally about 4 feet 9 inches broad. Two stones jut from the wall at top of it on the exterior, between which a flag stone is extended. The height was about 20 feet. The Castle measures from this arch on S. by East to N. wall. 18 feet 7 inches and from E. to West. 16 feet 5 inches. A stone arch remains still over the ground floor; and under it, are seen places for joists in the walls, on which are

14/E/19/20(SS)

(220)
478 a floor rested. The window above noticed
as being on E. wall, was large inside,
and masonry work, and had a segment
arch above. The window on the west
wall, also noticed above, was the same
with this last, on the interior. There is a
large recess in North wall, having a
segment arch at top. In the centre of
it, was a large opening with a segment
arch, now stopped. The stairs ran round
in a round tower in S.E. corner to top. The
diameter of the tower is 5 feet 10 inches.
They are now broken, and the tower is
pulled down at top. A semicircular
doorway, of chiselled limestone opened
into the first floor over the ground floor,
at the first return of the stairs. There
are some openings on the tower, rectangular,
wide inwardly, of similar construction,
with the openings on the other parts of
the Castle.

The above parishes were visited, and the
antiquities in them collected from the 17th
of August on which day, the move was made
from Ballasgreen in Co. Limerick to Tipperary
town, until the 14th of September on which
day the move was made from Kethard to
Cassel. Visiting the parishes was not commenced
from Tipperary till exactly 25th day of August,
on which day Kilbeakle the first parish in
this collection was visited. The writing part

34
 was done on all occasions when opportunity was afforded, the outdoor part of the work being as constantly as possible attended to in order to have it brought as close, as might be, to an end before the winter should set in. The writing is thus far done, this day being the 3rd of October 1840. The move was on yesterday 2nd Inst. from Thurles to Nenagh where the station for excursion into the neighbouring parishes, is fixed at present. Thomas O'Connor. Nenagh 3rd Oct. /40.

W. H. 1840
 The parish of Dangan-dargan
 Situation, This parish is situated in the barony of Llanmilliam, and that of Middlethird, and is bounded by the parish of Relickmurry on the N. West: on the North, by Saint Patrick's Rock Castle; and on the S. by Doggestown, Temple-moe or Killistena, and Boytownrath.

Name, The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish, Dámzon, which signifies fort or fortress; the terminational part, Dargan, which is probably a man's name, not being in common known or recognised.

(222)
480) The feature which gave name to the parish,
is very probably, the earthen fort within which
the old Church, and burial ground of Dan-
-gandargan are situated. It is circular and
has a parapet not very high, still remaining, being
surrounded at the base by a trench rather
small, now filled up with a rich profusion
of grass growing in it. Some elder trees
and white thorn bushes are seen on the para-
pet, and in the burial ground, wherein
grass grows in rich profusion, and nettles,
ragweeds, dockweeds, - and yarrow in
abundance are spread around. The
~~whole~~ place is enclosed by a rectan-
-gular stone wall. The diameter of the
fort is 37 paces = 111 feet; the parapet is not
high, the graves are of equal height with
it on the S. side. The breadth of parapet
cut top, on N. side, is $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet; the height
on the exterior is about 6 feet whilst the
interior is not more than 2 feet in height
above the surface of the ground. The
trench is - 6 feet wide. The surface of
the ground around it on the exterior is nearly
level with the bottom of it. The part on

side
w/for.

(223)
the N. E. side, is the most developed ⁴⁸¹
of the trench. The breadth of the trench,
-and the height of the parapet here
-are the same as above given. A
stone wall encloses the whole place,
which is on a rising ground, or rather a
hillock, from which the rock of Bachel
can be seen to the S. East. The Church
was built of limestone and lime and sand
mortar. The original length is not ascertain-
-able; the breadth was 18 feet 10 inches.
Only 6 feet 7 inches in height of the West
gable remain, and attached to it, 11 feet
in length at ground, of S. Sidewall, remain,
being the same height, namely 6 ft. 7 in. The
thickness is 3 feet 4 inches. The length at
top is not the same as at the ground, the
East part being destroyed more towards the
top. The end of the west gable, at N. side
is injured, as is also the centre as far as
middle of the thickness on the interior.
There is a considerable number of head-
-stones together with three monumental stones
lying horizontally, to be seen in the burial
ground.

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(224)

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The "Liber Regalis visitationis" contains the following notice respecting this Church.

Dungadargan { Strict ad Abbatiam de
Stashele, Comes Armonia
firmarius. Ecclesia hene
repatur et cancella sed
Curatus nullus.

An old Castle stands in ruins in Shan-
hallyduff townland, situated on a lime-
stone rock on high ground, in tolerably
good preservation. The walls are built
of limestone and lime and sand mortar,
and are bevelled. The height of the
walls, is 40 feet; the thickness is 3 feet
6 inches. The angles of the building, stand
E. W. N. and S. but for convenience in
description, the walls will be de-
signated E. W. N. & S. On the E. wall

Exterior near N. wall, is placed a doorway of
Chiselled limestone, which is pointed
and measures 5 feet 1 inch in breadth
of the building.

at the extremity of the stone frame on the exterior, and 3 feet $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in the centre of the frame. The height of the doorway from upper step below, to top is 6 feet 3 inches. There is a limestone flag placed across in the door below, shaped into two steps, each being about 4 inches high; the outer one 1 foot broad, the inner, ^{which is the} ~~and~~ upper, 11 inches. Over the door on exterior is a small and rectangular recess of chiselled limestone, not very deep; on a line from which to the S. is a row of rectangular holes as if places for joists, with one to N. side of it, perfect and another broken on all sides. Immediately over the recess is a narrow rectangular window of chiselled limestone, and over that is another of larger size. There is a small one above at S.E. corner on E. wall, at the now top. In S. wall is a flue beginning at the ground, running up in the thickness, and measuring 2 feet by 2 ft. at entrance to it. Over it to the

14/F/19/20(61)

W. is a narrow round headed window of chiselled limestone bevelled outwards. Over it is a rectangular one of the same kind of stone; on a line with which, is a very narrow rectangular one near S. E. corner. Over the last, is another similar one, on a line with which, are two to the west, the next to it, being comparatively small, and stooped with stonework; the next large - also stooped with masonwork. There were two mullions in the latter. Over these - and at top, is a rectangular one too. It had a mullion. To E. of it, and on a line with it, is a very narrow rectangular one, - and to west of it - above is a stone putting out the wall at extreme top. On the west wall, all the windows are of Chiselled limestone. They are 4 in number, at present, and are all rectangular excepting the lowest one, - and of different sizes. They all rise nearly on a line to top. The lowest is long and narrow; the next above it, not high, but broader; the third is large, and had - a

mullion, and is now stopped with mason-
 -work. The highest at extremity of the
 now top, is smaller every way than
 the latter. The walls of the Castle have
 lost some of their height as seen from
 ground on west side; the N. and S. side
 of West one, being most injured; and the
 centre less. There was apparently a
 rectangular door, ^{way of masonwork on exterior,} placed on N. wall a-
 -bout $\frac{1}{3}$ of its breadth from ^{N.} E. angle. It
 is now stoped. Over it, is a rectangular
 little window of chiselled limestone, stoped
 with stonework. Near N. West angle and
 near top, is a rectangular window of
 chiselled limestone, of large size, and
 having a stone mullion in it. North wall
 lost some of its original height.

