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**Ordnance Survey Collection**

**Ordnance Survey Letters:  
Tipperary, Volume 3**

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

**1840**

**Volume 3 of 3**

**14 F 20/1**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Title page and index to the Ordnance Survey letters, relating to Co. Tipperary.**

**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

1840

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**END**

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**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Thomas O'Connor for the Ordnance Survey, written from Nenagh and Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Thurles, Castletown**

**O'Connor, Thomas**

**10-21 October 1840**

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**23 cm**

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**Included are related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters', Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum' and Smith's 'Collections for Tipperary' and a transcription of the pedigree of Mac Brian Aradh.**

~~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.~~

### The parish of Thurler.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Elioganty, and is bounded on the North, by the of Longhmoor West; on the West, by the parish of Ballycahill; on the South west, by the parish of Kolycross; on the South, by the parish of Fertiana; on the S. East, by the parishes of Rahelty, and Tuomileburnis; on the East, by the parish of Rahelty, and on the N. East, by the parish of Thyanne.

Name. The name of this parish, is pronounced in Irish, Dinlary, which signifies, a fortress.

This pronunciation preserves most accurately — the orthography, of the name as written by the Four Masters in the Annals — at the following years, which begin with the year A.D. 660. and end with A.D. 1215.

It likewise preserves the orthography, as written in the Annals of Innisfallen at the years 1191 — and 1197. Extracts made from both the above documents relatively to this place, are inserted here being contained on the following pages. Let it be noted here



Dyrlay  
Thurlee

that the Notices - at the years,  
660, 894, 931, 934, 962, 983, 999, 1121,  
-and 1215, relate <sup>to</sup> Derlass, or Durlas,  
in the North, in Co. Antrim; -and  
not to Thurlee in the County of  
Tipperary.



"Maelduin, son of Furadran, Chief of Darlas, was killed (or died according to MS.)

"The Terman of Ciaran was plundered by  
 "Feidlimid, the son of Brimthan; and  
 "Ciaran, pursued him to Darlas, and  
 "gave him a thrust of his crozier, so that  
 "he received an internal wound, so that  
 "he was not in <sup>(or) health</sup> until his death.

"Gairbith, the son of Muireccan, Lord  
 "of Darlas, died.

"A victory was gained in Mogh Uatha,  
 "by Fergal, the son of Domhnall, and  
 "by Siocfradh, the son of Uathmaran,  
 "namely, the son of the daughter of  
 "Domhnall; over Muirchestach, the son  
 "of Kiall, where Maolgarbh, the son  
 "of Gairbith, Lord of Darlas, and Con-  
 "mal, the son of Bradaeran, with many  
 "others along with them, were slain.

"Bec, the son of Gairbith, Lord of Darlas,  
 "died.

"Furadran, the son of Bec, Lord of Darlas  
 "was killed by <sup>the</sup> Benel Eoghain.

"Dubhdarach, the son of Domhnallan, Lord of Darlas,  
 "was killed.

"Ma Domhnaill, namely, Enchaille, Lord of Darlas,  
 "was killed by Ma Neill, namely, by Aodh.

"Cumaighe, the son of Deoraidh, Ma Filinn, Lord of Darlas  
 "was drowned in Lough Eachdach, the island of Raicereann  
 "being taken from him, by the Ui Eachdach, where forty-five  
 "men were slain.

306 ~~756~~

A.D.

1174. The Earl (Strongbow) marched at the head of an army to plunder Munster.

Roderick (O'Connor) marched with another army to oppose him. As soon as the English had received intelligence of Roderick's arrival in Munster they invited to their assistance the English of Dublin, who with all possible expedition marched to Shurles, where they were met by Donnell O'Brien at the head of the Dalcaissians, by a battalion from west Connacht and by a numerous & select army of the Clann Murry and other brave troops left there by King Roderic. A fierce battle was fought between the English and Irish at this place and at last

Durlas.

(307) ~~237~~ [Ann. 4. Masters]

Last the English were defeated by ~~main~~  
main force of arms: seventeen hundred  
of them were slain, and only a  
few survivors: among the number  
was the Earl himself, who proceeded  
with dejected mind to his house  
at Waterford. O'Brien returned home  
in triumph.

A.D.

1215. Roderick O'Flynn, Lord of  
Durlas, died.

[Comp'd from 1714 by me]  
23]

L

14/E/20/2(vii)

A.D.

[Ann: Innisfallen]

1191. A Battle between Donell more O'Brien.

and the <sup>English</sup> Galls of Durlus, where agreat slaughter was made of the <sup>English</sup> Galls.

1194. A Hosting by the Englishmen to

Durlus and burnt many Church,  
and Temples.

Copied

3/3

Smith in his Collections for Tipperary  
 MSS. R. I. Academy, states under Description  
 of Tipperary, at Eliogarty (Charney)  
 that; - "There was here" (at Thurles) "an  
 "abbey erected by the Butlers for  
 "those of the Order of the Blessed  
 "Virgin Mary of Mount Carmel."

According to Archdall the above  
 monastery was erected in A. D. 1300.

~~240~~  
(310)

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Thurles

Is situated on the river Suire in the barony of Eliogarty, and 2 miles and a half N. E. of Holy Cross. In the year 1300 the family of Butler founded a monastery here for Carmelites or White Friars (b) Donagh O Howlegan was the last prior

Inquisition ye Monday next after Whitsunday  
 XXXI Henry VIII finds that the last prior }  
 was seized of the said monastery contain-  
 ing a church chapter house dormitory hall  
 3 chambers, a stable two gardens contain-  
 ing 1 acre, all ruinous and of no value besides  
 reprises, also of 10 acres of arable with 4  
 of pasture of the great measure in Thurles.  
 annual value 13.4. besides reprises. (b).

This priory with the appurtenances and

(b) was mon. Allmonde. (b) chief remem.

two  
14/E/20/2(xi)

746 (312)

11

Two gardens containing 10 acres of great measure, was granted with the monastery of Athassel in this county to Thomas Earl of Ormond (c) See Athassel.

A tower still remains on the east side of the river and some part of the cross aisle leading to the north. (d).

### Knights of St John

From the tradition of the place we learn, that in former ages a castle was erected

22<sup>3</sup> here which did belong to the knights of St John of Jerusalem: (e) we know no more of it.

1 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> The monastery of the Carmelites stood on the East side of the river at the town of Thurles, where the Roman Catholic Chapel now stands, which was built in 1807<sup>A.D.</sup>. The last remnant of the monastery, a small portion of a stone wall with a <sup>circular</sup> doorway of Chiselled limestone on it, stood here in 1806<sup>A.D.</sup>, and was pulled down when the Chapel was begun to be built to make room for it. This was probably a part of the wall of the Cross aisle mentioned above by Archdale. The tower usually, went by the name of Castle among the people.

2 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> The Castle belonging to the Knights Templars, is still pointed out, and stands on the western side of the river at the bridge, to the right, as one goes from the town to the opposite side on which the R.C. Chapel stands. It is an oblong building

measuring on the outside 29 feet by 23 feet 5 inches. The walls are constructed of limestone and lime and sand mortar, and are bevelled below, and are 58 feet in height, the thickness being 4 feet 6 inches. On the exterior on the E. wall is seen an opening to a flue which runs in the thickness of the wall, having a fire place under it, made likewise in the thickness, and lately, it appears, in use. At N. East Corner, are 4 quadrangular, narrow openings, the second upper one of which, is constructed of Chiselled limestone. In the centre of the wall, is an opening which had a stone mullion, dividing it into two compartments, each having a point at top. It is constructed of chiselled limestone. On S. wall, are 3 windows, the lowest of which, does not retain the original form, and has now some stonework, and a glass window fixed in it, being 4 panes in height one of which is at present broken. The second upper is narrow and has a glass window placed in it, being 3 panes in

height. The third and highest of the 3, 14 is constructed of chiselled limestone and placed near the top of the wall; and had a mullion in it, which has been removed. In the west wall is placed a quadrangular small doorway in which is fixed a door of deal boards. There are 5 openings on the wall, 4 of which are quadrangular, 3 are long and narrow; being mason work, one is small and another in centre <sup>is</sup> round headed, being constructed of chiselled limestone. Modern plastering is seen on this wall; the lower part of the surface of the wall, is injured from middle to S. West angle. On North wall are 10 openings, 4 being long and narrow, 3 of which, are stopt with <sup>small</sup> stones; and on a line <sup>with them</sup> near N. west corner, 1 large and quadrangular and of mason work, now half stopt. In the centre stones jut out from the wall near top, and at the same height are stones jutting from the other three walls, E. W. & S. — On this N. side is an entrance to a Nailors Shop in the Castle. The staircase is to right as one enters, and begins at West corner and ascends a circular tower in it to top, whose diameter on <sup>the</sup> interior, is 5 feet 2 inches. A circular

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15 doorway of chiselled limestone placed near N. West corner admits to the stairs. It measures 5 feet 2 inches in height at present, and 3 feet in breadth. The step of the stairs which are constructed of limestone, measures 2 feet 10 inches in length, 1 foot 7 inches in breadth to left, next the wall, 1 foot in middle, from which the breadth becomes gradually diminished to 1 inch at extremity to right, and then loses itself. The height of the step, is 8 inches. The stairs are lighted by long, narrow openings noticed in describing the exterior appearance of the building. A floor, which was some time ago occupied by a family, it appears, of the poorer class, remains resting on an arch of stone work seen over the ground floor below. At the floor, (the 2<sup>nd</sup> in the building) is a long and narrow apartment, running eastwards along N. wall. A quadrangular doorway of <sup>roughly</sup> dressed limestone, admits to it from the stairs. Near the top, is a long, narrow apartment along N. wall, flagged across above, a quadrangular doorway, of roughly chiselled limestone admits to it from stairs: next above roof

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in a floor in the apartment, stones are jutting  
out from the walls, on which it rested; a quad-  
-gular doorway, of <sup>roughly</sup> chiselled limestone ad-  
-mitted to it also from stairs. At the top is a  
thatched roof over the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, which  
has been mentioned above as having  
been some time ago occupied.

Thurles, as a town, a house of Carmelites  
founded in 1300, a castle erected by  
the Knights Hospitallers, are mentioned  
in Gough's Camden, and reference is  
made at the place to Archdall.

An old Castle stands in ruins in the  
town of Thurles to the rear of Mr.  
Hickey's House, <sup>&</sup> to left near the Barracks  
as one leaves Thurles on the road to  
Kenagh. It is called Black Castle, and  
is an oblong building of limestone  
and lime and sand mortar. The walls  
are grouted and bevelled. Their



(318)  
(17) Height is about 60 feet; and thickness 7 feet 4 inches at the ground. The original doorway at ground was placed in north wall. It is now repaired and a folding door fixed in it. On the exterior on N. wall, are seen 5 openings constructed of Chiselled limestone, long and narrow; 3 — quadrangular, 1 curvilinearly pointed. The interior on ground floor, measures 23 feet 9 inches in length, by 15 feet in breadth. A stone arch is placed about 15 feet in height above the ground floor. The lower part of the staircase that admitted to the upper floors in the Castle, has been destroyed, and one ascends by a step-ladder to a door placed on N. wall at N. West corner, which opens to the stairs, and the first floor, over the ground one, and resting on the arch above mentioned. The floor



14/E/20/2(xix) (379)<sup>18</sup>

is made use of, for threshing wheat on. To front as one enters the door to which the ladder reaches from ground, was a quadrangular doorway opening into the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. It is now stopped with brickwork. A pointed doorway of chiselled limestone opens from the stairs into the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, which floor was lighted by 2 windows on East wall, both quadrangular, the one to North, is narrow, both on inside appear to be masonwork, by a window on west wall now stopped. The west wall here at window lately repaired. <sup>there is</sup> some brickwork in it. There was another floor, the 3<sup>d</sup> in the building, over this 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. It rested on a bed or course of masonwork, which forms <sup>part of</sup> the thickness of the walls from below, and terminates here, where the 3<sup>d</sup> floor was placed. A doorway of roughly dressed limestone still remaining, admitted to it from the stairs. The floor was lighted by a window on East wall, by a quadrangular narrow one of roughly chiselled limestone, which is wide and has a segment arch on inside, placed on N. wall.

19  
(320) The stairs begin now at 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, and ascend in a tower, whose circumference is 5 feet  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches on interior. The steps are limestone and each measures 2 feet 10 inches in length, 10 inches in breadth next wall to left, which diminishes towards extremity to right, where it loses itself in the structure. The height of each step is 8 inches. Three long and narrow openings, constructed on the exterior, of chiselled limestone, and having the sides bevelled off, on the interior, admit light to the staircase from the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, to a passage which runs to left in E. wall to a flue in S. wall. This passage is roofed with brickwork, and is lighted by one, narrow, and quadrangular opening, <sup>constructed</sup> of limestone, on E. wall near the stairs; and by 2 openings of the same kind placed at the angle, one on E. wall and one on S. wall, the latter beside the flue. The stairs terminate in N. East

corner, where the diameter of the tower is 5 feet 3 inches. The length of the step of the stairs, measures 2 feet 5 inches in length, 10 inches in breadth, and from 9 to 11 inches in height. The 4<sup>th</sup> floor resting on a stone arch remains still, and is constructed of squared flag stones. A circular doorway of chiselled limestone, admit into it from stairs. The floor is lighted by 1 curvilinearly, pointed window of chiselled limestone, half stopped with brick-work now, long and narrow, placed on N. wall: by 2 quadrangular windows on West wall, on the interior of which are 2 arches of mason-work, one at each, on the wall. The window next N. is nearly stoppt with stone work. By a long and considerably wide window of roughly dressed limestone on S. wall: it had a mullion, and had 2 points at top. On inside is a circular arch of mason work; the upper and lower part of window is stoppt, the centre being open. By a window of same

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Description on E. wall; the mullion is not in its place, the <sup>2</sup> points are curvilinear. The stairs ran above this floor, in the tower to top, and are lighted here by 2 narrow openings.

Directly to the N. of this Castle on now an open space near the Barracks, stood, according to local information, a beautifully constructed moat of earth, which rose in a very abrupt ascent to a height of no less than 100 feet, and had a spiral path from base to top. It was destroyed about 40 years ago.

About 40 yards to the South of Black Castle, stands a round building, called Crow's tower from a man of the name of Crow

who occupied it some time ago. It stands at the town to right of the road to Cashel, and is roofed in, and occupied at present. It is built of lime-stone and lime and sand mortar, and measures on the interior 17 feet 10 inches in diameter; the thickness of the is 7 feet. There are two boarded floors - above the ground floor, to both which, a staircase admits. The steps in it, are limestone, and each measures 2 feet 3 inches in length, 9 inches in breadth and 11 inches in thickness. The structure is about 50 feet in height, and at top of it, - are battlements. 14/E/20/2 (xxiii)

It is said there were several other Castles at Thurles. There was one <sup>near</sup> at the place where the Protestant Church stands now, which was commonly called Church Castle. There was another at the moat above mentioned, - and one on the Dublin road. The west gate was called Beach na g-coileac, locally explained as signifying the gate of the old women. The figure of an old woman was chiselled on a stone in one of its sides. It is also said that 5 Castles were pulled down in Thurles for the building of a Court House, now called the old Court House.

(324)  
23

To right of Cashel road a little farther on from the round Castle is a burial ground called all bridge, the Church, or according to modern use, the burial ground of St. Brigid. No vestiges of any ruins of walls remain in it at the present time. On the left side, on the front of the post or pillar of the gateway into the burial ground, are some figures of animals chiselled, first the figure of a lion, 2 figures of other animals; also the figure of a Cat with 2 tails, all modern. To the right, on front of post, or pillar on that side, is a figure representing St. Brigid with cross and heads on the bosom. In Killinane town-land is a burial ground which is



(325)<sup>24</sup>  
called cill Maignean, the church, or now the  
burial ground of S. Laignean, who is a  
celebrated Saint, and is mentioned in  
the Festilogy of Aengus. The burial  
ground is situated immediately to the  
left of the road from Thurles to Bur-  
risoleigh, and Kenagh, and about  
a mile from Thurles. It contains no  
vestiges of the ruins of a Church.  
Some of the rubbish of the foundation  
of a castle, may be still seen  
in one corner of it next the road. This  
Castle fell on the night of <sup>the</sup> last  
hurricane, 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1838. and  
gave ruin with such a thundering  
Crash, that, a cow that was housed  
convenient to it, expired on the spot,  
by the shock she had received  
from the tremendousness of the roar  
of the structure torn from its hold  
by the concussive force of the circum-  
volving winds.

14/6/20/2 (XXV)

(25)  
(326)

Thurles is mentioned in eleven places in Smith's Collections for Tipperary, MSS. R. I. Academy. It occurs first under "Account of Tipperary" (ex Camden), as the place, or town which gave the Butlers, the title of Viscounts. In the next place, it is mentioned, as the scene of a battle fought in 1208 (Dowling and Grace's Annals). It is 3<sup>rd</sup>ly mentioned at 1331. 4<sup>th</sup>ly again at 1208. Fifthly at 1331. Sixthly at 1396. Seventhly at 1407. Eighthly at 1537-8. In the 9<sup>th</sup> place, it is stated that James VI<sup>th</sup> of that name Earle of Ormond & Ossory, was by Letters Patents dated at Dublin Jan<sup>y</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 27. Hen. VIII. pursuant to the King's Letters Missive enrolled in the Chancery of Ireland, created Viscount Thurles. In the 10<sup>th</sup> place, it is mentioned - as an ancient market town under Eliogarty (Barony) - at Description of Tipperary;



(327) 26  
In the 11<sup>th</sup> place, it is remarked that from  
the steeple of the Cathedral of Cashel,  
Thurles and Killough Hill, appear to the  
North.

Thomas O'Connor

Kenagh October 10<sup>th</sup> 1840.

---

The parish of Youghalarra.

Situation,

This parish is situated in the North  
end of the barony of Owney & Arma, about  
miles N. West of Kenagh, and is bounded

on

27  
(328)

Name, The name of this parish is in Irish. Eócoil  
which signifies the oak wood. Sylva  
Quercum.

The old Church of this parish stands  
in ruins close to the North of Youghal  
village, on high ground. It is a build-  
-ing of brownish and reddish grit stone, and  
lime and sand mortar. On the interior, the  
surface of the walls presents a structure  
of small and long stones, all as much  
as possible, particular the latter class, are  
shaped into the form of the quadrangular.  
Some, however, are shapeless or polygonal  
but all are dressed either with the  
chisel or the hammer. The East-gable  
is pulled down lower than the height  
of the S. side wall. The part of South

wall next E. gable retains the original height; the part next west gable is not the original height, and some of it consists only of the stones thrown loosely together after having been disturbed from their cemented state. The west gable is very nearly destroyed, almost to the foundation in the middle part; two small portions, - one attached to South, and one to North wall, remain reduced to a very low height. A portion of North wall attached to the above portion of west gable mentioned as at it, runs to more than half the length of the whole building Eastwards, and retains the original height, excepting at the ends. The part of North wall now seen attached to East gable is not on a line with the part mentioned as standing next west gable.

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(29)

The length of the building on the interior, is 73 feet; the breadth along west-gable, is 21 feet 10 inches; along East gable, is 25 feet 4 inches, the part of the North wall at this end, being placed 3 feet 6 inches outwards beyond the line of the interior surface of the part of N. wall at West end. The height of the part of East gable between window on it, and N. wall is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The height of the part of the gable between window and S. wall is about 8 feet. A gap at S. E. corner at top, the gable being broken there. On E. gable within 12 feet <sup>7 inches</sup> of N. wall, and feet of S. wall, was a window now opened above, the gable being demolished so far from above. The S. side is the more perfect. The interior was built of Chiselled grit stone, being masonwork, and measures in breadth at bottom. It

was placed very near the present surface of  
 the ground, <sup>(namely 1/2 foot from it)</sup> and the sides were bevelled  
 off. On the outside, it is 5 feet 2  
 inches from the ground, <sup>&</sup> 1 foot 9 1/2 inches  
 in breadth. One stone remains at bottom of  
 the N. side: the stone crossing the bottom  
 of the window remains, and has the place  
 of a mullion chiselled on it. Four stones  
 remain in S. side. The sides had flutings  
 consisting of 3 channels each. The  
 length of S. side wall <sup>from E. gable</sup> retaining the  
 original height 10 feet, is 41 feet. The  
 thickness of this part, is 3 feet 10 inches.  
 Attached to the 41 feet in length, <sup>are</sup> 6 feet  
 in length, being but 2 feet 8 inches in  
 height, and 3 feet 4 inches in thickness.  
 The thickness of the 41 feet in length, projects  
 6 inches at ground, beyond the <sup>of the exterior</sup> thickness of  
 the 6 feet in length. The projecture in middle is  
 4 inches, and terminates at the height of 3 feet  
 9 inches, in an extent of 2 inches. On the exterior

(332)  
31 of the 6 feet in length, is the block (being the root still holding its place) of a large ash tree, which has been felled down some time ago. In the S. wall - at E. gable (3 feet from it) is placed a recess of chiselled - grit stone not perfectly circular, top being rather a low arch. It is placed low, - and is 3 feet 5 inches now in height, 2 feet 4 inches in breadth, and 1 foot 6 inches in depth. At the distance of 1 foot 8 inches from the recess, is placed a window on S. wall. It is - quadrangular inside, having flags placed across the top, and is masonwork, (the stone being grit). It is 2 feet from flag stones place on interior under it, - and is 3 feet 4 inches broad, - and 4 feet 8 inches high. On a stone in the E. side on interior, are engraved, a cross, - and the figure of an angel. On the outside, it is 1 foot 8 inches from the ground, 8 inches in breadth, - and 3 feet, near 7 inches, in height, and has a circular top, being constructed of chiselled - grit stone, and bevelled.

At each side of the window on the ex-<sup>32</sup>-  
 -terior, runs a <sup>stone</sup> wall from the surface of  
 the I. wall of the Church. The one at East  
 side, has its exterior surface on a line with  
 the exterior surface of the E. gable of  
 the church, and is injured on the interior, and  
 seemingly lost part of its original length.  
 It is now - 10 feet 9 inches long; and is on  
 the exterior about 10 feet high, which  
 height only 4 feet of the 10 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in length  
 retains. The thickness of it, is 3 feet 10  
 inches. At the distance of 14 feet from  
 it to west, stands the other wall evidently  
 built up against the surface of the side-  
 -wall of the Church, after the erection of  
 the latter, and standing visibly, quite  
 distinct from its work. The length of this  
 wall at present is 8 feet; the height on  
 the exterior is 9 feet.

On a stone in the surface of I. wall of the  
 Church, on exterior, and to west of the last mention-  
 -ed wall described as running out from the I. side, is  
 chiselled a figure of a human head with



(334) the following letters and date inscribed  
33 under the right side of the face

ST. COEA  
NE 433

under these letters, is inscribed a cross; and on another stone under left side of the face of the ~~first~~ figure above mentioned as that of a human head, are chiselled two figures of human beings; and over them to R. is chiselled apparently the figure of an angel.

The length of the gap in South wall from the 6 feet in length of it above mentioned as being 2 feet 8 inches in height; to the part of S. wall mentioned above as consisting of loosened stones built up without cement, is 8 feet 7 inches. Length of the part of S. wall consisting of the loosened stones, is 11 feet, <sup>to which</sup>, 5 feet in length of the original masonwork remaining at west gable, being added, make 16 feet the whole length from the gap above mentioned to west gable. The height of part of the wall built up with the uncemented stones, is 9 feet. Length of West gable at S. west angle, is 5 feet 9 inches; the height of it, at the angle, is 7 feet, which height becomes gradually reduced to a



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height of 1 foot at the termination of the ~~13 ft~~  
5 feet 9 inches in length. The 1/2 foot in height with  
1/2 foot in height of loosened stones built on it, runs  
from the 5 feet 9 inches in length, to within 4 feet 5  
inches of N. West angle, which 4 feet 5 inches are  
attached to N. wall, - and are 8 feet high.

Of the N. wall, 8 feet in length attached to west  
gable, are only 4 feet 5 inches in height  
at present, the thickness being 3 feet 8  
inches. From the 8 feet in length, runs 21 feet  
7 inches in length, joined to the 8 ft. From the  
21 feet 7 inches in length, the interior of the wall,  
including the surface, and thickness to the outer  
surface is pulled down to near the ground  
for a length of 13 feet. The rubbish lies at  
the base. Through the centre of the 13 feet in  
length, is growing a large ash tree, - and on  
the exterior in a pile of large grit stones  
grows another of the same kind. The pile  
seems to be of coeval erection with the Church,  
- and exhibits <sup>to view</sup> mortar in the interior where it is  
broken on west side. It projects at the ground  
7 feet beyond the surface of the wall of the  
Church, and is 15 1/2 feet long at the base. It

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(336)  
35

Slopes gradually to the top of the wall, both having lost their original height here. The 2 faces E. and W. form each a triangle. A portion of the surface stones of the Church wall on exterior, remains joined to the just mentioned buttress to west. This portion is a mere shell opposite the part of the interior above noticed - as being destroyed. The exterior surface of the wall from buttress to the west gable, presents a structure of large, quadrangular stones in lower part, - and of smaller and squared stones in upper part. On the N. side wall of the church is placed a window close to where the wall is destroyed on the interior, - and to the buttress on the exterior. It is on the west side of both, - and placed high on the wall near top. It is round on both the interior and exterior, and constructed of chiselled grit stone, and rather small in size, not being high, or very wide. The surface of the East end of the buttress, with the thickness of the Church wall at its South and a stone wall joined to North, formed the west wall of an apartment, going

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out from the N. wall of the Church, 16 feet  
Northwards, thickness of the N. wall of the  
Church being included, - and thickness of N.  
wall of the apartment not included. The  
apartment measured from E. to W. 12 feet  
4 inches. Small bits of S. and E. walls of  
the apartment remain. On E. beyond the  
surface of the N. wall of the Church; on  
West, beyond the surface of the buttress  
above mentioned. The height of west  
wall, is 3 feet on the interior; the thickness  
is 1 foot 10 inches. There was a window  
on bit on E. side, next church wall,  
sides were bevelled off inwardly. It is  
now nearly destroyed, the top being  
open. This bit of the E. wall, is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet  
high, 2 feet 5 inches thick. The N. wall  
of the apartment is nearly destroyed; the  
surface inside retains the lower course  
or bed; partly 2 beds over foundation  
stones. The N. wall of the Church from  
this apartment, to E. gable of the Church  
is 14 feet 4 inches in length. It is only 5 feet

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37

high, in highest part, which is - at least -  
-gable; 5 feet in length of it next the  
above apartment recedes 1 foot, 9 inches  
on interior from the surface of the part  
of N. wall next E. gable. The height of  
the exterior wall of the recess, is 3 feet.  
At the apartment - and between it and recess  
is 1 foot 6 inches in breadth - and 6 inches in  
projecture, of masonwork, attached to end  
of E. wall of apartment here.

It appears there was - an arched a -  
partment - at the west end of the  
Church on the exterior. Some traces  
of the arch work work may be seen  
on west gable at N. side; and the  
South wall of the Arched apartment  
still remains at S. side - at the end of  
the church. The stones have been taken  
out of the whole surface of the  
arch wall on the exterior.

The "Liber Regalis Visitationis", at "Decanatus Armonie", gives the following account of the Church of Yonghal;—

Rectoria de Yonghal none- -sident.	{ Spectat ad decanatum et rectoria de Moy sea Vicarius idem Petrus Butler minister legens.
--	---

Munroe old Castle stands in ruins on the townland of Munroe in this parish. The situation is on a high ridge of ground running E. and West from which is seen an arm of the Shannon intruding itself into the land to the North. The castle was constructed of grit stone and lime and sand mortar. No grouting was used in the work. About 24 feet in length of one wall remains; the thickness of it is 6 feet 3 inches. The length becomes less upwards, the extremities of the wall being broken. The height on S. side, is about 20 feet. A great heap of rubbish is lying to N. and N.E. of the wall.

Kilcoleman old Castle stands in ruins in the town land of Kilcoleman at Mr. Frich's House. It is situated on high ground and built of grit stone, and lime and sand mortar. The walls appear in good preservation and are rough cast on exterior. Two feet in height of a repair have been built on the top of the walls, and pediments thickly set, are raised on them. The building has a timber roof with slates on it. A way, or pass runs round the roof inside the pediments, covered with lead. The structure measures on the exterior, 24 feet, near 9 inches <sup>in length</sup>, by 17 feet 8 inches + thickness of garden wall in which the E. wall of Castle is arranged, 1 foot  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches = 19 feet  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, in breadth. The thickness of the walls, is 3 feet 3 inches.

On E. wall, are 2 quadrangular openings, narrow, the one of which is near ground and constructed of chiselled grit stone; the other high above, nearly covered with rough-cast, small. Five stones, a belt of thin stones, jutting out from the wall 2 feet under the top, are still remaining on this side.



On West wall at top is a slender, low broken 40  
below; to N. of it is a narrow, quadrangular  
opening; and under it, the original doorway,  
now stopping.

On N. wall, are 2 quadrangular openings,  
constructed of chiselled grit stone; one of  
which, is near ground, and one placed above. Through  
the one near ground, is seen a timber floor  
in ruins inside the building. There are 2  
modern doors placed on the N. wall; one  
at ground, quadrangular, one above it, point-  
ed. A rough and irregularly shaped stone  
jut out of the wall at a considerable height  
towards West wall; other stones jut out under  
the eve stones on this wall, which serve, as  
shoots, as the common phrase termed them.

On E. wall, are 2 openings, by far  
larger than those hitherto remarked; the  
lower of which, is pointed; the upper is round.  
A row of stones thickly set, jut out from  
the wall on this side, under eve stones.

<sup>as</sup> Palace old Castle stood on a rock of green stone,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to E. West of the old Church of Palace. The townland is called Palacemore. The rock is of a circular form, is of considerable extent and commands an extensive view. Kenagh is seen from it on the one side. On W. and N. extremities is a channel containing water, cut into the stone, at one end of which is a square basin cut into the stone also, and containing water. On the summit of the rock, which is covered with a green sward, stood the Castle, which has been entirely demolished. The foundations of the walls, are not traceable, and the only remains of the Castle to be seen are two Chumps of a stone arch that was placed in the interior of it. Both lie on the rock.

Of the above Castles, namely Munroe, Kilcoleman, and Palace, the following account is found in the Pedigree of the O'Briens, (MSS



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J. C. D. B. 1. 7.) where the Descendants of Brian Ruadh, Mac I Brian Aradh, are spoken of. The words of the passage run thus, —

ázu ráré an tairdeallbái

do rorú an tair 10r áilom ámal ro .i. drágré trağ-  
-arnár ná tair ázar á ceannar áz qurciortái  
dar bámm an taircor ázar do ráráib beal  
an áta, Enocán an éirín .i. da cárleán mairte  
zon brógláib fearán áz tairdeallbái cárleán  
Do ráráib cill íolmáin .i. cárleán zona fearán  
áz tadagna baile. Do ráráib cárleán tairte  
Eara gréine zona bréarán áz qurcha ná  
tairá. Drágráib baile an cárleán sean  
lonzrórt an tairín, ázar an mion mair cárleán  
oile, an rairín cárleán oile, ázur cátar Con-  
-cúbair cárleán oile zona bréarán, ázur ceán-  
-ar ázur cumar brácaib ázar comideaita ná  
tair áz á mair oirreara .i. áz qurciortái  
dar bámm an taircor, ázur á oirreir do deán-  
-áin ó ná bráirreacáib zo hionlán áit á mair  
nác deağnadre eáğcor ortá, ázur fá hipeo  
an tairar rorú do rúead air áraib ó do cínáid  
Doninall mac bráin mair mte. 14/E/20/2(xliii)

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" and it was this  
 " Toirdhealbhach, who divided the territory  
 " among his sons in this manner, namely;  
 " he left the lordship of the territory, and  
 " its chieftainship to Muirchíortach, who  
 " was called, the Bishop, and he left Beal  
 " <sup>now Ballina</sup> an Atha, Cnocan <sup>now Birdhill</sup> an Enfhinn, namely,  
 " two good Castles, with the portions of  
 " lands appertaining to them, to Toirdheal-  
 " bhach barrach. He left bill bolman,  
 " namely, a Castle with its lands to Tadhg,  
 " na Buile. He left the Castle of Inath  
 " easa greine with its lands to Mur-  
 " cha na D-twagh. He left Baile an  
 " Chaislean, the old Mansion Seat  
 " of the family, - and <sup>now Monrae</sup> Moin ruadh, another  
 " Castle, Pailis, another Castle, and  
 " Bathair bonchubhair, another Castle,  
 " with their lands, and the Chieftainship  
 " with the power of Coshering, and hosting

"the inhabitants) of the Country, to his son  
"and heir, namely, Muirchiortach, who  
"was called <sup>the</sup> Bishop, and his entire will  
"to be fully fulfilled by his brothers,  
"but that he should not exercise injustice  
"towards them; and this was the third di-  
"vision that was made of the territory  
"of Du harra from the time when  
"Domhnall, son of Brian Ruadh en-  
"tered into it."

The pedigree of Mac I Brian Ruadh  
runs thus, Mac Firbis. p. 643 (see  
copy in R. I. A. <sup>2</sup>, from the Autograph MSS  
in the Library of Lord Roden Tolly-  
more Park in Co. Down).

Muircheartach  
the Bishop,  
Toirdhealbhaich  
Muircheartach  
Domhnall

45  
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Tadhg

Toirdhealbhaich

Murchadh na Ráthnighe

Brian

Domhnall

Brian Ruadh

Conchabhar na Tuibhdine

Donchadh Cairbreach

Domhnall Mor, King of Cashel,  
30 years.

Toirdhealbhaich na Brian, King  
of Munster 5 years,

Diarmad na Brian, King of  
Munster 4 years,

Toirdhealbhaich, King of Ireland,  
12 years,

Tadhg na Brian

Brian Boroimhe, King of Ireland  
12 years.

In the townland of Pallace-more is a hill not far from where the castle stood, which is called enoc na cpoice, that is, "Gallows hill." from the circumstance of a gallows having been erected there formerly for hanging Culprits thereon. The spot whereon the gallows stood, is still shown <sup>is of a circular form</sup> and remains untilled, and covered with grass. The gallows according to local information, consisted of 2 sticks, both of which were fixed in the extremity of the circular spot, and another stick placed across them at top.

In this townland of Pallace-more, are also the remains of an old Church, which has been mentioned above where the situation of the Castle has been spoken of. The ruins are situated on a round hillock, like an earthen moat, of considerable extent. The Church was an oblong building, and was constructed of grit stone and lime and sand mortar.

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47

On the interior part of the walls, that remain, some of the stones are quadrangular shaped, and long; and others, but the fewer in number, are shapeless or polygonal and small. The exterior of the part of South sidewall that now remains, exhibits a structure of long and quadrangular shaped stones all with very little exception. The exterior of the west gable, presents a structure, partly of the same kind of stones as to shape and size; but for the most part of stones of smaller size. Some are long and thin, some small, and some are shapeless or polygonal. The S. E. corner outside is destroyed, and part of the East gable at the ground at N. East corner. The small portion of North wall remaining joined to E. gable, exhibits on exterior, a structure similar to that of exterior of E. gable just noticed. The ruin now consists of the E. gable reduced in height in the highest part to the original height of S. side wall as seen at present. Some parts of the gable are lower than the height of the



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48  
Sidewall just mentioned. Of the South  
Sidewall attached to E. gable, partly re-  
-taining its original height as just now  
remarked. Of a small bit of N. side-  
-wall attached to E. gable. The remainder  
of the Sidewalls, and the whole of  
west-gable, are demolished to the  
foundation with the exception of 2  
small bits of the west gable and North  
Sidewall, one of each, forming the N.  
west angle; and about 3 feet in height  
on the exterior, of the whole length of west  
gable (at the foundation). The portion of gable  
at N. side wall remarked above as forming  
with it ————— the N. west angle  
is about 5 feet high on exterior. The  
structure here appears of comparatively  
large stones. The foundations of  
-all the walls, <sup>that belong</sup> are, however, perfectly  
traceable, so as to determine in con-  
-nection with the walls above remarked  
as remaining, the original length and  
breadth of the building.



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49) The length of the edifice was 31 feet.  
The breadth was 18 feet. Height of the  
part of S. sidewall now remaining, is  
on the interior, 8 feet - at highest part to  
west. Thickness of it, is 3 feet 2 inches.  
Length of the part of S. wall, now remain-  
-ing, is 16 feet. Height of hits of walls in  
N. W. angle is 4 feet on interior. The west  
hit measures near 6 feet in length on the  
interior; N. hit measures 5 ft. in length on  
same side. Length of N. wall attached  
to E. gable, is <sup>on interior</sup> near 4 feet below. Height  
of it, is 7 feet, on interior. Thickness of it  
is 3 feet. On the exterior, the structure  
of N. wall runs to near middle of the  
building. The part of it joined to, and  
-continued from the portion just above re-  
-marked - as attached to E. gable, is no more  
than 3 feet in height, which height it  
-gradually loses till it terminates in  
length at the middle of the building  
as - above remarked.

On E. gable, was a window all destroyed on inside, the wall being broken on each side and under, and demolished above from top. On outside, it is constructed of chiselled grit stone of greyish brown colour, and is curvilinearly pointed. It is placed 4 feet 4 inches on this side from the ground, and is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad, and 3 feet 10 inches high. Apertures are broken through the wall under the window, seen on both sides, exterior and interior. There was a window on S. side wall, now broken to near the bottom, being opened at top. Two stones, one on each side, remain outside, resting on the bottom stone. The three are chiselled grit. It was masonwork, inside where reddish brown grit stone is seen. Between it and E. gable, is in S. wall also a quadrangular recess of the same kind of stone; the one side of which is very close to E. gable.

51 Just at it, is a small quadrangular recess of same kind of stone in E. gable.

There is a burial here. Some rude stones set in the ground, mark the heads of graves: the stones appear thick set and low, not rising much above the surface. A plantation of fir trees occupies the vacant part of the hillock or moat, around the church and burial ground.

The patron Saint of this parish is according to local information, St. Cunnlan whose well is situated in Oughal village. His festival as well as can be learned from the people, fell on 25<sup>th</sup> or 29<sup>th</sup> of July. Some say it took place 11 days before 1<sup>st</sup> August; if so, it should fall on 20<sup>th</sup> or probably, 19<sup>th</sup> of July. His Crozier, baicall Cunnlan, was kept in the possession of a family of the Hogans. It was in the hands of the grandfather, and father of

(353)  
Denis Hogan, who is a Tailor, and lives in 52  
the townland of Breggane, about 1 mile S.E.  
from Youghal village, and in Youghal parish.  
It is said that Dennis himself is in possession  
of this relic at present. It is described as  
being made of some kind of wood with a  
brass image on it. Tóher breeda (Toban  
briḡda) holy well is situated in the townland of  
Cunraghtampla. Thomas O'Honor  
Roscrea October 21<sup>st</sup> 1840.

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### The parish of Castletown.

Situation, This parish is situated in the  
North end of the barony of Oranney and Arna,  
about 4 1/4 mile N.N.E. from Killaloe, and  
is bounded on the

(354)  
58<sup>1</sup> Name.

The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish, Bailé Cháisleáin of which Castletown is a translation. This Bailé an Chaisleáin or Castletown, that gave name to the parish, is said in the pedigree of the O'Briens, see passage quoted above in the Description of Youghal parish, to have been the old Mansion Seat of the family, (namely, of Mac I Brian Aradh.) It appears, however, that the Castle from which the Bally, or town has the denomination, does not now exist. There is a building in ruins in the townland of Castletown, which is called Castle, and is a large house, formerly the residence of — Parker, who was the father of J. G. Parker Esq. of Castlough. This is an oblong building of grit stone and lime and sand mortar. There is some brickwork seen in arches on interior in N.E. part of it. There is a brick chimney on west gable, and a stone chimney on N. wall, still remaining. Length of the

building from E. to west on interior, is 31 feet <sup>(355)</sup> 5 1/2  
2 inches; breadth from N. to South, is 22 feet.  
Thickness of the wall at doorway on E.  
wall at N. E. corner, is 6 feet 10 inches. Height  
of the sidewalls, is about 30 feet. At the  
distance of 14 feet 5 inches from west wall,  
stands a thin stone wall supporting the  
East side of a stone arch extending to it,  
from west wall of the Castle. The wall runs  
across the whole breadth of the building, as  
does the arch likewise. The thickness of  
the wall, is 1 foot 8 inches. There is a quadran-  
gular entrance on the wall. The height of  
the arch over the ground floor, is 9 feet in  
the centre. The plastering, or mortar on its  
interior, has the impression of a hurdle  
in it. There is a quadrangular doorway,  
now stopt, on west wall at ground here.  
Some kind of a flue or passage appears  
to be in the N. wall under turn of arch, at  
N. E. corner where the wall is placed across  
the ground floor. There is an entrance on  
S. wall, at the middle wall above mention-  
ed, into the Eastern part of the Castle.