The entrance at the doorway on East
 wall, is covered over with stone flags, and
 with stonework, and the thickness of a
 wall of masonwork now battered on the
 side next the Castle floor. This entrance

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486 measured from the doorway to the ground floor, 10 feet 7 inches, by 4 feet 4 inches. Over the entrance, was an ^{(or) chamber} apartment extending from N. to S. as far as 1st return of stairs where its S. wall was placed, and having a stone roof which still remains. It received light from E. wall window, a rectangular one. On the west wall of the Chamber, on the interior of the Castle, are placed two rectangular large openings of roughly chiselled limestone, affording communication between the ^{apartment} and two floors, which were placed above the ground floor of the Castle, each affording entrance into one of them. To the right as one enters on the Castle doorway, is a recess, about 6 feet 3 inches high, and 6 feet 6 inches long by 3 feet 7 inches broad, covered over with stone flags. The E. side of the wall of its entrance, is broken; chiselled limestone is seen in the west side, and lower part on the interior. This entrance

may be said to have been originally ⁽²²⁹⁾2⁴⁸ feet 6 inches wide. The top is broken. To the left, are two pointed doorways of chiselled limestone; one giving entrance to the staircase, and measuring 6 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 7 inches, the other placed inside this one, to the right - affording a communication between the stairs and the ground floor of the Castle, being 6 feet 8 inches high, and 3 feet 6 ³/₄ inches broad. The castle measures on the interior, 21 feet 2 inches from E. to W. - along N. wall, by 17 feet 10 inches from N. to S. along E. wall, the staircase being in the thickness of S. wall, and not included in the measurement. Inside are several recesses in the walls. The sky lights the ground floor from above. The doorway remarked above - as being on the N. wall - and stooped, was placed to the right as one enters into the ground floor, and near the entrance. It is battered every where on the interior, and was large, and appears to have a segment arch, and

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488 is stopt with mason work. In the inside
also are places for joists in 3 rows in the
walls, on which rested floors, the lowest
of which - above the ground one, was lighted
by a window on N. wall, over the first men-
tioned doorway said to be stopt. The window
is rectangular and large, and mason work on
the interior, the top is like arch work. Be-
side it to west, is a fire place in the wall,
where a flue runs in the thickness to top. A
beautiful Chiselled limestone runs across
the whole extent of the fire place at top, and
rests on two other stones, one being placed
under each end, and being the only remains
of the sides. It (the above last mentioned floor
which was over ground one) received light also
from a rectangular window on West wall,
similar to the one on N. wall, and from
another of similar form, ^{& materials} on the E. wall.
On the E. side, one of the two rectangular
openings above mentioned as being on West
wall of the Chamber placed above the
entrance, opened from the Chamber into
this floor; and a pointed doorway, on
the same wall, opened from the stairs
at the first return into it also. The

2nd floor of these two, or the 3rd floor of the building had a communication with the Chamber ^{of stairs} by two similar entrances on the same wall. The door or entrance from the stairs was placed at the 2nd re-
-turn, and is now destroyed. At the just mentioned floor, are two recesses in the N. wall; from the one next to East, a blue runs to top in the thickness of the wall; the one to west, it appears, was a window now ~~stopt~~. On west wall is another recess. Some brick are seen in both the latter ones. In the S. wall are two similar ones with some brick in them, the one to E. being narrower than the other. These were windows noticed above in the description of the exterior, as being ~~stopt~~. There was another floor over the latter two, which was the 4th floor in the building. Under the places of the joists that supported it, is seen a row of stones jutting out of the wall. The windows that lighted this floor, are all destroyed excepting

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490

the one on South wall, in which wall is a row of stones jutting out - at this window - at extreme top, which are likely some of the stones on which the roof rested. The stairs begin with stone steps, each 4 feet long, 6 inches high, and 1 foot 4 inches broad, - and ascend to top, where the outside of the stone roof of the Chamber, said above to be over entrance to the ground-floor of the Castle, is covered with soil and a green Carpet of grass, which spread over the thickness of the N. and S. walls here. At the top of the stairs, runs a passage in the thickness of the S. wall, flagged across at top, 6 feet 3 inches high by 2 feet 8 inches wide. It runs an extent of 8 feet 3 inches - and has at extremity to S. a semicircular recess, 2 ft 11 inches being the diameter of the circle supposed to be complete. The height of the recess is the same as that of the passage. In the N. shell of the wall enclosing this passage, - are apertures at bottom, in which it appears the joists were placed, on which rested one of the floors in the building.

Some of the hewn walls remain - at this 491
 Castle, at N. W. and South. In the S. west angle
 of the hewn walls, was a round tower with a
 rectangular entrance to it, on the interior of the
 hewn, over which entrance, the wall of the tower
 is now broken. There is some ivy, covering S. part,
 which is about 20 feet high.

Thomas O'Connor

Kenagh October 4th 1840

The parish of Magorban.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony
 of Middlethird, and is bounded, on the West, by the
 Parishes of Kilconnell, and Bricken-down; on
 the North, by a portion of Kilconnell, Bally-
 sheehan, Graystown, St. Johns Cashel and
 and a portion of Kilconnell; on the East
 by Killenanle and Rathcoole; and on the
 South by Rathcoole.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced
 in Irish, Maḡ zupbān, which signifies the plain

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492 of Gurban or Gorham, - Campus Gorhami.
It does not appear to be of ecclesi-
-astical origin.

There are no old Church ruins in this parish
at present. In the Church yard near the parish
Church, is a tomb with this inscription
on one end of it.

"Within this vault lie the remains of Thos. B. Esq.
"Godfrey Esq. Only son of John Godfrey
"of Beechmount Esq., who departed this
"Life the 29th of Jan^r 1808 in the 26th year of
"his age".

"By an esteemed Friend."

"Stop, Gentle Traveler, Pause, A moment here
"Shed O'er this Cold and Silent Tomb a Tear
"The Youth whose Body lies beneath this Stone
"Whose Soul to heaven on Seraphic Wings has flown
"Respectful would have paused, Oh! more have wept,
"Where the remains of Aure Christian Slept;
"Tears from his eyes would there have stolen away
"Like dew drops gliding in the morning ray,
"Virtue and Truth he loved with Hope unassail'd,
"His guides to Bliss in Reins of lasting Rest."

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493
The following notice relatively to the Church of this parish, is found in the "Liber Regalis Visitationis," which says

Impropriata ad Athasell,
sed Archiepiscopus recipit
ecclesia de fructus loco Procuratorum
Moggorban debetare sibi ex illa Abbatia
Curatus nullus.

In the townland of Blontrogan is - a holy well called St. Brogan's well, with a large tree standing at it.

There was an old Castle in Ballyvadia townland, which fell one night, at the very moment on which the former proprietor of this land, who was a Quaker, departed this life! The site is pointed out at the distance of about 25 perches to east of the road, that runs between Thurles and Blonmel.

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(236)

The Parish of Killenault.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Slieveardagh; and is bounded, on the

Name. The name of this parish, is pronounced in Irish *cill an aíl*, probably *cill Nátail*, which signifies the Church of S. Nátail, a celebrated Irish Saint, who, if Geraldus Cambrensis is to be believed, strangely swayed the power of metamorphosing men into wolves; a number of the men of Ossory, whose patron, he was, having,

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according to the above writer, laid aside
their natural shape, were, in consequence
of the curse of the Saint, fulminated
against them, transformed into the
shape of the above animals, in which
state they continued for a certain
portion of time, after the expiration of
which, they were restored to their original
form and condition of life.