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(356) This entrance is arched stonework on the interior  
at the ground floor. The height of this arch  
is 8 feet, the breadth is 6 feet 6 inches. At  
the distance of 5 feet 10 inches from the interior  
surface of the Castlem wall; outwards, is placed  
a pointed doorway of chiselled grit stone,  
which is now 6 feet 10 inches in height, and  
3 feet 6 inches in breadth. The exterior of this  
doorway, appears to be on a line with the  
exterior surface of the side wall, and on the  
outside of the stone doorway, stands an arch  
of masonwork, which is pointed, and built wholly  
outside the surface of the side wall. Stone  
steps are placed in the east side of this  
arched entrance, on the exterior, which  
admit by a doorway placed on S. wall above  
the arch, into the floor resting on the stone-  
arch remarked above as extending across  
the west end of the building. The doorway  
is large, sides are plastered to left and right,  
and the top is broken. The thickness of  
the wall at it, is 6 feet. The floor resting  
on the arch is covered over mostly with  
rubbish and stones. An ash tree grows on  
it near N. West corner. In N. wall is  
a recess reaching nearly to west wall



(357) 56  
-and to one side of a fire place in it, and  
is now covered with ivy. On S. wall were  
2 windows, now stopped on exterior, running  
into one opening on the interior, the mason-  
-work, that separated them, being destroyed.  
The S. and N. wall are here partly co-  
-vered with ivy.

On E. wall at the ground, is placed a  
-a doorway near N. wall. It is circular  
-and constructed of chiselled black lime-  
-stone. A flag stone is placed across it,  
at the ground which appears to be grit.  
The height of this doorway is 5 feet  
7 inches, the breadth is 3 feet 8 inches.  
Outside the stone frame of the doorway, is a  
circular arch of chiselled grit and lime-  
-stone, the sides being built of the former  
kind, and the top of the latter. The inside  
is an arch of brickwork. On E. wall  
over the doorway is a quadrangular en-  
-trance opposite where the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor in  
the building was placed. The entrance said  
to be placed on S. wall, and to admit to the  
floor that rests on the stone arch in the

(358)  
5) west end of the building, admitted  
- also to the eastern part of the 2<sup>nd</sup>  
floor. Above the entrance just men-  
- tioned as on E. wall, <sup>was</sup> placed a quadran-  
- gular opening considerably large, op-  
- posite the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor in the building. It is  
now stopt with stonework outside. At the  
height of 2 feet above it, is a row of stones  
jutting from the wall, on which rests a  
belt of thin stones jutting 1 foot beyond  
the lower surface of the gable, and  
supporting a foot in thickness of mason-  
- work, - added at this side (on interior) to the  
top part of the gable at the time of its  
being built. On this part of the gable  
- above the jutting stones, is placed a cir-  
- cular opening of chiselled grit stone.  
On the interior it is quadrangular and  
masonrywork and has pieces of timber  
placed across the top. The interior at top  
of west gable is constructed in the same  
way as the interior of E. gable just now

noticed. On this top part is a quadrangular<sup>(359)</sup>  
opening of chiselled stone (git?) under the  
brick chimney above mentioned. On N. wall,  
to right as one enters by the doorway on  
E. wall, is an arched recess of brickwork, within  
which, is a quadrangular recess in the wall.  
In N. wall also is a fireplace at the mid-  
dle wall above mentioned, over which is  
a chimney, on top of the wall. There are  
holes, or places for joists in the N. and S. walls  
where the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor was placed, in the  
Eastern part of the building. The 3<sup>rd</sup> floor  
rested on a course or bed of masonwork  
rising as part of thickness of the walls  
from the foundations and terminating  
where the floor was placed. This course  
or bed of masonwork, is seen on N. & S.  
walls, and does not appear to have extended  
to west gable on either N. or S. one. On  
the former, it terminates a little to the  
west side of the fire place above remarked  
as in it. Stones are jutting from N. and South

14/F/20/2 (lix)

59  
(360) walls, and west gable, on a line with those jutting from east gable, which are on a line with the top of the side walls. The interior of the walls retain some plastering still.

The walls of a modern building are attached to E. end of the Castle, the gables being N. & South.

From the North side of the Castle at the west gable, runs a stone wall no less than 20 feet high, and of considerable length. Part of a stone wall remains which ran to E. of it, both forming the side walls of an edifice. The N. wall of the edifice partly remains and the N.E. corner is rounded at the ground outside. for a height of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet, at the termination of which height, is placed a belt of thin stones over which the walls, it appears, formed an angle. Some stone steps remain built at N. wall of the Castle which belonged to a staircase that ascended to the upper part of the just mentioned edifice.

There are no old Church ruins in Castle town at present. The Protestant Church of the parish, it is said, occupies the site of an old Church which was pulled down at the time when the present one was to be built. The present Church it is said, is somewhat narrower than the old one. There was a tomb of one of the O'Brien family inside the old Church, and when the Parish Church was going to be built, its foundation was laid out so as to have the tomb outside one of its walls.

The "Liber Regalis Visitationis" contains the following account of the Church of Castletown at "Decanatus Armonie"

Castle- towne residence	{	Spectat ad precentorem
		Laonensem Vicarius item &
		Daniel Kennedy Minister legens
		Valor 8 lb Rectoria et Cancellaria hene repate)

(61/362) Garry Kennedy, old Castle stands in ruins in the townland of Garry. - Kennedy, at the quay built there on one side of the river Shannon. The ruin now consists of South and west walls with some of the interior work of the building. It contains one narrow <sup>(or) chamber</sup> apartment in the South wall which had its roof resting on a hurdle the greater part of which still remains at E. end. The apartment was lighted by 2 quadrangular openings on S. wall; the one to East, is partly broken on the interior, and exterior, the one to West is long and narrow, and constructed of roughly dressed greyish black stone (lime); by an opening on west wall which is battered outside, the stones forming it having been removed. The walls are about 40 feet in height, and at top of west wall,



are 2 stones jutting beyond the <sup>(363)</sup>under<sup>62</sup> surface. The S. west Corner on outside is battered below, the stones being removed out of it. The length of S. wall is now about 17 feet: the length of West wall, is 11 feet 3 inches. Thickness of the west wall is 1 foot 5 inches. The exterior shows a structure of green, or grit stone. Some of the stones are rather small, and some shapeless, or polygonal. Some are rather long, and quadrangular, and most are dressed with a hammer.

Castelough old Castle stands in ruins on a little island on Lough derg on the Shannon, close to the land. It is called Caylean a Loch, the Castle of, or on the lake, and gave name to the townland. It is just opposite the House of Standry Parkers.



(362)  
63) The surface of the little island,  
is covered over with round small  
stones (locally termed green stones),  
which perhaps form some depth  
of the upper part. It is, perhaps,  
partly artificial. The water is shallow  
around it. The Castle was built of  
brown stone and lime and sand  
mortar. The work was well grouted.  
Fine tremendously large rocks,  
that fell off the ruin, are  
seen lying on the west side of it,  
and there are also some 2 or 3  
clumps of small size lying here  
also. The stones appear black brown  
in the rocks above mentioned. The  
S. E. angle remains apparently re-  
-taining the original height, about  
60 feet. The S. E. angle near the ground  
is battered, and at middle broken  
through. Passages or apartments  
flagged above, one in the thickness

of E. wall, and one in the thickness of S. wall, are seen <sup>on interior</sup> partly remaining. Stone steps lead into the East one, in the thickness of East wall from North. Some traces of arch work are seen in interior of walls at top in S. E. angle.

Length of the East wall at the ground outside, is 18 feet to a line with exterior surface of S. wall at S. E. angle.

Length of South wall outside is now 14 feet 8 inches. Thickness of South wall, taken at west end, is 7 feet 10 inches, and 8 feet 3 inches a little higher up.

Length of East wall on the interior is 22 feet 5 inches. The height of the 22 feet 5 inches cannot be well ascertained on the interior, stones and rubbish being heaped up in the place.

(366)  
65) The height at North extremity in the present state to vestiges of an archwork on it, is 5 feet 6 inches. The vestiges here occupy about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot in height. The exterior of the East wall here for a length of 13 feet is destroyed; the stones and mortar remain in a Confused state at it.

A portion of E. wall, 5 feet 10 inches in length, to South of the destroyed exterior, is only 6 feet 3 inches in height from a heap of stones at the base. Thickness of East wall at the top of the 6 feet 3 inches in height, is 9 feet 8 inches. Vestiges of the arch are seen on the whole length of the interior of East wall.

(367) 66  
In the townland of Tomlough (Tomlough) stand an old house in ruins, which was built by the Roulston family of Ikerin. Its situation is on low ground near Lough dery on the Shannon. It was built of grit stone and lime and sand mortar. The west gable remains at present with a chimney on it; (some brickwork is seen on the inside above); part of E. wall remains attached to west gable, retaining its original height. This portion of it is but small, the remainder of this wall is reduced to 7 feet in height, in the highest part. On the N. side at west, there was an apartment in the interior of the house. The wall that enclosed this apartment on the interior, remains attached to west gable. The N. wall of the house enclosed it on the exterior, and is razed to the foundation from the west end as far as the termination of the interior wall just mentioned. Part of the N. wall of the house, beginning opposite the termination of this interior wall, runs eastwards for some length and stands isolated. There are two window places on this isolated portion, both broken above. It retains a bit of the E. wall of the above mentioned apartment attached to it. There are openings broken on

(368)

6y In the interior wall of the apartment. On the west gable where this interior wall joined it, was an outlet to some building at west end on the exterior. There were 4 floors in the house. There are 3 rows of holes, or places for joists in the west end. The uppermost was a garret. There are 3 fire places, and 3 flues going into one chimney in west-gable. There are 2 openings on this-gable, one of which to N. is small and quadrangular, the other to S. is large and quadrangular, and now broken. The N. wall eastward of the above mentioned isolated part of it, is entirely destroyed, and also the E. gable.

The length of this building on the interior, was 48 feet 9 inches.

The breadth was  $29\frac{1}{2}$  feet, breadth of the apartment being included, which is 9 feet, 4 inches.

In Killoran (cill oíráin) townland, is situated a burial place for unbaptized children, according to some persons. Others place this burial ground in a riass (Marsh) in Cloneybrien townland in this parish. It is said that Kilparteen (cill peartín) took its name from a burial ground for children, situated in it. It is said to be still in existence.

**END**

**14 F 20/3**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Thomas O'Connor for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Ardcroney and Aglishclochane (sic), Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to their early churches, castles, burial grounds and holy wells.**

**O'Connor, Thomas**

**1840**

**16 p**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 68-83.**



Ardcrony parish

(369)<sup>68</sup>

*Situation.* This parish is situated in the South end of the barony of Lower Ormond about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile West of Blogh-jordan and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile S. West of Burres-okane, and is bounded on the

*Name.* The name of this parish, is pronounced in Irish, Ard Crone which signifies

69  
(370) In the townland of Ardcroney, is situated on high ground, an old Church in ruins, which is a very rough and rudely built structure of limestone and lime and sand mortar. There is a castle attached to the west end of the Church, a structure equally as rough and rudely built as the Church, and of the same materials with it. The Church is divided into Choir and nave, the former of which had a stone arch as a roof. A small belt of the arch remains attached to E. gable, a belt to N. side wall, and a belt of it is attached to Middle gable. There is a breach on the S. wall near E. gable reaching to the ground. Length of the Choir, is 25 feet 8 inches; breadth is 17 feet 3 inches. Height of the side-walls, to turn of arch, that formed the roof, is 7 feet 6 inches. Thickness of the walls, is 3 feet. There is a window on E. gable, having red sandstone on the

(371)

interior in the inside. The top is broken <sup>up</sup> inside. The wall is broken immediately under the bottom of it. The window is 5 feet 8 inches from the ground, is 3 feet 10 inches broad. Height was originally about 6 feet. On the exterior, it is built of chiselled limestone and is curvilinearly pointed. Height of it from the ground is 5 feet 6 inches; breadth is 1 foot 8 inch. height is 4 feet 7 inches. On the middle gable, is a circular arch of roughly dressed limestone, beginning 2 feet 5 inches from the interior surfaces of the sidewalls of the Choir, on each side, and rising to a height now of 9 feet 5 inches. Breadth of the arch, at the ground, is 12 feet, thickness of the wall on which it is placed, is 3 feet 6 inches.

Length of the Nave, or from middle gable to wall of Castle at west end, is 21 feet, inches. The N. side-wall of the nave has been razed to the ground. Breadth of the Nave

(372)

Thickness of both sidewalls included  
is 30 feet. Thickness of the sidewalls  
is 3 feet. There is a window placed on  
S. sidewall near Arch, or middle gable  
of chiselled stone (lime qw?),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches  
wide; the original height is not known,  
the top being broken; height from ground  
inside, is not ascertainable, a heap of  
rubbish lying under the window, in a family  
burying place enclosed by a stone wall.  
On the exterior, the window is constructed  
of chiselled limestone, and was circular  
at top. Some of the west side at the  
circle is broken off now. It is 4 feet  
3 inches from the ground, is 10 inches  
broad, and 3 feet 11 inches high, now  
nearly stopt with masonwork. The  
Height of the S. wall of the nave  
is only about 10 feet. At the Castle  
was a pointed archway, of mason-  
work on this S. wall, admitting

(373)<sup>1/2</sup>  
to the nave. It is non-battered  
in all parts, so as to render the  
original measurements of it  
unascertainable. The height alone  
may be said to be 6 feet, being  
now 6 feet 8 inches on exterior,  
whilst the height on the interior is  
7 feet 9 inches. 14/F/20/3(V)

The North wall of the Choir, on the exterior, was  
originally, a very rude structure, sloping inward  
from bottom to top. Nearly the whole of the surface  
is now destroyed. The E. gable on the exterior, is a  
rough structure of squared large stones, not rising  
higher than the arch, some traces of which, it has  
been remarked above, remain on the walls of  
the Choir on the interior. Part of the gable at  
N. E. angle and the angle itself are injured.  
A remainder of a buttress, stands attached  
to the gable at S. E. angle. There is also a buttress  
attached to S. wall at S. E. angle, partly destroyed  
below. As it is the breach above remarked as on  
S. wall. In these buttresses there were, probably,  
stone steps placed, admitting to an upper ap-  
artment above the arch that was placed over  
the choir.

(374)<sup>7</sup>  
The Castle at the west end of the Church, is an oblong building, its East wall being used as the west gable of the Church. The E. E. angle is the highest part of it, at present and may be said to be 60 feet. On the E. wall is an archway, (low arch), of mason work, now partly broken, admitting from the nave of the Church into the ground floor of the Castle. The archway, is placed near E. wall of the nave. Over the Arch, is a large breach through the wall of the Castle, where probably, there was an entrance. To N. of the breach and near it, is a small opening (narrow), constructed of limestone, and now battered. It was pointed. Above the breach to E. is a stone fitting from the wall, at which stone, above it, is an irregular breach through the wall. On the now N. extremity, at top, is a quadrangular opening of chiselled limestone, long and narrow, - and at it, are eve stones on the now top. A part of the E. wall is broken down, from half of its original height from the ground to top. Through South wall is a breach at some height from the ground near E. West angle. The surface



of the wall is battered under it. At the S. E. part (above) of the breach is a remnant of stonework that rose beyond the level surface of the wall, - and covered the place where the breach is now, <sup>having an entrance into the castle on its west end.</sup> An arch of stonework is seen inside the breach in the thickness of the wall, covered with mortar in which is visible the impression of a hurdle. To right or E. of the breach, runs a stone staircase in the thickness of S. wall, <sup>which admitted to the 3<sup>d</sup> floor in the castle.</sup> A buttress is attached to S. wall at S. West angle, on which, probably, were placed steps leading up to where the breach is now, - and admitting by an entrance there into the Castle, at the staircase above mentioned, as in S. wall. Over the breach is a quadrangular window of chiselled limestone, narrow, broken under S. W. angle, on W. side. Above the last one - and at top, is a curvilinearly pointed window about the same size, and constructed of chiselled limestone. To west of the window at top are 2 stones ornamented in the under part with the chisel. They are apparently similar to the two under stones of the sides of a sentry box, but are placed very close to each other. The front surface of the buttress at S. West angle, is battered.



(376)  
75 On west wall is seen nothing but two stones similar to those just mentioned. They are placed at top, and the one of them to South has the figure of a human head chiselled on the under part of it. A great part of the west wall at North and the whole of the N. wall of the Castle, are entirely destroyed. The whole of the interior presents itself to view when one stands at N. side. Part of a stone arch remains over ground floor in S. interior of the Castle. Part of the N. side has been destroyed. A stone wall crosses the building under the arch, dividing the ground floor into two parts. On this wall to E. is a breach, opening into the South division of the ground floor, which is covered over with the arch. The arch is 12 feet high from ground floor. To left, as one enters the breach, rises a spiral stone staircase in S. E. Corner in a narrow tower. The step is 2 feet 2 inches long, 10 inches high, and 10 inches broad at the wall to left. The diameter of the tower is 4 feet 2 inches below. It is not completely round upwards anywhere but in the angle and west side out from it. The stairs go only to top of the arch over ground floor, outside whereon grass is now growing.

It appears there was a 4<sup>th</sup> floor in the castle, a course or bed of masonwork, being part of the thickness of E. <sup>wall</sup> to near top where it terminates, appears to be on one side the rest for this 4<sup>th</sup> floor.

Length of E. wall of the Castle outside from N. exterior surface, to E. exterior surface, is 28 feet 6 inches.

Length of South side, taken in the same manner, is 19 feet 1 inch.

Thickness of E. wall at N. extremity is 3 feet 2 inches, at the ground. Thickness of E. wall including staircase, at S. E. corner, is 5 feet 2 inches.

There is a burial ground here.

14/E/20/3(ix)

In the townland of Ballylusky, stands a large house in ruins, commonly, called Ballylusky, old Castle, <sup>or</sup> Cean Bille loia Noyce. It is built of limestone and lime and sand mortar. The walls are grouted and have buttresses on the outside 12 feet high. The thickness of the walls at buttresses, <sup>at ground</sup> is 8 feet 10 inches, and at top 6 feet. The side walls are 28 feet high. There were watch towers placed on the two front corners, one on N. E. corner, and one on N. W. corner. There were 3 sentry boxes on the N. front. Two stones which belonged to one, put out from N. W. wall at top over doorway.

(378)  
The west wall is broken at top. On  
N. wall about the middle is placed an arched  
entrance of masonwork. The arch is round.  
The building on the interior, measures  
36 feet in length from E. to West, and  
22 feet 4 inches <sup>in breadth</sup> from N. to South. On  
the E. gable, are 3 quadrangular open-  
ings. There were 3 floors in the building.  
Places of joints - are seen in the walls.  
One large archway, apparently, was  
placed on S. wall at E. gable. It is now stopt,  
and is said to have been a window. There is  
an <sup>(or) chamber</sup> apartment, placed over it in the thickness  
of the S. wall. The shell of the wall en-  
closing the apartment on the interior, is partly  
broken through. There is a window on S.  
wall at 3<sup>d</sup> floor, which is circular inside  
and quadrangular outside. An arched  
oven is placed under it in the wall. There  
is a square window on West wall,  
and under it is an arched window  
large, now filled up with stones.  
In N. West angle above, is a Chamber,  
into which a quadrangular window on N.  
wall, opens. There is a quadrangular  
opening on the interior of the wall opposite  
it. There are 4 windows on North

small, 2 on each side of the doorway. The two to west, are quadrangular inside and outside; the two to E. are circular inside, and quadrangular outside, being now nearly stopt.

This house or Castle was in-  
habited 60 years ago.

The parish of Aylislockane.

*Situation.* This parish is situated in the barony of Lower Ormond, about 2 miles N. E. of Burrenokane, and is bounded on the

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish, *Eazlary Cloian*, which signifies, the Church of

14/E/20/3(xi)

(380)  
79) The ruins of an old Church stand in the Churchyard, where the Protestant Church of this parish is situated. The old Church was built of limestone and lime and sand mortar, and was placed on high ground. The E. gable has been demolished to the foundation with the exception of a small bit at N. wall at N.E. angle. The North wall at it, is destroyed, for some length, a considerable portion of N. wall stands in Centre, original height, a part of it that stood between this remainder and West-gable is totally destroyed, a small portion of no great height remaining attached to West gable. The South wall is partly destroyed, two isolated portions of it apparently original height, remain, one standing near East end, the other near West-gable. A bit of it is attached to West-gable. The West gable remains, original height, covered with ivy. Near its half is broken away from top to where it squared with N. wall, on North side. The original length of the building, was 57 feet.

(381)

the breadth was 21 feet 9 inches. On the west gable is a window, quadrangular on interior, and constructed of chiselled limestone, 4 feet 10 inches from the ground and about 3 feet 4 inches broad originally (the South side is now broken below), and 5 feet 4 inches high. On the outside, it is constructed of chiselled limestone, and is curvilinearly pointed; is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the ground. It is 6 inches broad, and 2 feet 11 inches high. The height of the highest part of N. wall remaining is 10 feet, which may be taken as the original height of the side walls of the building. Thickness of the side wall is 3 feet.

There is a very extensive burial ground here.

The above ruin belonged, it is said, to an abbey that stood here formerly.



(382) The "Liber Regalis Visitationis"  
It contains the following notice re-  
-latively to Aglishlohan

Aglishlohan { Rector Petrus Butler,  
Archidiaconus Vicarius,  
misseriens Cure.)

|| In the townland of Kilfada (coll  
pada - sylvia longa, long wood) there  
was an old Castle, which is now nearly  
destroyed. It stood on a hard, and rather  
high spot of ground at the end of  
a low tract, once a marsh, and near  
a bog, - and was built of limestone  
and lime and sand mortar. The work  
was not grouted. One small apart-  
-ment with a stone arch over it, remains;  
and a bit of a wall remains, isolated,  
on one side of which, some vestiges  
of a <sup>stone</sup> arch are seen. <sup>attached at top</sup> It appears,  
an arch rested on the opposite  
side also. Thickness of the wall  
is 8 feet.



There was a remarkably high Castle in the townland of Ballyhaugh in this parish, which was thrown down on the night of the hurricane, 6<sup>th</sup> January, 1839. It is now a confused heap of stones and mortar piled up in one spot. It was built of lime stone and lime and sand mortar, and stood on low meadowy ground very close to a bog.

Ballyhaugh is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at A.D. 1599, where it is written Baile ni Eachdhach, which signifies the lially, or town of O'Haugh, as the Anglicised name is now written. The words of the Annals just referred to, are as follow.

(384) AD 1599 "O'Kennedy, Thion (Anthony,  
"the son of Donogh Oge, who was  
"son of Hugh, who was son of Auliffe)  
"from Baile-ni. Eachdhach in Lower  
"Armond, in the County of Tipperary,  
"died in the month of November,  
"and Gilduff O'Kennedy was then  
"styled the O'Kennedy;"

About  $3/4$  mile from High Street village  
in this parish, is situated to S. E. a well  
called Simon's well. It lies in the centre  
of the townland of Kilebeg, and was  
formerly considered a holy well.  
It obtained the present designation  
from one Simon Grady, who erected,  
it is said, a stone altar at it, ornament-  
ed with carving. There is also an  
inscription on it.

**END**

**14 F 20/4**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Thomas O'Connor for the Ordnance Survey, written from Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Dorrha and Burres-o-Keane (sic), Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to their**

**O'Connor, Thomas**

**early churches, castles and holy wells.**

**24 October 1840**

**20 p**

**23 cm**

**ills; ink sketches of St. Kieran's Tree, Dorrha and Tombrickane Castle, Borrisokane, Co. Tipperary, drawn by George Du Noyer.**

**Pagination in original binding was 84-98.**

**Included are transcriptions from a tombstone located with Dorrha old church.**

12001-1  
84

The parish of Dorrha. (385)

*Situation.* This parish is situated in the North end of the barony of Lower Armond, 4 miles N.E. of Portumna, and 2 miles N.W. of Birr. It is bounded on the

*Name.* The name of this parish is in Irish,

(386)

An old Church stands in ruins at the Parish Church in the Glebe of Pallace. The ruin is at the N. side of the Church in use, situated on high ground, on the E. side of a serpentine winding stream. The west wall enclosing the Church yard, is on the extremity of the rising spot, and the river flows within a few yards to it on the outside.

The old Church was, it appears, in use at a period not very far back, and was built of limestone and lime and sand mortar. The East gable remains perfect; there is a small bit of the North wall remains attached to it; there is a large portion of the same wall at the west end. A modern <sup>stone</sup> wall runs between both portions, they being now arranged in the wall, that encloses the Church yard. These portions of the N. wall retain nearly the original height. The greater part of, or at least half, the South side wall

1200  
86 (387)

remains attached to the East gable. The remainder of it to west end, is destroyed. The S. west angle, original height remains. The west gable is destroyed. Rubbish lies round the place of it.

Length of the building was 56 feet; breadth was 19 feet 6 inches. Height of the side walls was  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet; thickness, 3 feet.

On E. gable was a window of masonry work with a segment arch inside, now stopt up with masonry work. On N. wall near E. gable is a narrow window, pointed, and constructed of chiselled limestone outside. The inside is masonry work, and has a segment arch. Between it and the gable, is fixed in N. wall a monumental stone, with an inscription.



(88)

IIII S

Dominus Be =  
= nardus  
Kennedy,  
Tunc bul =  
= ross in ha =  
= hitans, sibi  
Dilectæ Conjugi Domi =  
= ne Elinoræ Kennedy, A =  
= lias Tubman ac pro di =  
= lecto filio Jacobo Ken =  
= nedy, bonæ indolis juv =  
= eni, 9 Jan: 1704 defunc =  
= to, ac posteris suis Me =  
= c non in memoriam  
sepultura Majorum  
me fieri fecit die  
27 mensis Februarii 1705.

There is a window on S. wall near  
E. gable, masonwork inside, where it has  
a segment arch. It is curvilinearly  
pointed outside, and is constructed  
of chiselled limestone, measuring

(389) 188

near 6 inches in breadth, and 2 feet  
near 11 inches in height. The window  
on N. wall is not so high as this one,  
the point is not formed of the same  
kind of lines. The curve lines do  
not undulate in the N. window. The  
breadth of the N. one, is same with  
that of the S. one.

Palace old Castle stood a short  
distance to S. west of the Church.  
It is now entirely, demolished. A  
<sup>part of a</sup> wall belonging to the hewn walls,  
is still seen at the place. It is a structure  
of limestone and lime and sand mortar.  
Its height is about 12 feet. Thickness  
of the wall is 3 feet 9 inches. There  
two thatched stables apparently, at one  
extremity, one attached to each side.  
Between these stables, is apparently  
on the old wall a stone chimney.

(390)  
89 There was a well called Tobay Dioma  
St. Dioma's well, - a short distance east-  
wards of Palace Church. It is now dried  
up. At the place, are some white thorn  
bushes growing, and here also is shown  
a stone on which may be seen the  
impression of the Saints' fingers, re-  
presenting a cross. The stone is  
about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot long, and 1 foot broad.

St. Kieran's Holy well is situated  
in the South end of the townland of  
Newgrove, to right of the road from  
Rathcalbin to Bonahum old Church,  
to which one turns off the road to  
the right at the well. This well is  
immediately at the road, inside Mr. Bailey's  
Demesne. The stock of an ash tree stands  
in the ditch or fence enclosing the Demesne  
on that side. The stock divides itself  
into 2 large branches, one of which  
sends out 3 considerably large ones,  
- at present. The tops are left off the  
2 first mentioned ones. Opposite



St. Kieran's Tree.  
Dorrha parish  
Co. Tipperary January  
1839.

From the 89th Vol. C. 11.

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(397)  
the above mentioned Demesne is lying  
at the left side of the road, a stone  
within some white thorn bushes, called  
St. Kieran's Stone. There is a circular  
cavity on its surface (it lies horizontally),  
 $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and 5 inches deep.  
It is limestone, and is of an irregular  
form, apparently in the present position  
a long time.

Bonahum old Church in ruins  
is situated on the verge of a boggy  
tract of ground lying to the South.  
The East and West gables are reduced  
to the same height with the side walls  
with the exception of a little bit at N. ex-  
-tremity of West gable, 4 or 5 feet in height,  
a bit of outer surface of E. gable, im-  
-mediately at the window on it, and be-  
-tween the window and N. side wall. There  
was as a window of masonwork on E. gable  
now opened at top, wall being broken above.  
It reached to near the ground, and sides  
were bevelled off inside. On S. wall near

14/6/20/4(ix)

392 E. gable, was placed a window, which  
91 is now opened at top, wall being broken.  
It was mason work and its sides were  
hencelled off, inside. Between the window  
and the gable, is placed in this wall near  
the ground, a quadrangular recess. An  
arched doorway, of mason work, is placed  
on S. wall, at the distance of 14 feet  
from the west gable. The stones are re-  
moved out of all parts of it, on the ex-  
terior. The interior is nearly circular  
rather inclining to a point. Height on  
the interior is 6 feet 10 inches, breadth  
is 5 feet 6 inches.

Length of the building is 43 feet  
7 inches.

Breadth is 21 feet 10 inches.

Height of the sidewalls, is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet,  
Thickness is 3 feet.

The whole building is of lime-  
stone and lime and sand mortar.  
The stones are for the most part  
shapeless and a great portion of  
them large sized. The structure



is rough.

(393)<sup>92</sup>

There is a burial ground at this Church, lying in a pasture field.

On a Monumental Stone standing at the E. gable, outside, is inscribed  
"Erected by Patrick Meara  
"of Bonahum &c.

This remark is made to show the local spelling of the name of this place.

---

The "Liber Regalis Visitationis" contains the following account respecting this Church.

Bonahan. { Patritius O'Hogan  
tenet & dispensacōem vicaria  
impropriata ad Priorem de  
Lara, nullus curatus. Ideo  
fructus sequestrati.

14/F/20/4(xi)

9<sup>3</sup>  
(394)

The parish of Burres-o-Keane.

Situation, This parish is situated in the centre of the barony of Lower Ormond, about 10 miles N.E. of Nenagh, and is bounded on the

Name, The name of this parish signifies the Burgage of O'Keane. Burgage is pronounced by the Irish, burjéir, of which Burres, Burris, or Borris, is an Anglicised form.

There are no old Church ruins in this parish. There was an old Church, it is said, where the present Parish Church stands in the town of Burres-o-Keane. The present Church - does not occupy the whole of the ancient site.

The "Liber Regalis Visitationis" has the following notice respecting Burres.

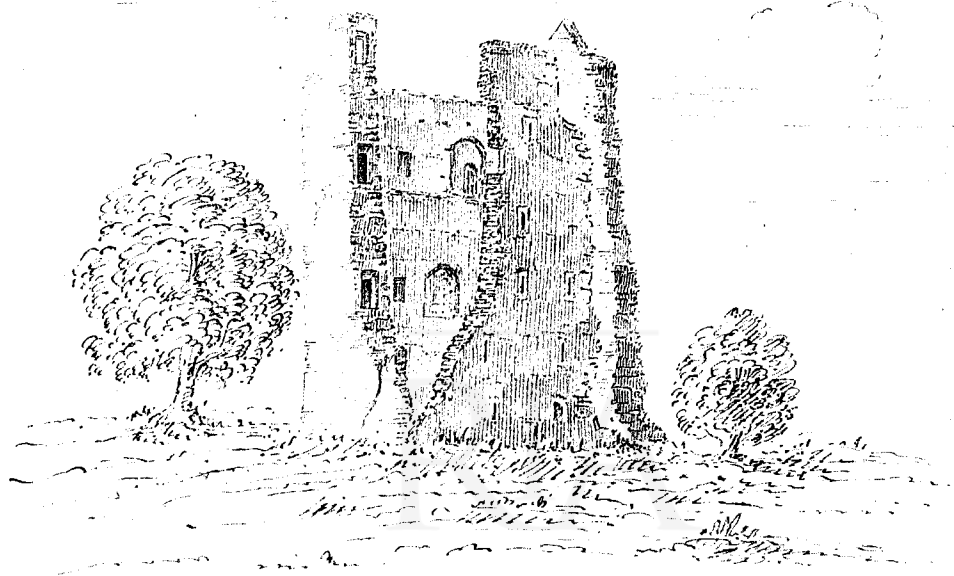
Burres non Residentis { Spectat ad Monasterium de Owney. Edmondus Walsh miles ffirmarius. Vicarius Petrus Butler.

Ques. Does this refer to Burres above?  
Rectoria impropria  
Vicaria ibid vacat. valor 8 lb  
Ideo fructus sequestrantur.

95  
(396)

An old Castle stands in ruins in the townland of Tombrickane in this parish. It stands on a little eminence to left of the road from Portumna to Bunces-  
-o'Keane, and within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile of the latter town. It was built of limestone and lime and sand mortar. It measures on the outside 43 feet 7 inches in length from E. to W., and 33 feet 9 inches in breadth from N. to South. Thickness of the walls is 7 feet 8 inches. The height of the ruin is about 80 feet. The building contained 4 stories; part of the stone arch on which the 4<sup>th</sup> floor rested, is still remaining. The S. E. and S. West Corners are destroyed. The N. E. corner is much injured and the N. W. corner is injured at the ground. A spiral stone staircase ran in S. E. corner to top. Diameter of the tower may be taken to be 7 feet 9 inches below. The principal entrance was on the E. wall where there is now a large breach.

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Lambrookane Castle  
Co. Tipperary. July. 1839.  
P.M.

See sketch page 36 Vol. III.

(397)  
A pointed doorway of chiselled <sup>96</sup> limestone, admitted to the staircase to left as one enters. This doorway is still perfect. A similar doorway admitted to the ground floor of the Castle. This latter doorway is now destroyed, excepting the side at the doorway to the stairs. The sides of the two doorways were here united, having the same stones common to them. Places for Joists are seen in the interior of the of the walls where the floors were placed in the building. On N. wall is a breach, and 4 openings, which latter are constructed of chiselled limestone, one of which is placed over the breach, and is curvilinearly pointed; another is placed a little higher, and is round headed; the third is placed near N.E. corner, and is curvilinearly pointed; the fourth is placed near top about the middle of the wall, and has two curvilinear points at top. It was divided



(398)  
9<sup>th</sup>) into two compartments by a mullion  
which is now out of its place. Three  
stones belonging to a sentry box, are  
seen at top on N. West corner. There is  
one long, narrow opening of Chiselled  
limestone on N. W. angle. On West  
wall, is a breach near the ground, there  
is a curvilinearly pointed, long and  
narrow opening of chiselled limestone  
above it; and another pointed one of the  
same kind above the last; there is a  
small and quadrangular one higher  
up, under a sentry box. On S. wall  
are 7 openings, long and narrow, con-  
-structed of chiselled limestone. Three  
of them placed near ground are quadran-  
-gular. One of the 7, is round headed  
and short, and one is curvilinearly  
pointed. Two of the 7, are placed  
near top of the wall, and are  
quadrangular. On E. wall  
above the entrance or breach,  
are six openings, of chiselled

98 (399)

limestone. Two of them are cur-  
-vilinearly pointed, and three of  
them, are round headed. One of  
them, is large, had a milllion, which  
is now removed from its place.  
It has two curvilinear points at  
top. The part of the wall above  
it, is Covered with ivy. The eminence  
or little rock on which the Castle  
stands, rises somewhat abruptly  
on W. / S. W. / S. / and S. E. sides.

Thomas O'Connor

Roscrea October 24<sup>th</sup> 1840

All the objects of antiquity described in  
these letters in Mr. O'Connor's hand  
writing were visited, examined and  
measured by himself with the exception  
of the Round Castle of Kiltinan, the Square  
Castle of Killosty in the parish of Kiltinan  
and the Square Castle of Clare in the  
same parish, which were examined by Mr. Curry.  
(John O'Donovan)

Oct. 27<sup>th</sup> 1840 14/E/20/4(xix)

(400.)

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**END**

**14 F 20/5**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Tipperary, with particular reference to its early churches, holy wells, religious foundations, moat and the origins of its placename.**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**26 August 1840**

**16 p**

**23 cm**

**ills; ink sketch of the stone cross located at the site of Ballynilard old church.**

**Pagination in original binding was 99-114.**

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

# The Parish of Tipperary.

(3)  
99

Situation. This Parish, which contains the town of Tipperary, is situated in a central part of the portion of the Barony of Glenwilliam in the County of Tipperary; and is bounded by the Parishes of Templemore, Carrigue, Cordangan, Clonfert, Brins, Slonehill, Sologhwoodmore, Sologhwoodbeg, and Kilmeeklin, in the said Barony and County.

Name. The name of this parish and town is derived from a well, which was so distinguished in ancient times either for the superior quality of its waters or for the superstitious veneration paid it as object of pagan worship, that it received, as a consequence, the appellation of *Eidrad*. *Ara* was the well or spring of the territory of *Ara*, that having been the name of the country comprising the barony of Glenwilliam in the County of Tipperary and a considerable portion of the County of Limerick. The river *Ara*, which flows through the barony of Glenwilliam and passes close by the town of Tipperary, also preserves the name of the territory. The well, called *Eidrad* *Ara*, was situated on the North bank of the River *Ara*, at the rear of Mr. O'Leary's house, the front of which is in the Main-Street of Tipperary, very near Bridge-Lane. There is an entrance by a gate-way, from the latter lane, to the yard in which the well was situated. This well was closed up by Mr. O'Leary about 11 years ago; but its exact site can be still pointed out.

14/E/20/5(1)

100  
4)

In a 'Description of Tipperary' to be found in Smith's Collections for Tipperary, we read:

"Keating calls Tipperary County Tobraidh "Airan". Tobraidh is a well, (vid. Lluyd.) pronounced in many places Tuber. [78], Beer, hath the same signification, as Beershebah, the Well of the Oath, because of the Covenant there made between Abraham and Abimelech. See Gen. c. 22. Nam this well the adjoining city was also called Beershebah.]"

The following is Archdall's account of the monastery founded at Tipperary in 1329.



# Tipperrary (town)

County  
of  
Tipperrary

A market town in the barony of  
Clanwilliam, which gives name to the  
County, and has its situation 13 miles north  
west of Clonmell. A monastery was founded  
here in the reign of King Henry **III** for  
Eremites following the rule of St Augustine. (F).

1329. In the first week in August Brian O'Brien  
burnt this town (G).

Donogh O' ~~Cunghon~~ Cuyke was the last  
prior.

Inquisition the Monday next after Whit-  
sunday. xxxi Henry **VIII**. finds that the } up  
prior was seized of the friary containing  
a church chapter house, dormitory, hall,  
two chambers, store kitchen, stable, cemetery  
and garden, all in ruins and of no value

(F) bar. mon. (G) Clonm. ann.

besides  
14/E/20/5 (iii)

besides reprises, with 24 messuages 13 gardens  
44 acres of arable a mill and mill race  
in Tipperary, and 8 acres of arable and 10  
of pasture, with their appurtenances, in  
clogfad annual value besides reprises 20  
Irish money (h).

8<sup>th</sup> July XXXIV Henry VIII this priory and  
its possessions were granted for ever f to  
Dermot Ryan, in capite at the annual  
value rent of 8<sup>p</sup>. Irish money (i) Inquisi-  
tion 4<sup>th</sup> September XXVII Elizabeth finds  
the same (ii).

(h) Chief return. (i) and Gen. (ii) Chief return.

The only part of the 'Abbey' of Tipperary now remaining is a large pointed arch, situated in the lawn before the school called the 'Abbey School', on the S. bank of the River Igra, and South of the town. This arch is about 16 ft. high, and is 8 ft. 10 in. wide. There is but a very small portion of the <sup>which was 4 ft. 2 in. thick,</sup> wall remaining on each side. It is formed of cut limestone. This abbey was situated in the town now called College Land and in the P. of Cordangan.

No portion of the ancient parish church of Tipperary now remains, the present Protestant Church has been erected close to the site of an older church, in use until the completion of the present building about 10 years ago.

752  
8  
104

In the Liber Regalis Visitationis p. 112,  
the following article relating to Tipperary  
occurs.

"Decanatus de Tipperary

"Ecclesia "de "Tipperary "non "Residens	{	<p>Rectoria impropriata, Comes Cr- mondie pfirmarius, Vicarius Stephanus Dawdall minister legens, valor 10 lb. Ipse est unus trium vicariorum in Ecclesia Cathedrali. Ideo non potest hinc Cure inservire et alteri. Ecclesia et Cancellarius unus Corpus in reparatione."</p>
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I here append a notice of Tiobaid Arann  
from the Annals of the Four Masters.

9 ~~74~~  
105

Tichraid Arann (Tipperary).

A.D.

[Ann. 4. Masters]

1560. A declaration of hostilities was proclaimed between the Earl of Desmonds 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 Edmond). The cause of these hostilities was a dispute concerning the lands about the Liine, and Coghanacht-Chaisil (the lawful patrimonial inheritances of the descendants of Owen More and Cormac Cas) which these Earls were dividing between themselves, and as the Nobles were not able to terminate the

14/8/20/5 (vii)

their dispute they themselves agreed to appoint  
a certain time to decide the affair by a  
battle. The place appointed was Bohar-  
-mor, adjacent to Cnamchoill\* and  
Tipperary. Thither crowded their re-  
spective English and Irish Neighbours from  
the Lord of Conglas the Son of the hero  
Donn Desa in the west of the two best & beautiful  
provinces of Munster, to the flowery banked  
River Barrow, and from the Lake of  
Garman Glas, the Son of Boma-lise to  
the wide and foamy harbour of Limerick in  
the Hy-Tichgeinte; The Desia were also present  
to support the contest. But when these  
tremendous hosts had come front to front  
and face to face, God sent the Angel of  
peace among them so that concord was established  
between

\* Cnamchoill, now anglicised Cloghville is not far from  
the town of Tipperary.

between them, and becoming aware of such  
a battle, they parted without coming to  
any engagement on that occasion.

Compared

OK

RIA

14/E/20/5(ix)



Smith, in his Collections for Tipperary, places  
a Castle at Tipperary: his words are..

"Castles of Tipperary &  
" Ardfinnan.

"King John built the Castles  
of Tipperary & Ardfinnan.

(Girald. Camb. Cap. 34)"

At Tipperary there is neither a castle,  
nor a tradition of the former existence  
of one.

In the townland of Ballymilar there was formerly an old church, called Teampull San Sponyn, of which scarcely a vestige now remains. Its site is distinctly pointed out by a very old looking stone cross standing in a field of pasture.

Its height is 5 ft. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in; its breadth at the arms is 2 ft. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in. and at the shaft 1 ft. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in; its average thickness is about 11 inches.



This cross, which is formed of red sand-stone, was lying flat on the ground until a few years since, when the inhabitants of the neighbourhood placed it in its present position.

Close to the base of the cross is its pedestal, which measures about 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ft. both ways; its height can not be accurately determined, as it is sunk in, and unevenly surrounded by the earth. The hollow for the shaft measures 1 ft. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in by 10 inches, and is 6 inches in depth. Lying close to the pedestal there is a stone measuring 2 ft. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in by 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in and 1 ft. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in height or depth. It has a round hollow about 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in in diameter, evidently intended for the reception of holy water.

14/5/20/5(xii)

110 141  
Near this cross a few of the foundation stones of the Church may be traced. The old inhabitants of the vicinity remember to have seen unbaptised children buried here; but at present there is no interment whatsoever made.

It is said that in the time of a great pestilence which prevailed in the neighbourhood, men drove their cattle <sup>to</sup>, and themselves took refuge in the field in which the old Church was situated, and in which they believed themselves and the cattle safe from the infection. The father of my informant, as the latter believes, remembered the occurrence.

In the same townland about 30 perches N. W. of the site of the old Church, there is a holy well, which from the name of the former I expected to find called Toban Sionkinn; but I could not obtain any particular name for it. Until about 30 years ago, there was an ash-tree growing over it: at present there are a few young poplars planted in the same place.

This well is said to have miraculously removed to its present situation, from the immediate vicinity of the old church.

Ballynilarad is said to have been an ancient Parish subsequently united to that of Tipperary.

In this townland (Ballynilarad) there was formerly an old castle, but of late years the stones, of which it was built, have entirely been removed.

In the townland of Mullagast<sup>\*</sup>, about 40 paces N. E. of the town of Tipperary, on the summit of a hill, there is a large moat, 118 feet in diameter on the top, about 200 paces in diameter at the base, and 40 feet from the external part of the top, to the base, on the North side; but in some places its height is not so great.

---

<sup>\*</sup> According to the people.

The hill upon which this moat is situated and which is called, particularly, "Mutton-pie hill", forms one of a continuous ridge of sand-hills extending from the S.W. to N.E. about half a mile in length, to the north of the town of Tipperary.

About 50 or 60 perches N.E. of this moat there is another moat of a circular form, having, attached to its S.W. side, <sup>and incorporated with it below,</sup> a mound of earth of a form almost quadrangular. The side of the latter which faces the round moat is rectilinear, but the opposite portion approaches the round form. The circular moat is <sup>only</sup> 42 ft. in diameter at the top, and <sup>is</sup> about 200 paces at the base from the two points where it meets the other mound, this being but a part of its entire circumference. It is almost 60 feet in height, i.e. measuring along its side from the edge of the upper part to the base. The other mound measures at top 75 feet from N.E. to S.W. and about the same from N.W. to S.E. It measures 40 ft.

from the edge of the top to the base, on the  
S.E. side; and meets the circular moat, at  
the distance of 15 feet from its own summit,  
which is level. It measures about 136 paces  
from one point at which it meets the  
circular moat, round to the other. These two  
mounds are situated according to the people  
on the T.D. called the 'Hills of Tipperary'.

*[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, possibly a second entry or a continuation of the first.]*

114  
18)

In the Royal Visitation Book we find

"Cappella de Bullinbough } Rectoria in proprietas - Vicaria est  
Peellat de Tipperary."

The ancient Irish name of Rosborough  
in this Parish is said to be *Ros na mbuiche*,  
but in that P.L. there is no old church or grave-  
yard.

Tipperary Aug. 26/1840

Antiquities examined &  
described by me  
W. S. Keefe



**END**

**14 F 20/6**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Templenoe, Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to its early church, castle and burial ground.**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**27 August 1840**

**2 p**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 116-117.**

RIA

116  
19  
The Parish of Templemore.

Situation. This parish is situated in a central part of the Barony of Clonsilla, in the county of Tipperary, and is bounded by the parishes of Kilsbane, Carrige, Tipperary, Kilmucklin, Donaghilt, Rathlinan or Rathliny, and St. Feacle, in the same B.

Name. In Irish Temputt nua, which signifies a New church, L.D.

Of the old church of this parish, situated in the Glebe of Templemore, there now remains but a portion of the South wall at the western end; the rest of the building is almost level with the ground. As nearly as can now be determined, its length was about 69 ft. and its breadth about 23 ft. The portion of the South wall which remains is  $14\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in length, 3 ft. 2 in. in thickness and about 10 feet in height.

117  
20  
It is formed principally of lime-stones of a regular size cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is a large grave yard, still in use, attached to this Church.

The site of an old castle is pointed out in the townland of Greenane, at the rear of Greenane House, the residence of R. M. S. Mansergh Esq. This castle is said to have belonged to the Southcote family; at least to have been inhabited by a Madame Southcote.

There was formerly an old burial-ground in the townland of Priest's Field (at Bomberly Walk) in a field called Cnocan na h-Adairce; but it has not been used in the memory of any one now living.

Bloghavadon (clock a Boidin) is said to have been formerly a little village; the name is still retained as that of a field in the townland of Greenane, adjoining (or near) the site of the old castle,

Antiquities examined &  
described by me

P O Keeffe

(Tipperary)  
27  
Aug 1840

**END**

**14 F 20/7**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Emly, Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to its cathedral, burial grounds, early churches, high cross and the origins of its placename.**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**29 August 1840**

**70 p**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 118-183.**

**Included are related extracts from Gough's Camden, Smith's 'Collections for Tipperary', the 'Annals of the Four Masters', the 'Chronicon Scotorum', the 'Annals of Innisfallen', Colgan's 'Acta**

118  
21

## The Parish of Emly.

Situation. This parish is situated in the West of the Barony of Clanwilliam; and is bounded by the parishes of Templebredan, Cullen, Lattin, Clonbeg, in the said Barony, and Co. Tipperary, by Gullally, Ballyshadawn and Knocklong in Coshlee Bar., by Selfrass, Hospital and Ballinlough in the Barony of Small County, and by the Parish of Templebredan in the barony of Coonagh, the latter parishes being all in the County of Limerick.

Name. The original name of this parish was *mlench iobair* according to all the ancient Irish authorities. *mlench* signifies land verging on a lake. See Cormac's Glossary voce *mlench*. See also Harris's description of the church of Emly. God

In Smith's Collections for Tipperary under  
the head "Of Emly and St. Nilloe, we read.  
"It [Emly] stood on the edge of a lake,  
"which was formerly considerably large, and  
"covered at least 200 acres or more of  
"excellent pasture. This lake was from time  
"to time gradually lessened by the improvement  
"of the neighbouring proprietors, but in the  
"year 1717 or 1718 it was laid almost dry by  
"the industry of Robert Ryves Esq. who held  
"the rich bottoms bordering on it from Arch-  
"bishop Palliser."

"The west part [of the Co. Tipperary] /  
"is watered by the long course of the Glason,  
"at a little distance from whose bank is Emly  
"now Down an episcopal see reported to have  
"been formerly a very populous city."

Langh's Camden, Co. Tipperary.



Of the old cathedral of Emily, which was situated on an elevated spot of land, not high, but round, and formerly surrounded by water, not a stone is now standing.

This lake used frequently to cover a mile of ground in every direction around; it is now drained off, and the land under meadows.

In winter time some parts of this land are still covered with water. The present church, which occupies the site of an older one, in use until the erection of the former, and <sup>which</sup> is said to be the 7<sup>th</sup> erection on the same site since the time of St. Nibbes, is situated in the North-East end of the grave-yard, which is very large, and much in use at present.

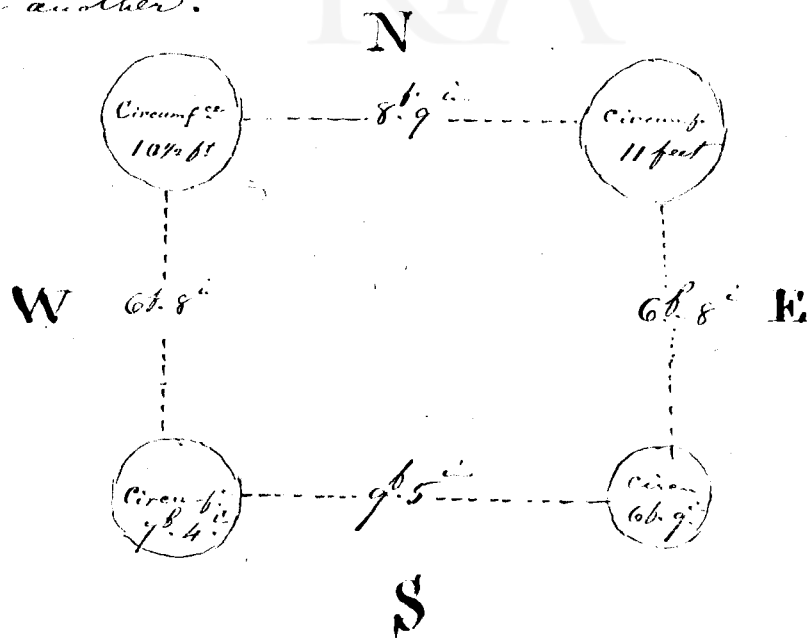
In the South-west end of this grave-yard there is a stone cross, 4 ft 10<sup>in</sup> high, 1 ft in width at the top, 1 ft 11<sup>in</sup> at the arms, 1 ft (in width) under the arms, and 1 ft 4<sup>in</sup> at the bottom, and in thickness 7 inches.

24)  
121

It measures 3 feet from the bottom to the arms, and 5 inches from the arms to the top. It is formed of brown sand-stone and wears the appearance of great antiquity. This cross is standing in the ground, and has no pedestal either attached or lying detached in the grave-yard.



In the west end of the grave-yard, there are four large ash-trees, growing in the following relative position, and at the following distances from one another.





26)  
123

(inside)

In the North wall of the Church-yard, are to be seen three stones, having cut on them three human heads, one of which has on it a mitre. This is believed to represent the head of Bishop Bkowne, who is said to have been buried between the ash-trees already spoken of. These three stones were in the West gable of the old Church, <sup>on the</sup> outside.

The following tradition concerning St. Albbhe is still told and believed by the people. At the time that the saint with many other young men were at school, the Prior or Head of the College was in the habit of sending them, each in his turn, to drive off the sparrows from the corn belonging to the establishment. On a certain day that it came to the Saint's turn to watch the corn, he was observed to come back before his time, and information was lodged against him. The Master of the College bringing him to an account for his conduct, Albbhe replied, that there was not a

single sparrow on the College-land; but that those sparrows which frequented the place were all collected in the Byre. (an enclosed place or haggard.) When the tenth of this was engineered into, the Byre was found to be full of sparrows, flying about in it, while not one could be seen on the corn-field. From this time ~~not~~ Hilb's miracles became numerous.

To this day the waters of his well are carried away to the distance of 12 miles <sup>around</sup>, and upwards, and sprinkled on corn-fields; and it is believed that no sparrow will peck a grain which the water touches.

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It appears from an old Irish tract called  
 Forbairt Droma Dairigairne, preserved in the Book  
 of Lismore, beginning at fol. 169. p. a. s., that  
 Imlech Ibhair was situated in the very middle  
 of the ancient territory called Mairtine [mór  
 na hUimán], and that it was anciently called  
 Ardcluam na Fene<sup>ad muc fálae inuc, Daire cerbe.</sup>. The passage is as follows.

"Ar na márae u. zabraz pompa i b'airrúng  
 "phzls ieln mairtine muman zu pangazap co d'ruim  
 "mldom mairtine dap ba comann Ardcluam na fene-ocur  
 "muc fálae inuc Daire cerbe p'z mldom mairtine f'p'p'm  
 "apup Imlech Ibhair ann ocur po p'ndiz p'le longp'p'z n'm  
 "du p'm." (i. e.)

On the morning they [King Cormac and his  
 "forces"] marched forward along the broad highways  
 "in the direction of [the territory of Mairtine] in  
 "all haste, until they arrived at a hill in the centre  
 "of Mairtine, which was then called the high  
 "Cloon of the heroes, and the pasturage of the  
 "swine of Daire Cerbe, King of the central  
 "part of Mairtine, but which is, at this day  
 "called Imleach Ibhair; and they pitched their  
 "camp there."

In Smith's Collections for Tipperary under the head Annals we find the following.

"Some have imagined that Imlisich Dothair \* was the seat of an archbishop in the time of St. Patrick, but that conjecture, says Keating, arose from the Danes having banished the ABp. and his clergy from Cashel, who absconded thither to secure themselves from their cruelty. In this solitude Foranán, who was then Primate of Armagh, with his clergy, took up their residence, it being then defended with thick woods and bogs."

---

"1. Emly, an ancient Bishoprick, united to Cashel. The Cathedral was dedicated to St. Ailbe, by whom it was founded. It was once a city & the Metropolitan See of Monster, since translated to Cashel."

Smith's Collections, (Description of Tipperary)

"\* Qu: Emly?"



In the Royal Visitation Book, the  
Church of Cullen is set down as a  
"parcel of the Vicarage of Hemly".

~~397~~  
31  
13<sup>th</sup>

I here append what our Irish Historians  
have collected, of the History of Imbach  
Dubhair

14/F/20/7 (xi)

32)

Blank page

Emly

263  
33  
128

## Imleach Subhair [Chronicon Scotorum]

A.D.  
533. Ailbe imle subh obt. Eocha mē Coñla Rí:ulási.

661. Conaigz í daint abb imt subair de:z.

847. Raoinē mōr le cērball mē don:asle fazono  
in quo cecit. q. cc. Cēd on:asim imhcc subair ozenē.

887. Cucen mātā ab imt iobair de:z.

\*1000. Domnall mē loclom, & Conal pp eozan do zizior  
do mpat Coñar, po comzella Munceptaz obpam  
R. Muman, & mri comat, zo zopact anpn dom-  
nall zōnā pōctōe zo pat Cpuacān zo tairmāz Ru-  
m o Concubair zup zab nēz pōpō zo tuz eozmne  
cācizīra doib hle zo nseacāoap dīblnasā Muman  
zup mllpōd ē zohimhē subair & zolō zair, &  
briuzm & dunticēd & Dromon o Clepcein & zup  
muppat lymnīoc, & tuzpat cēn āpiz mē cāst  
oRuairc ocnocānasī pēpān pāmzīl, & zup tōzaf-  
pat cēan copān & zup zabpat nēz pīcēo lēc

\* See this passage as given in the Annals of Inisfallen  
translated by old Charles O'Connor of Delinagare.  
copied in the Parish of Brurea, Co Limerick.  
14/F/20/7 (xiii)

10m gallaib' & gaeidh'ib' gur gabhadh an gilla go puza-  
 dai leo Mac Macáinín o Cneshoe eirte gur tugad' go-  
 mas bo oip & aigio & coim' tair acéam & tair céam  
 congalairg o tozán, & mac toca oloimzpg do bí pán bpoio  
 ceatona &c.

367  
(37)  
130

14/c/20/7(xv)

# Imleach Subhair (Emly).

[Ann. 4. Masters]

*from printed copy*

*comp. with MS. Annals J. C. D.*

A.D. 541. S. Ailbe apud ppoec mlich subair decc an <sup>A.D.</sup>

dapa la decc do septemb.

660. Conaing ua Daire abb imleacha jobair decc.

763. Ceimpealach m̄c Conboinne abb imleach subair decc.

769. Sencan abb imleacha subair denz.

776. Senchán abb imleacha subair, [decc]

780. [Senchán Ep̄s 7 abb mlich jobair decc. xii decemb] \*

782. Cuan imleacha subair, decc.

817. Reachtabra ua quichitigun eaḡn 7 abb imleacha subair, decc.

845. Ceona hoigair mlich subair la Gall. <sup>o. S. 4. 1. 1. 1.</sup>

850. Fionan abb imleacha jobair, decc.

856. Meltuile abb imleacha subair decc

870. Cenofiol ua quichitigun tiseuna Cairr decc sap mbeir  
itpeblao chian foda, 7 ba h abb mlich subair ep̄de.

886. Eogan m̄c Cmp̄ot abb imleacha subair, decc.

894. M̄ercelt abb imleacha subair decc.

899. Flann m̄c Conall abb imleacha subair [decc]

933. <sup>fl. la</sup> M̄c Clenna abb imleach jobair 7 lethmoir aschoem=  
occ, domairb̄h.

939. Eocha m̄c Scannal abb imleacha jobair decc.

\* Manus recentiore inter lines. D<sup>r</sup> obono

I.D. 541. S. Silbhe Archbishop of Inleach  
Inbair died on the 12<sup>th</sup> of September.

660. Cowain the grandson of Dant Abbot  
of Inleach Inbair died.

763. Cinnsealach the son of Cubaine Abbot  
of Inleach Inbair died.

769. Senchan Abbot of Inleach Inbair died.

776. Senchan Abbot of Inleach Inbair [died.]

780. [Senchan Bishop and Abbot of Inleach  
Inbair died on the 12<sup>th</sup> of December.] \*

782. Guin of Inleach Inbair died.

817. Reachtabhra the grandson of Meichtigern,  
a sage and Abbot of Inleach Inbair died.

845. The first plundering of Inleach Inbair <sup>by the Saxons</sup> by foreigners.

850. Fionan Abbot of Inleach Inbair died.

856. Macaille Abbot of Inleach Inbair died.

870. Cendfaoladh the grandson of Meichtigern Lord of  
Uenshel died after a long sickness; he was  
Abbot of Inleach Inbair.

886. Eoghan the son of Cinnfaoladh Abbot of Inleach Inbair died

894. Maccallach Abbot of Inleach Inbair died.

899. Flain the son of Canall Abbot of Inleach Inbair [died.]

933 <sup>Mac Lenna</sup> Mac Glenna Abbot of Inleach Inbair and Leathmor  
Mochoemac, was slain.

939. Eocha the son of Scannal Abbot of Inleach Inbair  
(died.)

\* In a more recent hand, between the lines

Dr. B. O'Carroll.  
14/F/20/7 (xvii)

c. 979. Paolan mē Coellaoe Suī Epp̄ 7 abb imleacha  
iubair, decc.

988. Cetrarō abb imleacha iubair decc.

1001. Colam abb imleacha iubair [decc]

1003. Dublaine ualorcain abb imleacha iubair decc.

1025. Scorbpeachach abb imleacha iubair decc.

1032. Etrū uā Conainz p̄oḡ dāina q̄um doinaibh la m̄m̄-  
t̄m̄ imleacha iubair.

1054. Siuacola mē ashlamibo 7 la giolla p̄at̄p̄ac̄ t̄ḡerna  
Orrais̄e, 7 la lais̄m̄b, 7 la gallas̄b, 7 la Orrais̄c̄h̄b,  
m̄m̄ ashlam̄, co p̄at̄c̄at̄m̄ imleach iubair, 7 co p̄o  
lopp̄cor̄e dunt̄p̄l̄acc, 7 nocha t̄ap̄arō mē b̄p̄am̄  
iāo uair p̄o boi m̄ d̄ercept̄ Epi.

1058. ashlora uā Flaymchua Sp̄ut̄h̄ S̄enop̄ imleacha  
iubair decc. imleach iubair do loḡc̄ c̄olepi eḡm̄ d̄am̄-  
l̄acc, 7 Cloḡcheach.

1073. ashlomorōa abb imleacha iubair, do ecc.

1078. C̄p̄denach Ulzach ānchapa imleacha iubair decc.

1088. Cathalan uā p̄ap̄arō Saol an Eḡna 7 iḡp̄at̄ decc d̄ia  
d̄oin̄m̄ m̄t̄e iā n̄om̄ ashl̄ta, m̄ imleach iubair, conat̄  
do do p̄at̄d̄e.

Cathalan an ep̄at̄ choip̄ba Sp̄ut̄h̄ p̄am̄arō, ba p̄enop̄  
p̄or n̄em̄h̄ m̄m̄ Sp̄lan̄an gl̄e l̄urō 1 p̄epl̄ C̄ap̄am̄ Saiz̄ne.

1089. p̄eiz̄al m̄ ashl̄d̄e p̄eileiz̄m̄ imleacha iubair decc.

" imleach iubair do loḡc̄.

1095. Uā ashl̄ep̄arōbe do m̄um̄t̄m̄ imleacha iubair [decc]

1114. D̄ap̄m̄arō uā p̄lor̄m̄ Com̄ar̄ba ashl̄be imleacha iubair, uap̄al Epp̄ 7  
p̄eileiz̄m̄, Ep̄n̄ed̄ach, p̄eot̄ b̄r̄o 7 d̄ercept̄, decc.



134 274 413

Imleach Iubhair  
Emly

A.D.

{ Ann. 4. Master  
from printed copy  
compare with M. M. S. 3. 2. 3  
180

- 979. Teolam the son of Caellaide a learned bishop and Abbot of Imleach Iubhair died.
- 988. Celfaidh Abbot of Imleach Iubhair died.
- 1001. Kolan Abbot of Imleach Iubhair died.
- 1003. Dubhlaine the grandson of Lorcán Abbot of Imleach Iubhair died.
- 1025. Saorbrethach Abbot of Imleach Iubhair died.
- 1032. Etna the grandson of Conaing heir apparent to the throne of Munster was slain by the family of Imleach Iubhair.
- 1054. The son of Maolnambo, and Giolla Pattraice Lord of Uíbh, <sup>married</sup> at the head of the Lagenians, Danes, and Opserians, into Munster, and arrived at Imleach Iubhair; they burned Dun tri liag, [Duntrileague Pt. of Galbally Co. Limerick]. <sup>Thron of</sup> Mac Brian did not oppose them, for he was in the South of Ireland.
- 1058. Maoliosa the grandson of Flannichua, a learned Senior of Imleach Iubhair died. Imleach Iubhair was totally burned, <sup>both</sup> including its cathedral and cloitheach [round tower].
- 1073. Maolmoedha Abbot of Imleach Iubhair died. <sup>died</sup>
- 1078. Coibdenach the Uíthian, Confessor of Imleach Iubhair
- 1088. Cathalan O Ferraidh, a sage in wisdom and piety died on Throne-Sunday on the Nones of March, at Imleach Iubhair. Of him was said:  
 'Cathalan of true piety was Senior of the family;  
 He passed to Heaven to the bright Palace, on the festival of Meán.' <sup>of Scriptur?</sup>
- 1089. Fergal O Meddadaigh Lecturer of Imleach Iubhair died.
- Imleach Iubhair was burned.
- 1095. O Maolcrasaidh of the family of Imleach Iubhair died.
- 1114. Diarmaid O Thoinn Coward of Uíbh of Imleach Iubhair, a noble Bishop and Lecturer, a bestower of wealth, food and alms, died.

A.D. 1116. Coricach mor asun imleach iut. \* \* \* \* \*  
do lorcc do iorach Coricach na bliadna so.

1147. Golla asbe in in fionnustlen peileicchim imleacha  
iubair, 7 fuchit me asupedais asichim luimais pui  
pe do ecc.

1152. imleach iobair 7 iupineach do lorccas

1154. Cealladua, imleach iubair, Ropere, lochra 7 daupmair,  
do lorccas

1162. imleach iubair con a tempt do lorccas

V.O.

1116. Cork in Munster, Imleach Dubhair, \* \*  
\* \* \* \* were burned in the beginning  
of Lent in this year.

1143. Giolla Silbhe the grandson of Flann of  
Cullen, Lecturer of Imleach Dubhair, and  
Tiachra the son of Muiredach Crenach of  
Louth for a time died.

1152. Imleach Dubhair and Eimerick were burned.

1154. Killalac, Imleach Dubhair, Roscrea,  
Lorrak, and Durrow were burned.

1162. Imleach Dubhair with its churches  
was burned.

RIA

844 (44)  
137 A.D.

[Comp. '00  
D/R]

1195. John De Courcey and the Son of Hugo De Lacy marched with an Army to conquer the English of Leinster and Munster. Charles the Red-handed Son of the Son of Castellan with some of the English and Irish of Meath marched into Munster until they arrived at Imleach-Subhair (Emly) and Cashel, they burned four large Castles and some small ones.

1250. The Bishop of Emly, died.

1471. A Monastery was commenced by Franciscan Friars in Gallbhaile Eatharlach in the Diocese of Emly in Munster, but was destroyed the next year.

A.D.

523. In this year died H. Ailbhe of  
Imle-Subhair.

847. Died Feidhlim Mac Briomhachain.

Alcobhar, Son of Cinadh Abbot & Bishop  
of Imle-Subhair succeeded him on the Throne  
of Cashell— Imle Subhair first plundered  
by the Danes.

1054. This year Mac Maoil-na-mbo &  
Fidpatrick marched at the head of an  
Army composed of the Danes, Sagenians  
and Gorians into Munster as far as  
Imleach-Subhair (now Emly) and burnt  
Dun-tri-liag; however the Son of Brian  
did not overtake them tho he was then  
in the South of Ireland.

139 376 42  
46

1157. Imle Uibhar was burned.

Comp'd  
AB

RIA

Do

140 372  
149

Emly

<sup>in former times</sup>  
Imleach Iobhair.

A.A. P. p. 46. col: 2. cap.

1. Appendicis vit: S. Finani  
Episcopi Lindisfarmensis

(heading of Cap: I) col: 1.

Of Saints cognominal p. 46.  
with S. Finan.

A.D. 850 "Finan, Abbot of Imleach. col:  
- Abhair, died." 2.  
(From 4 M<sup>ss</sup>) p. 2.

A.A. P. p. 148 col: 2. Cap. 19.  
vit: S. Molagga seu Molaci  
Confessoris  
Patroni Ecclesiae - de

382 141  
50)  
Tegh. Molagga,  
(Ex Ihibernico versa)

Gaius, by surname gan mhathuir,  
King of Munster, made mention  
of above, was seized with a most  
severe sickness, by which, being  
put to the brink of despair, he  
threw aside all hope of recovery;  
and hence he deemed that they,  
whom, he detained, as hostages from  
the Nobles of his own Kingdom,  
or from elsewhere, should be  
dismissed, all. At so unusual  
an act of desperation, the Nobles  
of Munster being struck with  
astonishment, by unanimous  
counsel, come to the King,  
and all compassionating him,  
thus in a state of despair, in



-terrogated him, as to the Cause  
of his having determined thus  
to lay down the fascies of  
the Government, and demolish  
the condition of the State. He  
-alleges [as the cause] a Conscience  
overwhelmed with Crimes, which  
he had perpetrated, and <sup>chiefly</sup> op-  
-pressed with the weight of seven  
homicides, in which he shed  
the blood of his own Kinsmen,  
-and he disclosed, that he had  
proposed [to himself] penance  
-and pilgrimage for his sins.  
They exhort him not to lay down  
the government of the Kingdom.  
But the King feeling compunction  
for the sins, he had committed,  
persists in the intention, he had

once conceived, of abdicating the  
 Sceptre, but that for the comfort of  
 his despairing mind, and the sal-  
 see below  
 + Synedrums +  
 vation of his soul, he would take  
 as adviser and confessor, whom  
 he himself would select from  
 among the Fathers of <sup>the</sup> Kingdom.  
 They grant him that [liberty] pro-  
 vided he disclosed whom he wish-  
 ed to take to this office. The King  
 mindful of the prodigious sanctity  
 of Saint Molagga, tells that he  
 was desired by him; declaring  
 that he was in esteem with God;  
 to whom, on account of this  
 excellent innocence, the wild  
 Stags themselves paid prompt  
 obedience. They understanding this  
 [matter] (&) having entered on a counsel  
 go suppliant to Saint Molagga,

Synedrums, i. m. [qui unâ hab. ἐδγαx] Of  
 the same assembly, or council, a senator,  
 one who sits on the bench. Sindruor th.

144 283 53  
(G. Mologga)  
His Church  
is endow-  
ed with  
privileges  
Jes.

and endowing his Church, with  
privilege of refuge and other  
liberties, request him to make  
himself confessor to King  
Cairns, and to take <sup>him</sup> <sup>(or) himself</sup> under his  
patronage, to be directed ac-  
<sup>in</sup> - cording to the law of the Lord to  
eternal life: and in order  
that they might the more  
easily obtain that [request]  
from the Saint, they institute, the  
according to custom, a uni- custom  
- versal fast. The Holy, con- of fasting  
- fessor moved by the importance ancient

It is of the Circumstance, consents  
to his petitioners, and <sup>\*</sup> that in  
a public council, which was  
proclaimed, and  
at which were present together  
with King Cairns, the Clergy of Mun-  
ster.  
I. Confessor paritulantibus consentit,  
idque publicis comitiis; Jc. 14/5/20/7 (XXIX)

384 54  
145

The Princes of Munster confirm in a public Council, the privileges of his (St. Molagga's) Church, and the Princes of the people of the whole of Munster: a very great number of whom, not only subscribed to the privileges and donations made to the Church of Saint Molegga; but also [the persons, whose names follow] were moreover given as sureties for the faithful performance of them, [namely] Brian, the son of Amalgadius, King of Aine-Bliach; Conangius O'Daithil <sup>(27)</sup> Comhorban of Ilheus, on the part of the people inhabiting between Blairia & Bechtge, <sup>\*(28)</sup> Ruffin, the son of Lappan, Comharban of Saint Barrius, on the part of

\* 28  
not marked  
in orig.  
CIX.

\* recte  
29 the South, Saint Cummín, the Tall,  
the son of Fiachna, Saint Fir-  
sans<sup>\*</sup> (39) and many others, in  
deed and name, illustrious

### Notes

27 Conangins o Daithil S.  
Aluci Comharbanus c. 19.

Our Annals beautifully con-  
cord, in which, the death of this  
Conaing, is related thus; "In  
the year of Christ 660 Conaingi-  
nus O'Daithil, Abbot of Inleach  
Iobhair, died:" for because Saint  
Aluic, was, as is evident from  
his own Life, which you have at  
12<sup>th</sup> September, the first Abbot  
and Bishop of Inleach, hence

Abbas  
&  
Episcopus  
Inleacen-  
sis.

386  
147 56)

his successor is one time called  
Abbot of Imlech, another time,  
Comharban, that is Successor  
of Fluens. He seems to be the  
person whom the Martyrology  
of Jarlath, Marian Gorman,  
and Henry's Auctus call Saint  
Conangus, the son of Luachan,  
and they say his festival is  
celebrated on the 23<sup>rd</sup> September.

28 Rufinus filius Lappan Comharbanus  
S. Barri c. 17. Comharban of S. Barrius  
+ Antistes. and Bishop of Cork (because Saint  
Corca. Barrius founded the episcopal See and  
-gi antistes. famous Abacy of Cork) are the  
same. Whence in the Annals [already] cited,  
we thus read of this Saint Rufin; "In  
the year 685 Rufin, Abbot of Cork,  
"died." But Marian Gorman and



Angus auctus say that his Festival is celebrated on the 7<sup>th</sup> April.

29 S. P. 19. This was beyond doubt, <sup>of Perona</sup> Thursans Peronensis, who flourished at those times in those parts. And from that place he emigrated about the year 636 according to Thigorniensis, into Britain, and from thence into <sup>(France)</sup> Gaul as the Venerable Bede <sup>states</sup> l. 3. c. 17. Vide ejus vitam Supra 16 hujus. <sup>+ Gallias</sup>

A. A. G. l. p. 190. col. 2. where the following quotation is given under note 13 to c. 10 of the Life of Gilda Badonicus at XXIX January.

+ this note begins on col. 2. p. 189.

The quotations made under the note just mentioned, are from the Chronological Index of Jacobus Usher "de Primordiis Eccles. Britann."

The one relative to Imleach is from Usher.

208 58  
149

Episcopus Imlicensis

A.D.

527. "S. Silenus Bishop of Imlech

"Patron of Munster, died." (Usher)

\* Archi- + Archbishop rather, as his own  
-episcopus. Acts have, which we will give at

12<sup>th</sup> September: in which it is read that  
he was, "after Hibernia Patricius":  
that he studied at Rome for some  
time along with 50 Saints, who  
were his own fellow-countrymen:  
and that among them, there were  
12 S. Colmans, and the same  
number of S. Congens. Among  
them, S. Declan is also numbered:  
among whose disciples and  
companions, are in his own  
Life which we will give at  
24<sup>th</sup> June, enumerated S. Dima,  
S. Colman, S. Garbreus, S. Lunanus  
Romanus, S. Mochullens, S.  
Beamus, S. Lactinus, S. Mobianus,



S. Finlogus, S. Cairninus,  
 S. Colmanus, S. Manchinus,  
 S. Comanus, S. Ultanus, and  
 several other [Saints.]

A.A. P.P. p. 251. col: 2.  
 Note 2. to c. I. of the Life  
 of S. Cuanua or Cuan-  
 nachens. Abbot.

(Ex Diversis) (IV. Feb:)

A.D. Cuanus Imlechensis  
 782 "Cuan of Imlech  
 [died]"

(From Four Masters)

392 (60)

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157  
(61)  
Emly.

A.A. P. p. 595. col: I. C.  
XXXIII. Vit: I. Mochoemici Ab.  
-batis de Liath-Mor in Helia  
ex Codice Killkeniensis.

At another time, the Holy Bishop  
Fursaws (37) and the Blessed  
Abbot Pulcherius much loved  
+ <sup>alumnus</sup> a youth, who was said to be  
their <sup>alumnus</sup> disciple, because he  
frequently led his life from his  
boyhood with them; and the  
Saints instructed, and nurtured  
him in true religion, and  
honesty of life; he was  
Scanlan, the son of Hoelan  
of a noble family. Cuann,  
the chief, bound that youth,

<sup>to amuse</sup>  
lit: one.

-and put him in Custody. For  
he much feared him, because Scanlan  
was to be Chief, such as Euan. Saints  
Pursens and Pulcherius hearing this, im-  
mediately proceeded to entreat the  
Chief Euan in behalf of their beloved  
Scanlan, and Saint Pulcherius says  
to the Chief; My Lord Chief, let our  
friend safe at liberty to us, because as  
to you, he is innocent. And the Chief  
says; truly, he has hitherto done no  
evil to me, but I fear that he will  
[do it], contending against my  
territory; Saint Pulcherius replied  
saying; I promise that he will not  
do hurt to thee in your life. The Chief  
becoming calm, says; I will do  
what you wish: but come with  
me to the City of Bashell, and  
I will set him free to you in the  
presence of the King, that

he may be witness, and they ar-  
-riving at that place, he gave them  
in presence of the King, the youth Composit  
Scanlan, and <sup>(or) getting</sup> having peace, they <sup>pacem</sup> <sup>inter dis-</sup>  
departed from one another. <sup>-cordes.</sup> Then,  
therefore, Saint Pulcherius had gone  
to entreat Enan, the chief in  
behalf of the youth Scanlan,  
the holy <sup>(38)</sup> Archbishop of the  
city of Imleach was then making  
-a stay with the King in the  
city of Cashelle, and said pro-  
-phetically to the King; My  
Sovereign King, do you love  
your chief, Enan? and the  
King says, truly, I love [him].

Prophetia  
Archiepis-  
-copi Im-  
-leensis.

The Bishop said to him; send <sup>+ placitum</sup>  
therefore to him quickly, that <sup>(I) assentum</sup>  
he may give his placitum <sup>an opinion</sup>  
to S. Pulcherius, for, on whatever <sup>an ordinance</sup>  
<sup>a decree</sup>  
<sup>a resolve</sup>  
14/E/20/7 (xxxix) &c.

346/64  
1574

day, he displease him, he  
shall die. For, so it came to  
pass afterwards; the chief, <sup>Guam</sup>  
offending again S. Pulcherius;  
and the holy man imploring  
divine help against him in-  
stantly, died. Pcanlan, the  
son of Hoelan, the pupil  
of the Saints, was, through the  
<sup>or influence</sup> ~~interest~~ of S. Pulcherius, or-  
<sup>-ated</sup> dained chief of his territory  
by the King, and the King  
says to the aforesaid Bishop,  
what kind of merit do you  
think, My Lord Bishop, is Pul-  
cherius <sup>\*</sup> gifted with? The holy

the: posses-  
-ed off.

Miracule  
S. Episcopi  
Inle cen 10

testimonium  
de S. Pulcherio.

Bishop replied: I know  
this truly, that if S. Pulcherius  
had said, [that] Mount Guach<sup>\*</sup>  
might pass into the place

[\* in the co. Waterford]



185  
375  
(65)

of the plain of Fennyn across  
the river Syure, and [that] the  
plain of Fennyn, might remove  
from its own place for it, the  
Lord would surely have done  
this, <sup>pro phorok ipinus y</sup> for his honor. Then the  
King blessed God, - giving  
thanks to him.

Note 38. 10. 598 <sup>corrected to</sup> 594

- col: I.

14/F/20/7 (XLI)

Imc. Archiepiscopus civitatis Imleach  
c. 33. In the year of Christ 660,  
namely, the fifth year after the  
death of S. Pulcherius, died  
conangius the Bishop of Imlech

+ Antistes

Imlicen

- according to our Annals, of whom, + this  
the discourse seems to be held here, <sup>sermo</sup> many  
and whose festival, Marian <sup>he renders</sup>  
and Enguff place on 23<sup>rd</sup> September, <sup>whom</sup> to be  
<sup>spoken</sup> of here

246 (66)

Blank page



150  
322  
(64)

A. A. S. G. p. 595. col. 2.

C. XXXV. Vil: P. Mochoemici

Abbatu de Leath mor in

Abelia. ex Codice Killkenniensi

(c. 35)

The Blessed Abbot Pulcherius,  
one time, sent one of his monks  
to the Western tract of Ireland: He (S.  
but on his return, he died in Pulcherius  
the City of Inleach, which contends  
is in the plain of Munster, <sup>planning Munster</sup> with the  
and was buried there. The <sup>Arch</sup> Bishop  
Monk was called Brancher. <sup>about</sup>  
S. Pulcherius hearing this, <sup>set</sup> <sup>translating</sup> <sup>the body</sup>  
out to bring his body to <sup>of his own</sup>  
his own Monastery, but the monk to  
Archbishop of that City, would <sup>[his own]</sup>  
not give up to him the body <sup>monast</sup>  
of his own Monk. And dis-  
puting with each other, S. Pul-  
cherius says to the Arch-  
<sup>fiu</sup> bishop: do you think it

14/E/20/7 (XLIII)

15 Aug 1890 (68)

is just, that you detain  
the body of my Monk,  
who offered his

his body and soul in my  
Monastery? The Archbishop  
said to him; God Knows, I do  
not. S. Pulcherius hearing this  
says to him; that you may  
know how unjustly you act,  
My Lord Bishop, you shall  
see the power of Christ with  
respect to him, - and the Holy man  
-approaching to the Sepulchre  
of his own monk, the Sepulchre  
was opened by God before  
him, and the Holy father  
holding the hand of his monk,  
the brother rose up with him  
out of the Sepulchre. Then  
the <sup>Episcopus</sup> Bishop with a loud  
voice magnifying the Lord  
Jesus Christ, said to all  
[that were present]; the Monk

He (S.  
Pulcherius)  
resuscitated  
his own  
Monk.

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40<sup>th</sup>.  
70)

[now] living, whom my God,  
did, according to the example  
of Lazarus, resuscitate for  
the merits of his servant.  
I ought not to detain. God  
knows that I have not acted  
out of malice, but wishing  
that his holy reliques should  
be in the Cemetery, of  
this Church. Afterwards  
having obtained the leave and  
benediction of the <sup>Præsul's</sup> Prelate,  
S. Pulcherius and his monk  
Branchair rejoicing in  
Christ, returned to their  
own Monastery. Afterwards  
Branchair himself by order of his  
Master Pulcherius, erected a  
Monastery, which is called glass-  
more (40) and he dwelt there

160  
~~403~~  
71

many days in great sanctity and  
divine miracles, and emigrated  
in a felicitous end to Christ.