The only objects of any interest in the way
of antiquity in this parish, are the re-
mains of two old Churches, the one
in Moyglass townland and called ceampall
^{rectius} mac Dubai, that is, the Church of Mac Duach,
the celebrated Saint from whom Kilmacduach
in Galway, derived its origin, and denomi-
-tion: the other, ^{called ceampall sept. i.e. white church, templum album.} almost destroyed, only small
portions of the walls remaining in a burial ground,
is situated in the townland of Lanespark,
formerly called (baile ghorine) Ballygreiny,
about 2 1/2 miles from Killenault, a short

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distance to the right of the road from that town to Thurles. The old Church of Templemacduagh, was situated on the Southern declivity of a ridge of ground running E. and West, and was built of hammered limestone and lime and sand mortar. Only the East gable, ^{and} 16 feet in length, and 4 feet 6 inches in height of the N. sidewall attached to it, remain. The height of N. wall for a length of 2 feet at E. gable, has apparently suffered no diminution from its original state, and is now 7 feet. The height of the remainder diminishes westwards, the foundation only being traceable from the middle of the original length of the wall to the west end. The thickness of the N. Sidewall is 2 feet 9 inches. The East gable is broken away in lower part to a length of 7 feet and a height of 5 feet at S. extremity; It is covered with ivy, at N. side to middle and ground on the interior, on which N. side, it has ivy, covering it on the exterior too. A quadrangular

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window of coarsely dressed limestone 49"
on interior, which is curvilinearly
pointed and of Chiselled limestone,
on the exterior, is placed on this gable,
at the height of 5 feet 3 inches from ground
inside where the bottom on N. side is all
broken, and it measures 2 feet 11 1/2 inches
in breadth, and 5 feet in height, being crossed
at top by a flag stone. On the outside
it is 6 feet from the ground, 9 1/2 inches
broad 3 feet 5 inches high. Ivy entwines
the N. side above, and attaches itself to
the wall upwards for some extent. The
thickness of the gable is 3 feet in the
lower part.

In Smith's Collections for Tipperary (MSS. R.
I. Ac^{de}) Annals 1537.8, it is noticed
that by a Let. Pat. dated at Westminster 23^d,
Oct: 29 Hen. VIII. a grant was made to
Peter Earl of Ossory and Ormond, and
to his son James, Lord Butler, of certain
manors, Castles, and towns, in the Counties
of Kilkenny and Tipperary, which are

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498 enumerated and severally named, and
among which mention is made of the manor
&c. of Killanale, alias Kildanalla
in the County of Tipperary.

The parish of Graystown.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the baronies
of Middlethird and Shievardagh, and is
bounded on the North, by the parishes of Moy-
carkey, and Ballymurreen; on the East, by
the parish of Killenale; and on the South,
by the same parish, and the parishes of
Kilconnell, St. John Cashel, and Mogorhan,
and on the West by the parishes of Ballysheehan,
and Lerry. There is also a detached
portion of the above parish, bounded
by the parishes of Kilcooly, Lickfinn,
Crohane, and Killenale.

Name. The name of this parish is
not of ecclesiastical origin, and appears
from the pronunciation of it in Irish.

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499

baird ghray, to be compounded of gray,
a man's surname, and town the trans-
-lation of baird from Irish into English.

In the townland of Graystown, is a hill
called cnoc na b-ghraí, the hill of the whistle
-berries, on which stands a church in ruins,
called Skornan.

The "Liber Regalis Visitationis," contains the
following notice respecting this old Church,
which is placed by it in the Deanery of
Shewardagh.

Ecclesia { Carpus Precentoriatus. nullus
de { servitium
Skornan

The old Church was built of limestone and lime
and sand mortar, and measured 53 feet 4 inches
in length, by 20 feet 4 inches in breadth. The height
of the side walls, was 8 feet 9 inches, as as-
-certained in the measurement of the N. wall in
height, which still remains; the thickness of the
walls, was 3 feet, as ascertained at the doorway

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on the same wall. Of the building, there are now remaining, the East gable reduced to ^{nearly} an equal height with the N. side wall, having a large window on it, now opened at top, the wall ^{above it} being broken down; the N. side wall; whilst the West gable and S. side wall have been razed to the foundation. At the distance of 18 feet 8 inches from West gable, there is a doorway, placed on North side wall. It is pointed, and constructed of Chiselled limestone, measuring 6 feet 7 inches in height, by 2 feet 8 inches in breadth. There is a burial ground here, but no head stones with inscriptions are seen in it.

An old Castle stands in ruins not far from the Church just described, and is called Graystown Castle. It is mentioned in Gough's Camden, as being in ruins, and

situated near Killynault. The distance 501
 between both is one mile and a
 half. It is situated on a lime-
 stone rock of considerable height on
 West and N. sides, and sustaining on one
 extremity the N. West angle of the building.
 It was a rectangular building con-
 -structed of limestone and lime and sand
 mortar, and contained 5 stories.
 The walls were grouted, ^{and bevelled below} and about
 60 feet high, and 7 feet 3 inches thick,
 -at an archway, on West wall and 3 ft. 10 inches
 thick at
 the doorway on E. wall. Of the whole
 structure, two parts on the West side, above,
 which consisted of part of W. wall, the West
 part of a stone arch, on which a floor rested,
 parts of the N. and E. walls, fell entirely
 to ruin: and the stones are out of the surface
 of the western part below on the ex-
 -terior. On the interior, the building

(244)

502 measures from West wall to entrance to the ground floor on East side, 23 feet 3 inches, by 15 feet $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches from N. to South. There were 2 entrances, one from doorway on E. wall, and one from foot of the stairs, into the ground floor. These were arch ways of masonwork, and are now battered every where. They supported a chamber, placed over them at E. wall. On the West wall of the Chamber, are three doorways, one being placed in S. E. angle, pointed, and constructed of chiselled limestone, opening from the stairs to the first floor above the ground one; the other two being square, and constructed of coarsely dressed limestone, and partly of ^{undressed} ~~stone~~ masonwork; which latter forms the S. one with exception of its North side which consists of the coarsely dressed limestone, both opening into the 2nd

floor-above ground one, - and next to the ⁵⁰⁰ stone arch. The length from the inside of the archway next the ground floor to the door on E. wall, the thickness of the wall on which the arch is placed, being included, is 9 feet 6 inches. The door-way is placed on the E. wall near N. wall, constructed of chiselled limestone, and 3 feet 7 inches broad, and now 7 feet high. To the right, as one enters, is a recess 3 feet deep to surface of N. wall, 6 feet 9 inches long, 6 feet 6 inches high. It was covered at top with flags. To the left, ran the stairs accessible by a pointed doorway of chiselled limestone over which is placed a rectangular doorway of chiselled limestone also, opening from the stairs into the Chamber mentioned above as being placed over the entrance on the interior of the East wall.

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504

The chamber contained two floors as appears by the rows of stones on which they rested, still jutting out from the walls. A stone arch is still seen, which was over them, and which itself perhaps supported a 3^d. floor. The length of this Chamber was 15 feet, and the breadth was 6 feet 10 inches. The door into the stairs, measures 5 feet 10 inches in height, and 2 feet 6 inches in breadth. The stairs are now destroyed: they ascended in a tower, round inside, and 6 feet 3 inches in diameter. There were three floors in the tower, which rested on stones jutting out from the wall, and set in rows around in it. Some of the stones are still seen, in their position as rests. These floors

were lighted by quadrangular open-
ings placed opposite each, and there
were entrances from them into the
above chamber, by doorways on
the tower wall, one opposite each.
The stairs were lighted by a narrow
opening of chiselled limestone, quadran-
gular and place on E. wall at the 1st
return.