Note p. 598. col: 2.

40. This note states that Glassmore  
or more properly, Glais-mhor was  
formerly a celebrated Monastery  
in the territory of the Desii &c.

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A.A. S.L. p. 598. col: 2  
C. 4 of Appendix to the Life of  
S. Mochoemac - above referred to.  
(heading of the Chapter)  
Of the Monastery of Liathmore  
and some of its Prelates.

A.D. 1014 "Abh. Imleagensis  
Macenna Abbot of Imleach  
and Liathmore, was killed."

(Four Masters)  
14/12/20/7 (XLVII)

Macenna is written Machonna in  
Index Topographicus

161  
104  
72)

Ir: Th: p. 633. col: 2. C. XX  
Appendicis Quinta Vit: S. Brigid:

Imleach - Iobhair was pillaged  
in the years 845, 1088, 1123, [and]  
was consumed by fire in the  
years 1058, 1089, 1116, 1152, 1154,  
1162.

(From Four Masters)

"11<sup>th</sup> Dec: M. Senan ab. 7 ssp a mleacpuid.  
no dōspp coras munan. mac luga mo nati.  
do laigmub 7 dōro penci mī an ccedna de 7  
do f. 778." i.e

"St. Senan Abbot and Bishop from  
Imleach Iubhar, or Archbishop of the Province  
of Munster; the son of Luga, the son of  
Nathi, of the Lagenians, And it was likewise  
called Leuchair. Died 778."

Irish Calendar.

Emily

Emily or Imbeca - Linia. Situate  
in a pleasant and fruitfull country,  
though now reduced to a village, was  
antiently a famous City on the edge of  
a lake formerly of great extent covering  
above 200 acres of excellent pasture.

but in 1718 almost entirely drained  
St Cuthbert, who was the Saint patron  
of manster founded an episcopal see  
here about the middle of the fifth  
century, which was handsomely endowed  
and in 1578 united to that of Ceshel.

The Cathedral was a great building,  
now in ruins except the choir which  
is neatly kept with stalls and pews.



1408  
74)  
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In it is a laboured monument of  
the O'Steenings<sup>a</sup>. Here was formerly a  
school of 1500 students. In the church  
yard is a large rude stone cross about  
eight feet high, near a well dedicated  
to St Cuthbert, and much resorted to on  
his festival.<sup>b</sup> Here was an abbey of canons  
regular founded by St Cuthbert.<sup>c</sup> The town  
gave title of Viscount to Thomas Fairfax  
1630 which ended in Charles tenth  
Viscount.

Upper Ossing gave title of earl  
to the family of Fitzpatrick<sup>d</sup> 1731. 25 George  
II of which Walter is the present and 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl.

---

{a. Wilson 210} {b. Warr. Manus. I. 459. 460}  
{c. Archdale 654}



Barony  
of  
TipperaryEmly (xx)

This ancient celebrated and archiepiscopal city in the barony of Clanwilliam and 16 miles east\* of Cashel was in <sup>route</sup> West. its zenith till 1878. when it was united to that see. thus dissolved of its annexances. Emly fell a sacrifice to time and became though yet a village, a scene of desolation. Originally its situation was much more beautiful than at present being immediately seated on a considerable lake consisting of 200 acres, which on account of its value was nearly drained by the neighbouring proprietors in the year 1718.

Here we find an abbey of canons  
(xx) was called an ancient times Imbachabbay Regular

14/1/20/7 (Li)

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Regular which was founded by St  
Lilbe who. on account of his exemplary  
life was styled, another St Patrick, he  
became the first abbot and bishop of this  
monastery. and dying 12<sup>th</sup> September  
A.D. 527 in a very advanced age was interred  
here. (5)

660 Died the abbot Connamig O'Daithid (2)

707. Died Connamig M carting of this  
monastery. (2)

713. Died Connamig of Emly. (6)

732. Died the abbot Grafin (1)

737. Died the abbot Tearduricoh who  
was also abbot of Leighlin (2)

742. Died the abbot Mch. (1)

757. Died the abbot Demingusack. (1)

763. Died the abbot Connamig Mch. Connamig (18) in

769. Died the abbot Seanchan (8)

776. Died another abbot. of that name (1)

780 The abbot and bishop Seanchan

(5) cat B. p. 160. and some Bps. p. 492. (2) cat B. p.  
130. and some 4 Mss. (2) some Bps p. 492. (6) vi. (1) and 4 Mss.  
(d) id. (e) id. (f) id. (g) id. (h) id. (ix) id.

died December 12<sup>th</sup> (i).

782. Died Ruann. of Emly. (K)

817. Died the abbot and Philosopher Riach-  
tabra a Muachtair. (V)

819. Died Seachtair. (m)

825. Died Flann. M<sup>o</sup> Trenchall and of  
Emly. (n)

842. Died the abbot. Dubna M<sup>o</sup> Trenchall. (o)

845. Emly was pillaged and laid waste  
by the Danes. (P)

847. Ochochair Oth Cionnach of Kenedy  
Bishop and abbot of Emly was raised  
to the throne of Munster and saved the  
Danes plundered this town. but the  
next succeeding year, King Ochochair  
with Lorcán son of Riliann King of  
Leinster slew 1200 of the Danes in  
battle. and before the expiration of

the year 1700 more fell in two other en-  
gagements

(i) and 4 m<sup>o</sup>les. (K) id. (l) id. (m) see B. p. 492.  
(n) id. (o) ann. 4 m<sup>o</sup>les. (P) id.

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80)  
16<sup>th</sup>

engagements, in the year of which Olch-  
-olhar was slain. (a).

850 Died the abbot Fionan. (r)

856. Died the abbot Maeltuille (s).

857. Died Marcus, M. Huarusa of Emly (t).

871. Died Baenflad O Maethaigirud  
abbot of Emly; and King of Cashel (u)

882. Died Redgall M. Furigall of this  
monastery. (w)

886. Died the abbot Eogan. son of  
Cunfaely (x).

887. Died Concenmather of Emly. (y)

889. In this year. Owen M. Cinfelad  
Prince of Emly was slain. (z).

894. Died the abbot Maseall. (a)

895. Died Atelbrigid the son. of Prolech  
archdeacon of Munster. and an holy  
and exemplary man. (b)

898. Died Musculus of Emly (c)

899. Died Glann M. Conail. (d)

903. Died another Glann M. Conail (e).

908. Corbmac M. Cuillennan King of

(a) Ann. annal. and war. Antiquities p. 125.

(r) Ann. 4 m<sup>th</sup>. (s) id. (t) war 3 p. p. 492. (u)

Ann. Munster. (w) war. 3 p. p. 492. (x) Ann. 4 m<sup>th</sup>.

(y) id. (z) id. (a) id. (b) id. (c) id. (d) id. (e) id.

Munster

Munster bequeathed to this abbey three  
ounces of Gold and an embroidered vestment. (P)  
Same year died the bishop and abbot  
Bifraide M. Maolfinn (S).

930. M. Scanna abbot of Emly, and  
Lismore, was slain by the people of  
Eoganacht. (b).

939. Died the abbot Eocha the son of  
Scannail. (i)

953. Died Huarack of Emly (K)

959. Died Mel Kiliach of Emly. (v).

979. Died the abbot Faolan. M. Callu. (m).

981. Died Faolan M. Cellaid. of Emly. (n).

990. Died Confada of this monastery. (o).

995. Died the abbot Colme. (P).

1001. Died the abbot Columb. M. Laganan. (a).

1003. Died the abbot Dubhslaine.

Cloncan. (r).

1020. The most Learned Cormac O Finn

Bishop of Munster died in this year (S)

(P) M. Burton. p. 194. (S) ann 4 m<sup>o</sup> 12<sup>o</sup>. (N) M. Geogh.

(i) ann 4 m<sup>o</sup> 12<sup>o</sup>. (K) id. (l) id. (m) id. (n) id. (o) id. (P) M. Geogh. 1025.

(v) id and ann 4 m<sup>o</sup> 12<sup>o</sup>. (r) ann 4 m<sup>o</sup> 12<sup>o</sup>. (S) id.

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1025 Died the abbot Saorluathach a man renowned for uncommon liberality. (b).

1050. Died the abbot Coithneid Munnmach (u)

1049. Munnmachach M. Carthach did forcibly possess himself of the chair of the abbacy (w)

1050. A fire destroyed the abbey & steeple not sparing the stone building (x)

and same year the bishop O Syghda was slain in battle by Torlogh son of Brian assisted by the Paganiars and Gsoriars (y).

1074. Died the abbot Maolmardha (z) and same year died Coithdianach anachorite of Emly a pious and exemplary man (a).

1050. The town was plundered by Donall (M. Lochlain, King of Tyrconnell and Roderic (Roderic) O'Connor King of Connaught (b).

1089. Emly was destroyed by fire (c)

(t) 4 m. p. 80 (u) id (w) id (x) id. (y) ann. Munster. (z) ann. 4 m. p. 80 (a) id. (b) ann. 4 m. p. 80. (c) ann. 4 m. p. 80

1092

1112  
83

1092. Died the abbot Thaddeus O'Hearn, <sup>my</sup> 6  
achtan (d)

1114. Died the abbot Dermot O'Hearn (e)

1116. Emly again fell a sacrifice to fire in  
this year. (f)

1122. Died O'Sigbair of this abbey (g).

1123. Moelmorda M. Inelodnair succeeded  
O'Sigbair in his time Emly was plundered  
and the sacrilegious robbers burned  
the mitres of St. Silbe a venerable relic  
which had been preserved for many  
ages. (h).

1147. Died Giolla (Silbe) M. & Plurin-  
=ciullen. professor of Emly. (i)

1151. An accidental fire destroyed this town (k)

1152. Gilla and Condon C. Admirals of  
Emly assisted at the synod held in this  
year by Cardinal Paparo (l)

Same year the town was destroyed by

(d) 4 Masters (e) id. (f) id. (g) *Irish Bps* p. 492. (h) *Ir. Sh.*  
p. 633. *Irish Sup.* (i) *Irish Bps*. (k) *Irish Sup.* (l) *Irish Sup.*  
(m) 4 Masters.

84) 1154 It suffered the same fate. (n)  
1158. Díd Flannan vicar of Emly. (o)

1162. The town and abbey were plundered  
this year. (p)

1163. Díd Maoliosá O Laidheanan of  
Bellagh - conglais. (q)

1172. Díd O Meistid comorb of St. Mille. (r)

1192. The church and town of Emly  
were again consumed by fire. (s)

1197. Reginald O Ilvinn chur bishop  
and abbot of Emly died 1<sup>st</sup> of January  
in this year. (t)

It must be observed that many of  
the persons recorded above are mentioned  
as abbots and others as bishops and  
comorbs of St. Mille. —

"1275. The abbot David O'Cuify or Lufsighe abbot of  
Holy cross was made bishop of Emly and died in June 1281. (i)"

Monasticon under Holy Cross.

(n) 4 masters. (o) ann. 1st. (p) ann. 1st. (q) 11 masters. War Sup.

(r) War sup. (s) ann. 1st. (t) id.

(i) <sup>2</sup> War. Bps. p. 496.



Of  
Emly, and St. Ailbe.

The See of Emly was united  
to that of Cashel in 1568. It is  
taxed in the King's books by an  
Extent returned Ann. 26. Eliz.  
at £ 26. 13. 4 ster.

The Chapter of Emly  
consists of a Dean, Chantor,  
Chancellor, Archdeacon and  
5 Prebendaries, viz: Killenelick  
Lattin, Isert Laurence, which  
is united to the Archbishop-  
rick, Doon, and Dollardstown,  
of old annexed to the Archdea-  
conry. There is no Treasurer  
in this Chapter, nor has  
there been one time out of  
mind.

There were 4 Rural  
Deaneries in this Diocese,

73 86

as I find them returned  
in an ancient Visitation,  
viz: Any, Grien, Lipperary,  
and Watherlow, i.e. Arlow.

Only, anciently Imelacac-  
Ibair, a very ancient Epis-  
copal See, seated in a very  
pleasant and fruitful country  
and formerly endowed with  
large possessions. Here also  
stood in antient times a  
famous city which however  
by degrees hath dwindled  
into an inconsiderable village.  
It stood on the edge of a  
lake, which was formerly  
very considerably large, and  
covered at least 200 acres  
or more of excellent pasture.  
This lake was from times  
to time gradually lessened  
by the improvements of  
the neighbouring proprietors,  
but in the year 1717 or 1718

174 ~~178~~  
87

it was laid almost dry by the industry of Robert Ryue Esq. who held the rich bottoms bordering on it from Archbishop Palliser. There was formerly a Ferry kept here to waft the People over the Lake to the Church, and to this day a Crown rent of 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> is charged in the Collector's Books, payable yearly out of the Ferry of Enly which is constantly returned in arrear, the cause having ceased. There is a lane leading from Enly to the low lands, which were formerly overspread by the water, called in Irish Bothar-y-coit, i.e. the Lane of the Cot or Boat. About the year 1703 some people digging turf in the neighbouring bog, discovered a large post standing in the ground, and an iron ring fixed in it, which was supposed to be

14/F/20/7(Lxi)

MSA  
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175  
placed there for fastening  
the ferry boat to.

In the Church-yard of  
Emly is erected a large Cross  
of rough unhewn stone, about  
8 feet high from the surface  
of the ground, and there is  
a well near it called St.  
Ailbe's Well, both which are  
held in great veneration by  
the Irish, who flock hither  
in vast multitudes to celebrate  
the festival of the Patron,  
on the 12<sup>th</sup> of September yearly.  
In the time of Archbishop  
Palliser two neighbouring  
Magistrates obtained a  
license from him to stop  
up the well and to demolish  
the Cross, as being encourage-  
ments to eyedolatry, and the  
occasion of some disorders  
in the Country, yet they never  
put their design in execution  
and the Cross and Well continue  
there to

to this day. Quere?

The Annals of Ulster (cited by Sir J. Ware) say that Emly was plundered by robbers, and the mitre of St. Silbe, which had been preserved there for many ages with great care, was burned A. D. 1123. It was afterwards destroyed by fire in 1192. Bishop Christian, who died in 1249, is said to be a great Benefactor to this Church, <sup>and was very intent upon repairing, and adorning it.</sup> In the reign of Edw. Henry VIII. Thomas Hurley, Bishop of Emly, erected in this place a College for secular priests.

St. Silbe was next to St. Patrick, the second patron of the People of Munster. I have had occasion to mention him in my History of Waterford, together with his contemporary St. Declan in the 29th and 30th pages of that work. He is said to be

1822  
90)  
1777

born in the east of Ely O'Carrol  
(which formerly belonged to Munster,  
but makes now a part of Leinster,  
comprehending the Baronies of  
Clonlisk, Ballybrit & Eglish in  
the King's County, which was made  
shire-ground years 3 & 4 of Phil.  
and Mary, and had its name  
from the O'Carrols who possessed it.  
The History of his Life says that  
his father Olcnaïs was in the service  
of an Irish Prince, who having  
secretly contracted himself to a  
maid servant of the King, got her  
with child of Ailbe, and to con-  
ceal his offence exposed the infant  
under a rock, from which accident  
he had his name, Ail both in the  
antient British and Irish signifying  
a stone, as beo does living. The  
person who found him committed  
him to the care of some Britons,  
who nursed him. He was baptised  
<sup>in Ireland</sup> by a certain Christian priest, long  
before St. Patrick's Mission, according

to the learned Archbishop Ussher,  
in 360. When he grew up he took  
a journey to Rome, and was in-  
structed in the Holy Scriptures by  
one Hilary, a bishop, who procured  
him to be ordained a bishop by the  
Pope. In the year 412 he returned  
to Ireland with 50 disciples, who  
had followed him from thence. He  
landed in the North, having baptised  
and converted great numbers of  
the natives, but he did [not?] work  
a total conversion of the Irish  
as that work, says the Writer of  
his Life, was reserved by the  
Supreme Being for St. Patrick.  
An antient anonymous writer  
of the Life of St. Columban, Bishop  
of Droicore, calls him Bishop  
of Emly, but the author of the  
Life of St. Declan expressly says  
that St. Hilbe was made Archbis-  
hop of all Connaster. These are  
his words, as cited by Sir J.  
Ware, "St. Patrick, St. Hilbe  
and St. Declan, with many of



AR4  
92)  
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"their Holy disciples, residing together  
"in the City of Cashel with King  
"Augus, made many good constitutions  
"of Christian discipline, and there  
"St. Augus and St. Patrick, with  
"all the people, established the Arch-  
"bishopric of Munster in the City and  
"See of St. Ailbe for ever, and there  
"St. Ailbe was by them constituted  
"Archbishop." So also the Writer  
of the Life of St. Ailbe. "When  
"St. Ailbe," says he, "had heard  
"that St. Patrick had converted  
"Augus Mac Nafrick, King  
"of Munster, to the faith of  
"Christ, and that he was with  
"him in the City of Cashel, he  
"went to salute them; and the  
"King and St. Patrick rejoiced  
"at the arrival of St. Patrick  
"Ailbe, and he rejoiced to see  
"them; and there St. Ailbe  
"took St. Patrick for his master,  
"for he was full of humility. Then  
"King Augus and St. Patrick or-  
"dained, that the Archbishoprick  
"of all Munster should for ever  
continue



"Continue in the city and chair of  
"St. Ailbe." This happened about  
the year 448.

Altho' Archbishop Ysher  
from a number of authorities  
place[s] his Mission before that of  
St. Patrick, Sir J. Ware from the  
authority of Tirechan, an ancient  
writer of the Life of St. Patrick  
says that St. Ailbe was ordained  
a priest by St. Patrick himself, and  
from the Life of St. Ailbe before  
cited he reasons that St. Ailbe  
was a boy while Palladius, who  
was sent upon his Mission by  
Pope Celestin, was in Ireland, and  
that he baptised Ailbe, and from  
thence he infers that as Palladius  
came over in 431, when St. Ailbe  
was a boy, that therefore he could  
not be a preacher of the Gospel  
before St. Patrick, who arrived  
the year following. In his notes  
on the works of St. Patrick he  
adds the assertion of Prosper  
and of Bede, who copies from

Prosper, viii: "That Palladius was sent the first Bishop to the Irish. The words in Prosper are "ad Scotos in Christum credentes ordinatus a Papa Celestino Paladius primus Episcopus mittitur?" To the Scots believing in Christ, Paladius, being ordained by Pope Celestin, is ordained the first Bishop." Which implies that there were Christians in Ireland, who preached and converted many before Paladius, and these may be St. Kieran, St. Aille, St. Declan and St. Ibar, whom Ussher calls the percussors (qu: precursors?) of St. Patrick, as any other; and he observes that the word primus is not in the most perfect copy of Prosper; and then this, that Paladius, ordained by Celestin, was sent to the Scots (i.e. to the Irish, then so called) believing in Christ. See this matter fully explained by Ussher in his Primordium, p. 1498, and

by Bishop Loyd in his Church  
Government, p. 84.

St. Hilbe died in an  
advanced age, in his perfect senses  
on the 12<sup>th</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup>. 527, or, as  
some say, in 541, and was buried  
in his own church at Emly. His  
festival is annually celebrated  
in the Church-yard on the same  
day. Archbishop Ussher, from  
the authority of the Annals of Ulster  
and Innisfallen, place his death  
in 527, as he doth his Baptism  
in 360, which makes his age to  
be more than 167 years when  
he died. And we are told by  
the writer of his life, before quoted,  
that the Christian priest who  
baptized him found him exposed  
under a rock, and praying to God  
to shew him the True Faith.

128  
96/  
183

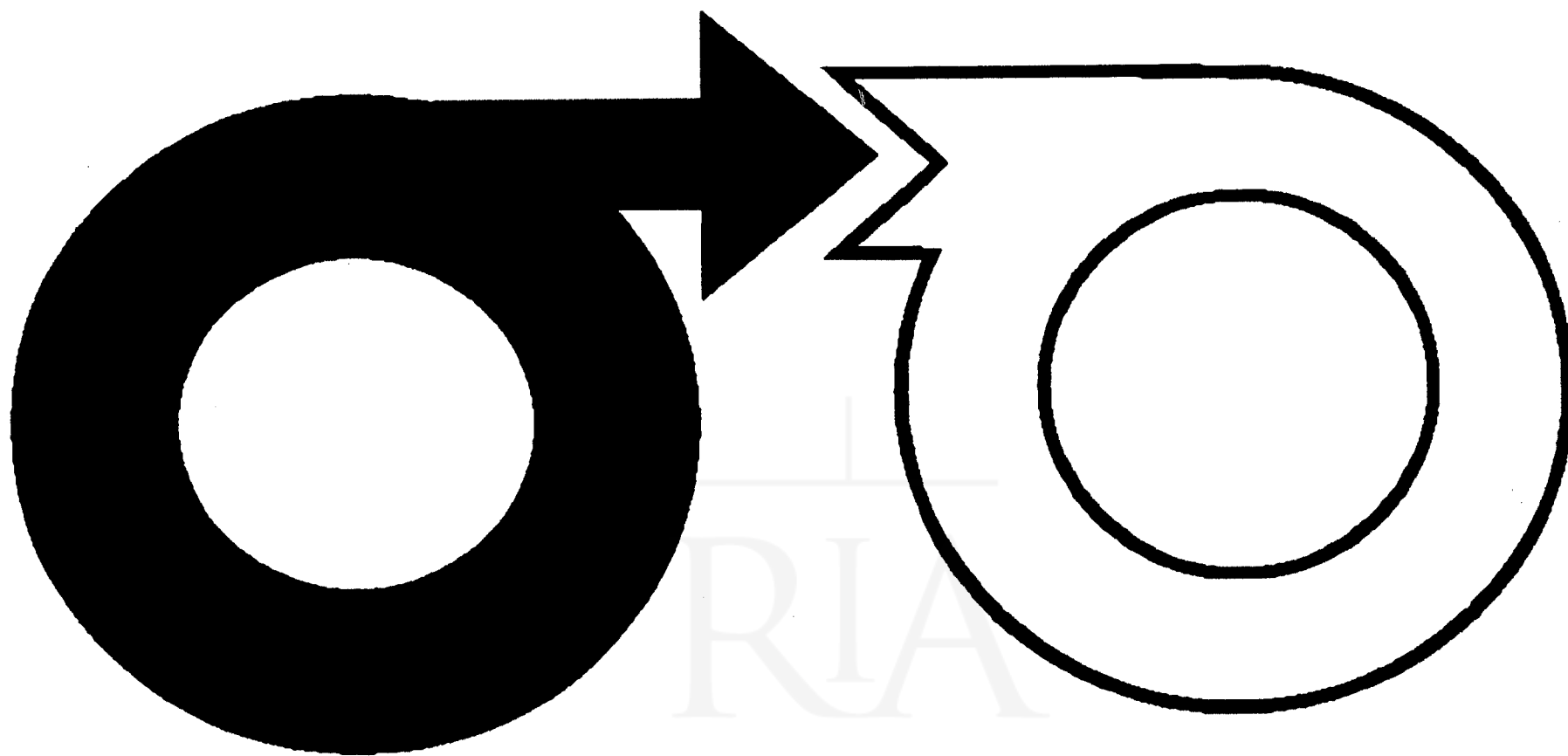
The Book of Munster, as preserved in  
the Books of Lecan and Ballymote,  
mentions a fort called Dun n-Echlais,  
which, it says, was situated at Imleoch  
Shair, on the East boundary of the territory  
of Dal g-Bais. The name of this fort is  
now lost; nor is there any fort at  
present in the neighbourhood of Enly.

Antiquities visited by  
Mr. Auth. J. Curry.

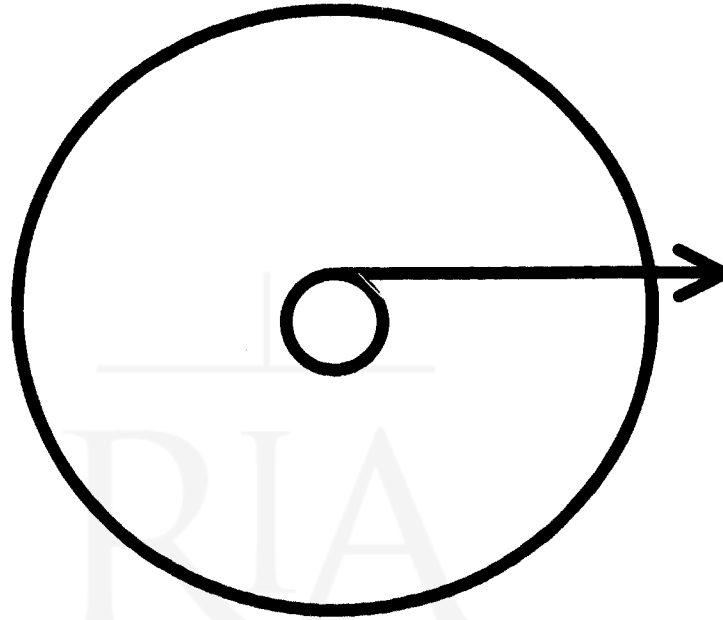
Tipperary.

P. O. Keefe  
Aug. 29<sup>th</sup> 1840

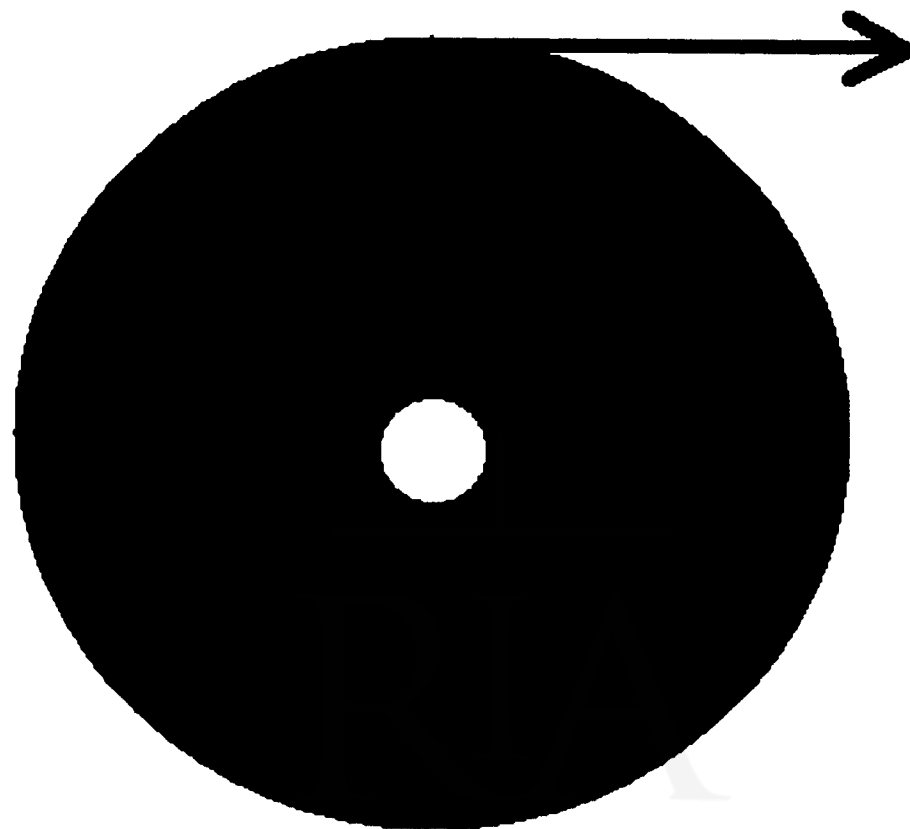
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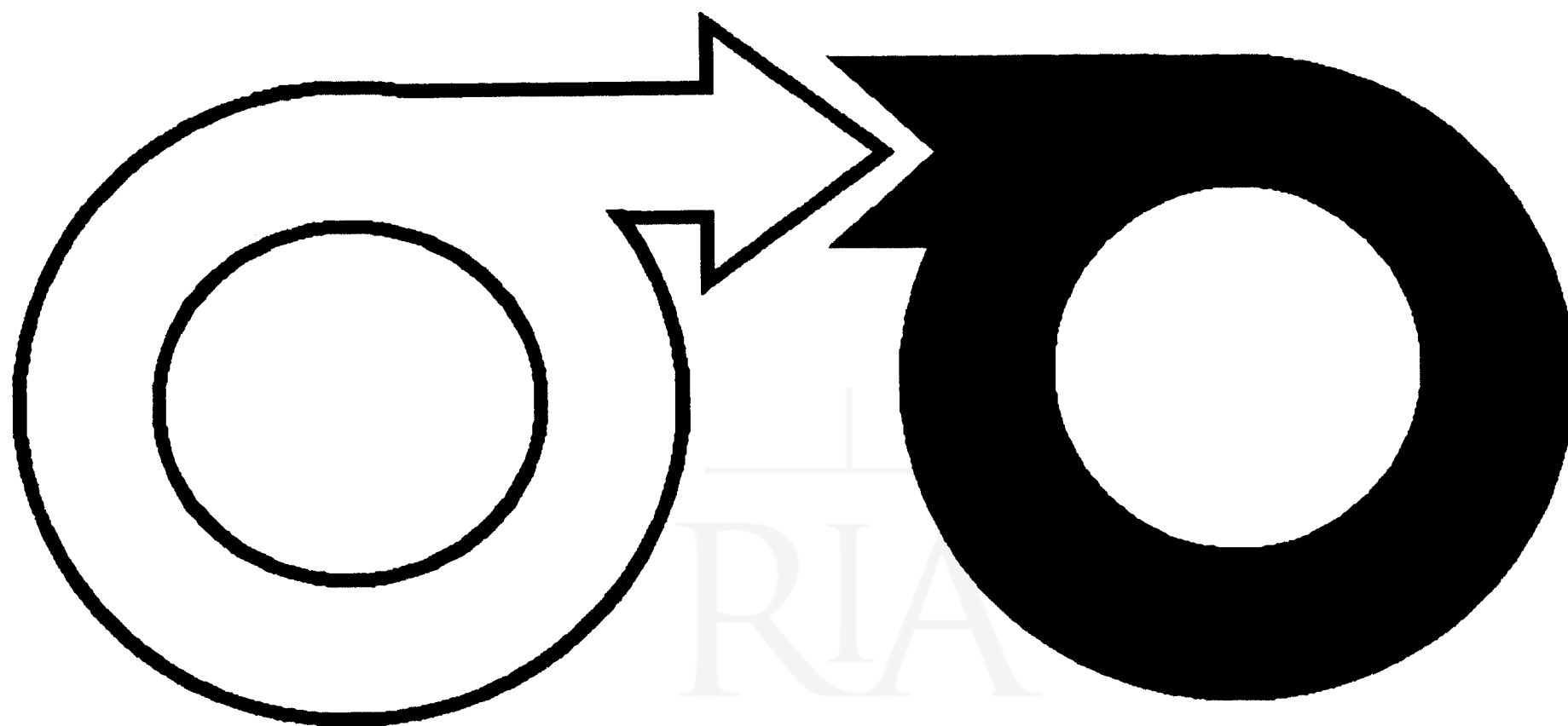


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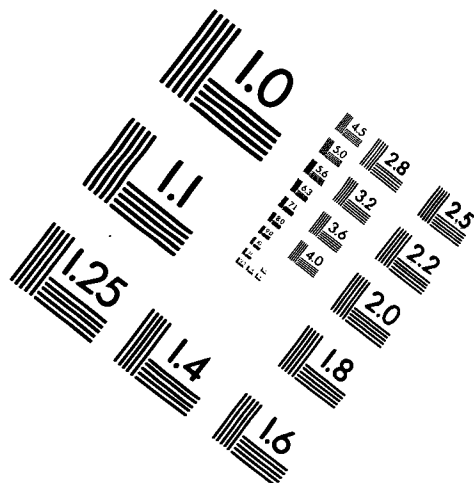
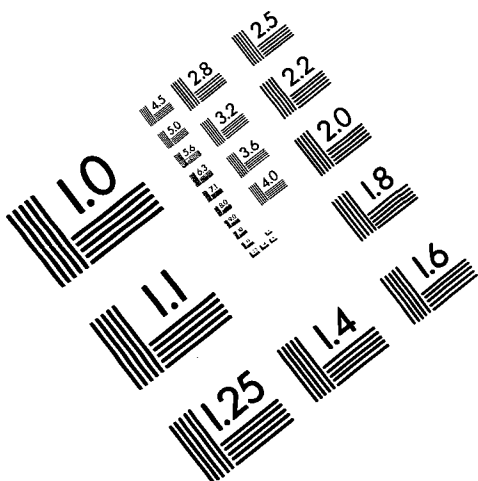
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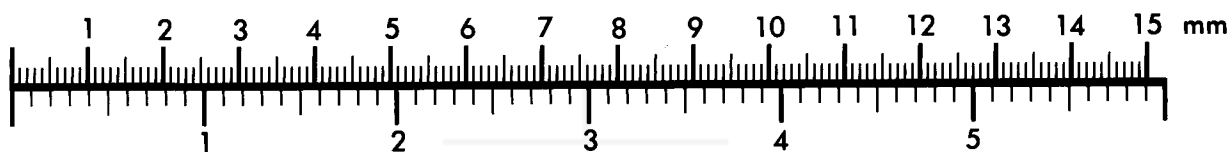
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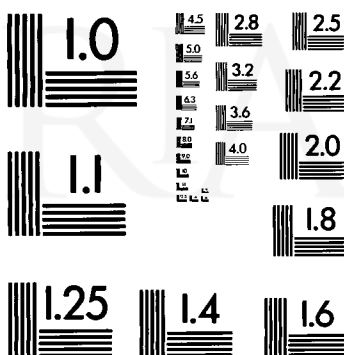
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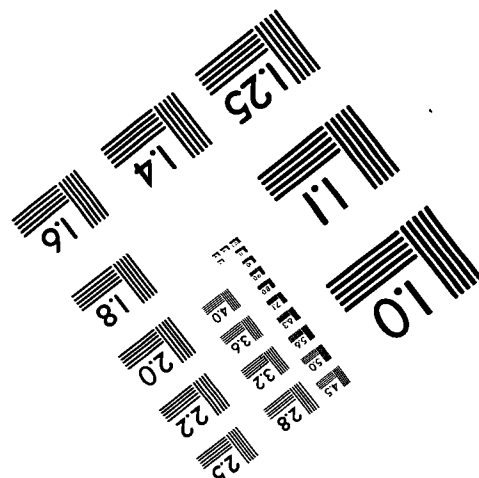
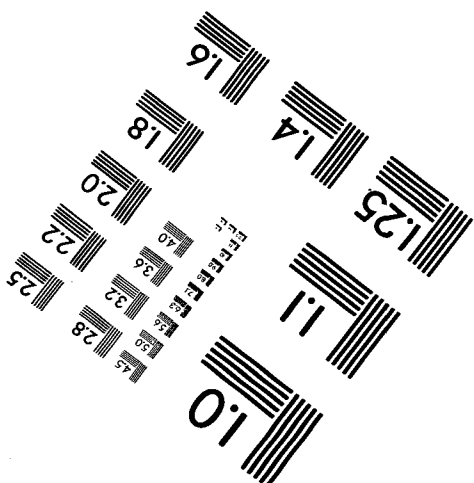


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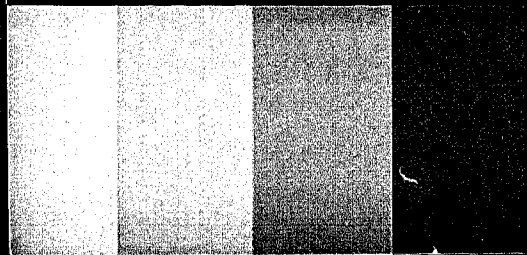
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**14 F 20**  
**Ordnance Survey Collection**

**Ordnance Survey Letters:  
Tipperary, Volume 3**

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

**1840**

**Volume 3 of 3**

Ordnance survey letters

Tipperary (Vol. 3)

14 F 20/1 – 14 F 20/33



**14 F 20/8**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

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

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

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

**1840**

**2 p**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 184-185.**

57 Bmick  
The Parish of Kilmucklin.

97  
1854

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Clamwilliam, about 4 miles N.E. of the Town of Tipperary: it is bounded on the N. and E. by the Parish of Donohill, on the W. by Lologhobeg, and on the S. by the Parish of Templenoe.

Name. This parish is called in Irish cill O'Mioseáin which signifies the church of the O'Meehan, of which name Kilmucklin is a very strange corruption. Laid.

Of the old church of this parish, which was situated on level ground in the glebe of Silverhill, only the West gable, and <sup>about</sup> five feet, in length, of the side-walls, adjoining this gable, now remain. The rest of this building, which was 44 ft. long by 18 ft. is level with the ground, and <sup>its</sup> foundation is covered with grass. On the West gable there is a window, which is so covered with ivy both inside and outside, that its precise form or dimensions could not be determined. The

14/E/20/8(i)

183  
98).

walls of this church, which were 2 ft. 8 in in thickness, were built of large lime stones, cemented with coarse lime and sand mortar. The portion now remaining stands in the middle of a large green field, nor is it surrounded by any wall or ditch. No one has been interred here within the memory of any person now living.

Antiquities examined by  
Mr. A. Barry, and his  
notes put into the above  
form by Mr. O'Keefe

John O'Donovan

**END**

**14 F 20/9**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey, written from Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Clonbullogue (sic), Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to its early church, castle and tower.**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**3 September 1840**

**4 p**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 186-189.**

**Included are related annotations, made by John O'Donovan, regarding the origins of Clonbulloge's placename.**

(101)  
186

45

# The Parish of Clonbullogue.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Clonsilla, and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Kilfeakle, on the N.E. by the parishes of Kilfeakle and Religinerry, on the S.E. by Millaldriff P., and the S. by the parishes of Cahin and Whitechurch, and on the W. by the P. of Templeeney.

Name. The old Irish name of this place is *Cluain bolg*, which signifies the "bog island" or insulated meadow of the sacks, but we have not seen the *Dinnseanchus* of it. See legend given in my letter on the parish of Moybalgue in the N. of the County of East Meath. Lodonovan.

Of the old church of this Parish, situated in the Glebe of Carriganagh [pronounced by the people *Curraghanagh*], the East gable, and 3 detached portions of the S. wall, remain, together with a very small fragment of the N. wall adjoining the E. gable; the rest of the building is level with the ground.

(\*not guttural)

14/E/20/9(i)

187  
102)

It is 20 ft. 8 in in breadth; but its length cannot be discovered as no vestige of the West gable remains. On the E. gable there was <sup>pointed</sup> a window, of which the South side only now preserves its form; the other parts are so injured that the height or width cannot be ascertained. Of the three fragments of the S. wall remaining, the first, <sup>a small one,</sup> adjoins the E. gable; the second, which is 8 ft high, lies about the middle of the wall; the third, which is very small lies toward the West. The breach between the latter two seems to point out the situation of the door-way. The length from the East gable to the West extremity of the W. fragment of this wall is 41 feet. The walls of this church are 2 ft. 8 in in thickness, and built of large and small stones, cemented with lime and gravel mortar; the quoin-stones are formed of cut sand-stone. There are a few graves, one dated as late as



1827, on the E. and S.E. sides of the old church, and between the S. wall and the site of the North one; the rest of the field, in which it is situated, is under pasture.

Of Cappa Castle, situated in the townland of Cappa-remack, the West wall, to the height of about 55 feet, the South wall, to the base of the first arch, and small portions of the other two walls now remain. The extremity of the N. wall adjoining the W. retains the same height with it. This castle measures 22 f. 2" by 14 f. 9" inside. The 2<sup>d</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> floors were arched, but the arches are now destroyed. The walls are @ 2" in thickness, and built of small stones, cemented with lime and gravel mortar; in some parts they appear to have been grouted. This castle is said to have belonged to the Burkes.



189  
(104)

About 78 yards East of this Castle,  
is the eastern half of a circular tower,  
which seems to have belonged to ~~have belonged~~  
to the former. This tower was about 10 ft  
in diameter inside, and is now about  
11 ft high, the wall being abt 10" in thickness,  
and containing some port-holes.

Colonel Sept<sup>th</sup> 3, 1840.

Posteiffe

**END**

**14 F 20/10**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey, written from Cashel, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Killardy, Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to its early churches, burial grounds and holy wells.**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**15 September 1840**

**20 p**

**23 cm**

**ills; ink sketch of the stone found at the old church of Tooreen, Co. Tipperary.**

**Pagination in original binding was 190-207.**

**Included are related annotations, made by John O'Donovan, concerning the origins of Killardy's placename.**

(105  
196)

*Stac*  
The Parish of Killardry or Killaldriffe,

Situation. The principal part of this Parish<sup>which</sup> lies in the Barony of Clanswilliam, is bounded on the N. by the parish of Rellismurry; on the E. by Knockgraffan and part of the parish of Cahir; on the S. by the parish of Cahir in the Barony of Offa and Offa West; and on the W. and N.W. by the Parish of Clonbullogue. There is also a detached portion of this parish, bounded by the parishes of Templecary, Kilsbane, Kilgeakle, and Clonbullogue.