The ground floor of the Castle was
lighted by the door on E. wall, a long,
narrow, and round headed opening of
chiselled limestone on E. wall. This
opening is arched above, and is masonwork,
and wide on the inside. By an arched
doorway of masonwork on west wall,
a round headed, long, and narrow
opening of chiselled limestone on the
N. wall, being arched above, wide and
masonwork on the inside. It is now
much battered on both inside and
outside. The second floor received

14/E/19/20 (83)

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506) ^{on E. side} light from the door on west wall
of the Chamber so often above mention-
-ed; and from a ^{quadragular,} long and narrow window
of chiselled limestone, which is on
the inside, wide, -arched - above and mason-
-work, placed on I. wall. The west wall
is now broken down opposite where this
floor was placed. It appears there was
a large opening on the lower part of
it, which is now stopt, but recognis-
-able. On the N. side it received light,
by an opening similar to the one above
noticed as being on I. wall. Both are
placed opposite each other. The Third
floor received light ^{on E. side} from the 2 doors placed
on west wall of the above Chamber;
from a quadragular window of chiselled
limestone outside, -arched and mason-
-work inside, placed on I. wall. To
west of this window is a flue in the
thickness of the I. wall, where there

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was a fire place. The west wall ⁵⁰⁷ is broken as before remarked. Two stones jutting from N. wall, appear to belong to a row of stones that supported a third floor over the ground one, that is, a fourth floor in the building, placed immediately under the arch. Only part of the sides and E. end of the arch, remain. The part of it remaining, as well as the stone arch of the Chamber over entrance at E. side, are covered on the outside by a green Carpet of grass. On the exterior, are to be seen on the East wall, 7 openings, long, and narrow, and constructed of limestone. Three of them are quadrangular and rise perpendicularly, above one another opposite the floors of the tower in which the stairs ascended; four are placed over the doorway opposite the floors in the Chamber; the 3^d upper one of them is pointed.

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On S. East angle is an opening, and above it to west, is another on S. wall opposite one of the floors in the tower. On North wall above - are 5 openings, quadrangular, and narrow, constructed of limestone, 3 perhaps 4, ^{of them,} being placed opposite the Chamber at E. side. To west of these, and on lower part of the N. wall, are 3 other openings, one of which is quadrangular, one was round headed, now destroyed, and one masonwork placed under a flue which runs in the thickness of the wall.

On the extremity of the rock at the E. end of the Castle, stands a stone wall; and to S. East of the Castle, stands the E. gable of a mansion house with a chimney at top, and part of watch tower at S. East corner, and two portions of the side walls attached to it, all built of limestone and lime and sand

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509

mortar. The gable is 23 feet long on the interior, being thicker in the lower part than above, by a course of stonework which terminates at the fire place under the flue. It has 3 quadrangular openings which are mason work inside, and chiselled limestone outside. Only 2 feet in length of the sidewalls below, being of greater length above, now remain. The thickness of these portions, is 4 feet 8 inches. The bawn wall on a line with this E. gable and running Southwards, remains having a stone archway on it, the sides of which are battered. Some of the west and N. walls remain too. The stones are out of the surface of part of the west one.

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Some vestiges of the foundations of walls of an extensive building, as ^{it} appears, are traceable in a pasture field, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant to S. East of the Castle. It is said to have been an ancient Monastery.

Kilboy, old Church, (pronounced Allbride i.e. Yellow Church), stands in ruins on a hill in the townland of Ballintober, situated to the left of the road, as one goes from Killenale to Graystown, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the former. It is built of limestone, and lime and sand mortar, and measures 32 feet 7 inches in length by 16 feet 7 inches in breadth. The side walls are 9 feet in height, and 3 feet 2 inches in thickness, which latter measurement has been taken at doorway at the ground. On East-gable is a window of chiselled limestone curvilinearly pointed, 5 feet 10 inches from the present surface of the ground inside where it is quadrangular, and masonwork, 3 feet 4 inches broad at bottom, and 5 feet

11 inches high. On the outside it is 4 feet 5 inches high, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, the chiselled stone being being bevelled off. On S. wall within 7 feet 2 inches to E. gable, is placed a window 4 feet from the ground, quadrangular and masonwork inside where it is 2 feet 7 inches broad, and 4 feet 3 inches high. It is also quadrangular outside, built of chiselled limestone, 5 feet 10 inches from the ground, 8 inches broad, and 2 feet $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; the chiselled stone being bevelled off on the extremities. There is a small recess, quadrangular, in this wall, at E. gable near the ground. The surface of the wall inside is battered in two places between the above window and the west gable. On a line with the window, is an irregular breach on it, within 2 feet of west gable where it appears there was a window. There is a quadrangular opening on west gable, masonwork and within 2 feet 9 inches of the ground on the

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512

interior, where it is 2 feet broad, and 2 feet 7 inches high. On the exterior it is also quadrangular and built of limestone, being 2 feet from the ground, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and 1 foot 5 inches high. Above it, at the height of 7 feet 6 inches from the ground, was placed another quadrangular opening, 7 inches broad, 2 feet 7 inches high, which is now stopped. Over the lower aperture on the interior is a flue, originally 5 feet 4 inches broad at bottom, running to top. The wall enclosing it on the west side, is broken off at top. At the distance of 10 feet 3 inches from the west gable, there is a pointed doorway of Chiselled limestone, placed on the N. wall, 1 foot 3 inches high and 3 feet 3 inches broad. The wall over it, and immediately at top inside, has been broken down. On E. side of the door, there is seen a broken font in the wall. There was a window within 4 feet of East gable, the sides were bevelled off on the inside. It is now opened, at top, the wall

being broken down. Outside the door, on the ground, is lying a square ^{lime} stone whose side measures 2 feet, being 11 inches thick, with the figure of the B. Virgin, chiselled on it, represented sitting, with our Saviour in her lap, after being taken down from the Cross. The figure in the upper part is imbedded in the stone, which rises on each side of the head, on a line with the forehead. In the middle rises a seat on the stone, and under the feet, a rest for them. There was no burial here from a far back period.

An old Church stands in ruins in the town-land of Ballinure in this parish. It is situated on high ground at the cross of Ballinure, in the village, and was built of limestone and lime and sand mortar. The length of the building was 59 feet, and the breadth 23 feet; the height of the side walls, was $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; the thickness 3 feet as ascertained from the E. wall still re-

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574

maining perfect. The E. and W. gables also remain, and the N. wall has been razed to the foundations. On the west gable is a helbrg, in which are places for 2 bells, each pointed at top, - constructed of chiselled limestone. There was some time ago, a stone cross placed on the top of the helbrg; but has been removed. A tomb is erected on the interior against the gable, belonging to the Taylor family. It is all, the roof included, constructed of limestone and lime and sand mortar. There is a quadrangular window of masonwork on the east gable. Hammered lime-stone are used in the inside, and Chiselled limestone in the outside. There is a segment arch of masonwork inside. It appears to have been divided into two compartments by a mullion, which however, has been removed from its place.

An old Castle stands in ruins, in the townland of Grallagh in this parish. It is situated on hard ground on the verge of a bog, about 4 miles from Killeen-aule, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Graystown Castle to N. East. It is a rectangular building of limestone and lime and sand mortar, and measures on the exterior, 41 feet 9 inches, by, 33 feet, and is about 60 feet high. The thickness of the walls, is 8 feet; they are bevelled below. A part of a watch tower is seen on S. East corner, and another on S. West corner at top. Two stone chimneys of round form are seen also at top; one on East and one on West, walls. A doorway is placed on West wall at N. West Corner, which is pointed and constructed of Chiselled limestone. It measures 7 feet in height by 3 feet 8 inches in breadth. As one enters by this doorway, he sees a stone arch, about 15 feet in height from the ground floor. On this arch rests a floor, which is accessible by

14/E/19/20(93)

(258) - a doorway, opening from

576 - stone stairs beginning to right, as one enters by the doorway, mentioned as being on West wall, and ascending by west and E. walls to top. The step of the stairs, which is limestone, measures 2 feet 9 inches in length, 10 inches in height, and 10 inches in breadth. Above the 2nd floor, is placed another stone arch at a considerable height which supports a floor also, being the 3^d floor, or story in the building, and accessible by a doorway opening into it from the upper part of the stairs. There is a ^{narrow} chamber with a stone roof, placed at top on the interior of the E. wall of the Castle. A flue runs to middle in the thickness of the same wall, the opening below being on the outside.