Name. The name of this parish is called in Irish cill apdriz or cill aspriz but no ancient Irish authority has been discovered for the original spelling.

The old church of this Parish, situated in the glebe of Millaldriffe, consists of a nave and choir; the latter portion is 40 ft. 9 in. long by 18 ft. 8 in. in breadth; the nave is of the same breadth, and in length 26 ft. 3 in. The East gable contains a window, which on the outside consists of two compartments in the pointed style, is 5 ft. 9 in. from the ground, 3 ft. 11 in. high, in width 1 ft. 6 1/2 in., and is formed of cut sandstone. This window is now partly filled up with stone-work. The inside widens considerably. On the South wall 9 ft. 3 in. from the E. gable there was a window, of which there remains on the outside <sup>only</sup> but the lower stone and the first stone on the West side. It was 6 1/2 inches in width, 4 ft. from the ground, and formed of cut sandstone. The inside was considerably wider. At the distance of 22 ft. 9 in. from this window, on the same wall, there was another window, of which barely the lower stone remains on the outside; the rest <sup>of it on this side</sup> is completely disfigured. This window was 3 ft. 9 in. from the ground, 10 in.

192  
107

in width, and formed of cut sandstone. It widened considerably on the inside. On the same S. wall close to the middle gable, there is a breach which appears to have been a door-way: it is 4 ft. 10 in. high by 3 in. in width. There is also on the S. wall 21 ft. 3 in. from the site of the West gable a quadrangular window, which originally consisted of two compartments, but the mullion is now completely removed. This window, which widens on the inside, is on the outside 2 ft. high, 1 ft. 6 1/2 in. in width, & 5 ft. 8 in. from the ground. On the same wall 13 ft. 10 in. from the site of <sup>the</sup> W. gable, there is a pointed door-way [see sketch] 5 ft. 2 in. in height, by 3 ft. 2 1/2 in. in width, entering the thickness of the wall 2 feet. This door-way, particularly the upper part, is ornamented with several rows of moulding consisting of cut stone. The inside, which was wider than the outside, is now injured. The West gable is almost level with the ground.

14/F/20/10 (iii)



193  
108)

On the N. wall,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the West gable there is a narrow quadrangular window,  $2\text{ ft } 3\frac{1}{2}\text{ in}$  high,  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{ in}$  in width, and  $4\text{ ft}$  from the ground on the outside, and widening on the inside. On the same wall  $13\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the West end, and opposite the door-way on the South wall there is another door-way, which on the outside is round-arched, <sup>about</sup>  $4\text{ ft } 2\text{ in}$  high,  $8\text{ ft } 9\frac{1}{2}\text{ in}$  in width, entering the thickness of the wall  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The inside has a very flat arch, and is wider than the outside. On the North wall there was also, near the E. gable, a window, which is now reduced to a shapeless breach. The middle gable is almost level with the ground; a small fragment of it adjoining the S. wall retains the height of that wall. The walls of this church are about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, 3 feet in thickness, and formed of regular-sized stones, cemented with lime and sand mortar.

---

\* Its height cannot be determined with precision, as the door-way is to some extent filled up with earth mixed with stones.

1949

Some of the stones in the North wall of the Choir are large. At the distance of about 24 feet from the East gable, and for the further length of about 26 feet the South wall becomes  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet in thickness. This increased thickness of the wall is caused by a breast-work of masonry, built in a distinct course from the wall. About the middle of this extra-work, <sup>it</sup> is much shattered, as is also the external part of the wall of the Church, adjoining the breach. The East gable and part of the North wall are covered with ivy.

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

Kilnaylor Castle stands in ruins in the town of the same name. It measures  $27\frac{3}{4}$  feet by about 32 feet on the outside; its dimensions on the inside cannot well be determined in consequence of the collection of rubbish which lies about its walls. The North wall remains to the height of about 3 ft.

14/F/20/10(V)



195  
(110)

The west wall is now about 15 ft. high, and of the other walls about 10 or 12 ft. in height remain. There is a pointed door-way on the N. wall near the western end. The walls are 3 ft. 3 in. thick and grouted. Large detached fragments of this building lie scattered about it. About 28 yards to the E. of the Castle, there is a portion of the walls of a building, which seems to have had some connection with it. There is a tradition that a William Burke who had 21 sons built castles for each of them, along the River Suir from Ballygriffin to Ardfeinan, and that Kilmoyley is one of them.

In the townland of Tooreen Teampallín are the ruins of an old church, called by the people Teampallín Píecháin, but more generally contractedly Píecháin. The North wall and the western half of the South wall remain; the East gable is level with the ground, and the stones of which it was built lie scattered about its site.

(111)  
196

Of the West gable a small portion joined to the North wall remains, the rest is almost level with the ground. As nearly as can now be determined, the length of this church was about 31 feet and the breadth about <sup>18-11"</sup> 19 feet. The walls are about 13 ft high, 2 ft. 7 in in thickness, and built of large stones mixed with some small ones, and cemented with lime and sand mortar. These walls, which wear the appearance of age, are now featureless. There is a <sup>slight</sup> breach in the small portion of the middle of the West gable now remaining, which seems to point out the original position of the door-way. It (the door-way) <sup>certainly</sup> was not placed on the Western portion of the South-wall, as that is the very portion of this wall which remains, and is featureless.

A few yards from the <sup>site of the</sup> S. E. corner of the church, <sup>towards</sup> to the east, is what is called by the people "the Altar". It consists of a few stones fixed in the ground, having their western

14/F/20/10 (vii)

197  
112)

edge cut or hammered so as to form a right line  
(the breadth is about 4 feet)  
about 8 ft. long. These stones are raised about  
1 foot above the level of the ground, and ~~are~~ around  
the N., E. and S. sides there is a bank of earth  
of the same height, covering the traces of some  
other stones. On the Western side also the earth  
is partly raised. In the middle of this stratum  
3 ft. 8 in. from the Western edge is placed a flag  
5 ft. 9 in. high, nearly upright, leaning against  
a white-thorn tree. The N. W. corner-stone  
of this altar has in its upper part a hollow  
in which it is said that pilgrims place their  
knees three times in honour of the 3 persons  
of the Trinity. Resting in this hollow there  
is a small <sup>roundish</sup> stone measuring about 6 or 7 inches  
in length and breadth, and about 4 or 5 inches  
in depth. This stone has on it 10 little hollows,  
the existence of which are thus accounted for by  
the people. On a certain occasion Christ,  
in disguise as a pilgrim, (or according to others  
St. Patrick) came to ask alms of a woman  
residing on the spot, who at the time had

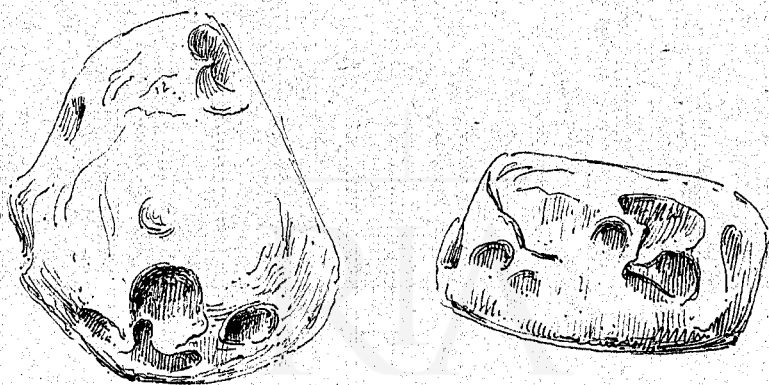
[See Sketch.]

RIA

14/E/20/10(ix)



This stone measures. 7 inches x 6. — depth 5 inches.



Stone at the old Church of — Peccan — said to have been miraculously  
transformed from butter to its present substance — by S.<sup>r</sup> Peccan  
to punish an old Woman for refusing him a morsel of it in charity.  
The impressions visible on it are said to be those of the fingers of  
the Saint and the uncharitable refuser who took untested stuff  
who should possess the wisdom for Ambrosian instead the Saint  
ended the dispute by making the better of contention useless —  
I rather am in the other.

G.D.

some butter, lying in a tub or Chuan, unseparated from the milk. She denied having it in her power to relieve the petitioner, and covered the butter with another ~~tub~~ <sup>tub,</sup> inserted, so as to conceal it from his view. After his departure, upon her going to separate the butter from the milk, she found in its place this stone, which still retains what is believed to be the impression of her fingers.

Beside this stone and to the South of it lies another small stone, with a hollow of about 4 inches in diameter, placed by pilgrims on their head, three times in honor of the Trinity, for the cure of head-ache.

About 10 yards West of the Church is what appears to be the <sup>+</sup>pedestal and lower part of the shaft of a stone cross; but the upper part does not appear, even detached.

In the N. W. corner of the church are heaped up several shattered fragments of

flags, evidently tomb-stones; on one of which  
are sunk the Irish letters  $\text{plac}$ . The upper  
corner (to the left) of this stone still retains <sup>its original shape</sup>; but  
the portion to the right of, and under, the letters is  
broken off. There is therefore liberty to supply as  
many letters as would make the word the proper  
name of a name.  $\text{plac} \text{ hbertach}$ ? Over  
the letters there is a cross of this form  $\text{†}$  also  
sunk on the stone. See Mr. De Noyes's sketches.

\* Peacán's well (or Toban píeacáin) lies a  
few perches S.E. of the church. It is surrounded  
by a circular ring of stone-work.

✓ The pattern-day, still observed at this place  
falls on the 1<sup>st</sup> of August, which day is, or at  
least until a few years since, has been kept as a  
strict holiday. About 10 or 12 years ago pilgrims  
used to visit píeacáin's church from places several  
miles distant. Devotions are also performed here  
on Good-Friday.



This is the church called Cill Beacain by Keating  
in the reign of Diarmaid the son of Feargus  
beirbeoil; his words are.

"In the reign of Diarmaid the son of  
"Feargus King of Ireland, flourished the holy Beacan.  
"Some Historians state that Eoghann mor had besides  
"Fiacha Muileathan another son, named Diarmaid,  
"from whose seed spring the holy Beacan who  
"consecrated in Cill Bheacain in Musgraov  
"Chuire. The Historians moreover assert that Fiacha  
"Muileathan had three sons, namely Oilioll Flann  
"mor, Oilioll Flann beag, and Deachluath.  
"The following quotation illustrates this.

"Beacan, the mighty saint from Dermot sprung  
"Let us record the race of Fiacha  
"A race, who equal sway in church & state obtained  
"of them were two Oiliolls and Deachluath.

"About this period Breasal, the son of Diarmaid  
"Mac Feargus, King of Ireland, intended  
"to prepare a feast for his father who was in the  
"sovereignty of Meath; and he was not satisfied with  
"anything which he had in preparation for that feast  
"without good beef. However he did not find such  
"beef as he required in his neighbourhood, with the  
"exception of one beef which was in the possession  
"of a Nun in Cill Calchruidhe. Breasal asked  
14/F/20/10 (xiii)



“of her the beef politely and humbly, offering seven  
“cows and a bull for the obtaining of the one cow.  
“The woman refused him; upon which he himself  
“took the cow from her in spite of her, and killed  
“it for the feast. When the King of Ireland and his  
“people were enjoying the feast, the Nun came, and  
“made a complaint against Breasal to the King.  
“As soon as the King had heard the complaint,  
“he became greatly enraged, and said that he  
“would put Breasal to death for offering an  
“injury to a Nun of Cill Calarnidhe. He brought  
“him to the brink of the River Lochruidhe, where  
“he drowned Breasal. The King was seized with  
“great regret for <sup>having</sup> drowned his son; and went  
“to Columbkille in order to express to him his anguish.  
“Columbkille bade him to go the Stklaach  
“Beacán in Munster. He himself set out  
“along with Columbkille, and they proceeded  
“together until they arrived at Cill Bheacán  
“on the North side of Slíabh gCrot. They  
“found the saint making a ditch around his  
“Church-yard, and having his garment wet about  
“him. As soon as Beacán cast his eyes on  
“the King, he said to him, Kneel down on the

(117)  
202

"earth than murderer of thy kindred; upon  
"which the King falls on his knees on the earth.  
"He has come (says Columb-kille) to ask your  
"protection against the punishment consequent  
"on the deed he has committed, and to beg  
"of you to intercede with God for the resurrection  
"of his son. Beacan then prayed, <sup>earnestly</sup> to God  
"three times, at the request of Columb-kille;  
"and God lent an ear to the request of  
"Columb-kille, and to the prayer of holy  
"Beacan: so that the names of God and  
"holy Beacan were magnified through that  
"miracle."

<sup>written by</sup>  
[Blommel]

It is known to the people that Shab z-crott  
was the ancient name of the large mountain lying  
to the South of St. Beacan's church; although  
its present popular name is Bein zupa, which is  
believed to be a corruption of Bein z-crott.

The interchange of consonants pronounced by the  
same organs of speech, as, in the present instance,  
the change of b into p in the word Beacan, is of frequent occurrence  
in Irish names,

14/5/20/10 (XV)

203  
1181.

From a passage in the Leabhar Breac, it appears that Cell Beccain and Cluain and Mobhegoc were the same place: the former is placed by Keating in Musgraighe Chuire, and the latter is mentioned in the L. Breac as lying in Musgraighe Breoghain, which was another name for the same territory.

In this territory was comprised the portion of the Barony of Clonwilliam, East of the town of Tipperary, in which St. Beccan's church is situated. Moreover the Life of St. Alban, as published by Colgan from the Codex Kilkeniensis, (c. <sup>CLASSICAL</sup> XX), states that he (St. Alban) erected the monastery of Cluain aird mobhegoc at the foot of the mountain of Cratt in the territory of Musraigii. The passage in the Leabhar Breac is as follows:

Felapa. May 26.

o cluain mobheoc a musgraighe breoghain hi munam. f 13 r 18  
"Beccan capar fize. o cluain aird adba.  
"h. Conaill m. uib brym chualann. b'can mac lutzdech m.  
"thuazan m. deda m. p'p'zura m. tozam m. neill naon-galluz."  
fol. 34. b.

i.e. "Beccan (who loved prayer) of the  
habitation of Cluain ard, i.e. of  
Cluain mobecoc in Muscraige Breagain in  
Munster: or at Teach na Conaill in Hy Binuin  
Achinalann [C: Wicklow]. Beccan the son of  
Eughaidh, the son of Tuatan, the son of Redh,  
the son of Fergus, the son of Eaghan the son of  
"Niall of the nine hostages."

At fol: 9, b. col: 2. of the same book  
we read:

"Beccan cluana ard. mc mupcáda mc mupedag  
"mc drapmada mc Eogan mc Oiholla olum."

i.e. "Beccan of Cluain ard, the son of Murchadh,  
the son of Muircadhach, the son of Diarmaid,  
the son of Eaghan the son of Oiholl Olum."

This latter genealogy agrees with Keating's account  
(supra) of the stock from which the saint  
derived his origin.

Colgan has in several places shown that  
among the ancient Irish, the various diminutives



terminations as am, o<sup>o</sup> &c, which were added for sake of expressing endearment, to the names of saints, were commutable; as also that the prefix mo, (my) was also <sup>placed before</sup> added to the names of several of the saints for the same purpose. Accordingly Cluain and mo-bac-o<sup>o</sup> is the same in effect as Cluain and beacain, i.e. the high Cluain of Beacan. St. Beacan or Beacan's Church is situated on a gentle rise of ground.

In the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, there are several S.S. Beacan's: the day marked in this compilation as the festival of S. Beacan of "Cluain and (s. mor)" is the 26<sup>th</sup> of May, which agrees with the Leathan Breac. But this does not at all agree with the present 'pattern'-day of the place, which is the 1<sup>st</sup> of Aug. The Calendar has also beacan cluain on the 26<sup>th</sup> of April, and two beacan's on the 1<sup>st</sup> of August.

Lashed Sept. 15<sup>th</sup> 1840.

P. O'Keeffe

The Life of St. Abban, (as published by Colgan) and already mentioned states (in p. 615, 2<sup>nd</sup> of the text), that he (St. Abban), having erected the monastery of Cluain-aio-mobhegoc at the foot of the mountain of Broth in the territory of Miscraighi, retired from the place and erected in the same territory a monastery which is called Cluain-findglaise.

[p. 616] "But Saint Abban having  
"built the monastery of Cluain-findglaise  
"crossed the river Lisc, and erected in the  
"Western part of the plain of Fenny,  
"a monastery, which is called Cluain  
"Combruin."

Cluain-findglaise still retains its name, pronounced by the people Cluan-phon-glair in Irish (m & g not coalescing) and anglicised Cluainfindglais.

This is a <sup>very</sup> detached portion of the P<sup>th</sup> of Killaldriffe, and situated at a considerable distance from the main body of the parish. In it are the ruins of an old church, as I have been informed by an intelligent old man, well acquainted with the neighbourhood. A description of its <sup>present state</sup> dimensions, features &c. will accompany Mr. Du Noyer's Sketch.

(Cluain Combruin has not yet been identified)

207  
122)

In the Regal Visitation Book we find:  
Ecclesia de Wyrcella est Prebende de Willardry Ecclesia  
Changefinglaga & Cancellia ruinantur, nullum servicium  
Dei, nullus Curator

---

Pokeppe



**END**

**14 F 20/11**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey, written from Cashel, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, topography of the parish of Clonmel (St. Mary's), Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to its early churches, the remnants of the old town walls, its Franciscan and Dominican friaries and the origins of its placename.**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**17 September 1840**

**34 p**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 208-239.**

**Included are related annotations, made by John O'Donovan, regarding the origins of Clonmel's placenames.**

**Also included are transcriptions from a tombstones discovered within**

46 (25)  
188

The Parish of St. Mary's or Clonmel.

Situation. This parish, which contains the town of Clonmel, is bounded on the N. by the P<sup>h</sup> of Rathconan, on the N.E. and East by Milgrants alias Pomerstown, on the N.W. and West by the Parishes of Kitlegan and Abbey or Innislough, Barony of Iffa and Offa East, C<sup>o</sup> of Tipperary, on the S. by the Parish of Abbey or Innislough, Barony of Glenahiry, and Saint Mary's alias Clonmel in the Barony of Upperthird, County of Waterford.

Name. Clonmel is called in Irish *Thiarn meala* which sounds the Clon or meadow of honey and this though it may appear fanciful is in all probability the true explanation of the name. The name has no relation to a town or residence, but was the rural name of the townland before there was any village or town built upon it. L.O.D.

The Four Masters in their Annals make frequent mention of Thiarn bhluana Meala i.e. Clonmel-third, now the Barony of Iffa & Offa East.

The walls of the old church of St. Mary enter into the building of the modern protestant church of Cloumel. The side-walls of the new church are built outside the old ones, in which modern arches have been formed, and which now divide the nave of the church from the side aisles. The East and West gables are enlargements of the old ones. To the West end there is attached a porch, which is partly ancient\* and partly modern, and contains some of the old pointed windows inserted in the modern part. The old Eastern window is in the pointed style; and is 11 ft. 8 in. in width (outside) and about 19 ft. in height. It is divided into 5 compartments by 4 mullions; and the upper part is variously ramified. It has been within the last year splendidly adorned with stained glass. The length (exclusive of the porch) is 116 1/2 ft. and the breadth of the ancient part 20 ft. 0 1/2 in.; the height of the <sup>old</sup> walls is about 30 ft. and the thickness is 3 ft. 9 1/2 in. The tower, the lower part of which is ancient, and the upper part a re-edification, is of the octagonal form,

\*at least comparatively so.

and is situated at the S.E. corner of the church, its present height being about 75 feet. The extensive grave-yard attached to this church is still in use.

### Of the Franciscan Friary.

This friary according to Archdall (from Olynus Annals) "owed its origin in 1269 to Otho de Grandison altho' some writers erroneously give it to the inhabitants of the town, and others with as little certainty make the family of Fitzgerald the founders." "The Butler family granted a mill to this priory, but we know not at what period (m)"

"The church of the friary was truly magnificent, and esteemed one of the finest in Ireland in this church was a miraculous image of St Francis. (n)"

Monasticon Hib: vol. II. p. 652. RIA.

"(l) War. Mon. (m) Allemande. (n) id."

14/5/20/11(iii)



128)  
211

Gaugh in his Additions to Camden, speaking of the church of this friary, says that in his own time it was used as a dissenting meeting-house. Since this period it has been converted to various uses, and, among the rest, has at one time been used as a wine-store. It is at present used as a chapel by the Franciscan Friars of Colonnell, who have added an additional wing to the S.E. of it. The ancient part is 71 ft. long & 23 ft. 10 in. in breadth. The Eastern part of the S. wall has been removed in forming the S.E. wing. The large pointed window in the East gable is now concealed by the altar-piece. There are 7 lofty pointed windows on the N. wall, and 3 similar ones on the portion of the (old) South wall, which now remains. On the South wall near the west end there is a round-arched modern door-way, said to be formed of the stones of an ancient pointed door-way which occupied the same place: these stones are moulded sand-stones. The ancient <sup>square</sup> tower, attached to the West end of the building is about 75 ft. high and is still

used as a heltry. There was formerly a considerable portion of the building lying to the West of the tower, but this part is now totally destroyed: the traces of where its roof met the West side of the tower are observable.

In the N. wall of a store-house which bounds the yard belonging to this friary-church on the South, and facing the S. wall of the church, ~~there~~ is inserted an old tomb-stone, which was dug up a few years since in the abovementioned yard. On this stone there are two raised figures; the first, which is 6 ft. 4 in. high from the top of the <sup>helmet</sup> cap to the feet, represents a knight or chieftain in armour\*, the second, which is 6 ft. 1 in. high from the top of the head-dress to the feet represents a lady. Around the stone runs a black-letter inscription, of which the following copy in modern characters preserves the original position of the lines.

\* The upper part of the body of the figure is clad in chain-armour, and the lower part in scale-armour.



Hic iacet iacobus gualdy filius comitis Oronie a° do 1434 Obijt petrus buttiller [reversus]

Elene buttiller uxoris ei⁹ q⁹ h⁹ opus fieri fecerunt a° do 1533 [reversus]

buttiller a° do 1572 Orate pro animabus thome buttiller &

\* buttiller

M° cccc lxx viij Obijt Edmundus thome filij petri buttiller a° do 1583 Obijt [reversus]

Obijt thomas petri buttiller a° do 1583

\* This thos. Butler was Lord of Cahore as appears by an Inquisition taken 6 Apr. XXI Eliz.  
see Extracts from Archbailis Monasticon (infra).  
\* these letters are cut between the heads of the figures.

Against the outside of the Parth wall of the church leans a stone, consisting of two compartments, of which the left half of the one on the left is broken off. On this compartment there is raised a small rude figure of a saint supporting a book in his left hand which is pressed to his side. Over this figure and extending over the raised part of the stone which separates the two compartments are the letters ~~skpti~~ *skpti* in black-letter: the dots over b and p seem to be intended for contractions. In the compartment to the right, there is a representation in relief of the virgin and child, over which are the letters 'Aue maria g-' also in black letter: this inscription appears to have extended no farther. The letter g- marked with a contraction is evidently intended for the word gratia: the prayer called the 'Angelic Salutation' begins with the words Aue Maria gratia plena.

Against the same wall, nearer to the West, leans another stone, on which are raised rude figures apparently represent the Virgin Mary with Christ dead in her lap. There is a sword directed to and touching the virgin's breast.

14/F/20/11 (vii)

Attached to the West end of the tower there is a modern porch, on the S. side of which there is an entrance to the church. Over this entrance is inserted in the wall of the porch, a stone, on which is raised <sup>a representation of,</sup> the implements of the Passion.

### Dominican Friary.

Archdall and De Burgo place at Clonmel a Dominican Friary, which was founded, according to the former from Ware's annals, in 1269. Of this no portion now remains, unless St. Stephen's Church (of which hereafter) may have some connection with it.

I here insert what Archdall and De Burgo have collected concerning the history &c. of the religious establishments at Clonmel, together with an extract from Gough's Camden, relating to this place.



629  
(133  
216

County  
of  
Tipperary

# Clonmell

A considerable town in the barony  
of offa and Iffa and the Capital  
of the County formerly it was fortified  
and at present is a market and a  
borough Here we find a.

## Dominican Friary

Which was founded A.D. 1269. (i) and  
dedicated to St Dominick. (ii) we  
cannot trace the founder of this  
monastery but the

## Franciscan Friary

Owed its origin in 1269. (K) to Tho  
de Grandison altho' some writers erroneously  
give it to the inhabitants of the town  
and others with as little certainty make

(i) War. and (ii) Bour. (K) Clyn. Ann

the  
14/E/20/11 (ix)

833  
134)

21<sup>ny</sup>

the family of Fitzgerald the founders. (v)

The Butler family granted a mill to this priory but we know not at what period (m)

The church of the priory was truly magnificent. and esteemed one of the finest in Ireland in this church was a miraculous image of St Francis (n)

1536 The priors of the strict observance reformed this house. (o)

1540 Robert Travers was guardian (p)

Mf } Inquisition the monday next after  
note } Whitsunday XXXI Henry VIII finds

and  
sons. } the last guardian was seized of a church and steeple dormitory hall three chambers a store kitchen stable and two gardens containing one acre the whole in a ruinous state and of no value, and four messuages, four gardens

(v) war mon. (m) Allemunde. (n) id. (o) id.  
(p) chief remem.

Disc

831  
218  
135

size <sup>acres</sup> of arables a fishing pool and weir  
in Clonmell and two acres of arable  
with the appurtenances in the town  
of — annual value 26. s. Irish money

The Inquisition also found that the  
provost of Clonmell and his predecessors  
enjoyed a chief rent of 6. s. Irish  
money payable half yearly out of the  
said friary. (a)

19<sup>th</sup> May XXXIV of same King a moiety  
of this friary and all its possessions  
in Necton near Annors bridge in this  
county was granted to the sovereign and  
commonality of Clonmell at the annual  
rent of 12. Irish and 15<sup>th</sup> May in  
same year the other moiety was granted  
to James Earl of Desmond at the same  
rent the said possessions to be held by  
(a) chief rents.

14/F/20/n (xi)

~~222~~  
135  
219

the the grantees in capite for ever (r)

The church of this priory is now  
the meeting house of a dissenting con-  
gregation. (s)

### Hospital.

Clp { Inquisition 13<sup>th</sup> November xix Elizabeth  
note } finds that there was an hospital here  
dedicated to St John y<sup>e</sup> Baptist &  
that Henry White late of Colonnell  
was seized in fee of certain lands called  
commonly Robugs lands with their appur-  
tenances in Tiddart. in the cross of  
Dippenary for which he and his prode-  
cessors paid to the prior of this  
hospital the annual rent of £. Irish  
money.

### Chantry

Clp { Inquisition 6<sup>th</sup> April' xxi Elizabeth  
note } finds that the Lady Elena Butler  
(n) and General. (s) Poole's Journal. reliq.



523  
(13)  
220

relict of Thomas late lord of Iakin<sup>\*</sup> was  
20 years past seized in fee of a castle  
of stone called Balladamm alias Adams-  
town & 8 acres of land of the great measure  
with the appurtenances in the County  
of the Cross of Tipperary. and that  
she granted the same to the church of  
the Blessed Virgin Mary of Blommell  
of the priests officiating therein in  
pure and perpetual alms contrary to  
the Statute of mortmain & that the  
same were of the annual value of  
12 Irish money And that during the  
space of the 20 years last past the  
bailiff & commonalty of the town of  
Blommell had received the profits and  
Emoluments arising from the said  
land

\* See copy of inscription on d. 23. vol. at Blommell Friary (supra)

138

Blank page

## De Burgo Hibernica Dominicana

~~221~~Page 328. Chapter 9<sup>th</sup>. § XL. Of the Monastery

of St. Dominick in Coleraine in the County of

Down in Munster. In the year . . . 1719

Summary. I<sup>st</sup> Nomenclature & Description ofthe Town of Coleraine. II<sup>nd</sup> The Monastery of Friars

Preachers in that place. A Decree of the Provincial

Council concerning it in 1720, and the Testimony of the General Council  
in 1656III<sup>rd</sup> Also the Testimonies of <sup>the</sup> Bishop of Caphirn of the

Dominican Order of two Fathers of the Order greater

than every exception. IV<sup>th</sup> Another Testimony of the

General Council concerning that thing in 1656.

V<sup>th</sup> A Double Silent Objection is cleared up

VI The Bishops of Dominican Order at Lismore elsewhere mentioned

— per Præsentis &amp; Tris Sequentia Canonica per la Ordinem Mphic

— bellum tuensentia cum omni dicitur Foundationum Annis

14/E/20/11(XV)



VII Four celebrated Followers of this Monastery  
distinguished either by Martyrdom or the public  
opinion of Virtue to be publicly spoken of again.

VIII The Brothers of this Cashel Monastery mixed  
at present.

I<sup>st</sup> Clonmel in Irish Cluain Meala (that is  
a Glen of Honey) in English Clonmel, is a beautiful and  
wealthy Town of the County of Tipperrary indeed  
the Capital (C) as in the Courts of Justice vulgarly  
the trials are held every six months; but of the Diocese  
of Limerick in the Province of Cashel (C) it is also a  
Town Corporate surrounded by a Fortification & govern-  
ed by a Proctor & Senators vulgarly a Mayer & Aldermen  
(C) which the great River by name Saine

(V) Quamquam Casselia vocis sit indigne Tipperrariensis illius  
glia,

lumen non videtur Caput et Cap. pas. 3 IX. Num. 1. Pag. 235. et deinde

slides by (S) there discharging the Duty of a Sheriff

of a County between Lippin & Waterford. It is also a

Market Town celebrated for its bagging & selling

There <sup>Fairs</sup> very strong Markets are held twice a year that is

on the Days of the 5<sup>th</sup> of May & 15<sup>th</sup> of November. This

is distant from Dublin Sixty Six miles from Waterford

Twenty Miles from Limerick Sixteen from Cashel

Seventeen from Cork Forty one from Limerick Thirty

eight from Galway Seventy eight from Landon

Being one hundred Sixty two.

W<sup>h</sup> Although Sir James Warr who first published

this Monasticon as he calls it Monasticonologia

He observes says nothing whatever of the Monastery

of St. Mary's in Clonmel & from the med.

(1) Bealendium Cap. 15<sup>a</sup> Ann. XII Pag. 18

(2) Bridis Cap. 15<sup>a</sup> Ann. XXII Page 31<sup>a</sup>

(3) Legis Cap. 15<sup>a</sup> Ann. VIII LIT. K. P. 189



most wise men of the Chapter General at Rome

in 1656 have proceeded in whose Acts (K) these

things can be read: In the year 1651 P. Fr. Brother

William O'Connor of the Convent of Clonmel, a

Man beloved by God & Men is taken by Scots

after various Mockeries being stripped of all his

garments fell by the sword. Furthermore in

the same Acts (P) it is stated: in the year 1659

Brother

P. Fr. James a. Heile a learned Theologian and

eloquent orator & distinguished Poet whilst sent

from the Monastery of Waterford to that of Clonmel

met with a Troop of Cromwellian Scots

carrying the Rosary in his hands. Finally

now numbering more wounds than limbs fell a

happy

(1) Cap. I. par. 3 XXV. Num. II.º Pag. 286

(K) Sub. Let. Prutius & Sorores qui pretiosa in Conspectu

Dominici Mart. obierunt 3. in Provincia Thiburnica, Pag. 157 14/E/20/11(xix)



Page

Happy returnIII<sup>d</sup> Add that the above named P. WilliamAcuma was Prior of this Monastery atChomel for the most illustrious Fernandde Buzo Bishop of Orizaba a Member of ourOrder saw him as such at the ProvincialCongregations held at Mexico in 1618 (171) as he

himself has testified in writing. In which O

Mexico (171) speaks of Chomel Monastery

in the same Place.

P. Magister

Command de Buzo

of

Alonso a Theologianof the College of Sanmatensis & write

in so very well known

the above named Priest as told at Sevane & of

whose Writing I am most certain adds this

(1) Page 159. (171) De eo data Opus Secunda et

Corp XIII Num. C. LXXI. (171) Page 20

Marginal Note which I hold before my hands.

Dr. William O'Connor was at the same time

Prior & Definitor (Definitor) of the Provincial  
Chapter <sup>at Clonmel</sup> as the most Honourable Domine De

Burge Bishop of C. Ophir left testified under

his own Hand writing testifying that he saw

the same in act Prior & Definitor (Definitor) of the

Clonmel Monastery in the Provincial Chapter

celebrated at Monaster in 1668.

Furthermore — — — Dr. Magister

Charles O'Reilly of Monaster was also Theolog

ian of Cavanatensis &c.

Magister Wm. O'Brien of Cork told me in the

year 1754. that they formerly saw in the Library

of our Monastery of S. Omer at Lovane the

acts of the Provincial Chapter of Lithmoy

228  
146)

Page 3

825

published in 1643 & in there that the Prior of the  
Monastery  
Religious is expressly laid down as also the  
Prior of the Convent of <sup>[Salskensis]</sup> Salsk as I did advert to  
in its own place.

Now Moreover the same is avinced either from the  
Preface or Preamble of the Paragraph of the General  
Committee lately spoken of which has the  
Title: In the Province of Holland where the  
most religious Master of the Order

Reverend Magister Ordinis Joannes Baptistae Marinus

together most wise Fathers of the entire Order as for

as it extends assembled at the General Councils (Committee)

state in express words that until the year 1646

Six Hundred Threes more or less were mentioned

in the Holy Monastic Convents which the Order has

possessed in this Island (O.

Part

But in case there had been a Monastery at Blau  
mel there would not have existed Forty three con-  
vents in Siberia Dominicans Moreover  
 every person sees that the Reverend Fathers  
respectable men belonging to the Chapter were  
 most simple witnesses of this thing. Since these general  
 councils at which they celebrated  
Archbishop John Nolan of Wichem on his way to the  
Pruling <sup>Regens</sup> Ellenwiltan & was present  
 with the Definitors of his own Province of  
Ireland were held in the year 1696 & then after ten years at  
 least from the time in which this Province of Ireland in the  
 midst of the horrors of daily war & violence & persecutions  
 from those opposed to Catholicity reckoned six hundred  
Princes in Forty three convents & as will shortly say flourish  
 to such a degree after a wonderful manner that two years before



230/2

862

1848

that in the year 1614, the great General Chapter held at  
Rome under the Right Most Reverend Father Master of  
the order erected together at the same time in its five  
Universities & General Studies as appears evident from  
his writings elsewhere (9)

& Indeed I am easily led to believe that proper Brothers  
were wanting to this Monastery in those calamitous  
times when the Brothers of this Convent of Cashel  
belonging more near & of the same Society took to themselves  
themselves the limits as they call it the District of  
this same Monastery, from which however it cannot  
be inferred that its Right did not remain secure  
and have little respectably in their own places said of  
the Monasteries of Pollanna, Sambal, Tulnes, Galway  
& Glennamorc (10). Therefore caution was taken by the King

231  
149

of the Provincial Council of Dublin in 1770 lately spoken  
of for just comparison was learned that Priors would be  
appointed for Glennac & other Monasteries (S)

Now can the Council of the Order of St. Francis Minors  
in the same Town of Glennac oppose what is hitherto said  
as I adverted to above in its own Place (L)

vi Transcribed elsewhere when speaking of the  
Monastery of Waterford the Bishops of the Diocese of Limerick  
within the Boundaries of which Glennac is situated as  
is said before taken from the Order of Preachers (U)

vii This Monastery has produced four Members distin-  
guished either by Martyrdom or public Opinion, John  
Mathias James Edithy Milner & John Maynooth Thomas  
Michael of Rosary William & Conrad Thomas & Higgin

(V) Cap. prae. §. xxxii Num. iii. §. xxxii Num. ii §. xxxvi

Num. iii. §. xxxviii Num. iii. §. xxxix Num. iii 14/E/20/11 (xxv)

to be more opportunely mentioned elsewhere.

VIII The Brothers & Boundaries (which they call  
Districts) of the Cathedral Monasteries for the present are  
maintained & mingled as was lately said of the Convent  
incised from other Conventual Houses of Hispania  
Dominicana (X)

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(S) I. Procs. Num. II. Pag. 329

(U) Cap. pras. I. XXV. Num. V. Pag. 288

(U) Cap. pras. I. IV. Num. IV. Pag. 209

(W) Cap. XVI. Num. XXV. XXVI. XXXIII.

(X) I. precedens. Num. VI. Pag. 328.



## Clonmell

Clonmell a very ancient market and  
borough town. formerly fortified till  
Oliver Cromwell who found more resis-  
tance here than at any other place in  
the Kingdom demolished the fortifications.  
The town ~~town~~ consists of four streets  
and has a spacious bridge\* of 20 arches  
over the Suir. It is an ~~of~~ <sup>free</sup> town  
and Corporation and the Quakers  
who are numerous carry on a con-  
siderable woollen manufactory. This place  
gave birth 1713. to the well known  
Lawrence Sterne. It had a Dominican  
Friary and a Franciscan one both

\* This does not now exist. B.S.X

826  
152  
234

founded 1269. the latter church now  
a dissenting meeting house. ~~one~~ was  
esteemed one of the most magnificent  
in Ireland. The river is navigable from  
hence to Carrick and Waterford. There are  
a well built market house and a charter  
school for 40 Children which was opened  
1748. to which John Dawson Esq and  
the late Sir Charles Moore bart were  
great benefactors. On that side of the  
river in the County of Waterford is a  
spa formerly <sup>much</sup> resorted to for scorbutic  
Complaints. Within two miles of Clonmell  
are ruins of two Castles. a quarter of  
a mile distant from each other. The  
right Honourable John Scott. chief  
Justice

627  
133  
135

Justice of the Kings benches was created  
earl of Clonmell 1793. D

RIA

14/E/20/11(xxix)



628  
1674  
236

In the West extremity of the town of Colnwood  
are situated the ruins of an old Church called  
St. Stephen's Church. It is 53 ft. 2 in long by 20 ft. 9 in  
in breadth. On the middle of the East gable, 4 ft. 9 in  
from the ground there is a window 4 ft. 1 in high, by  
8 1/2 inches in width on the outside, where it is in the  
pointed style and formed of cut sandstone, it widens  
considerably on the inside. Over this window and near the top of  
the gable there is a small and narrow quadrangular  
window, about 17 inches high by about 5 inches.  
On the S. wall 8 1/2 ft. from the E. gable there was  
a window, which is now reduced to a formless  
breach extending to the ground. On the same wall  
27 ft. from the East gable there is a pointed window  
formed of cut sandstone; it is 2 ft. 10 1/2 in high by 6 in  
and is about 3 ft. 9 in from the ground. The East  
side of this window is somewhat injured. It widens  
on the inside, where the upper part is destroyed.  
Near the West gable there is a large breach on  
the S. wall, evidently where the door was  
placed. On the W. gable a little above the

832  
155  
23

level of the side-walls there is a pointed window about 22 inches high by 7 inches. There is an extensive breach on the North wall, at the Western end. On the same wall there are also two other breaches not extending to the ground, the first opposite the second window on the South wall, the other very near the East gable. These breaches, particularly the latter, seem to point out where there were originally windows. The walls are 11 ft. high, 2 ft. 9 in. thick, and formed of regular-sized stones, cemented with lime and sand mortar. The East gable above the level of the side walls is thinner than below.

The upper part of this church may probably have been used as a dwelling-place. In the E. gable, <sup>about 3 ft. above the level of the side walls</sup> there are holes, which appear to have been intended for the insertion of joists; and the W. gable is surmounted by a chimney, the flue of which runs from the N. side of the gable.

14/E/20/11(XXXI)



236  
156)  
238

The lower part of this flue is completely destroyed, but the traces of it extend to a little below the level of the side walls.

There is a large grave-yard still in use attached to this church.

A portion of the old town wall of Colmnel still remains, near St. Mary's Church, bounding the church-yard on the North and West sides. On this remnant of the wall there are three towers. Not far from this was the North gate of Colmnel: a brewery which stands near its site is still called North gate Brewery. The structure called the 'West-gate', which separates the Irishtown from the Main Street of Colmnel, is a more modern erection on the site of the ancient West gate.

Cashel Sept 17<sup>th</sup> 1840

R. O'Keeffe

(157)  
239  
In Smith's Collections for Tipperary under  
the head 'Annals', we read:

"1516. This year Clonmell was surrendered  
" to the Earl of Sildare, Lord Deputy of  
" Ireland."

P.O.K.



158)

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**END**

**14 F 20/12**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey, written from Cashel, Co.**

**Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of**

**Tullamain, Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to its early churches, castles and forts.**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**18 September 1840**

**8 p**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 240-247.**

**Included are transcriptions from the tombstone inscriptions found at Tullamain old church.**

(161/240)

## The Parish of Tullamain

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Middlethird, and consists of two detached parts, between which lie the parishes of Railstown and Kilbragh. It is bounded on the E. by the parishes of Rathcoole and Barrettsgrange, on the S. by Moortown, on the W. by the P. of St. Patrick's Rock, Cashel, & on the N. by St. John's, Cashel, and Kilcormell Parishes.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *Tulaig meáborn* signifying Middle hill.