An old Church stands in ruins on an island containing about 20 acres, situated far in, in a bog which is of great extent, which Church is about 4 miles from Killenale to the right of the same road that leads

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to the above O'Callaghan Castle! Both the 517³
Church and island are known by the name
of Doire nabhflann (Derrynavlaun),
and the island is situated in the townland
of Lurgoe in this parish. The ruins to be
seen here now are the east gable
^{partly broken down at top.}
and two sidewalls of the Choir of a
Church, whose nave has been razed
very nearly to the foundation, there
being but very little of the sidewalls re-
-maining, whilst the west gable and
the middle gable between it, and the
Choir have been entirely destroyed.
Also two walls of masonry work that
remain from the N. side of the nave;
the one, on a line with the west gable
of it, and the other on a line with the
middle gable of the Church. All the walls
^{now existing} are built with limestone & lime and
^{Sandstone.}
The Choir measures 27 feet 8 inches
in length from E. gable to where the mid-
-dle gable stood, on the interior, and 15
feet 9 inches in breadth on the interior also.

14/E/19/20(95)

(250)
518 The height of the side walls, is 12 feet, and the thickness is 2 feet 10 inches. On the East gable are 2 large windows, having semicircular arches constructed of chiselled limestone at top inside. The sides, the masonwork dividing both windows being included, consist of chiselled limestone. They are placed 4 feet 5 inches from the ground on this side, and measure 4 feet 3 inches in breadth, and 10 feet in height. On the outside they are built of chiselled limestone, and pointed; the arch consisting of 4 segments of circles of different area, each side of 2 segments, the upper 2 of the 4, forming an angle at top. They are placed at the height of 5 feet 9 inches from the ground, each being 1 foot 8 inches broad and 7 feet high. In the South side.

- wall at the distance of 3 feet 3 5/9 inches from E. gable, and at the height of 2 feet 9 inches from the ground, is placed a recess, which is circular above, and measures 1 foot 2 inches in breadth, 3 feet 7 inches in height, and 10 inches in depth. It is constructed of reddish-brown sand stone, ornamented with mouldings, and is an interesting vestige of very considerable antiquity in the place. The stones composing it, evidently belonged to a more ancient building, and have been introduced into, and retained in, this comparatively modern structure. In point of workmanship and quality of stone, it could be classified with the ornamental features in Cormac's Chapel on the Rock of Cashel, and the building to which it originally belonged, must have been erected at no later period ^{than} that most beautiful, and elaborately ornamented structure. There are

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520

4 windows on this S. wall, between this recess, and West end; which are of the same form and built of the same materials as the windows on the East gable; but not of so large a size. The one next the recess, is 4 feet 9 inches from the ground on the interior, where it measures 3 feet 5 inches at bottom, in breadth; and 9 feet in height. On the outside it is 5 feet 10 inches from the ground, is 1 foot 5 inches broad, and 6 feet high. The other three are equal in size with the last. There was a window of the same kind on N. wall, now opened at top, and broken on the sides.

The exact length of the nave cannot be ascertained. It may however be set down as being 43 feet, as far as it can be determined by the vestiges on the ground. Of the South side wall, 29 feet in length, $5\frac{1}{2}$

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feet in height, ^{at highest part inside} remain, being 3 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ thick, and of older construction than the other walls of the ruin. The surface presents a smooth structure of limestone. The stones are dressed with a hammer and of large size. Some portions of the N. wall are also seen, consisting of large sized limestones such as are in the S. wall. Two courses in height, running a length of 11 feet, remain near the West end. The stones appear loose and without cement in the surface. Some of the large stones - apparently in their original position, are seen towards the Choir.

On a line with the junction of the N. wall of the Choir with the nave runs Northward, a stone wall, which stands now in three isolated portions, and measures from end to end, 44 feet in length; and at the distance of

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522 46 feet to the west of it, runs another wall, in the same direction, and of the same length, and height. The height of each is - about 10 feet, the thickness - 3 feet. It appears that - a wall connected them on the North, - and probably the N. wall of the nave served the same purpose on the S. side. The space contained within them may be set down as a square, whose side measures between 44 and 46 ft. There are 3 buttresses built up against the west wall on the exterior, on which wall, are two breaches, one of them being opened at top. Each buttress measures 8 feet in height, projects 3 feet beyond the nave surface of the wall at lower part, and gradually lessens in the projection upwards to the termination near the top of

the wall. The breadth of each is 3 feet 7 inches. 523

A short distance to the N. East of the old Church, a grave is pointed out, which is called Gohbann Lavis. It is marked by a stone lying E. and W. in a horizontal position, and measuring 5 feet 4 inches in length, 1 foot 5 inches in breadth, at the head, 1 foot 2 inches in the middle and 1 foot at the narrower end, where it is 9 inches thick. This stone has a figure of a human head on the broader end with the crown reposed in a stone cap. This stone is nearly circular and has a round cavity in both sides sufficiently capacious to admit the crown of the head. The head, it is said, represents Gohbann Lavis, and the stone is curiously ornamented with the chisel. On a small stone lying at the E. end of the last one, are seen two heads chiselled. Under this small stone are interred the twin children of Gohbann. There is lying ^{in a horizontal position} near these, another flag stone with 2 heads chiselled on the broader end where it measures 2 feet in breadth, the middle measuring 1 foot 9 inches and the narrower end 1 foot 5 inches. It is 3 feet 3 inches long and 4 inches thick, and is placed in a N. E. direction. It is also ornamented with the chisel.

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524 A fourth flag lies here also, 3 feet 7 inches long,
1 foot 2 inches broad at the head, 1 foot in middle,
and 8 inches at the narrower end. It is 4 inches
thick, and has the figure of a head chiselled on
it, and no other ornaments. These flags
are all limestone. The flag said to mark
Gobbarun's grave, is overgrown with white
moss. These are monument stones, which
must be associated with an ecclesiasti-
cal establishment of anterior date
to that whose ruins have been above
described.

Doire na bhflann, signifies the Oak wood
of the Glannas, Roboretum Flannorum.
This appellation is derived from the names
of men, used in the plural number, who
were in some manner connected
with the place, either as its proprietors
or otherwise. In the Scholia on the Festology of Angus,
(Speckled Book Fol: 30. R. I. A. 12. 1) in which the
place is mentioned at 6th Oct^r and 3^d November,
in connection with three Saints, whose festivals
used to be celebrated on those days, it is called
also Doire eidnach, which appears to

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have been the more ancient of the names,
and signifies ^{literally} the ivied oakwood, which
may be expressed, the oak wood of the
ivy, Roboretum hederosum. According
to the document just referred to, the place
so called was situated in the Eoganaacht
of Cashel, an ancient territory, which
was the Chieftainry of MacCarthy.
The words of the Festiloggy are —

Oct^{br} 6. fep da crích chii bnaoach.
 Eppcop luздach luздach.

Scholium / o darme eíonech

/ o darme na flann in Eoganaacht cárril

" Ferda crích of victorious strength."

" Bishop Lugdach, the illustrious."

" viz. From Daíre eídnech."

" viz From Daíre na flann in Eoganaacht of
" Gaisiol."

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526 Nov. 3rd

Lich Cam Corcennutan

Scholium 1. andame eonech meoganacht charpt
1. darme na fland a lannamm.

"The festival of the mild Corcennutan."

"viz. In Daire eidnech in Roganacht of
"Caisiol. viz. Daire na fland is its ^{(or) common} now
"name".

 Lannamm literally signifies full name.

It is almost needless to mention that these Saints are not remembered in the place at present, and that their festivals have not those many years back, been celebrated in it.

The Church on the above island, is noticed in the "Liber Regalis Visitationis" in which it is mentioned as being in ruins. The words at "Decanatus de Slewardagh," respecting it are -

Ecclia de { Spectat at Precentariatum
Dereneftin { nulla servitium Ecclesia
 { ruinata.

Thomas O'Conor
Kenagh, October 7th /40.

END

14 F 19/21

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.2)

Notes, made by Thomas O'Connor for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Rahelty, Inch, Kilfilthmone, Fertiana and Shyan (sic), Co. Tipperary,

O'Connor, Thomas

1840

34 p.

23 cm (i-xvi)

25 cm (xvii)

Pagination in original binding was 527-558.

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

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parish of Rahelty.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Eliogarty,, and is in two detached portions, the larger of which, is bounded on the North, by the parishes of Thurles, Thyanne, and part of Moyne; on the East, and S. East by the Parish of Moyne and part of Twomileburris, and by Thurles: the smaller is bounded on the North by Twomileburris, and Thurles; on the East, South and West by Galvola, Twomileburris, and Thurles, and Fertianna.

Name. The name of this parish, receives no light from the local pronunciation which is exactly represented in the form Rahelty, the letter e being long. It appears, however, to be rat eilte, in Irish, which signifies the Rath of the Doe. It is difficult to decide whether the rath from which place took the name, exists still, or not. However, the Castle of Rahelty, stands within a circular earthen fort, which, it

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528 } appears, lost some of the original
size. The situation is on high ground,
and the Castle is an oblong build-
-ing of limestone and lime and sand
mortar, ^{with rounded corners outside,} in tolerably good preservation
as to the walls, which are about 60 feet
in height. On the outside on East
wall, are seen, a circular doorway
of chiselled limestone, 4 quadrangular
openings, long, and narrow, and con-
-structed of chiselled limestone; a
-quadrangular large one, which is placed
near top, and was divided into two com-
-partments by a mullion, now removed.
Over it are the two wings of a
watchtower. To N. of it at round corner,
-a broken opening, same in every
respect originally. At N. E. corner
are 3 - quadrangular openings, long,
-and narrow, and constructed of
-chiselled limestone.

The S. wall has 13 openings; 1 round topped next ground, one pointed on a line with it and at top, another now partly broken, which had 2 curvilinear points, and was divided by a mullion, now removed out of its place.

The West wall has 5 long and narrow openings, and a large ^{one} broken at top. Inside which is seen arched stone work, not extending, perhaps, beyond the thickness of the wall. A flue runs in the thickness of this wall, which latter is broken under the flue.

The N. wall has 5 openings on it, and one above at top had a mullion in it, and had 2 points. On the top of the wall, are the wings of a watch-tower.

At the centre of East wall is placed the circular doorway, above mentioned. It is constructed of roughly dressed limestone, and is 5 feet 10 inches in height, and 3 feet 6 inches in breadth.

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550

A pointed doorway of chiselled limestone, admits to the staircase to left, as one enters the just described doorway on E. wall; and another pointed doorway also of chiselled limestone, admits to the ground floor front-wards as one enters. The stairs are limestone, the step measures 2 feet 9 inches in length, 9 inches in height and 11 inches in breadth. The thickness of the Castle walls, is 9 feet; the extent from the exterior of the doorway on E. wall, to the interior of the staircase being the same number of feet. The interior on the ground floor, measures 25 feet 10 inches by 14 feet 11 inches. About 20 feet in height from the ground floor, is placed a stone arch, on which a floor rests. The stairs ascend by East, and South walls to top. Above the floor just mentioned as resting on a stone arch, is placed a second arch, on which a floor rests also. There is a narrow passage running along in the S. wall in upper part, which led, it appears,

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to the flue in the west wall, mentioned above, in the description of the outside appearance of the building.

The old church of Rakelty stands in ruins on a flat of ground about 40 perches from the old Castle to the S. East. Its parts were nave and Choir, both which are now in a dilapidated state. The E. and W. gables are covered with ivy; a great part of the N. wall of the nave is razed to the foundation, the S. wall at the junction of the nave and Choir, is destroyed in respect of the masonwork, the stones that were used in it, still remaining in a loosened and uncemented state on the original site. The length of the Choir is 19 feet, and the breadth is 15 feet, 3 inches. Height of the sidewalls, is 8 feet 8 inches, the thickness is 3 feet. Both sidewalls of the Choir remain, the middle gable

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(274) } gable is demolished. The length of
532 the nave is 55 feet, the breadth is
22 feet 2 inches: height of the side
-walls, was 9 feet ^{and their thickness 3 ft. 7 inches}. On the east gable
of the choir, are placed two long win-
-dows of masonwork, the sides of which
are bevelled off, and top round inside.
On the outside, they are narrow and
-quadrangular at top, being mason-
-work also here. There was a window
of masonwork on S. side wall, sides
being bevelled off on the inside: the
top is broken now. There is opposite
at another broken one on N. side wall,
now overgrown with ivy. There was
a window of masonwork on the S. side-
-wall of the nave, which was bevelled
off, on the inside, and is now broken
at top. There is a large breach on
S. wall near W. gable where probably

the doorway was placed. One stone dressed with a chisel, and retaining its place on the exterior of the E. side shows that the doorway was constructed of chiselled limestone. The S. wall and West gable stand detached, the S. West angle being being destroyed. The top of the west gable is broken off. There was a window on it, now concealed in ivy, almost entirely. The top has no more than one stone crossing it at present. A portion of the North wall remains attached to the West gable; and a small part joins the Choir wall; the rest of it, is down as before remarked. At S. East angle, there stands against N. wall of the Choir on the exterior, a structure of masonry, similar to a buttress, quadrangular below, and sloping upwards from middle to top, which is equal in height with the sidewall. On this structure were steps placed, ascending, probably, to a floor or gallery placed in the Choir above.

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The Parish of Igham.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Eliogarty, and is bounded on the N. and N. E. by the parish of Moyne; on the E. and S. E. by the parish of Rahilly; on the S. West and West, by that of Thurles, and on the N. West, by the parish of Loughmoe East.

Name. The name of this parish is said to be teampall a t-rideam in Irish, which signifies the Church of the fairy hill. The Church bearing the name, still remains in ruins, on the hill, from which it obtained the appellation. It was built of limestone and lime and sand mortar; the East gable still stands covered with ivy; also the South sidewall; and the West gable likewise covered with ivy; the N. wall is razed to the foundation; traces of it only remaining at E. and W. gables.

The length inside is 51 feet, and the breadth 24 feet 4 inches; the height of the sidewall is 9 feet, and the thickness is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. On E. gable is a window broken below on the interior, covered with ivy, above constructed of chiselled limestone on outside, and having two points at top. It had a mullion which has been removed out of its place. The measurements on this outside are, 6 feet height of window from the ground, 1 foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches its breadth, 4 feet its height. There is a breach through the gable between the window and South wall. On S. wall, near the gable, is a window, on the inside quadrangular and mason-work, placed at the height of 2 feet from the ground, having its sides bevelled off. It is within 1 foot 10 inches of the ground outside, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, 2 feet 11 inches high. Between it and the gable is a quadrangular recess in the wall, of small size. On S. wall near West gable was an arched doorway: one chiselled stone remains in E. side on the exterior.

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The height of it is 7 feet in its present state, the original breadth was about 4 feet. The sides and top are battered on the exterior. On the west gable, are two quadrangular openings, mason work on inside, comparatively large; being constructed of Chiselled limestone outside, where they, are very small, and placed near the ground, one placed near N. wall and one near S. wall. Another opening appears in the roof, about centre of the gable.