Of the <sup>+</sup>old church of this parish, situated in the townland of Tullamain, the East gable is perfect with the exception of the upper part of the North side. The Western ends of the side-walls are destroyed, with the exception of

14/F/20/125)

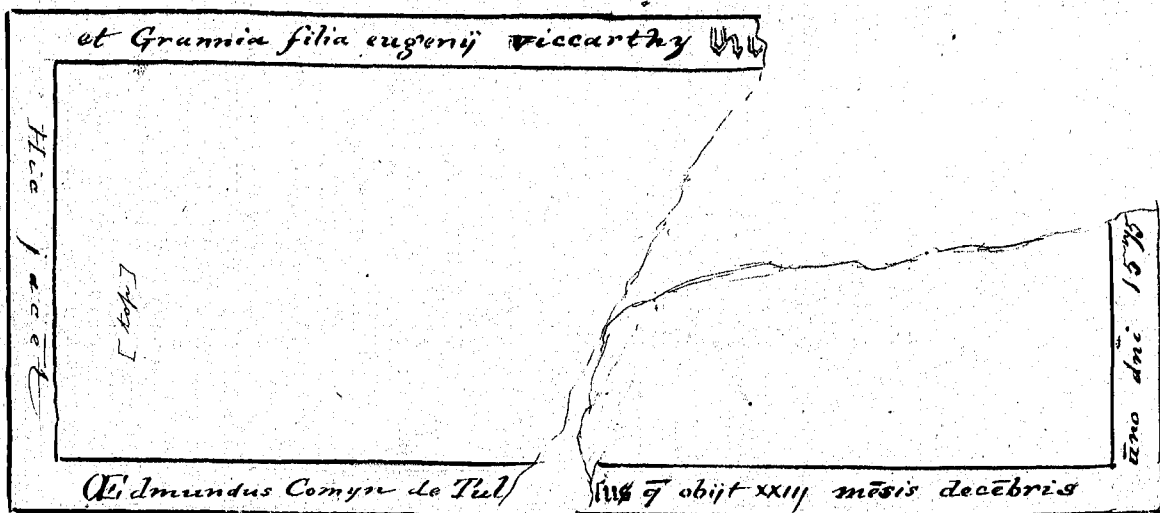
244/  
162)

a small portion of the S. wall at the S.W. corner. The West gable is almost totally destroyed. At the distance of 22 ft. 4 in. from the East gable, a portion of a middle gable appears, adjoining the North wall; and on the opposite or S. side there is a heap of earth mixed with stones. This church is 24 ft. 1 1/2 in. in breadth, and as nearly as can now be ascertained its original length was about 65 feet. The Eastern window, which widens on the inside, is on the outside in the pointed style, and consisted of two compartments; but the mullion has disappeared. It is 4 ft. 2 in. high, 11 ft. 8 in. wide, and 5 ft. 8 in. from the ground. On the S. wall, 13 ft. 3 1/2 in. from the E. gable there is a quadrangular window, 2 ft. 5 in. high by 6 1/2 inches, 4 ft. 10 in. from the ground, and formed of hammered lime-stone; this window widens on the inside. In the N. wall, opposite to the last mentioned window, there was also a window, but it is now much injured on the outside where it was narrow, and filled up with stone-work on the inside. The E. gable projects at the bottom towards the E., as also towards the N. and S. so as to enter into two buttresses, which are placed on the

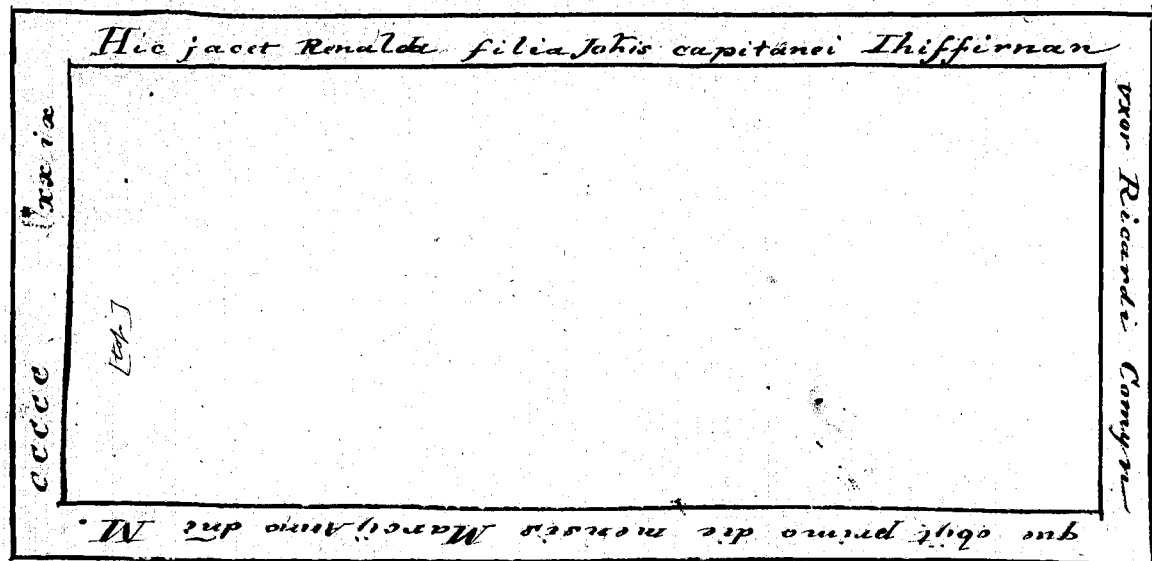
N.E. and S.E. corners. On the South wall, at the further distance of 16 ft. 8 in there is another buttress. The walls of this church are 10 1/2 ft. high, 3 ft. in thickness, and formed of regular-sized stones, cemented with lime and sand mortar.

In the N.E. corner of the church, lies a tomb-stone, broken at the lower part, having a black-letter inscription running around its edge. The tomb, to which it appears to have belonged, lies immediately in the N.E. corner of the church, the walls of the church forming its N. & E. sides. In this tomb there is a broken piece of a tomb-stone, <sup>partly</sup> sunk in the bottom of the tomb, having on it part of an inscription. This stone seems to have been a part of the former stone, which has been broken off; but the fractures on both do not exactly agree, nor do the letters follow consecutively. The annexed copy will shew the position of the letters on each of these flags.

243  
164)



Lying close to the West of the first-mentioned flag there is another tomb-stone, around which runs a black-letter inscription in the order annexed.



\* The line which occupies this part of the flag may possibly be intended for l. i. c. 50; but it is more probable that it is but a part of the ornament of the tomb.



There are a few graves, still in use, on the South side of the Church, and not separated by a wall, or hedge, from the surrounding meadow.

Tullamain Castle, in the townland of the same name, is a modern dwelling-house, erected by Mr. Maher in <sup>1844</sup> imitation of the style of an old Castle, and finished about 2 years ago. It is said to be built on or near the site of an ancient castle, a portion of the walls of which existed not many years since. Not a vestige of the old building now remains.

A short distance W. of Tullamain Castle, and in the same townland, there is a very large Moat, called Tullamain Moat. The central mound is surrounded by two external ramparts, and its top is thickly planted.

245  
166)

In the townland of Rosegreen, the ancient Irish name of which is said to have been *Cnoc an t-Éimprill*, are the ruins of an old church, situated on a gentle rise of ground. The length of this church was 66 ft. 1<sup>in</sup> and its breadth 24 ft. 7 1/2. About 20 ft. in length of the North wall, towards the East, remains, retaining the original height; and about the same length of the South wall, opposite to this, is also standing. This portion of the South wall partly retains the original height. There is another fragment of the S. wall near the W. end remaining. The rest of the building is almost level with the ground; and those portions which remain are featureless. The inner part of the S. wall <sup>(1<sup>st</sup> portion)</sup> is much shattered. The greatest height of the walls of this building is 9 ft. and their thickness 3 ft. 3 1/2<sup>in</sup>; they are formed of very large stones, mixed with some regular-sized and small ones, and cemented with lime and sand mortar. Some of the stones of the North wall in particular are of great dimensions. On the South side

there is a grave yard still in use, not separated by a wall or otherwise, from the adjoining pasture-field.

In the same townland of Rosegreen there is a large fort, which consisted of 4 concentric rings of earth. The inner ring, which is about 50 paces in diameter, is nearly perfect; but the others are nearly defaced except on the Western side. Detached fragments of the walls of an old castle, which formerly stood in this fort, lie scattered along the Western side of the inner ring. The usual name among the people for this castle is 'Sean-cáisleán' by which name they also call the Fort.

Some of the inhabitants say that this fort is the Ráth meic Cárthaigh which gave name to the adjoining Townland of Rathmacarty, and that under that name Rosegreen was formerly comprised.

14/E/20/12(vii)

247  
168).

This account would appear to contradict what has  
been <sup>already</sup> said relative to the ancient name of  
Rosegreen, unless we consider that perhaps  
Cnacán a campall was merely the name of  
the rising ground upon which the old church  
is situated.

The tradition is that in former times  
one Ralf MacCarthy had three sons,  
Doyle (dub-zoll) Conall, and Ralf (Wib. R'ap),  
to whom he gave three castles in this neighbourhood;  
viz. to Doyle the castle of Ballydoyle in  
the Pt. of St. Patrick's Rock, Bushel; to  
Conall, that of Killconnell in the Pt.  
of the same name; and to Ralf this  
castle of Rath Meic Carthaigh. There  
is indeed a fort in the townland of Rath-  
macarty West, but no castle, or even  
tradition of the existence of one, in either  
East or West Rathmacarty.

Bushel  
Sept. 18/40

P. O'Keefe

**END**

**14 F 20/13**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey, written from Thurles, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Moorstownkirk (Mora), Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to its early churches, holy well and castles.**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**30 September 1840**

**10 p, plus insert**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 248-257.**



Duffield

The Parish of Moorstownkirk

? More

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Middlethird, and is bounded on the North by the parish of Tullamain, on the East by Barretts Grange, on the South by Red City, Ballyclerehan & Abbey or Innislougat, and on the West by the Parishes of Knockgreffan and St. Patrick's Rock Cashel.

Name. This parish is called in Irish. *baste na móna* signifying Bogtown or Moor-town.

Laid

The old church of this parish, situated on moory ground in the townland of Moorstown, consists of a nave and choir, between which are the remains of a large square tower. The length of the choir from the E. gable to

14/E/20/1301)



2419  
170)

the side of the E. side of the tower is 15 ft. 6 in.,  
to the Western side of the same 29 ft. 4 in.  
and its breadth is 18 ft. 8 in. The nave is  
51 ft. long by 25 1/2 in breadth. The E.  
window, which seems to have been pointed, is  
now reduced to a formless breach. On the  
North wall 8 ft. 6 in. from the E. gable and 8 ft.  
from the ground, there is a window, now partly  
filled it; it is about 15 inches wide outside,  
but its height cannot be determined as its  
upper part is totally destroyed, the breach extending  
to the top of the wall. On the same wall,  
25 ft. from the E. gable, there is a similar window,  
6 ft. 5 in. high (which is about the original height),  
broken on the outside, and widening on the inside.  
On the South wall, opposite to the first window  
on the N. wall, there is another similar window,  
broken on the outside. On this wall, opposite  
to the second Northern window, there is a  
large breach; but the western side of a  
window is still to be seen here. The

large fragment, which originally occupied the place of this breach, lies detached beside the outside of the wall. On the Western side of the Tower, there is a large pointed arch, about 16 ft. high, 13 ft. 3 in. in width from N. to S., the wall in which it is formed being 3 ft. 10 1/2 in. in thickness. There was another arch on the E. side of the tower, <sup>which was 21 ft. 11 in. in thickness,</sup> but the traces of it merely <sup>now</sup> remain, attached to the N. side.

Of this tower, which is now about 30 ft. high, the N. and W. sides remain, as also a fragment of the S. side adjoining the West. Between the E. and W. sides, at the height of about 25 ft., there was an arch, of which the N.W. half only remains at present. There was a window on the South wall of the nave near the tower, but it is now totally disfigured. There is a large breach on this wall, near the W. end, evidently pointing out the original situation of the door-way. The Northern part of the West gable is greatly injured, and the rest of it stands only to the level of the side-walls.

The North wall of the nave is down to the very foundation. The walls of this church are about 12 ft. high; those of the nave being 2 ft. 11 in. in thickness, and formed of rather large stones, and those of the choir being 3 ft. 3 in. in thickness and formed of regular-sized stones, both cemented with lime and gravel mortar. There has been no interment made here within the memory of any one now living; but I observe two old tomb-stones lying near the church, one of which is very rude being merely a roughly-hammered flag. Neither has any inscription.

St. Nicholas's Well, at which stations are said to be performed on Good-Friday, is situated about 80 yards S.S.E. of the church and in the same townland.

Cattle Blake old Castle (Irish: Caphtan Uina na gceach), situated in the townland of the same name, is a quadrangular building, having its E. & W. walls gabled. It measures 14 ft. 8 in.

from N. to S. and  $17\frac{1}{2}$  ft from E. to W. exclusive of the small apartments, of which hereafter. The 2<sup>nd</sup> floor is destroyed, and the third, which is the highest, is arched. The circular stair-case, leading to the top of the building, is situated in the S.E. corner. The small apartments above-mentioned, lie to the N. of the stair-case, and measure  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft from E. to W. inside. The windows and port-holes are principally in the pointed style. The walls are about 27 ft high, 6 feet in thickness, and formed of regular-sized stones, cemented with lime and sand mortar. On the North side of the third floor there is a chimney, and a rough chimney piece. This castle is said to have belonged to the family of Barrett. About the building lie the ruins of the offices or out-houses belonging to it.

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\* The Eastern wall is but 26.3 in in thickness.

14/E/20/13(v)

253  
174)

In the townland of Maginstown, near Mr. Donnell's house, are the East gable, a small portion of the E. wall adjoining it, and the tower of a religious establishment, called by <sup>some of</sup> the people a 'church'; by others an 'Abbey' or 'Monastery'. Its length from the E. gable to the tower was 35 ft. and its breadth appears to have been about 25 ft. i.e. measuring from the S. wall to the N. end of the gable, allowing for thickness of the N. wall. The measurement of the tower from N. to S. agreed with the breadth of the building, and the traces of the roof appear on its (the tower's) E. side. Yet there are the traces of the foundation of a wall running from the E. towards the W. 17 feet N. of the S. side wall, i.e. the portion remaining, and no vestige of any other North wall appears in the ground. On the East gable, which is but slightly injured on the top, there is a pointed window abt.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high by 6 inches, 8 ft. from the ground outside, and widening on the inside. The Eastern side of a window appears on the portion of the S. wall which remains.



The tower, which is <sup>and was attached to the W. of the building,</sup> quadrangular, measures 8 ft. 10 in. from E. to W. The entrance to it from the church was on the E. side near the S. but this entrance is now much disfigured. Near the top of this tower, which is about 16 ft. high, and also about the middle of its height, appear projecting stones, similar to those used for supporting the floors in old castles. On its South side near the top there is a narrow round-headed window, and on the West side also near the top there are two small and narrow quadrangular windows. The walls of this church were about 9 ft. high, <sup>in thickness</sup> and 2 ft. 8 in. which is also the thickness of the E. wall of the Tower. They are formed of regular-sized stones, and as well as those of the tower, some of which are large, are cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is no interment made here at present.

About 120 yards S. of Maginstown old Church (or Abbey) and in the same townland, there was an old castle, of which there remain at present but two fragments of walls lying N. and S. 8 ft. from each other, and a few

176)

(adjoining the Hall)

stones, which appear to be those of a western wall. The length of the N. & S. walls from E. to W. is about 16 feet; the average thickness of the S. wall is about 5 feet, but its lower part was thicker. The N. wall is 7 feet in thickness. The upper part of these walls inside is much shattered. The E. ends of the walls terminate smoothly, that is, <sup>to say</sup> they did not extend in that direction beyond their present bound: but no part of an Eastern wall appears. The upper part of the S. wall on the E. side is shattered. On the Northern part of the Western side there are 2 cut stones, and lying beside them another cut stone, which (stones) appear to have been those of the N. side of an entrance or door-way. The North and South walls extended beyond these stones in the Western direction, as is learned from the foundation stones and traces of the foundation of them being observable further Westward. On the North wall appears the Eastern side of a window, which widened inside; it is now much injured. These walls



are broken so as gradually to diminish in length towards the top. Their greatest height is about 14 feet; and they are formed of regular-sized lime-stones, cemented with lime and sand mortar. At the distance of about 84 yards N.W. of the above, appear the traces of the foundation of some building, perhaps belonging to the castle.

The name-book places two old castles in Maginstown T.L.; but as their situation is not given, I had no clue to their identification but the reports of the people, who are not acquainted (as far as I could learn) with the existence of any other castle in the town. The Tower of the old Abbey (vide supra) appears to be what was set down as the second castle: its style very much resembles that of a castle. Mr. Donnell, who lives near the old Abbey, states that the old castle of

257  
(178)

Maginstown partly fell, and was partly thrown  
down by himself a few years ago, and that  
he is not acquainted with the existence of any  
other castle in the townland. Near his <sup>present</sup> house,  
there was formerly a 'great-house',  
a portion of the walls belonging to which still  
remains.

Charles Sept 30th 1810

P. O. Keeffe

RIA

*K pronounced Bruch  
in Wesford*

*14/F/20/13 (insert)*

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**14 F 20/14**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey, written from Thurles, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Kilbragh, Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to its early church and the origins of its placename.**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**30 September 1840**

**2 p**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 258.**

**Included are related annotations, made by John O'Donovan, regarding the origins of Kilbragh's placename.**

## The Parish of Kilbragh.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Middlethird, and is bounded on the North by the P<sup>th</sup> of Railestown or Villarsale, on the E. by Tullamain, on the S. by the same P<sup>th</sup> and Moorstownkirk, on the W. by St. Patrick's Rock, Cashel and Tullamain, and on the N.W. by the P<sup>th</sup> of St. John's Cashel.

Name. This parish is called in Irish cill bhráic, but we can form no idea of its meaning. The church of St. Brathach? There is another church of the name on the sea shore a few miles to the S. E. of the town of Mexford, where they believe that Bráagh was the name of a saint.

Of the old church of this parish, which <sup>had</sup> was situated in the townland of Kilbragh, there remains at present but one detached fragment, lying obliquely on the ground; and measuring 14 ft 5 in by 20 ft 14 in 9 feet by 4 1/2 ft. Its average thickness is about 5 1/2 ft; and it is formed of rather large stones, cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is no interment made at this place.

(Shurles - Sept. 30<sup>th</sup> 1840)



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**14 F 20/15**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey, written from Thurles, Co.**

**Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of**

**Ardmayle, with particular reference to its early church, moat, castles and the origins of its placename.**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**30 September 1840**

**10 p**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 259-268.**

**Included are related annotations, made by John O'Donovan, regarding the origins of Ardmayle's placename.**

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

## The Parish of Admalye.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Middlethird, and is bounded on the North by the Baronies of Eliogarty and Kilnemanagh, and on the West by the Barony of Clanwilliam. The River Suir divides it into two nearly equal portions.

Name. The name of this parish is written by the four Masters *ápd máile* signifying the hill of Maile, a man's name now anglicized Malley or Mally in the surname O'Malley.

I. i. d.

Attached to the Western end of the modern church of this parish, situated in the townland of Admalye, <sup>and near the village of (the same name)</sup> is the castellated tower of the ancient church. This tower, which is in perfect preservation, and is used as

14/5/20/15(i)

182)  
260

the tower of the modern church, is quadrangular, measuring <sup>on the outside</sup>  $23\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from E. to W, and  $24\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from N. to S. Its walls are about 50 ft. high, embattled, and formed of rather small stones, cemented with lime and sand mortar. There are projections in the walls on each side, where it meets the walls of the modern church. On the Southern projection, near the top of the ~~gap~~ church wall there is a curiously carved stone. — (See Sketch.)

The windows of the tower are principally narrow and pointed. It also contains some quadrangular port-holes or small windows. A little Eastward of the new church, there remain about 2 feet in height, of the E. N. & S. walls of an old building,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in breadth: its length <sup>entirely</sup> cannot be determined as the W. wall has <sup>dis-</sup>appeared. <sup>has also the W. end of the N. & S. walls</sup> There is a breach or chasm about the middle of the portion of the S. wall remaining, where the doorway seems to have been placed. These walls, which are about  $8\frac{1}{2}$

in the knep, might be judged to be those of the  
old church, but for their <sup>great</sup> distance from the  
tower. There is a large burial-ground, still  
in use, attached to Ardmayle Church.

In the same townland close to the  
road from Cashed to Holy-Cross, and on  
a very gently-rising ground, there is a  
remarkable moat, called Ardmayle Moat.  
It measures about 10 paces in diameter on  
the top, and about 146 paces in circumference  
at the base, and is about 30 feet high.  
It is surrounded by a low external rampart,  
which, on the E. side, becomes incorporated  
with a low mound of earth, approaching the  
rectangular form. The N.E. and S.E. corners  
are however round: so that the form is neither  
decidedly that of an oblong nor ~~that~~ of a  
segment of a circle, but <sup>a figure</sup> somewhat resembling  
both. It measures <sup>alt</sup> 35 paces from E. to W.

262  
184)

and about 45 paces from N. to S. It is about 8 ft. high on the outside, and has a low external rampart, which is defaced on the S. side. The central area is slightly sunk.

Also in the same townland, and close to the bridge of Admangle, are the N. wall and <sup>(attached to it)</sup> portions of the E. and W. walls of a castellated house, generally called by the people "the Court" (of Admangle).

The N. wall and the portion of the E. wall remaining, retain the original height, (about 40 feet); but the upper part of the W. wall is slightly injured. Not a vestige of the Lanth wall remains. This Court measured  $53\frac{1}{2}$  feet from E. to W.; and contained 5 stories. In each of the 4 upper stories, on the N. wall there are 4 large quadrangles windows, those of the upper 3 stories <sup>having</sup> been



(185  
263

divided into 6 compartments each, and formed of cut stone; but some of the mullions are now destroyed. The windows of the second story are much more lofty, but their mullions and cut-stone have entirely disappeared. The lower story, which probably may have been used as a kitchen, is very low, and its quadrangular windows are very small. There were also on the West wall, windows corresponding with and similar to those of the same floor or story on the North, but they are now greatly broken. The walls of this building were about 40 ft. high,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet in thickness, and formed of regular sized lime-stones, cemented with lime and sand mortar. It was surrounded by an extensive external wall, of which the East South and S. half of the west sides remain. The wall on the N., which is lower than that already mentioned, may probably be a more modern work. At the S. E. corner of the external wall

14/E/20/15(V)

26th  
1866)

appear the remains of some of the offices or out-  
houses. This Court or great house is <sup>legendarily</sup> said to  
have originally belonged to Baron Buttes, who  
being dispossessed by Cromwell, it was given by the  
latter to Col. Coote.

I here append a notice of Admalle  
from the Annals of the Four Masters, in  
which it is mentioned as a town lying  
East of the River Suire. (This perfectly  
agrees with the situation of the townland  
and village of Admalle, which lie on the  
Eastern bank of that River. There is also a  
T.L. called Admalle West, lying Westward of the  
Suire.

[Ann. 4. Masters.]

Ard. Maile.[Compt'd  
Q/E]

A. D.

6  
507.

1581. John, the Son of James, who was  
 Son of John, marched with an Army  
 in the Month of May eastwards across  
 the Suire, and totally destroyed the towns  
 lying east of the River, viz Ard. Maile  
 and the Monastery of Athassel: he  
 (then) returned across the Suire with  
 great spoils and booty but was overtaken  
 by a strong and numerous body of forces.  
 He continued resolutely carrying away  
 the spoils as long as he was able, but  
 was afterwards obliged to stand and  
 come to an engagement, in which he

178  
266 88)  
destroyed more than three hundred  
of his pursuers both by drowning and  
slaying. John then carried off the spoils  
in triumph to the haunts in the woods  
of Glaonglais and Coilimor, where he  
was wont to abide.

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Castlemoyle old. Castle, situated in the  
townland of Castlemoyle N. and very near  
the modern parish church of Ardmore, is  
a square tower, measuring 37 f. by 29 f. on the  
outside. The second and third floors are now  
destroyed: the fourth is arched. The small  
windows and port-holes, which remain, are  
principally quadrangular; the lower port-  
holes widen on the outside. The entrance,  
which lay about the E. middle of the N. wall

26 July 79  
(189)

is now much injured. The stair case runs along the Western side. The walls are about 10 feet high, and their average thickness is about 4 feet, they are formed of regular-sized lime-stones cemented with lime and sand mortar.

Nods-town Castle, situated in the townland of the same name, <sup>[see sketch]</sup> is a square tower, measuring  $30\frac{1}{2}$  ft. by 24 ft. The second floor is now destroyed, the third is arched. There was also a fourth floor, but it is now destroyed. There are some small apartments on the N. side. On the S. side there is a pointed window, which was originally double, but the mullion has disappeared. On the N. wall there is a <sup>single</sup> pointed window, and also a pointed one, which was originally double, but of which the mullion is now destroyed. There are several ~~small~~ rectangular port-holes,

14/E/20/15 (ix)



St  
190)  
268

one of which, situated  
on the lower part of the N. wall, there is a  
quadrangular port hole, which widens on the outside.  
The entrance which was on the S. side is now  
much injured. The stair-case runs from the  
S. E. to the N. E. corner, as far as the <sup>lower</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> floor;  
thence to the N. W. corner as far as the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor;  
thence to the upper part of the building is by a winding stair-case  
placed in the N. W. corner. The greatest  
height of the walls is about 50 ft. &  
their thickness is 4 ft. They are formed  
of regular-sized lime stones, cemented  
with lime and sand mortar.

Charles Sep 30<sup>th</sup> 1840

Chas Keeppe

**END**



**14 F 20/16**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey, written from Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Ballymurreen and Galvola (sic), Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to their early churches, burial grounds and castles.**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**3-5 October 1840**

**10 p**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 269-278.**

**Included are related annotations, made by John O'Donovan, regarding the origins of the parishes' placenames.**

## The Parish of Ballymurreen.

Situation. This parish, which is situated in the S. part of the Barony of Eliogarty, is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the Parish of Two-mile-  
 Murris, on the N.W. by Galvoda or Boly, on the W. by Moycarkey, on the S. and S.W. by the Ph. of Graystown in the Barony of Middlethird, and on the S.E. by the Ph. of Killemaule.

Name. Called in Irish Baste muppaom, but we have as yet discovered no ancient Irish authority for the original spelling of it. It is supposed to have been derived from a family name.

The old church of this parish, situated in the townland of Ballymurreen, consisted of a nave and choir. The entire of the Eastern part of the latter has disappeared; and there is a low modern wall built in continuation of its side-walls, and across from N. to S. at the eastern end. The upper part of the West

270  
192

gable is much injured. The upper part of the N.<sup>\*</sup> wall of the nave <sup>is</sup> also injured; but its S. wall is nearly perfect, having a slight breach on its upper part, close to the middle gable. This breach was greater, but it is nearly filled up with comparatively modern stone-work. Small portions of the middle gable, attached to the walls on each side, remain. The breadth of the choir is 17 ft. 10<sup>in.</sup> but its <sup>original</sup> length cannot be known as the E. gable is completely destroyed. The nave is 49 ft. long by 23½ ft. in breadth. On the S. wall of the choir, 2 ft. 9<sup>in.</sup> from the middle gable there was a flat-arched door-way, now filled up with more modern stone-work, 5½ ft. high by 3 ft. 8<sup>in.</sup> on the inside. It was narrower on the outside, but its dimensions there cannot well be taken, particularly on account of an ivy-tree, whose branches conceal its Eastern side. The filling-up stone-work appears almost as old as the wall itself, particularly on the outside. On the same S. wall about 14½ ft. from the middle gable, and at the termination of the portion of the old wall remaining, is the inside portion of the E. side of a window, the rest of which

(\* vide infra)

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has <sup>been</sup> totally destroyed. This window was wider on the inside than outside. Opposite ~~to~~ it on the N. wall there was a window, which also widened inside, now reduced to a formless breach, extending to the top on the outside. The original wall terminates immediately beyond its Eastern side. On the S. wall of the nave, 11 ft. 8 in. from the E. side of the middle gable, there is a narrow round-headed window, now nearly filled up with stone-work. It is 3 ft. 11 in. high by 4 inches, <sup>widens considerably inside,</sup> and is 4 ft. from the ground. The ~~pointed~~ arch is constructed of several thin stones.

On the same wall, 17 1/2 feet from the West gable, there is a round-arched door-way, 6 ft. 2 in. high by 3 ft. 9 in. on the outside. On the inside, where it is very much injured, it was wider, and apparently flat-arched. In the middle of the West gable, about 6 ft. from the ground, there is a window, which is round-headed on the inside, but much injured on the outside, where however its form in the upper part seems to have been the same as that of the inside, and where its height was about 5 1/2 ft. and its width about 6 inches.

14/E/20/16 (iii)

292  
494)

A considerable extent of the upper part of the N. wall of the nave is broken, but there appears to have been, opposite the door-way on the S. wall, a large breach, extending to the ground, and ~~now~~ partly filled up at a comparatively modern period. On the same N. wall, near the middle gable, there was a window, (widening on the inside), of which part of the W. side only now appears. On the E. side of this window <sup>it</sup> ~~there~~ is a large and formless breach extending to the top. The walls of the choir which were parapetted, were about 14 ft. in entire height, and 2 ft. 10 in. in thickness. The walls of the nave are in greatest height about 10 ft. and in thickness 3 feet. Both are built of regular-sized stones, cemented with lime and sand mortar. The walls of the nave appear to have been grouted. This building is said by some of the people to have been an old Monastery. Burial is still continued in the grave-yard attached.



Of the old castle of Ballymurreen, situated in the townland of the same name, not far from the old church, there remain at present but a small gabled building, said by the people to have been originally the Kitchen of the Castle, a fragment of the wall of a modern-looking dwelling house, portions of the external wall, and the ruins of the out-houses or offices. The first small building, <sup>which</sup> measures abt 21 ft. by 14 ft. 5 in. inside, seems to have consisted of two stories, but the second floor is destroyed. The roof on the inside is formed of arched stone-work, and on the outside it is slated. On the N. side, which is gabled, there is a large fire-place, and a chimney. The walls are about 15 or 16 ft. high, 5 1/2 ft. in thickness, and formed principally of stone-work, in which some bricks also appear. Attached to the S. side of this building, and in continuation with its E. side is part of the wall of a modern-looking dwelling-house (already mentioned) built of stone-work mixed with some bricks.

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274

The rest of this house is level with the ground. About 37 yards Eastward (by S.) of this there is a part of a very strong external wall lying from N. to S. About 27 yards E. of the first-mentioned building are the ruins of some of the offices or out-houses, and part of an external wall running thence westward. There is also another portion of the same wall adjoining the first building, and running eastward. About 30 yards N. of the same building are the foundation and part of the walls of some other small quadrangular building (or buildings).

Of Parkstown Old Castle, which was situated in the townland of the same name, there remains but one small portion, entering into the building of one of the offices belonging to Mr. Lamphier's house. Part of the first arch appears.



275 (197)

Liskeveen Old Castle, situated in the townland of the same name, near Mr. Mafey's house, is a square tower, the upper part of which is completely new, having been built of late by Mr. Mafey. It measures  $19\text{ ft. } 2\frac{1}{2}\text{ in.}$  by  $14\frac{1}{2}\text{ ft.}$  on the inside. The 2<sup>nd</sup> floor is destroyed & the 3<sup>rd</sup> is arched. The ancient part of the walls extend but little higher than this third floor. The stair-case runs along the S.W. side as far as the locus of the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, & thence along the N.W. side as far as the 3<sup>rd</sup>. The walls are  $5\text{ ft. } 11\frac{1}{2}\text{ in.}$  in thickness. On the <sup>outside of the</sup> S.E. wall are the marks of the roof of a gabled building, which was attached to the tower. At the distance of about 50 yards to the S.E. there remains the gable of one of the out-houses.

Kesh, October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1840.

W. K. K. K.

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198

## The Parish of Galvola or Boly.

Situation. This parish, situated in the Barony of Eliogarty, is bounded on the N. by Rabelty Pt detached, on the E. by the Pt of Two-mile-Burris, on the S. and S.W. by Ballymurreen and Moycarkey, and on the West by the parishes of Tertiana and Moycarkey.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Gall-buile, which signifies the English <sup>Boly</sup> Dairy place. It is the name of several town-lands throughout Ireland, &c.

Of the old church of this parish, which was situated in the townland of Galvola, and consisted of a nave and choir, the side-walls are standing, being broken at the extremities; the middle gable also remains almost perfect, being slightly injured along its upper part; but the E. and West gables are almost completely destroyed. A few of the foundation stones, merely, of the E. gable remain; and of the West one the foundation is barely traceable. As nearly as can now be determined, the length of the choir was about 24<sup>ft</sup> 9, and that of the nave about 28<sup>ft</sup>; but the N. wall projects a

277  
(199)

short distance beyond the site of the W. gable,  
from which to the middle gable this length has  
been taken. The breadth of the choir is  $15\text{ ft } 2\frac{1}{2}\text{ in.}$ , & that  
of the nave  $23\text{ ft } 2\frac{1}{2}\text{ in.}$ . On the S. wall of the choir,  
about 9 feet from the middle gable there was a window,  
which widened inside, now reduced to a formless  
breach extending to the top. On the N. wall of  
the same, close to the middle gable, there is a breach,  
about 6 feet high by about  $3\frac{1}{2}\text{ ft}$  in average width,  
which may possibly have been originally a door-way.  
On the same N. wall opposite the already mentioned  
window on the South, there was another window,  
which has been filled up with stone-work.

For the form of the middle gable at the top see Sketch.  
At the distance of  $3\text{ ft}$  from the N. wall of the choir,  
<sup>appears</sup> a small portion of the N. side of the choir-arch, which  
was pointed; the greater part of the upper or arched  
portion <sup>also</sup> remains, but the west and south side  
are broken. On the S. wall of the nave,  $8\frac{1}{3}\text{ ft}$  from the middle  
gable and about  $4\text{ ft}$  from the ground, there is a pointed  
window  $2\text{ ft } 11\text{ in.}$  high by 6 inches in width on the outside, &  
widening on the inside. The length of the portion of

14/F/20/16 (ix)

2/ 200/  
248

this S. wall which remains is 23 feet. On the N. wall of the nave, opposite the window on the S. wall of the same, there was a window, which is now reduced to a formless breach extending to the top of the wall. On the same wall, 29 ft. 9 in. from the middle gable is seen what appears to be the West side of a doorway, the upper part of which seems to have been arched. <sup>On the</sup> East side of this there is a formless breach in the wall. The walls of the choir are about 9 1/2 ft. high, 2 1/2 ft. in thickness and formed of regular sized stones, cemented with lime and sand mortar. The walls of the nave are about 10 1/2 ft. high, in thickness 2 ft. 10 in., which is also the thickness of the middle gable, & formed of large stones mixed with small ones, and cemented with lime and sand mortar. There are a few graves, still in use, on the South side of the church, unseparated on this side by a wall, or otherwise, from the adjoining pasture-field.

Newagh Oct 5/40

P. O'Keefe

**END**

**14 F 20/17**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey, written from Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Ballycahill, Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to its early church, burial grounds, holy wells, castles and the origins of its placename.**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**October 1840**

**8 p.**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 279-285.**

**Included are annotations, made by John O'Donovan, regarding the origins of Ballycahill's placename.**

( 201  
279

43

## The Parish of Ballycahill.

Situation. This parish, which lies partly in the Barony of Kilnesmanagh, and partly in that of Eliogarty, is bounded on the North by the parishes of Inch and Loughmoe West, on the E. by the P<sup>h</sup> of Thurles, on the S. by that of Molycrofs, and on the W. by the parishes of Inch, Templebeg, and Moyalliffe.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish *béal áda chárait*, which signifies as vadi Cathaldi. It is strange however that there is no stream now flowing through the townland so called and from this we would feel inclined to be of opinion that *béal áda chárait*, i.e. the townland of O'Callill is the true name. I.O.D.

The old church of this parish, situated in the townland of Ballycahill, appears to have originally consisted of nave and choir.

14/E/20/17(i)



About 28 ft. in length by about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in height of a North wall, and an extremely small fragment of a S. wall, both attached to the Eastern side of the present E. gable, are all that remain of what seems to have been the choir. They are about 3 ft. in thickness, and distant about  $186\frac{1}{2}$  inches from each other. The middle [now E.] gable rises but little at present above the level of the side-walls; and little more than the S. half of the West gable remains. The side-walls <sup>of the nave</sup> are perfect, except at the W. end, where they project some distance beyond the W. gable. The W. extremity of the North wall appears to be a more recent erection. The length of the nave is  $51\frac{3}{4}$  ft. and its breadth  $25\frac{1}{2}$  ft.

The choir-arch, <sup>which</sup> is entirely filled up with stone-work, was  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet in width on the W. side; but its height cannot be determined as the upper part of the middle gable is covered with ivy and broken.

On the South side-wall  $11\frac{1}{2}$  ft. West of this gable, there is a window,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in high by 6 inches, and 4 ft. from the ground on the outside, where it is quadrangular

and formed of hammered lime-stone. On the inside it is flat-arched, and increases in width. At the distance of about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ft. further to the West, there is another window, which appears to have been quadrangular on the outside, where its width was about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, but it is now so much injured that its height cannot be ascertained. It is flat-arched on the inside, where its width increases. At the distance of about 16 ft. 8 in. from this window, on the same S. side-wall, and near the W. gable, there is a pointed door-way, 6 ft. high by 3 ft. 9 in. on the outside, penetrating the thickness of the wall 1 ft. 0  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. On the inside, <sup>where</sup> its dimensions are greater, it is flat-arched. Over this door-way, on the upper part of the wall there is a projection of stone-work, for the form of which see Sketch. (There would appear to have been a doorway on the W. gable near the N. wall; but it is hard to determine, as this part of the gable is much mutilated. On the North-wall) 11 ft. 10 in. W. of the middle gable, there is a window

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282  
204)

3 ft. 1<sup>in</sup> high by 6 inches and nearly 7 ft. from the ground on the outside, where it is rectangular; on the inside, <sup>where</sup> its width increases considerably, it appears to have been flat-arched, but its upper part is here broken. At the distance of 13 ft. 3<sup>in</sup> further to the West, there was another window, which is now filled up with stone-work. This window was 6 inches in width on the outside, where it was quadrangular; but its height here cannot be determined, as its lower part is broken. Its form on the inside, where its width increased, is concealed by ivy. At the distance of 20 ft. to the W. of this window, on the same S. wall, there was a door-way, 7 ft. 10<sup>in</sup> high by 3 ft. 10<sup>in</sup> in width; it is now filled up with stone work, and its upper part is so injured that it is difficult to determine its original form. It appears to have had a low pointed arch. The walls are about 13 ft. high, 3 ft. 3<sup>in</sup> in thickness, and formed of regular-sized stones, cemented with lime and sand mortar. Their upper part is covered with ivy. There is a large burial-ground, still in use, attached to this church.

The castellated house called Castlefogarty, is a remodelling, by Mr. Langan the present proprietor, of the old dwelling house of Dr. Fogarty, who, according to the reports of the people was a doctor of medicine and died about 50 years ago. His brother's son, and nearest heir, who was a Captain in the 'Right-boys' under the name of 'Captain Fear-not', was hanged and beheaded in Clonmel, before the death of his uncle. Upon the demise of Dr. F. the property fell to Mr. Langan, a nephew of the former by his sister. The present proprietor, his son, remodelled the <sup>old</sup> dwelling house, which was a very plain building, and flanking it with towers, gave it a castellated appearance. This family of the Langanes is said to have originally come from the C<sup>o</sup> of Wickliffe. The present Mr. L. is on the continent in a delicate state of health. The people <sup>generally</sup> are not aware of any ancient castle (properly so called) having existed in the townland\*. The Fogarties were anciently the Chiefs of this district of Eile Ri Fogartaigh, hodie Eliagarty.

\* See, however, report that the dwelling house is built on or near the site of the old castle from which the family is named.

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206)

Ballynahow castle, situated in the townland of the same name, is a strong round tower, consisting of five stories. The first or ground story, which is inhabited by a poor family, is round on the inside, measuring  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ft in diameter. The second story is also round inside, but its floor is destroyed. The third floor is arched; and the third story is rectangular on the inside, measuring  $18\text{ ft } 7\frac{1}{2}\text{ in}$  by  $17\text{ ft } 10\frac{1}{2}\text{ in}$ . In some places\* there is a considerable space between the inner wall, which is straight or rectilinear, and the external round wall. On the West side of this story there is a large <sup>stone</sup> chimney-piece. The fourth floor is destroyed. The N. and S. <sup>internal</sup> walls of the fourth story are ~~the~~ continuations of those of the third, and its E. and W. sides are formed into an arch springing from the locus of the fourth floor. The fifth story is also quadrangular inside, and has a chimney on its South side. This castle contains several rectangular port-holes, and <sup>several</sup> small windows, some

\* On the S. and E. sides.

of which are pointed, & others have their upper part a low or flat arch. The height of this building is about 55 or 60 feet. The thickness of the wall at the lower story is 10 ft. but there are here several large recesses where the thickness is but 4 ft. At the third story [vide supra] the external round wall is but  $2\frac{1}{4}$  ft. thickness on the E. side, and on the S. side  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft.; but in the centre of the North side, where the wall is single, being round outside & straight inside, the thickness increases considerably\*. The circular stair-case is placed on the S. E. side.