An old Church stands in ruins in the townland of Athnid^{more} in this parish. There are two townlands of this name distinguished by ^{the} additions, more and beg, and the Church stands in Athnidmore. These distinctions are not made or even recognised by the people when speaking of the place, or church. The East gable of the Church remains, and a part of the west one on N. side; a part of the height of the whole length of the N. wall; a portion of S. wall

-attached to East gable, and -a portion
-detached next west end of the building.
The length of the building, is 42 feet
11 inches; the breadth 21 feet 10 inches.
The height of ^{the} part of the N. wall that
remains, is between 4 and 5 feet; the
thickness is 2 feet 10 inches. The height
of the part of S. side wall, that re-
-mains, is near 9 feet, the thickness
2 feet 9 inches. The length of the west
-gable remaining is 10 feet, the height
of the highest part of which, is about
12 feet. There was a window on
the part of it next North, partly
still traceable. The length of the part
S. sidewall ^{at west end, is on the} outside ~~is~~ 15 feet, breadth
of the west gable being included. Near
6 feet in length of it, retain the origin-
-al height, -at East gable. A

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538 window on E. gable, being mason work
inside where it has a segment arch,
and is considerably large. On the outside
it is constructed of chiseled limestone,
and had a mullion dividing it into two
compartments, each having a curvilinear
point at top. It is 4 feet 6 inches from the ground,
1 foot $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, 4 feet 5 inches high.
There is no burial here now.

The "*Liber Regalis Visitationis*" mentions
this Church as unknown. At "*De-*
-canatus de Elie", it contains the
following account of it.

<i>Ecclesia</i> <i>de</i> <i>Athnitt</i> <i>non re-</i> <i>-sidens.</i>	{	<i>Rectoria impropriata</i> <i>Vicarius Episcopus Waterfordensis</i> <i>Ecclesia dicitur ignota.</i>
---	---	--

There was a Castle in Rossestown
townland in this parish, which has been
entirely destroyed. A road runs now
by the site of it, which is marked by a
rising spot in the surface of the ground
in a pasture field, formed off the

unbliss of the ruin, or of small remnants of the foundations of the walls. It is overgrown with grass with the exception of a small spot, where a bit of the stone work remains have. Near it stands a part of the walls, it is said, of a stable, and on the opposite side of the road stands a stone wall of considerable length, in a dilapidated state at present, which belonged, it is said, to a Court, or large dwelling that stood here, after the castle had been deserted as a residence.

The parish of Inch.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Eliogarty, and is bounded on the N. by the parishes of Kilfithmone, and Drum, on the E. by the parish of Loughmoe West; on the S. East, by Thurles; on the S. by Ballycahill; on the S. W. by Templebeg; and on the N. W. by Glankeen.

(282)
540 Name,

The name of this parish, is pronounced in Irish, *In mpe*, which signifies the island, the feature bearing the name originally, being surrounded by low and marshy ground, probably overflowed with water at an early period.

The name is written Inshiauley in the "Liber Regalis Visitationis" which contains the following account of the Church of this place, at "Decanatus de Elie."

Ecclesia	{	Rectoria impropriata.
de		Vicaria unita cancellaratus.
Inshiauley		Ecclesia et cancella ruinose nullus curatus.

Inshiauley would be pronounced *mpe amlad* in Irish, which signifies the island of Amlad, the latter being a name familiar as that of a man, as well among the ancient as modern Irish.

The old church of Insh. stands in ruins on a spot of ground corresponding with that which the name indicates, and is all covered with ivy; It was built

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of limestone and lime and sand mortar; its walls are now in a dilapidated state, the stones have been taken out of the surface of the S. wall on the interior towards E. gable; the West gable is down to a height lower than that of the side-walls; the N. wall is repaired in two places; on the part of it, near West gable is placed a doorway, pointed, and lately constructed of chiselled limestone, in which is fixed a sheet iron door admitting to a vault, probably of the Ryan family, the representative of which, George Ryan Esq., resides at present in Inch House. On the door is nailed, a plate of iron, shaped into the form of a Coffin, with a coat of arms, with the motto, *Malofmori quam feculari*. Requiescant in pace. Over the vault on the outside of the wall, is placed, apparently, an oblong tumulus of earth, running Northwards from it.

The length of the building is 70 feet, the breadth is 27 feet, the height of the side-walls 9 feet and the thickness 3 feet 10 inches.

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On the East gable is a window of chiselled limestone, having two curvilinear points at top. It had a mullion in the middle, dividing it into 2 compartments, which has been removed out of its place. The top is broken off inside, where the sides are mason work and levelled; the wall is broken through under it. On the outside its height from the ground is 4 feet 5 inches; its breadth is 1 foot 10 inches; its height is 4 feet 9 inches. On S. wall, was a long, narrow window, near E. gable, now covered with ivy, on sides and at top. It was ^{of} chiselled stone. Between it and doorway to west, is another small window, quadrangular, and constructed of chiselled limestone, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, 2 feet 3 inches high. The interior was mason work, and sides were levelled off. The E. side and the lower part of the wall under it, are broken down. Within 16 feet 8 inches of the west gable on the interior, is placed on S. side wall, a circular doorway

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of chiselled limestone, 5 feet 4 inches high, 3 feet 6 inches wide. The interior has a segment arch at top. There is a breach between the doorway and West-gable on S. wall, not reaching the whole height, the upper part of the wall still remaining over it. The West-gable is pulled down to near the foundation at S. wall. There are two openings on the part of it remaining, which part is about 8 feet in height on the interior. The openings are masonwork, the one next S. wall is arched above, the other is quadrangular, having stone crossing it at top. ^{Julian} 4, bit of a wall of masonwork, of quadrangular form, and ^{now} battered in the front westwards, stands like a buttress against the West-gable on the exterior near N. wall. Two similar bits of masonwork, are seen at E. gable, standing up against it.

There is a moat near the church at E. end, planted with fir, ash, and other kind of trees. There is a hollow in the centre of it.

14/E/19/21(17)

A burial ground is situated in the town-land of Golden Grove in this parish, on the E. extremity of a high ridge of ground, which runs East and West. It is called *ill eana* which signifies the Church, or according to modern use, the burial ground of St. Anne.

A quadrangular stone wall encloses the burial places of some families within it. There are 3 head stones standing and 2 flag stones, lying in a horizontal position, with inscriptions seen in the place. There is near the burial ground, a holy well with a large ash tree standing over it, whose irregularly shaped trunk sends out 3 large and 3 small, equally irregularly shaped branches, which begin at a height of 6 feet from the ground. The trunk is 12 feet 7 inches in girth. The well sends a stream from the foot of the tree Northwards, is enclosed on South by the body of the root, which sends out two arms embracing the water on both sides.

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There are two townlands in this parish, called Dovea upper and Dovea Lower, in the latter of which, is situated Dovea Lodge, the residence of John Grant Esq^r.

The name Dovea, is pronounced in Irish Duibhead, which signifies black wood, nigra sylva.

It is written Duibh Feith in the Annals of the Four Masters, and the place so called, is placed in the territory of Ua-Luigheach, from which the barony of gleagh obtained name.

AD
1580 John, the son of the Earl of Desmond, * * * went to Catharlach, attended by so small a body of troops as it was imprudent to go forth with; for his foot soldiers were fewer than one hundred shields, and thirteen only was the number of his horsemen. He marched in the evening by the limpid waves

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546 Shannon and by Magh-aillbe and
"early next morning he seized upon
"a prey in Diubh-Feith in the territory
"of Ua-Luigheach and proceeded with
"his prey directly eastwards through
"Corca-Tene, and Ui-Cairin.

"The forces of each territory through
"which he passed assembled to pursue him,
"viz, the forces of Ely O'Fogarty, of By-
"-Luighdheach, of Pobal-droma (-and)
"of Pobal-purcell. These tribes thinking
"it very fortunate for them to find
"John thus attended only by a few troops,
"attacked him boldly and fiercely, but
"the pursuers were defeated with the
"loss of eighteen of their nobles, heads
"of tribes and chiefs of towns, and
"John carried off his prey in triumph
"to the shady and solitary woods
"of Bealach-mor-muighe-dala.

The "Liber Regalis Visitationis" describes this place as a Rectory in the Deanery of Ely.

Ecclesia de Duffith als Dover	{	Rectoria impropriata & Comes Ormondie ffirminus & Vicaria unita <u>Cancellarius</u> dignitati Ecclia et cancella minore. nullus curatus.
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It is marked as a Viarage on Beaufort's ecclesiastical Map. On the Down Survey Map, it is marked as a townland only.