In the same townland of Ballymahon and in the sub-denomination called Buala (Boola) there is a well, which is reputed holy, and is called Tobap. na mna maice by the Good Woman's Well? for the origin of which name see Description of the Pl. of Holyroofs.

\* The fire-place on the W. side greatly reduces the thickness there.

(Newagh Oct. 2/80)

P. J. Keefe  
14/E/20/17 (VII)

208)

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**END**

**14 F 20/18**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey, written from Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Ballymackey and Ballygibbon, Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to their early churches and castles.**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**9 October 1840**

**8 p**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 286-293.**

**Included are annotations, made by John O'Donovan, regarding the origins of the parish's placenames.**

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286

## The Parish of Ballymackey

Situation. This parish is situated in the N.E. end of the Barony of Upper Ormond  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles S.E.W. of CloghJordan, and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile West of Toomevara.

Name. This parish seems to have derived its name from the family of Mackey called in Irish O'Macaishe, but we have discovered no ancient Irish authority for the original spelling. Loo

Of the old church of this Parish, which was situated in the centre of a large graveyard still in use, and on elevated ground in the townland of Bloommore, the N. end of the W. gable remains, being incorporated with the Eastern wall of a small school-house. The old wall is formed of large lime-stones, cemented with lime and sand mortar. The vestiges of the N. wall,

14/E/20/18(i)

212)  
28my

which was 3 ft. in thickness, are observable on its Eastern face. Of the rest of the old building, even the foundation stones are not observable. In the south side of the graveyard there is a modern protestant church, erected about 40 years ago; and it could not be learned from the people whether <sup>or not</sup> the old church was in use till then.

Ballymackey Castle is situated on low ground in the townland of the same name, about half a furlong South of the parish church. About 30 feet in height of the walls of this building, which is an oblong tower, measuring 49 feet from N. to S. and 32 ft. from E. to W., outside, remain. The door-way, which is placed on the S. side, is pointed, and formed of cut lime-stone. From this there is a passage to the stair-case, which ran through the thickness of the Western wall. The <sup>first or</sup> ground floor is divided <sup>by a wall</sup> into two apartments, over each of which there is a stone arch. The castle contains 16 windows, some

of which are quadrangular, some pointed, and others round-arched; they are formed of well-chiselled lime-stone. Some of the round-topped windows are divided by mullions into two or three compartments. The walls of this castle, which is said to have belonged to the Kennedys, are  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in thickness, and built of lime-stone, well grouted.

Castle Willington old castle, formerly called Killooney Castle, is a quadrangular building in good preservation, situated on level ground in the townland of Castle Willington or Killooney-Pig, close to the <sup>modern castellated</sup> dwelling-house of J. Willington Esq.; by whom the roof of the old castle is kept in repair. This old building measures 39 ft. 9 in. from E. to W. by 32 ft. from N. to South. It contains 5 stories, and has a stone arch over the third floor. The floors under this arch are still in good repair. The

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289 door-way, which is in the pointed style, and formed of chiselled lime-stone, is placed on the West side. The number of the windows on this castle cannot be ascertained, as the walls are almost entirely covered with ivy. These walls are about 75 ft high,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft in thickness, and built of well hammered lime stone, well grouted. Killynney Castle is said to have belonged to the O'Kennedys.

The old Castle of Cappa, situated on level ground in the townland of the same name, is a small quadrangular building measuring <sup>on the outside</sup> 25 ft. from E. to W. and 21 ft. in the other direction. All the corner stones have been taken out <sup>the E. side</sup>. On <sup>the E. side</sup> there is a modern door-way, ~~on the East side~~, which is now kept locked. This castle contains but 5 perfect windows, which are quadrangular and formed of cut lime-stone. The walls do not retain the

(215)  
290

original height, being at present about 35  
high. They are 5 feet in thickness, and built  
of quarried lime-stone grouted.

[Antiquities visited by Mr. Anthony Curry - P. O'Keefe]

## The Parish of Ballygibbon

Situation. This parish is situated in the N.E.  
end of the Barony of Upper Ormond, 1 1/4 miles  
S.W. of CloghJordan.

Name. Called in Irish barlo *B10b1rn* which  
signifies Gibbon's town. The name is not  
of ecclesiastical origin. I.O.D.

Of the old church of this parish, situated  
on level ground in the townland of Ballygibbon,  
the walls are perfect, with the exception of  
about 4 feet of the upper part of the West  
gable, which have disappeared. The length

14 ft 20 in (v)



29/  
216)

of this church is 54 ft. and its breadth 24 ft. The window on the East gable has a low arch of thin stones on the inside, where it is 8 ft. high, by 4 ft. On the outside it is pointed, measures 4 ft. 9 in. in height by 1 foot, and is formed of cut lime stone. On the South side-wall,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the East gable, there is a window of similar form with the preceding, 7 ft. high by 4 ft. on the inside, and on the outside, where it is formed of cut lime-stone, 4 ft. high by 11 inches. The door-way was placed on this S. wall 24 ft. from the West gable, but its form is now completely destroyed. The West gable contains a window, quadrangular on both sides, measuring about 5 ft. in height by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in width, on the inside, and on the outside about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in height by 10 inches. On this side it is about 12 ft. from the ground, and is formed of hammered stones. On the North side-wall, 4 ft. from the West gable there is a window, quadrangular on both

(217)  
292

sides, 3 ft. high by 2 ft. in width on the inside, and on the outside, where it is formed, of hammered stones, 1 ft. 1 in. in height by 4 inches. On the same wall, within 3 feet of the East gable, there was another window, which is now reduced to a formless breach. The walls of this church are 10 ft. high, 2 ft. 10 in. in thickness, and are <sup>built</sup> formed of regular-sized lime-stones (not quarried) cemented with lime and sand mortar.

There is a small grave-yard, much in use attached to the old church.

The old castle of Glenahelty, which is situated on high ground in the townland of the same name, and is nearly surrounded by out-offices and a farmer's house, is a quadrangular building, measuring <sup>on the outside</sup> 38 ft. from East to West, and 29 1/2 feet from North to South. Its present height is about 22 ft. One stone arch remains.

14/E/20/18 (vii)

293 The farmer to whose house the castle is attached, and who is an O'Kennedy, uses the ground story as his parlour. None of the old features remain at present. The walls are 6 ft in thickness, and built of lime-stones well grouted.

Antiquities visited by Mr. Anth. J. Barry

New-York Oct. 9<sup>th</sup> 1840

C. H. Keefe

**END**

**14 F 20/19**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Patrick O'Keefe and Thomas O'Connor, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Nenagh, with particular reference to its early church, castle, towers, holy well and Franciscan friary.**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**O'Connor, Thomas**

**17-21 October 1840**

**44 p**

**23 cm**

**ills; ink sketch of Nenagh Castle, as viewed from the north west, by George Du Noyer, April 1840.**

**Pagination in original binding was 294-335.**

**Included are annotations, made by John O'Donovan, regarding the origins of Nenagh's placename.**

**Also included are related extracts from Smith's 'Collections of**

57 (22)  
294

## The Parish of Nenagh.

Situation. This parish is situated partly in the barony of Lower Ormond, and partly in that of Upper Ormond, 22 miles E. N. E. of Limerick, and 22 miles S. W. of Carronstown. Nenagh Town is on the Barony boundary, but principally in Lower Ormond.

Name. This parish and town is called in Irish Donach Urimin, which signifies the fair, or fair-town of Ormond. We are not able to ascertain the period at which this name was first given, but we have every reason to believe that it is of extreme antiquity. See quotation given below from the annals of the Four Masters at the year 994.

J. D.

Of the old church of this parish not a vestige now remains; but it <sup>is</sup> probable that the modern church of Nenagh stands near or on its site. This church was built about 26 years ago close by the site of a former, but comparatively modern church, till then in use.

At the rear of Barrack St., and about 60 paces N. of the church of Nenagh, and between it and the old abbey (of which hereafter) W. R. Burr of this town discovered, at the depth of about 18 inches from the surface of the ground, the foundation stones of some old building. The N. & S. walls were about 30 ft. in length, <sup>about</sup> 20 ft. from each other, and were connected at the E. end by a wall, the form of which was that of a curve or segment of a circle less than a semi-circle. The stones of these old walls, which were 4 or 5 feet in thickness, have been entirely removed. At this spot ~~there~~ was dug up a ring-seal of bronze, of which



The annexed is an impression. It is now 296  
in the possession of Mr. Burr.

[Impression abstracted  
or destroyed by the Bookbinders.]

Of the old abbey or Franciscan Friary, situated  
in the town of Newagh, close by the South  
side of the Roman Catholic chapel, the  
walls retain their height, and are almost  
quite perfect. Its length is 139 f. 2 1/2 in. and  
its breadth 26 f. 3 in. There were 3 very lofty  
windows on the ~~South~~ ~~side~~ now completely stopped  
up. On the outside they were about 4 f. in  
width, and formed of grit-stone. Their height  
and form above are concealed by a luxuriant

14/F/20/19 (iii)

29<sup>y</sup>  
224)

growth of ivy. On the North wall there are 16 lofty pointed windows formed of grit. The 11<sup>th</sup> from the East was greatly injured at the bottom, but it is now filled up with masonry to a considerable <sup>height</sup> extent. The entrance at present is by a small door placed under the 13<sup>th</sup> of these windows, in a breach formed apparently for the purpose on the wall. The upper parts of some of the windows on this S. wall are injured. The West gable contained a large, apparently pointed, window, which has very lately been remodelled and contracted in dimensions, still retaining the pointed form. On the upper part of this gable has been placed the belfry belonging to the modern R. C. chapel, which as already mentioned lies close by the old building. The original entrance to the abbey-church was placed on the same West gable, but no trace of its form now remains. There is at present, in the centre of the space occupied by it, a small door, and the intervening space is entirely filled

up with new stone-work. On the outside  
of the gable, over this little door, and about  
11 ft. from the ground, is inserted in the modern  
work an old chiselled stone of curious design;  
and immediately over this there is another  
stone having the figure of a human head  
carved on it. On the South wall about  
50 ft. from the West end, appears - one side  
of a window, which is now altogether filled  
up. On the same wall 54 1/2 ft. from the  
East are the sides of a door-way, the outer  
part of which is now filled up. Its width  
is 6 ft. 4 in.; but its height and form above  
are concealed by ing. On the same S. wall  
at the S. E. corner there is a large window  
low-arched and formed of grit on the inside;  
on the outside, where the upper part is injured,  
its form is concealed by ing. Attached to  
the South wall, near the E. end, there was  
a small building called the Sacristy.

14/E/20/19(v)

299 of which portions of the W. and S. walls remain, as also a fragment of the E. wall attached to the wall of the church. This little building measured 33 ft. 9 in. from N. to S. and 12 ft. 4 in. from East to West. On the S. side-wall of the abbey church, 19 ft. 4 1/2 in. from the East gable, there is a pointed door-way leading to the sacristy. It is 4 ft. 8 in. high by 2 ft. 10 in. in width and formed of grit on the abbey side. On the sacristy side, it is also pointed, and is 6 ft. high by 4 ft. 2 in., being there formed of mason-work. The walls of the abbey church are about 20 ft. high, 3 ft. 4 in. in thickness and built of lime-stones cemented with lime & sand mortar. The E. gable, the N. wall and part of the S. wall are thickly covered with ivy. The space included by the walls of the building is used as a burial-ground. Near the N.E. <sup>interior</sup> corner of the church are three fragments of a monumental stone, having raised on it the figure of a warrior in armour. It is composed of lime stone.

Archdall (from Ware) ascribes <sup>the period of</sup> the foundation  
of the Franciscan Priory at Kenuagh to the  
reign of King Henry III: his words are, —  
[under 'Kenuagh']

"Franciscan Priory

"was founded here for conventual Franciscans  
in the reign of King Henry III. by one  
of the family of Butler, or as others  
say by — Kennedy. (L) "

Monasticorum Hibernicum

(article on Kenuagh commencing at p. 669.)

For the entire of Archdall's collections concerning  
this Priory, see Extract appended to the  
description of the Abbey of Tyone (infra)

The ruined building described above is  
known to the intelligent inhabitants to have  
been the church belonging to the ancient  
Franciscan Priory; but vulgar tradition

(L) War. Mon.

14/E/20/19(vii)



228)  
301

see Pt. of  
Gaughal-  
ara.

ascribes its erection to St (Comkan or) Coolan,  
who is also said to have built the <sup>neighbouring</sup> Church  
of Gaughalara. This is perhaps a transfer  
of the tradition formerly connected with the  
ancient parish church, now destroyed, to the  
church of the Franciscan Friary, which is  
still an existing monument.

In Smith's Collections for Tipperary,  
(M.S. R.I. A.) under

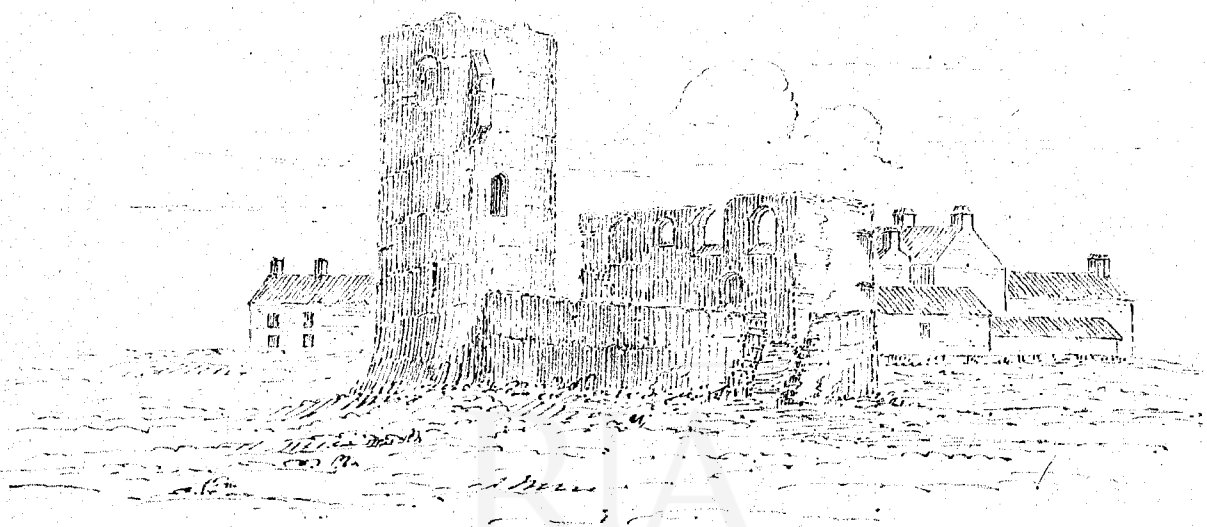
"Description of Tipperary" we read:

"Nenagh, a Market-town, which was  
"fortified with a strong Castle belonging to  
"the Dukes of Ormond, and also graced  
"by a stately Abbey founded by the Butlers,  
"An<sup>o</sup> 1344."

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14/E/20/19(vx)





Nenagh Castle Co. Tipperary  
from the North West.  
April 1840. W.M.

To face page 302. Vol III.

Kenagh Castle, situated at the rear of Castle St. to which it gives name, at the junction of the street with Summer-hill and the Dublin road, is a <sup>very</sup> strong round tower, <sup>at present</sup> consisting of three stories, the floors of which are now entirely removed. The lofty entrance, which was round arched, but is now much injured, is placed on the S. E. side, at the distance of about 15 ft. from the ground. It was approachable by a well-flanked cause-way, of the walls of which huge fragments still remain attached to the castle. At this door-way the external circumference of the tower, as well as can now be determined,\* is  $166\frac{1}{2}$  ft. its internal diameter is  $26\frac{1}{2}$  ft. and the thickness of the wall is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  ft. The lower part of the building increases gradually in circuit, & at the ground the semi-diameter <sup>to the outside</sup> is about two feet greater than at the doorway. The circular

\*The external ballium, a modern wall built against the castle, and the unevenness of the ground, render it very difficult to measure the exterior.

14/8/20/19 (xi)

230)

303 stair-case, which was on the South side close to the door-way, is now greatly injured, the lower part is almost entirely destroyed. The upper part of the external wall of this staircase is broken. There is a huge chasm in the lower part of the tower westward of the stair case. From the level of the bottom of the door to the ground on the inside there is a depth of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft. and on this space the wall becomes about 1 ft. thicker on the inside all round. There are no apertures for light whatsoever on the wall beneath the level of the door. The first habitable floor of the castle seems to have rested on the increased thickness of the wall already mentioned. The wall diminishes in thickness about 1 foot at the second story, and again it diminishes about the same at the third: The floors of these stories appear to have rested on the spaces between the greater & less thickness of the wall.

The first story was lighted by two long and narrow port-holes, one of which, placed on

the N. W. side was <sup>quadrangular</sup> rectangular, but is now much disfigured on the outside; the form of the other is destroyed on this side, but it seems to have also been quadrangular. They have low round arches on the inside, where they widen to a very great extent. The second story contains 3 long and narrow port-holes, and on the S. side a window the form of which on the outside is destroyed. On the inside this window has a low arch formed of ornamented cut stone, for the appearance of which see sketch. Two of the port-holes are quadrangular; and the form of the other placed on the N. side is destroyed at the upper part, but it would appear to have been pointed — (qu:?) — On the inside these port-holes widen considerably, and have on their upper part low round arches. <sup>on the outside</sup> close to the port-hole on the W. <sup>or N. W.</sup> side there is a round-headed opening (nearly 2 ft in width) which does not communicate directly with the interior, but has a passage from it through the wall into the side of the port-hole.

14/E/20/19 (xiii)

2321)

305

About the W. side of the interior of this 2<sup>nd</sup> story are the remains of a fire place; and over it on the 3<sup>rd</sup> story are ~~the remains~~ <sup>to be</sup> the remains of another fire-place, the sides of which are formed of neatly cut stone. On this third story there are 4 windows, one of which is pointed on the outside, another has a low <sup>round</sup> arch having its sides <sup>being</sup> greatly injured; the forms of the remaining two are destroyed <sup>on the outside</sup>, but they appear to have had low <sup>round</sup> arches. There is a barbican on the W. side of the tower near the present summit. The wall is now about 40 ft. high, but was originally higher; it is built of lime stone, well grouted.

At the distance of 48½ ft. ~~the~~ southward of the round tower, are the ruins of a large rectangular building <sup>or keep</sup> measuring 60 ft. from E. to W. by 28¾ ft. <sup>S<sup>W</sup></sup> from N. to S. The E. wall has been destroyed; its vestiges merely are observable, attached to the north wall. The upper part of the South wall.

is destroyed. On the North wall of this building, which contains 2 stories, there was a large entrance or <sup>gate-way</sup> door-way having a low arch. It was about 13 ft. high, & about 9 ft. 8 in. in width. It is now nearly filled up on the inside. This North wall contained 8 windows, some of which were very large. Their forms are now destroyed, with the exception of the extreme E. one on the upper story, which has a low pointed arch. The window next to this to the W. was originally pointed and formed of cut stone; but it was subsequently remodelled, and contracted in dimensions, the intervening space being filled up with stone-work. One of the upper cut stones of the more modern window appears, but the rest of it is reduced to a formless breach. The windows on the lower story are nearly all filled up on the inside, the interior of the building being now used as a ball-court. There appears to have been a window,

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234)  
 30y now filled up, on the W. wall near the S. W. corner. There is a strong external wall connecting the round tower with this quadrangular house at its S. W. corner. The walls of the house are about 35 ft. high,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in thickness, and built of regular-sized lime-stones, & grouted.

Attached to the N. E. corner of the <sup>keep</sup> house there is a strong wall, which was originally connected with a <sup>small</sup> round tower, standing about 40 ft. N. E. of the N. E. corner of the house. There remain at present only about 24 ft. in height of its S. side. Its wall is 6 ft. in thickness.

Attached to the S. E. corner of the quadrangular <sup>keep</sup> house, there is another round tower, 18 ft. 4 in. in diameter ~~with~~ inside, having a stone arch over the ground floor. The greatest height of this tower at present is about 28 ft. Its wall is  $7\frac{3}{4}$  ft. in thickness.



There was also attached to the same house, near its S. W. corner a round tower, of which there now remains but a portion of the N. side, much mutilated.

Between these two last mentioned round towers are the remains of a stone arch which was connected with the S. wall of the quadrangular building.

On the external wall connecting the great Round tower and the quadrangular house, appear the vestiges of a fourth <sup>small</sup> round tower.

309  
236)

In Smith's Collections for Tipperary (M.S. R. I. A.) under 'Description of Tipperary' as already mentioned ~~when~~ <sup>in</sup> treating of the Franciscan Priory, we read: —

"Nenagh, a Market-town, which  
"was fortified with a strong Castle belonging  
"to the Dukes of Ormond, and also  
"graced by a stately Abbey founded by  
"the Butlers, An. 1344."

In the same collections under the heading 'Annals — (from Ware)' we read: —

"1332. The Irish hostages who were kept in the Castle  
"of Nenagh, took that Castle, but part of it being  
"barred, it was again restored and the hostages recovered."

"Campion places this event  
"under the government of William  
"Outlaw, Prior of Kilmainham, An. 1329. But  
"Hen. of Marlborough says that it happened in 1332."

Popular tradition ascribes the erection of  
Nenagh Castle to King John.

Many curious traditions, anecdotes &c., connected  
with this building, and now almost forgotten by the people,  
are preserved in an article signed "R. Y." in the Dublin  
Penny Journal of March 16<sup>th</sup> 1833.

I here append an Extract from  
Gaugh's Camden, relating to  
Menagho

At Menagho a large Fort town. regular  
and well built. in a fine Country is  
a Strong old Castle of the Butlers called  
menagho round\* which holds out against

\* not by the  
people at  
present  
OK

General Ginkel and 1500 men 24  
hours. Two miles from it, ruins of  
Knockalta Castle†. An hospital of  
Austin Canons, founded about 1200.

† Perhaps Ballin-  
lough castle,  
near Drogheda,  
in the Pt. of  
Lisburn, about  
2 miles S.E.  
of Menagho.  
OK.

and a Franciscan friary in the reign of  
Henry the III. one of the richest of the order  
in this Kingdom. Between Menagho  
and Bir are the ruins of the Castle of  
Moduncy. Captain Soler brother of Lord  
Morbury has built a beautiful Seat on  
part of its site, and very much improved the

La Campbell 265. J. Wilson 1687. {S. Arch<sup>l</sup> 670 &  
La Arch<sup>l</sup> 671. 672. J. Wilson 172}

14/F/20/19(xix)

650  
311 238)

The grounds Near Morderny is Lettewill  
the seat of Lord Clonbroc formerly of — Green  
Esq. Between Buri and Roscrea is Golden  
Grove the seat of — Vaughan Esq.

---

Until about 20 years ago a considerable  
length of a wall about 4 or 5 feet in thickness,  
said by the people to have been <sup>part of</sup> the old  
Town wall of Nenagh, stood eastward  
of the modern Protestant Church.

Nenagh Oct. 17<sup>th</sup> 1840.

## Nenagh

625  
(239)  
312

It is probable that the place called  
Menach there by the Four Masters, and  
Monach Teide in the Annals of Innisfallen,  
is Nenagh. There is no direct evidence  
of their identity; but it may be inferred  
from the manner in which Monach Teide  
is mentioned in connection with Ur-Mhumhain  
(i.e. the ancient Ormond), <sup>in all likelihood,</sup> that it lay in that  
territory, and we know of no other Monach  
in the same except Nenagh, which is  
still called by the people Menach Uppinian.  
I here append the passages in the Annals  
above referred to, together with a reference  
to Nenagh from the Annals of the Four  
Masters at the year 1548.

Aonach Shete (Menagh).  
vel Aenach Tete.

A.D. 994. Maolsechlainn do lopec aenagh Shete 7 do  
mroft Ur-Muman 7 po ppaoinn poine pop  
Brian 7 pop pepaib spuman ap cene.

1056. Speachluach la diarmada me Maolnambo  
ppm Mum co po lopec Dun me n Inguir,  
7 Aenach Tete, 7 Dun Furedhrain.

A.D. 994. Maolsechlainn burned Aenach  
Shete and plundered Ur-Mumham (Ormond),  
and <sup>counted</sup> defeated Brian together with the men  
of Munster.

1056. Diarmad the son of Maolnambo  
marched on a predatory excursion into  
Munster; and burned Dun me n Inguir,  
and Aenach Tete, and Dun Furedhrain.



Nenagh.

A.D.

[Ann. 4. Master]

627  
(241)  
314

1548. Carroll burned the entire of the  
~~exterior of the~~ town of Nenagh then  
in possession of the Red Captain, including  
both the Monastery and other edifices  
outside the Badhbhan <sup>(fortress)</sup>. He burned  
also on this occasion the Monastery of  
Maithne, drove the Saxons out of it and  
created great confusion among them,  
thereby weakening their power and  
diminishing their courage after which  
he drove them from the country with the  
exception of a few wanderers who were at  
Nenagh, in the tower of Mac Manus.

Comp'd  
P/K

24/5/20/19 (xxiii)



688  
313-242)

Kenagh.

A.D

[Annals of Innisfallen]

76 994. Maolseachlainn burnt Aonach Toide, ravaged  
and laid waste Munster, and defeated Brian,  
son of Kennedy, at the head of the Munster  
forces.

115 1059. Diarmuid Mac Maoilna Mbo marched  
with a ravaging Army into Munster & burnt  
Dun-Ingar, Aonach-Toide, and Dun-Luaradrain:  
Turlogh O'Brien was with him on that expedition.

Comp'd  
P.B.

There is a place, in ruins, in the townland of the same name, at the extremity, of the declivity, of high ground, within a few paces of the river of Nenagh to the East, <sup>about 1/2 mile S.E. of the town of Nenagh.</sup> The building which is now in a dilapidated state, much of it, having already been entirely demolished, was raised with limestone and lime and sand mortar. The establishment seems to have been considerably extensive, and the style of architecture, used in it, is that of the 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> Century, and rather rude, or at least many degrees under the refined, in execution.

The remains here now consist of the East-gable, the North, and South, sidewalls of the Choir of the Church; and the North wall of the tower that was placed in the Centre between the Nave and Choir; and the North wall of the Nave, attached to it; and part of the S. wall of the Nave. There also are some remains of an edifice, that was attached to South side of the Nave, and ran Southwards, its North gable being on S. wall of the Nave. There was a tower, which was round on the interior, attached to the North wall of the above building on the inside. The entrance to it was

14/F/20/19 (XXV)

244)  
31<sup>st</sup>) by a pointed doorway of chiselled lime-  
stone, <sup>placed at ground</sup> from which, a wall ran across  
the building, to the S. of which, a stone arch  
was joined on the interior. Part of the arch,  
(being the N. western portion) still remains. A spiral  
stair-case ran inside the tower, admitting to a floor  
that rested on the above arch. The doorway,  
and tower remain, the stairs being broken down. It  
is not easy, to decide on the original height of  
the tower, that is, whether it was ever higher than  
it appears at present or not. A part of the  
west wall of the building, stands detached  
at the S. end, to the E. of which at some  
distance, stands an eastern wall of another  
edifice, which was, it appears, attached to the  
above last spoken of building. To E. of the  
last portion of the 2<sup>nd</sup> mentioned appendage edi-  
fice, and on a line with the East gable  
of the Choir of the Abbey Church, stands  
a detached portion of a wall not more  
than 4 or 5 feet in length. It ran East  
and West. The whole ruin is mostly  
covered with ivy.

Length of the Choir, is 59 feet 7 inches, the breadth is 27 feet 10 inches. The side-walls of it, are 18 feet in height, the thickness being 3 feet 8 inches. A large and pointed window is placed on E. gable, about 12 feet high; and about 6 feet 8 inches broad. The sides are built of chiselled brown sand stone, and the top is built of chiselled limestone on the interior. The N. side is covered with ivy; The sides on the exterior, are battered, the chiselled stones having been removed out of them. Within 6 feet of the E. gable <sup>on interior</sup>, there is placed on E. wall, a window, whose top is built of chiselled limestone; the sides being constructed of chiselled brown sand stone. The arch is round inside, which, as well as the west side of the window, is covered with ivy. The outside is chiselled limestone, having two curvilinear points at top, the window being divided by a stone mullion into two compartments. Opposite this window, there is another placed on N. wall. On the interior, the sides

319  
246)

are constructed of chiselled brown sand stone; the top is round, and constructed of chiselled limestone. The outside is constructed of chiselled limestone, and has two crenellated points at top, the mullion that divided it into two compartments, being removed out of its place. There is a breach on South wall, entirely through, detaching a small portion of it, which stands isolated, about 6 paces from the tower. The rest of the South wall is entirely destroyed between this isolated portion and the tower.

On the interior of the North, is fixed a monument of black marble with the following inscription; —

"Erected by  
"Lieutenant Simon Meagher of Kenagh  
"In memory of  
"His respect<sup>d</sup> parents, his beloved wife, child,  
"and Brothers.

---

"John Meagher departed this life  
July 24<sup>th</sup> 1809 aged 81.

" Susanna Meagher departed this life,

" August 9<sup>th</sup> 1831 aged 75 years

" Margaret Teresa Meagher departed this life

" March 4<sup>th</sup> 1830 aged 30 years.

" The infant Margaret Meagher, depart<sup>this life</sup>

" 24<sup>th</sup> March 1829 Aged 1 year,

" James Poe Meagher departed this life,

" 1804 Aged 14 years

" John Meagher Junior departed this life

" March 17<sup>th</sup> 1818 Aged 33 years

" Saml. L. Meagher departed this life

" Jan'y, 3<sup>d</sup> 1812 Aged 26 years.

Between this monument and tower, there was placed a window on N. wall of Choir, now destroyed below and on both sides. The top inside is round, and of chiselled limestone. On outside, the stones forming at top, a curvilinear point, remain. There was but one point on this window



Length of the tower, thickness of its walls included, was 25 feet. The breadth of the arch, that was placed on the tower, forming a communication between the Choir and the Nave, is not now ascertainable. In North side of the tower on interior, is placed a pointed arch of hammered limestone. The mound formed by the rubbish of the ruins, rises nearly as high as the top of the arch.

Length of the Nave, is 40 feet  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the breadth is 27 feet. The North wall of the Nave, is still remaining, being 10 feet in height and 3 feet  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness. A bit of west gable, battered below, 3 feet in length, and of equal height with the side-wall, remains attached to it, forming North-west angle. The remainder of the gable is destroyed to the foundation. The South wall appears a confused heap at the western part of it, part of the work having fallen down. Attached to South wall on the interior, are two columns of mason-



- work forming a large recess on this<sup>322</sup> side, and supporting apparently the gable of the building that ran to South of the Nave, of which building mention has been made above. The gable formed on the S. wall here is covered with ivy, and has an opening, or window on it, whose form and materials are concealed from the eye. Three roughly hammered stones remain in the wall at top of the recess; the sides are battered; it was a rude structure, not altogether an arch, though approaching on the form of one. The diameter of the tower above mentioned as being in the interior of the edifice that was attached to South side of the Nave of the Church, is 4 feet 10 inches; the height of it at present is about 10 feet. A part of the E. wall of the S. side edifice, remains next Nave of the Church, and is covered with ivy. The remainder of the edifice along with the just mentioned East wall, consists of the tower above mentioned, part of the arch also above mentioned, and

most of its west wall, - a part of it near nave and between it and the tower being destroyed. A quadrangular window of chiselled limestone placed in the centre of the thickness of the wall, is still seen on the E. wall of the edifice that joined on this side (on E.) the building that was attached to S. side of the Nave of the Church. The sides of the window, are bevelled off on interior and exterior. Attached to this E. wall, is a portion of S. wall of the same edifice, making the S. E. angle. In a part of S. wall continued from latter portion of it, but reduced in height, are placed stone steps in the thickness, which ascend westwards and formed a portion of stairs that admitted to a gallery, probably. The stairs were accessible on the interior of the building.

L 56

I here append Archdall's collections relating to this Abbey and the Franciscan Friary of Menagh.

(250)

## Kenagh

A town in the barony of Lower Ormonde. Situate on a river which falls into Lough Deirig and about 3 miles east of that Lough.

### Hospital

About the beginning of the year 1200. an hospital was founded here for canons following the rule of St Augustin who were constantly to admit the sick and infirm. It was dedicated to St John the baptist and was usually called Teacheon. or St Johns house (g).

Theobald Walter the first Butler of Ireland granted to this hospital 6 carucates and 40 acres of land in Kermath nearly adjoining Louthunlaith

(g) was more.

and  
14/E/20/19 (xxxiii)

and 1 carucate and ahalf in Southm-louth,  
near Keremath 4 carucates and 40 acres  
in the townlands of Clencury, Lefrony,  
Balnath, and Beildory. condition<sup>ing</sup>ally. however,  
that the said hospital should support  
beds for the sick to the number of at  
least 13. at their proper cost and charge;  
that each sick person should have  
a daily allowance of a loaf and a  
sufficiency from the cellar, with a  
dish of meat from the kitchen; that  
upon any increase of their revenue, they  
should at the same time enlarge  
the number of their canons, so as to  
make a convent and they were allowed  
to choose their own prior, and to  
have fish ponds, pools and mills. on  
the

the said lands for themselves and their tenants (b). It appears from this charter that the founder was Theobald Walter

Thady O'Hara was the last prior  
Inquisition taken on the Monday  
next before the feast of the nativity  
King Edward VI. finds that the said  
Thady was seized of a church belfry  
and cemetery within the precincts of  
the priory, also of a water mill  
annual value besides reprises 7. 6.  
200 acres of arable and 10 of pasture,  
in Ballynegrannagh near Menaghe  
annual value besides reprises £3. a  
messuage with a small tower 140 acres  
of arable and 10 of pasture in Bally-  
negrannagh, annual value besides  
14/6/20/19 (xxxv)  
(b) Monast. Angl. V. 2. p. 1044. compared with an  
impressum of the 31<sup>st</sup> of Edward I. in Loates Mss V. 95.  
p. 59. } reprises.

636  
254)  
327)

reprises 20. 80 acres of arable and pasture  
in — loghpriane annual value besides

reprises 30. 60 acres of arable and 10 of  
pasture in Kilierdyunane, annual value besides

reprises 30. 80 acres of arable and 20  
of pasture in Ballyallo, annual value

— and 20. chief rent annually out of some  
10. out of Bonnedollyn and 10. out of

— the following rectories were approp-  
riated to the prior. Ballynegrainagh annual  
Ballyprairie ann. val. £. 10. Templemore annual value 30.  
value 30. Kyllenoue annual value 50.

Kilraivane, annual value 50. Kylldyunane

annual value 45. Kyllawlenowane annual

value £3. Templemore annual value

40. Dunkerry. annual value 20. Ballin-

caslane annual value 30. 4. Romariter

annual value 20. Roskere annual value

R<sup>ny</sup> — 40. Ettagh annual value 40. and

Goyneoyne.



Goynovyne annual value 20. (1).

28<sup>th</sup> September ✓ Queen Elizabeth this  
monastery with its appurtenances, and  
one acre of land, one water mill and  
300 acres of arable and pasture near  
Menagh, one messuage 140 acres of arable  
and ten of pasture in Ballygranagh  
80 acres in Cloghprior, 60 acres in  
Kilcordinian and 100 acres in Ballyalle.  
20 annually a chief rent out of Carew.  
10 yearly out of Bonnedobber, and 10.  
annually, a chief rent out of Rackoene.  
all in this county, were granted forever  
to Oliver Grace by homage and fealty  
only, at the yearly rent of £29. 0. 10.  
also the rectories of Balligrananagh,  
Ballyvakee, Templemore, Balleandine,  
Kilcristian, Kilcordinian, Cloghprior.

(1) Chief tennement

14/E/20/19 (xxxvii) Bowlinewane



Cowlenavane, Templecherry, Dunkerene,  
Balliashelane, Ramovecke, Roskene, Rosmo-  
roue, Etageh and Coynane. (R).

Mf.} Inquisition 28<sup>th</sup> May xvii R. James finds  
that Gerald Grace of Nenagh died 5<sup>th</sup> March  
1614 seized in fee of this priory contain-  
ing one acre of land of the great measure  
annual value besides reprises 6. a  
water mill with 200 acres of arable and  
100 of Pasture ann. val. besides reprises  
13. 4. 310 acres of land with the appur-  
tenances. in T. Ballygrenanagh, ann val.  
besides reprises 20. In Cloghprin 80 acres  
annual value besides reprises 4. In  
Kilodernane 140 acres ann. val. besides  
reprises 3. 4. In Ballycale, alias Ballyholly  
100 acres annual value besides reprises 2. 6.  
Also the rectories chappels &c. with the  
right of the advowson of Ballygrenanaghe.  
(R) And Gen. } Ballyvalley

Ballyvally. Templemore Ballyneane.   
 alias Ballyneane. Killecowan. Killohernan.   
 Bloghprior. Coolenane. Templeharry. Dunkerrin.   
 Ballyvaslane. Rannareek. Roskane alias   
 Roskneaghe. Rosmorowe. Etagehe. Soyne-   
 raine & Ballygublan. in the County   
 of Tipperary ann. val. besides reprises.   
 P. Note all the aforesaid were held by   
 homage & fealty only & the ann. rent.   
 of £ 39 10. Note all Irish money.

Inquisition 2<sup>nd</sup> October II. R Charles   
 finds that Oliver Grace was seized   
 in fee tail of this priory with a water   
 mill containing 5 carucates. of land   
 & a quarter of land annual value.   
 besides reprises 5. 6. Bloghpriory 3 carucates   
 ann. val. besides reprises. 6. Stal. a   
 carucate in Ballyally ann. val. besides

reprises 2. 3 carucates of land in  
 Ballingrenanagh. ann val. besides reprises  
 6. 2. Carucates. in Killohernan. ann.  
 val. besides reprises 4. 2. Carucates in  
 Bonedobber ann. val. besides reprises 4. 3  
 Carucates in . . . . ann val besides reprises  
 7. the fourth of a carucate in Killner-  
 mieff ann val besides reprises. 12. a carucate  
 in Rahore ann val besides reprises 2.  
 the Glebeland of Rathaliles. a carucate  
 ann val. 6. the rectory of Clonthipriory  
 ann. val besides reprises 2. the rectory  
 of Killohernan ann. val. besides reprises.  
 2. the rectory of Kelluane ann val. besides  
 reprises 2. the vicarage of Kildangan ann  
 val. besides reprises. 6. the vicarage  
 of Balligibbont ann. val. besides reprises  
 6. two parts of the rectory of Bally<sup>n</sup>-  
 ackie

Ballymackie ann val. besides reprises.  
 E. the rectory of Kilnencase. ann val.  
 besides reprises 2. the whole rectory of  
 Templeduffy ann. val. besides reprises 12.  
 the whole rectory of Culconnac ann. val.  
 besides reprises. 2. two parts of the rectory  
 of Temple<sup>re</sup>charry. ann. val. besides reprises.  
 12. two parts of the rectory of Dunk-  
 yrine ann val. besides reprises 2. two parts  
 of the rectory of Castletowne ann. val  
 besides reprises 2. two parts of the rectory  
 of Rathinavioge ann. val besides reprises  
 2. two parts of the rectory of Rosekew.  
 ann. val. besides reprises 2. two parts  
 of the rectory of Ettagh. ann. val. besides  
 reprises 2. two parts of the rectory of  
 Rostgemroe. ann val. besides reprises 2.  
 & 2 parts of the rectory of Shoyrone

642  
333 260)

ann val. besides reprises. 2. Note ~~all~~  
the grantee of these lands was obliged  
end of } to find curates for these several rectories (KK);  
(my)

## Franciscan Priory

Was founded here for conventual  
Franciscans in the reign of King Henry  
III. by one of the family of Butler. or as  
others say by — Kennedy. (V).

A. D. 1344. A provincial chapter was  
held here. (m).

1352. The Lord Thomas de Cantwell  
a great and munificent benefactor to  
the priors of this house was interred  
here. (n).

1354 Thomas O'Hogain. bishop of Killaloe  
was also interred here. (o).

1373. Brian Ballagh. O'Brien was killed

in  
(KK). Rot. cans. (V) ear norm. (m) id. (n) annal Monagh.  
Rang. p. 314. (o) id.

6042  
(261  
334  
this year by a fall from the top of  
the castle of Estreim he was interred  
here (p).

1550. In this year O'Carroll burnt to the  
ground both the priory and town but  
the garrison preserved the castle of  
Manus (q).