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The parish of Kilfithmone.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Eliogarty, and is bounded on the N. W. & N. E. by the parish of Killoshane; on the E. by the Parish of Droon; on the S. by that of Inch; and on the W. by the parish of Llankeer.

Name. The name of this parish, is pronounced in Irish, *all fíð món*, which signifies the Church of the wood of the bog, *Cella sylve grunna*. The latter word ought to be móna the inflected state of móm bog: but the broad monasyllable preserves the local pronunciation, which is món and not móna.

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The "Liber Regalis Visitationis," con-
tains the following notice of
the Church of Ffithmona.

Ecclesia de Ffithmona.	{	Rectoria impropriata Vicarius Johannes Magrath, Students in Collegio Curatus, Murtoagh McEniffe sacerdos Papisticus.
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*Jic.

Ffithmona is mentioned in Irish
History; ^{but} what is said respecting it
is not given in any of the extracts
in our hands at present.

There is a Protestant Church in the parish
now, and no old one. There was
an old Church where the present
one stands, and was pulled down
at the time of the erection of the
modern one.

There was a Castle called Doi An
Fiona, that is, the Castle of the wine.
Castellum vini, situated on high
 ground in the townland of Kilfithmore,
 not far from the Church. It was
 built of limestone, and lime and sand
 mortar and grouted. It is now nearly
 destroyed, the remains of it, consisting only
 of a small portion^{of} west wall, and a
 small portion of N. one, forming N. West
 angle; the west being about 15 feet high,
 and near half the length of the
 building; - a part in height of ^{the whole length of} S. wall;
 - and a little bit of E. wall, attached
 to it. The interior measures 20 feet
 by 19 feet 8 inches. The S. wall is not
 more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height at the mid-
 dle of its length; - at the ends some
 of the central work of its thickness, 5
 or 6 feet in height, remains, the surface
 on both interior and exterior being destroyed.

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The ^{interior} surface of the half of the west wall next it, is destroyed also. The original thickness of the walls, was about 6 feet. The stones have been removed out of the ^{exterior} surface of all the parts of the walls, now remaining, with the exception of a little part near the now top of the west wall. There is a quadrangular opening on the west wall. Modern stonework, 2 feet in height is seen along the base of N. & W. walls on the exterior, for supporting them, and preventing their immediate utter ruin.

It is said there was an old Castle in Ballinlonty;

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The parish of Fertiana.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Eliogarty, and is bounded on the North, by the parishes of Thurles, and Holy cross, and Geal parish, (which last one is) in the barony of Middle-third; on the South, by that of Moy-carkey, and on the East, by the parishes of Rahelty, detached, and Galvola or Boly.

Name. The name of this parish, is pronounced in Irish, *feap-tiana*, which probably ought to be written *feap-tianna*, which signifies the grave of O'Henny.

In Fertiana townland, ^{on high ground,} there stood an old Castle, which was built of lime and sand mortar. The walls were grouted and the thickness of them, was 4 feet. The building was roofed a.

- bout 30 years ago, and the walls are now demolished to the height of a stone arch, which still remains, about 10 feet from the ground. The arch is overgrown with grass at top outside. The entrance to the ground floor is by an arch of masonwork, placed on N. wall, near N. East Corner. The west wall is broken down in one corner, as seen on interior.

An old building in ruins, commonly called Stone, stands in Gahbertstown townland, the materials of which are limestone and lime and sand mortar. Two gables and one side wall of the structure, are still seen here. The length of the side wall from one gable to the other, is 54 feet 2 inches, and the extent along the gable, is 26 feet, which must be supposed to be the same with the breadth of the building. The side wall is about 20 feet high. The thickness of the walls, is 4 feet. It appears this was a ^{(or) mansion} dwelling house as chimneys are still remaining on the ruin. A

(296) Stone
554¹ wall runs on a line with one of the
gables, a length of 54 feet. It has a
circular arch, 12 feet broad, and 9 feet
6 inches high. The thickness of the wall
at arch, is 6 feet 9 inches.

An old Castle stands in ruins, in
the townland of Cabra, at Mr. Fogarty's
House. It is a small oblong building
of limestone and lime and sand mortar.
There is one floor in it, resting on
a stone arch, which is placed very
low in the building, being no more than
6 feet 6 inches from ground floor. The
measurements on the interior, are 13 feet
in length, and 7 feet 9 inches in breadth.
The thickness of the wall at the
door, is 4 feet. The staircase ascends
now on the outside of the structure,
to the floor above mentioned as
resting on the stone arch. This stair-
case was, it is said, enclosed by a
wall belonging to the building, and
which is now destroyed. The

steps are limestone, and each measures 2 feet in length, 10 inches in breadth, and 9 inches in height. The thickness of the wall between the staircase and the ground floor, is 3 feet 7 inches. The corner over the stairs, is battered; some remains of a watch tower of circular form, are on the corner.

The present ruin appears to be a tower belonging to an extensive building, which, there is every evidence, stood here.

Some walls belonging to a building commonly called Stone, are still remaining in the town-land of Bloughmartin in this parish. They are the N. and West walls, built of limestone and lime and sand mortar, and form the N. west angle of the structure.

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The length of the west wall is 94 feet: the height of it, is 18 feet; the thickness of it, is 3 feet 8 inches nearly. It is covered with ivy, and there are two breaches on it near N. W. angle. It appears they were both, circular entrances originally. The west wall here is not so high as the N. one. The length of N. wall is 37 feet as far as the height is the same, which is about 20 feet. There is a length of 22 feet continuous with the 37 feet, which is from 4 feet to 8 feet lower than that extent. The interior surface of the 22 feet, in length, is much injured, and that part of the wall, appears to have formed the side wall of an apartment, which did not run many feet longer to east, say 8 feet, and was probably 15 feet broad. The founda-

- trons of the walls, still mark the
 extent, or space occupied by it. At
 the 22 feet in length, are on the
 interior, some white thorn bushes, and
 some nettles, growing in a hollow
 spot enclosed by the foundations
 just mentioned, and presenting the
 appearance of a reservoir on
 a small scale. The N. wall ex-
 - tended 36 feet farther, as appears
 by the foundation, which being
 - added to the above measurements,
 37 feet + 22 feet, make 95 feet
 the whole extent of that side
 of the building. There is a
 breach on N. wall which is cir-
 - cular and masonwork, and be-
 - tween it, and West wall is
 a circular arch of mason-
 - work. The west side of the arch
 is covered with ivy; the E. side
 is broken below, where the stones

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have been taken out of the surface of the wall to the ground, and as far as the other first mentioned breach. Over this last arch is a stone jutting out from the wall, and on a line with it eastwards, is one of the same kind, placed ^{on west side} at the top of the breach, on E. side of which breach, is another jutting stone of a different quality. On these, and others which are now pulled down, probably, rested a floor.

There was an old Church in the townland of Turtulla, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ mile to S. of Thurlestown. It was situated on low ground, and built of limestone and lime and sand mortar. A part of S. sidewall original height, remains, and the N. west angle stands equal in height with the sidewall. The original length ^{of the building} was 50 feet 6 inches, the breadth was 16 feet. The length of the ^{greater} part of S. wall remaining is 16 feet, the height 8 feet, the thickness is 2 feet 9 inches. the length of a portion of S. wall at west end, 5 feet, the height 6 feet. A few stones of west gable remain attached to it. The

length

length of the part of west gable at N. West angle, is 4 feet 11 inches, the height is near 8 feet; one course in length of N. side wall remains attached to it, forming N. West angle. There is no burial here now. On the exterior of S. Wall, is one monument stone lying on the ground, with an ornamental cross inscribed on it. —

[Vol. III commenced with *Shurles* *Ph*]

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