24<sup>th</sup> December 30<sup>th</sup> Queen Elizabeth  
a lease of this abbey was granted  
to Robert Collum. for the term of 50  
years at the rent of including other  
grants of £22. 17. 8. Irish money (r).

This priory was supposed to be  
one of the richest foundations of the  
franciscan order in the Kingdom. (s).

(p) ann. 4 masters. (q). ann. Dunegal & 6 most. (r) and  
Gen. (s) althamunde.



CP4  
262)  
335

St. John's Well (or Toban Corn) is situated in the North side of the townland of Nenagh, about 1 mile from the Town, and about 1 1/2 miles from the Abbey of Tyone [i.e. John's house]. It was formerly <sup>much</sup> visited for cures &c. on St. John's day (24<sup>th</sup> June).

In the S.E. side of the same T.L.<sup>d</sup> of Nenagh, close to the E. side of the town there is a pool called poll naipinig (Paulsheshery) i.e. the hole of the plough, the origin of which name is thus accounted for by tradition. <sup>In ancient times</sup> a man was ploughing on the spot on a certain <sup>great</sup> festival day; and when the bell rang for mass at the Abbey of Nenagh, or as some say at Tyone Abbey, the boy who drove the horses requested leave to go to mass. But on the ploughman's refusing to allow him to depart, himself, the plough and horses were swallowed up in the ground. Under Roman.

The antiquities of this parish were visited by me with the exception of Tyone Abbey which was examined & described by Mr. O'Connor.

Roscrea Oct 21<sup>st</sup> 1840

P. O'Keefe



**END**

**14 F 20/20**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey, written from Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Burgessbeg (sic), Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to its early church, burial grounds, forts, pillar stone, castle and holy well.**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**22 October 1840**

**6 p**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 336-341.**

**Included are annotations, made by John O'Donovan, regarding the origins of Burgessbeg's placename.**

21 11/2/20  
The Parish of Burgessbeg.

621  
263  
336

Situation. This parish is situated in the N. E. end of the Barony of Aroney & Arda, 2 miles N. W. of Silvermines, 4 miles E. N. E. of Killahee, and 2 miles S. W. of Nenagh. It is bounded by the parishes of Nenagh, Kilmore, Killoscully, Kilmastulla and Younghalara.

Name. The name of this parish is now called simply in Irish *Burgesbeg* which is a corruption of the Anglo-Norman word *Burgage*. *Beg* is never added by the natives. L.O.D.

Of the old church of this parish, situated in the townland of Burgessbeg, (or, as the people call it, Burgess) portions only of the N. and S. walls remain; but the E. and W. gables have totally disappeared, consequently the length of the building cannot be determined. Its breadth was 24 ft. 2 in.

14/F/20/20(1)

The length of the portion of the South wall remaining is about 15 ft. It is parapetted, <sup>in the centre</sup> and appears to retain its original height, which was about 13 ft., including the parapet.

On the western extremity of this <sup>remaining</sup> portion of the S. wall is the E. side of a window, which widened on the inside. Of the N. wall there remains but a small feature left fragment, opposite the remnant of the S. wall. These walls were 3 ft. 5 in. in thickness, and built principally of grit-stone.

There is a large grave-yard still in use attached to the ruins of the old church. <sup>In this grave-yard</sup> close to the E. end of the remnant of the S. wall there is a broken tomb-stone, having raised on it an inscription, partly in black letter, and partly in characters approaching the modern form. This inscription runs along the middle of the stone, in 2 parallel lines, which are apparently consecutive, although the stone is broken at their right extremity. This stone was dug up here about 9 or 10 years since. It is of lime-stone. The following

is a copy of the inscription.

Hic iacet Donatus Der

mitij atq. BHVN\* de Gortmore

\*p. Brien.

[this was the territory of  
Mac & Brien Area]

(Gortmore is the name of a <sup>neighbouring</sup> townland in  
this parish.)

About 11 paces West of the remains of  
the church; and in the <sup>same</sup> grave-yard the  
people shew the site of what they call 'the  
Friars' rooms'. They believe that the old  
church of Burgess was anciently a Friary-church.  
Not a vestige of the dwelling house is now  
observable.

Burgess Fort, situated about 20 paces W.  
of the ruins of the old church, consisted of a  
circular central mound and an external  
rampart. The former remains perfect, and measures  
46 ft. in diameter at the top, about 100 paces  
in circumference at the base, and is about  
30 ft. in height. The external rampart is much injured,

339  
266)

and is used as a boundary to the adjoining fields.

In the townland of Ballyhogan, close to Mr. Boyle's house, there is a fort consisting of a low mound, about 46 paces in diameter, having its edge slightly raised above the level of the central area, and a very low external rampart, which in some places is completely defaced. Between these there is a comparatively deep ditch. The name of this fort, as I have been informed by an old man whom I met near Burgess's church, is *Irish* an *agcomhla* (*Lisamurkevaush*); but I could find no person in its vicinity who knew any particular name for it.

About 42 paces W. of the above fort there is a standing stone of grit roughly hammered into the form of a <sup>rectangular</sup> quadrangular prism, 6 ft. high, and measuring on its sides 1 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 4 in. It is popularly called the 'Long-stone'.

In Carrickatogher Harding T.S. there was an old castle, called by the people generally Carrickatogher Castle, but by some Castle Toher. At present there remains of this building but a fragment of the N. side of a round tower, now reduced to the height of about 22 ft. Its wall was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft in thickness, and built of grit-stone, and grouted. The upper part of the remaining portion is thickly covered with ivy. The traces of the foundation of other parts of the tower are observable, and from these it can be inferred that it was originally about 17 ft in diameter on the inside. Those who have seen a greater extent of the building remaining, say that there was a stone arch over the first floor. Immediately to the west of this tower are the obscure vestiges (in the ground) of the foundation of a quadrangular

14/E/20/20 (v)



341  
268)

building measuring about 48 ft. by 36 ft. Mr. Harding, who lives close to the spot, saw 10 or 12 ft. in height of the walls of this building, standing about 50 years ago. Tradition, as far as I could learn, does not remember the <sup>builder</sup> founder of Carrickatogher castle; it is said to have been inhabited by a Mr. White, previously to its fall, which occurred within the memory of <sup>some</sup> persons now living.

There was formerly a burial-ground in the same T.L. of Carrickatogher Harding, at the old turnpike of Carrickatogher, which was at the junction of the old mail-coach road to Limerick with the road to Silvermines. Human bones have been found at it; but at present <sup>there is</sup> no appearance of graves at the place.

Patrick's well a holy well, which gives name to a townland in this parish, is still visited on Saturdays for the cure of diseases &c.

[This parish was written after that of Milmore, and before the collection follows it in the present order. Any additions were inserted here to fill up some blank space following Nenagh P<sup>r</sup>. J. J. Keefe]

Roscrea Oct 22<sup>nd</sup> 1840

**END**

**14 F 20/21**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey, written from Roscrea, Co.**

**Tipperary, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of**

**Kilmore, Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to its early churches, burial grounds,  
castles, holy wells and forts.**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**19-27 October 1840**

**20 p**

**23 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 342-360.**

**Included are annotations, made by John O'Donovan, regarding the origins of the  
parish's placename.**

346  
342  
(209)

32

## The Parish of Kilmore.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Western end of the Barony of Upper Ormond  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. of Nenagh and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. of Killaloe. It is bounded by the parishes of Nenagh, Dolla, Killoscully and Burgesbeg.

Name. Calgan supposes this place to be the Gill mor Aradh tire <sup>the great church of Aradh tire</sup> mentioned in the life of St. Senan of Inis Scattery and he seems borne out in this supposition by the ancient topography for it is certain that the Territory of Duharra originally comprized a considerable portion of the present Barony of Upper Ormond. Loo.

Of the old church of this parish, situated in the townland of Kilmore, the walls retain their height, and are nearly perfect. It is  $51\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in length, and in breadth  $24\frac{1}{2}$  ft.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in. On the middle of the East gable there was a wide

14/5/20/21(1)

343  
270)

opening of regular form, the sides being recti-  
lineal and extending to the ground, and the upper  
part being, apparently a low arch. It is now  
filled up with stone-work, and its form is  
concealed by ivy except on the South side to  
a short distance above the turn of the arch,  
which is about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from the ground. This S.  
side is distant  $11\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from the S. end of  
the gable. On the South wall, about 11 feet  
from the E. gable, there was a round-headed  
window, and at the distance of about 25 ft. from  
the same gable there was another similar window.  
On the outside they were about 4 ft. in width, and  
their upper part is about 8 ft. from the ground.  
They are now filled up with stone-work to the  
turn of the arch. Their height and the <sup>precise</sup> distance  
of their lower part from the ground cannot  
be determined in consequence of the irregularity of  
the lines of demarcation between the old & new  
work, which are moreover greatly concealed  
by ivy. They appear to have been about 2 or 3

346  
344  
(271)

feet distant from the ground. Between these windows on the inside a small portion of the wall is injured from top to bottom, and on the upper part there <sup>is a small but complete</sup> breach extending to the top of the wall. On the middle of the west gable there is an opening extending from the ground to the height of about 12 feet, where its form is similar to that of the windows on the South wall, and of about the same dimensions. <sup>A small gate is now being</sup> on the lower part, which seems to retain its original form, and is at present used as the entrance to the interior of the building. Whether this <sup>originally</sup> was <sup>a</sup> window extending to the ground, or a door-way placed under a window cannot now be determined, as the lines of demarcation (if any) in the sides are entirely concealed by ivy. On the North wall about 12 ft. from the West gable there was a window (or?) extending to the ground, and similar in its upper part to those on the South wall. It is

14/E/20/21 (iii)



345  
272)

now filled up with stone-work to the top  
of the arch. On the same N. wall opposite  
the second window on the South there was another  
window similar to the former. Its upper part  
is about 9 ft. from the ground, and its lower  
part seems to have been about 2 ft. from  
the same. It is now filled up with stone  
work to the top of the arch. The difference  
in the height <sup>of the upper part</sup> of the windows on the side-walls  
from the ground is caused by the unevenness  
of the surface of the latter. They are at  
equal distance from the top of the walls.  
The N.E.-corner of the church is closed up as  
a family tomb. The church-walls are about  
12 ft. high, 2 ft 8 in. in thickness and built  
of grit-stone, cemented with lime and sand  
mortar. Some of the plastering remains on the  
inside. There is a large burial-ground, still  
in use, attached to this church.  
The Patron-saint is forgotten.

72

346  
(273)

I here append an extract, relating to Kill-mar-achadhre, from the Life of St. Loman as published in the Acta Sanctorum: p. 528; together with Colgan's note in which he says that "this Church seems to be that in the 'Diocese of Killaloe', which is at this day called Kill-mar-wick without 'addition.'" — The church of Kilmore, treated of in this letter, is in the Diocese of Killaloe.

There is also <sup>here</sup> appended an extract from Archdall's Monasticon, relating to the same place.

14/E/20/21 (v)

2/4  
274)

(H)

7

my

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## Kilmore-aradhthire

A. A. P. p. 173. col.

2. c. XVII. Vit: S. Natalis

Subatis et Confessoris

et p. 614. <sup>corrected</sup> c. 15. Vit: S. Senamus (ex Kihernico transumpt.) (XXVII. Jan.)

S. Natalis, and S. Senamus four-

-neying on a certain day to-

wards the church of Kill-mor-aradhthire, see, when

they were approaching [it], a

great multitude of people

and many <sup>(or) drowned</sup> ~~suffered~~in with tears, for placed ona <sup>only</sup> ~~hier~~, lay the son of the Dynast

of that territory, in a short

time to be interred, whose death

his parents and relations

were bewailing. But, when

Ms 276  
348

the mother of the deceased,  
 saw that the holy men were  
 present, she instantly, runs  
 [to them], and throws herself  
 down on her knees, humbly,  
 and earnestly, to the end that <sup>quatenus</sup>  
 they would intercede with <sup>(1) so far</sup>  
 the Lord for restoring her son <sup>forth</sup> <sup>as he</sup>  
 to life. S. Natalis replied that  
 such a thing was arduous  
 and surpassed his own  
 power. The Mother melted into  
 tears and [raising] loud  
 cries, redoubles her prayers,  
 and entreats through the  
 bowels of Christian Charity,  
 that they would not refuse,  
 at least to offer, along with  
 her, prayers to the Lord of  
 life, and <sup>of</sup> death, for the

<sup>virtutem</sup>  
 a  
 virtus,  
 which  
 in its 6<sup>th</sup>  
 -accepta-  
 -tion dig-  
 -nified  
 merit,  
 desert.

See  
 Sinworth.

Salvation of her only  
Son. S. Katalis sympathizing  
with her misfortune, and  
moved by her entreaties, or-  
ders <sup>that</sup> the body of the deceased

he brought in the presence  
of Saint Genan, and that  
he would intercede for  
life to be restored to it.

S. Genan having alleged his  
own unworthiness, says  
that he dare not tempt  
the Lord. The Holy Abbot  
commands that he should  
acquiesce, saying that  
he himself knew that  
this favor was to be granted  
by the Lord. At length



18. 358  
278)

the son of obedience, not presuming to resist the command of the abbot sheys, and prostrating himself upon the corpse of the departed, after fervent and ardent prayers, merited to be heard by the Lord: and he, who lay dead, resumed his former life and vigor, and began to speak in the presence of those who were standing by. All the by-standers blessing the Lord in his miracle, began to extol and proclaim the power and sanctity of the servants of Christ.

mortuum  
in feretro  
sacientem  
vitæ re-  
stituit

p. 539 corrected to 535  
col: I. Note 6 to c. 15. of the  
Life of Saint Senanus. - above referred to.

Versus Ecclesiam de Kail mor-  
-adhtire V. This church seems  
to be that in the Diocese of Killaloe,  
which is at this day called Kail-mhor  
without addition.



Kilmore

County  
of  
Tipperary

In the barony of Upper Armond  
and four miles south of Nenagh An  
abbey was founded A.D. 540 at  
Kilmore-aradh-tire (v).

This is now a parish church in  
the diocese of Killaloe. (w).

In the townland of Ballycahill, near the remains of the old castle, (of which hereafter) and close to the house of John Ryan, remain the foundation, and in some places about 2 ft. in average height, of the N. S. and W. walls of an old church. Its breadth was 18 ft. 10 in., but its length cannot be known as every vestige of the E. wall has disappeared. The S. wall extends about 44 feet from the W. wall towards the East. These walls were 3 ft. 2 in. in thickness and formed principally of lime-stone. There was formerly a burial-ground attached to this church; but it has long since been discontinued. The ground occupied by it is now used as a haggard by Mr. Ryan. No sign of graves appears at present, but human bones are <sup>still</sup> to be seen <sup>here</sup> on the surface of the ground.

Patrick's Well, or Tobair Phádraig, is situated in the same T.L. (Ballycahill) about 30 perches W. of the site of the old church, and about 1 1/2 miles Northward of the old church of Skilmore. This was formerly reputed a holy well; but devotions at it have been <sup>long since</sup> entirely discontinued.

Of the old castle of Ballycahill, which was situated in the townland of the same name, there remain at present but several detached and scattered fragments of walls, <sup>the traces of</sup> some of the foundation, and one small fragment retaining its original position in the ground. The dimensions of this building, which was rectangular, cannot now be taken. The walls were about 5 ft in thickness, formed principally of lime-stone, and grouted.

Ballycahill church and castle are marked on the Down Survey engraver Map.

There was formerly a church and burial-ground in Tinne Killa (Tiz na cille) which is a popular subdenomination of <sup>Catholic</sup> Carrow. A portion of the church-walls existed in the memory of persons now living, but at present not a vestige remains, nor is there any sign of graves at the place.

354  
282)

In the same townland of Carrow <sup>Carlow</sup> the site of a castle is pointed out near Genl. Carrol's house; but it is now completely destroyed.

This castle is marked on the Down Survey engr. Map.

The site of a castle is also pointed out in Ballygowan T.L. near Dean Holmes's house; but no portion of it exists at present.

Of the old castle of <sup>Dun Killy</sup> Dunalloy, which was a rectangular building, there remain at present merely fragments of the N. and W. walls at  $\pm 16$  ft. in height, at the N. W. corner, and a fragment of the S. wall, and a very small portion of the E. wall at the S. E. corner which is much shattered. On the E. side of the portion of the S. wall remaining appears a small portion of what seems to have been the interior of the circular stair-case. There are also detached fragments of the building scattered around the portion standing. The parts of the N. and W. walls which remain are much broken.

Is nearly as can now be determined this building, measured on the inside from E. to W.  $20\frac{1}{2}$  ft. and  $19\frac{3}{4}$  ft. from N. to S. The walls were about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in thickness, ~~and~~ built of lime-stone mixed with some grit-stones, and grouted. Small portions of the external wall remain at the distance of about 7 paces Eastward of the Castle. <sup>At the distance of</sup> about 5 paces in the same direction, there lies a large cut grit-stone, which formed part of a round arch. This castle is said to have anciently belonged to the O'Kennedy. (From it Lord Donally takes his title). A considerable portion of the building existed until about 20 years ago when it fell.

I could not learn with certainty from the people the townland on which this castle is situated. Some say it is Garragee East; others that the name of the land is <sup>Ballynoe</sup> baille mna or Newtown,

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284)

and that the ruin lies very near the E. boundary of Garrigard. Others again say that Ballynoe is a subdenomination of Garrigard, which is most likely. Dunally castle is situated on the ascent to a lofty hill, <sup>&</sup> about  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile Westward of the village of Silver-mines, which lies in the same parish.

The fort or Dun from which the name Dunally appears to be derived, lies about 20 perches S. E. of the Castle. It consists of a single very low ring of earth about 30 paces in diameter. The ground inside is now under fallow.

Of the old castle of Tullahedy which was a rectangular building situated on rising ground in the townland of the same name, about 12 feet in length of the N. wall, now about 2 ft in height, and a mere fragment of the W. wall attached to it remain. On the E. extremity of the portion of the N. wall remaining appears the Western side and the top of a quadrangular

window of cut stone, which seems to have been low-arched on the inside. Under this window appears the West side of the inside of another window, the form of which is now destroyed. These windows widened on the inside. The walls of the castle were about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft in thickness and grouted. A buttress about 12 ft. high has <sup>late</sup> been built round the bottom of the remaining portion of these walls by Mr. O Dwyer, to preserve them from further ruin. A detached fragment of one of the walls lies about 20 paces westward of the castle, which is surrounded by plantation.

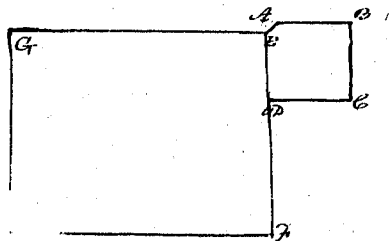
In the same townland, about 325 paces Westward of Tullahedy Castle are the ruins of an old building called by the people Seam-clach (Shana-clogh) i.e. Old-Stone. It is a rectangular building measuring on the outside  $38\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from E. to W. by 30 ft. from N. to S.

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To the N.E. end is attached a small building, the only entrance to which is from the top. The annexed rough ground-plan will give an idea of it.



From D to F measures 21 ft., from D to C.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ft. AB projects about 15 inches beyond ~~the~~ a continuation of GC. The S.W. corner of the main body of the building is destroyed. On its N. & S. walls there were windows, the form of which is now destroyed. The present height of the walls is about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  ft. They are much battered and injured. The N.E. corner is covered with ivy. The small building at the N.E. <sup>by the people</sup> is believed to have been a place of confinement, and the entire structure is said to have belonged to Tullahedy Castle. It is called Cloch a púca

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(i.e. Duck's stone) by some who say that <sup>359</sup>  
the building was believed to have been haunted.

In the townland of Ballyphilip there is  
said to have been a burial ground called  
<sup>the churchyard</sup> Cill Chupnám; but there is at present no inter-  
ment made at the place, nor is there any sign  
of graves.

In the townland of Bawn close to Mr.  
Kennedy's house remains a very small fragment  
of the wall of an old Castle. It is about  
11 ft. in height, about 13 ft. in length at  
the bottom, and in the upper part <sup>where it is covered with ivy</sup> not more  
than about 4 ft. It is formed principally  
of grit, stone and grouted; and is so injured  
that the <sup>original</sup> thickness cannot be determined.

Nearagh Oct. 19<sup>th</sup> 1840.

To the parish of Bungephoy written after  
this burial see after Nearagh M.

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**END**

**14 F 20/22**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Notes, made by Patrick O'Keefe and Thomas O'Connor, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, with particular reference to its early church, castle, abbey and round tower.**

**O'Keefe, Patrick**

**O'Connor, Thomas**

**25 October 1840**

**92 p**

**23 cm**

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**Included are annotations, made by John O'Donovan, regarding the origins of the parish's placename.**

**Also included are extracts from Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum', the**

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(289  
14/F/20/21(1)

## The Parish of Roscrea

Situation. This parish is situated in the N. part of the Barony of Merrim, and is bounded on the West, N.W. and North by the parishes of Dunkerrin, Carbally, Roscrea C. and Cottagh King's C., on the East and N.E. by Leixkieran, part of Carbally and part of Roscrea C., on the South by Carbally and Rathna-seoge, and also on the West by a part of the latter parish C. Tipperary.

Name. According to the old Irish tract called the Dinnsenchus the name of Ros Cre was derived from Cré the daughter of Eidleeccin, and the wife of Dala Glas a Grecian from Slighe Dala now Bal-laghmore in Ossory was called. Ros cre signifies Boscus Cre. According to the Book of Lismore the original name of Roscrea was Ros an ímpit, i.e. Boscus herois.  
God

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290)

Of the old church of this parish, which was situated in the N.E. end of the town of Roscrea, and was usually called by the people St. Cronan's Church, and St. Cronan's Abbey, there remained at present but the West gable, having fragments of the side walls, <sup>indeed, of equal antiquity</sup> attached to it. The entire of this church was in good repair and used for service, until the year 1812, when it was pulled down with the exception of this gable which was spared in consequence of its antiquity and beauty. It would appear from a drawing of the church in the possession of Mr. Goulding Postmaster of Roscrea, that its windows ~~were~~ <sup>there</sup> were modernised, for they are represented as painted in the Gothic style. The old gable measures on the outside from N. to S. 33 feet, and inside from side-wall to side-wall 27 ft. 2 in. In the middle of it there is a round-arched door-way, the style of which shows it to be of great age. It consists of three concentric semi-circular arches, resting on 6 pillars, all of chiselled grit-stone, except the outer pillars on the S. side, (vide infra) 3 on each side. This door-way is now used as



the entrance to the church-yard, and under it have been placed three stone steps, the upper one of which is raised about 2 ft. above the ground outside; and the ground inside has been raised to the level of this upper step. Accordingly, it is extremely difficult to determine the height of the arches of the door-way. The following heights have been taken, as nearly as possible, from the top of the arch to the level of the bottom of the pedestals of the pillars. The annexed table shows the dimensions of the three arches.

	Height	Width of arch	Distance between pillars at top	Distance between pillars at bottom
First or inner arch	8 ft 9 in	4 ft 11 in	4 ft 9 1/2 in	5 ft 0 1/2 in
Second or middle arch	9 ft 7 in	6 ft 6 in	6 ft 4 1/2 in	6 ft 7 in
Third or outer arch	10 ft 4 in	8 ft 4 in	8 ft 5 in	8 ft 5 in

The pillars of the third arch have been re-erected at a comparatively modern period. The stones of the N. pillar are the original ones, and retain their ornaments; but they have evidently been displaced at some period, and built up again. The stones of the S. pillar are not ornamented

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These are however of the same quality.

and do not seem to be the original ones. These pillars are quadrilateral, but on the N. having its corners moulded into slightly developed round pilasters.

The first and second pillars, i.e., those of the first and second arches, consist each of two rectangular pilasters. The ornaments of the capitals of the first are the figures of human heads. Over the door-way there

\* The figure consists of 7 courses of stones; the 3rd and 6 courses contain each time 2 stones, the other 1 each.

is a mezzo-relievo figure, much defaced by time, chiselled out of the mason-work of the wall\*. This is said to represent St.

Cronan, the original founder of the church, and the patron saint. For the

form of the ornaments belonging to the door-way, over the figure, see Mr. Du Noyer's Sketch. The interior part of this

door-way seems to have been remodelled at a comparatively modern period. On this side it has a low arch, and is 9 ft. 3 1/2 in. in height to the level of the raised earth at the bottom, and in width 4 ft. 9 in.

On each side of the door-way, and on the external part of the gable there are two niches, formed of semicircular arches, resting on 6 pillars, 3 on each side, the middle one

being common to the two arches. These niches 365  
 are 7 ft. 8 in high, about 2 ft. 8 in in average  
 width, and <sup>the N. one is</sup> in depth 1 ft. 6 in. The arches  
 of the two external ones on both sides  
 correspond in style with the two inner arches  
 of the door-way, and the arches of the  
 two niches next the doorway correspond  
 with the third arch of the same door-  
 way. The extreme South pillar belonging  
 to these niches, and the pillar which  
 was next the doorway on the North  
 side, have been removed. Over the  
 pillars there were figures of 4 heads.  
 Those over the <sup>place of the</sup> two extreme\* pillars on the  
 South side are in good preservation and  
 represent the heads of animals; the middle  
 one on this side is somewhat defaced, and  
 seems to have represented a human head.  
 That over the the place of the pillar next  
 the door-way on the N. side represents  
 an animal's head; the extreme N. figure

\* i.e. the extreme S. pillar, and that next the door-way on the S. side.

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366) is injured, and that on the middle of the North side is destroyed.

At the two extremities of the gable there are projections extending from the ground to the level of the top of the side-walls, and having their outer edge in a continued line with the external face of the side-walls. They measure 2 ft. 11 in. from N. to S.; the N. one and projects 1 ft. 10 in. from the gable and that on the S. side projects 1 ft. 11 in. Their corners are moulded.

The upper part\* of the gable is surmounted by a belfry, of which the opening for the bell is in the rectilineally pointed style.

On each side of the door-way, and under the niches, there are benches of stone-work, about 2 ft. in height, extending from the door-way to the extremities of the wall. These have been built since the erection of the modern church.

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\* From the distance of a few feet from the top the gable seems of more modern erection; it may probably have been remodelled about 2 or 3 centuries since.

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36<sup>4</sup>)

The thickness of the old gable cannot be accurately determined in consequence of the projection of the door-way beyond its Western side. As nearly as can be known, it is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in thickness; from the outer edge of the pillars under the 1<sup>st</sup> arch of the door-way to the inside is 4 feet. It is built of grit-stone, cemented with lime and sand mortar.

The portion of the S. side-wall remaining is about 11 in. length towards the bottom; but of the N. wall there remains only the merest fragment, its outer face being much broken. The S. wall is about 3 ft. 1 in. in thickness. These walls were about 22 ft. in height, and formed of the same materials with the old gable. 14/12/22 (vii)

The plastering still remains on the inside of the gable, and the portions of the side-walls remaining.

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296)

At the distance of about 23 paces N.W. from the gable of the old church and on the opposite side of the Dublin road, which runs between them, there is an ancient round tower. Its present height is about 60 feet; but it was 20 feet higher until the rebellion of 1798, when one of the rebels shot from the top of it the sentinel at the Barrack in Rosalia.



The Government then got it reduced to its present height, to prevent the recurrence of a similar act. The internal diameter at the ground is 8 ft. 3 in. and the thickness of the wall at the door-way, which is placed on the S. side, 7 ft. 9 in. from the ground underneath it <sup>outside</sup>, is 3 1/2 feet. The ground is here raised to the height of about 2 ft. above the level of the base; this being added to the former distance gives the entire <sup>distance</sup> height of the door-way from the base of the tower about 9 ft. 9 in.

The upper part of this door-way, <sup>which is formed of hammered grit-stone,</sup> is a semi-circular arch. Its height is 5 ft. 4 in. and its width at the turn of the arch 2 ft. and at the bottom 2 ft. 1 in., the dimensions ~~there~~ being nearly the same inside and outside, and the form <sup>the same</sup>. On the inside of the tower the earth is raised to within 15 inches of the bottom of the doorway.



370  
298)

On the E. side of the tower, about 2.5 ft. from the ground there is a rectilinearly pointed window, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in width at the bottom, but narrower at the junction of the upper and lower parts. On the West side, about 37 ft. from the ground there is a quadrangular window, about 2 ft. high by about 1 ft. in average width; but it is wider below than at top. On the N. side near the present summit there is a small quadrangular window, much wider below than above. The first story was lighted by the doorway, and each of the windows appears to have lighted <sup>of the original</sup> one <sub>of</sub> stories of the ~~orig~~ tower. The floors rested on projecting stones in the inside of the wall. Parts of two <sup>of timber</sup> floors, remain at present, apparently occupying

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the place of the original third and fourth floors; but the sexton of the church says that he recollects seeing <sup>no</sup> floors actually remaining in the portion of the tower which still exists. There are certainly rows of small projecting stones between those which I consider as having supported the original floors; but I cannot be induced to believe that there were originally so great a number of floors, particularly as some of the floors would thus be deprived of all light, and one of them would come ~~just~~ mid-way across the first window.

The tower is covered with a modern roof of timber; and was used as the <sup>old</sup> helpry<sup>\*</sup> of the ~~late~~ church in use until the erection of the present one.

\* This use is said to have been made of it upwards of a century ago.

372 300  
290)

About 25 years ago 5 floors of the tower are said to have been inhabited by a family named Scully.

The upper  
step projects  
5 inches,  
and is abt round  
9 1/2 feet  
in height.

The lower  
one projects  
about  
5 1/2 inches  
beyond the  
the former  
8 1/2 abt  
15 inches of an oblong form, and cemented with  
in height.

There are two steps of stone-work <sup>(lower)</sup> at the base of the tower, which, ~~is~~ formed built of large grit-stones, a greater number of which are nearly 15 inches of an oblong form, and cemented with lime and sand mortar.

The round tower is said traditionally to have been built at a later period than the old church.

On the Western side of the same tower are the <sup>remains</sup> ~~traces~~ of the mortar of the roof of a gabled building, rising from the height of about 15 ft. from the ground.

On the same W. side there are also the  
vestiges of the mortar of the roof of an-  
other gabled building, rising from the  
height of about  $\frac{7}{8}$  ft from the  
ground

About 17 paces S. of the gable of the  
old church, and in the church yard, there  
is the upper part of a stone cross,  
which had a circle round the arms,  
one of which is entirely broken. Of the  
circle there now remains but one of  
the lower quadrants, on the side at  
which the arm also remains.

302)

3<sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub> On one side of this cross there is <sup>raised</sup> a figure representing Christ crucified, and on the other a figure said to represent St. Cronan\*. The present height of the cross is 5 ft. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in., and the half-breadth at the arms, i.e. from the centre to the extremity of the remaining arm 2 ft. 8 in. This being doubled gives the entire original breadth, 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ft. It is formed of grit-stone, and rests on what appears to be the original pedestal.

\*popularly called the 'image of St. Cronan'

Immediately to the west of this cross, there is a quadrilateral grit-stone standing nearly erect, and now entering into the building of the church-yard wall. It is 6 ft. 2 in. high, and measured about 2 ft. from N. to S. & about 1 ft. from E. to West.

On its N. and S. sides are raised 2 human figures, The head of that on the N. is removed, and the figure is much injured and partly concealed by the church-yard wall.

~~The figure on the south side is said to represent St. Cronan, and is popularly called the 'image of St. Cronan' and sometimes, without addition, 'Cronan'.~~

On the W. side of the stone, which faces the road, are the remains of carving now <sup>greatly injured</sup> ~~severely defaced~~ by time.

This stone and the cross above spoken of were formerly outside the church-yard & on the road, but since the erection of the new church, the church-yard wall has been so built as to give them their present relative position <sup>with regard</sup> to it. 14/E/20/21 XV)

They were decorated with flags &c. on St. Cronan's day, and were called collectively "the Shrine of St. Cronan" as persons now living have heard from their parents, in whose time devotions were performed here. But I have not been able to find any person who remembers to have witnessed this, or who could even tell on what day St. Cronan's festival fell.

304  
346

<sup>on 'Cronan's well'</sup>  
St. Cronan's well is in the townland of Inane,  
about 1 1/2 miles W. of the Town of Roscrea.  
Devotions are not now performed here;  
but it is reputed a holy well.

[The antiquities of this Parish hitherto described  
were examined by me]

Roscrea Oct 25<sup>th</sup> 1840.

P. O'Riordan

In removing the stones of the late  
Protestant church, about the year 1812,  
among the foundation stones, were found  
the mutilated <sup>fragments of a</sup> monumental stone, with an  
Irish inscription. The fragments were  
placed together by Mr. Rich<sup>d</sup>. Molloy,  
now the Post-Master of Tipperary, <sup>who was</sup> then  
12 years of age, placed the fragments  
together, and made a drawing of the  
stone with the inscription. This drawing  
is now in the possession of Mr. Goldeny  
Post-Master of Roscrea; but the original



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(305)

stone has been removed, buried or otherwise concealed. The following is a copy of the inscription taken from Mr. Malloy's drawing.

broken  
here { Do Ucherbaill  
Ordo Rize

This seems to be an inscription of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, but we fear that Mr. Malloy has not copied it correctly for to us it seems transposed. According to the usual form of these inscriptions it would stand as follows:

OR DO \*\* U cherbaill do ri Ele.

Pray for \*\* Obarrol, King of Ely,

The site of an old church is pointed out at the S. W. end of the town of Roscrea, at the rear of Edmund Kennedy's forge, which is situated in a small lane branching off from the Limerick Road. Not a vestige of it now remains; but several of the

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306)

old inhabitants remember to have seen some of the foundation stones. Human bones are to be seen here, on removing the upper surface of the ground. At this place there was an old yew-tree, the ~~stump~~ trunk of which Edm<sup>d</sup>. Kennedy remembers to have seen.

There are said to have been seven churches in Roscrea, but the sites of none can be now pointed out, except St. Cronan's, the Franciscan <sup>Monastery</sup> Abbey, and the church just spoken of.

The Franciscan Friary of Roscrea was founded in 1490. by Mahanagh na Treasaige O'Carroll, who married Bibiana the daughter of O'Dempsey according to Archdall from the Pedigree of Sir Dan. O'Connell. The following is an account of the present state of the ruins of the church belonging to this establishment.

the S.W. side of the town of  
 Abbey Church ruins in Roscrea, consist now of  
 E. gable of Choir, North sidewall of Choir, the  
 square tower that is placed between the Nave  
 and Choir; <sup>part of</sup> the N. side wall of the Nave. These  
 remains of the church exhibit a structure of hard  
 sandstone, thin, and rather long, and lime and  
 sand mortar. Limestone is used in windows on the  
 Choir, arches on the tower, and in corners of the  
 tower also. This will be noticed in the proper place.  
 The S. wall, and the west gable, and part of  
 the North wall of the Church, are entirely  
 destroyed.

Length from E. gable of the Choir to tower is 51 feet  
 5 inches on the interior.

Breadth of E. gable of the Choir is now 23 feet.  
 On the gable is a large window with a pointed  
 arch of chiselled limestone inside, where the  
 face of the sides are built of hammered lime-  
 stone. It is here (on interior) about 16 feet in height,  
 and is 6 feet 10 inches in breadth. It is now stopt  
 up with mason work in the exterior, to near top.  
 The top outside appears from the interior, and was  
 constructed of chiselled limestone. \* It appears the  
 window was divided by stone mullions, <sup>being</sup> rami-

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\* There were two mullions in this window, and a cross bar  
 the latter subdividing the compartments formed by the mullions. There was but  
 one point at the top.

308  
388 fixed above and forming numerous compartments of various figures. The sides at the top now alone remain.

At the distance of 8 feet 7 inches from the E. gable, there is placed a window having a pointed arch of masonwork inside. The arch is constructed of sandstone and the sides of limestone here. It is 10 feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, and 4 feet 10 inches broad inside. On the outside it is constructed of chiselled limestone, and had a mullion dividing it into two compartments, each of which had a pointed top. It is 4 feet 7 inches high to points at top, and 1 foot  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad; each <sup>(or) compartment</sup> division being 10 inches in breadth. The Mullion is removed out of its place. At the distance of 13 feet 5 inches from this window westward there is a window, which is of similar materials, and is similarly constructed, with the difference that the arch on inside approaches more on the circular, it being a low arch, or but slightly reaching to the point. The mullion is not in its place in this window.

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Height of the side wall of the choir, remaining 18 feet; thickness 3 feet 9 inches. <sup>381</sup>

The tower is 60 feet high. Thickness of its walls, as taken on E. side, is 4 feet 8 inches. It is constructed of hard sand stone, and lime and sand mortar, as before remarked in the general observation, its quoin being limestone. It has 4 pointed archways on its walls - at the ground, two of which, namely E. & W. ones - are constructed of chiselled lime stone, and two, namely N. & S. ones, are mason work, being constructed of the hard sand stone used in the remainder of the building. Length of the tower from exterior surface of E. wall to exterior surface of W. wall, thickness of both walls included, is 17 feet 6 inches. Height of the Arch on E. wall is about 24 feet; breadth is 9 feet 3 inches. The archway on the West wall, is of the same dimensions.

Extent of the tower from exterior surface of N. wall, to exterior surface of S. wall, thickness of walls included, is 23 feet 6 inches.

The entrance to the parish Chapel is by a gateway on the N. wall of the Abbey Church, and admitting through the N. and S. archways on the tower. There is a small gateway admittingly E. side of the tower <sup>on exterior</sup>. The part of the N. wall of the Church, on which, these gateways are placed, - appears to be a rebuilding.

Height of Archway on N. wall of tower, - about 13 feet.

Breadth, is 8 feet

Height of archway on S. wall is about 13 feet

Breadth is 8 feet.

Length of the walls, forming the sides of N. arch, is

5 ft 5 inches from N. to S.

Length of the walls forming the S. arch, is 7 feet at

ground from N. to South. On the interior of the N. and S. walls of the tower, <sup>other the first mentioned arches, are placed two frames of pointed arches, one on each wall, constructed of chiseled limestone, about the same</sup>

the length of N. wall of nave

measuring from tower to west end, is 39 feet. Its height 18 feet its thickness may be set down as the same with that of N. wall of Choir. On it are 2 pointed arches of mason work which admitted to a lateral building at N. side of nave, or Church. The archways are stop now with modern mason work, the lateral building is entirely destroyed. Length of N. wall from E. gable of Choir, to west end, tower included, is 107 feet 11 inches.

height with the 28 ft. arches. The exterior shell of the walls close up the arches on the outer part.



The Castle in Roscrea, is an oblong building, of the walls of which are hewelled, hard sand stone and lime and sand mortar. The stones are mostly, thin, and rather long, and the work is grouted. The height of the walls, is at least 90 feet; and the thickness of the walls at the ground, is 8 feet 1 inch. On the North sidemall in middle was an archway, of masonwork, about 30 feet high, which admitted to the Castle from the street in that part of the town. It was pointed, and had on each side on exterior surface of the wall, a buttress projecting beyond the bare surface, about 8 inches. The two buttresses gradually diminished in the projecture until they became on a level with, or lost themselves in, the surface of the wall a little above the top of the arch. This archway is now steeped up with masonwork. At the top of the N. wall, is placed about the middle a sentry box. There are two towers attached to the E. and W. ends of the Castle, one to each. The tower at E. end stands 7 feet 3 inches (as well as can be now ascertained) from N. E. angle, and projected originally about 5 feet beyond the bare surface of the E. wall, (as well as can be now ascertained). It stands 8 feet from S. E. angle, and projects 3 feet 1 inch, beyond the bare surface of the E. wall. The tower at West end, stands 7 feet 3 inches from S. West angle, and projects 8 feet 6 inches beyond the bare surface of the West wall.



This tower stands about 12 feet from N. W. angle, and may be said to project beyond the base surface of the west wall, as far as it projects beyond it, at S. West. At the west end of the Castle, there is a wall continuous with the N. wall of the tower, and projecting about 1 foot beyond its surface to the North. The projection terminates at a height of 15 feet, and the wall is only 3 or 4 feet higher, being about 18 or 19 feet total height. In each of the 4-angles formed by the towers and the Castle walls, is seen at top, stonework rising beyond the angle below, and resting on stones fixed under, and attached to the walls of the towers and Castle. The form of that in N. West angle is different from the work in the other angles. Its west side is attached to N. wall of the tower, and to a bit of stonework projecting beyond the surface of the west wall of the castle. It is now opened below, the stones fixed in the bottom having been removed. In the other 3-angles, the stonework is attached to the walls of the towers and the Castle, and forms one side of a triangle. The stones fixed under these latter three, remain, closing the bottom. The stonework in the angles is a considerable height.

385  
3/3

There is a part of a sentry box, remaining on  
S. wall at top about middle. On the S. wall,  
was also a pointed archway, of masonwork  
which admitted on this side, into the Castle. It  
<sup>is</sup> now formed by additional <sup>mason-</sup>work, and repair  
into a quadrangular doorway, the arch being filled  
up with masonwork at top. In this doorway, is  
placed a door with a lock on it. The ground  
floor of the Castle is at present paved with  
small round stones. Length of the Castle  
on this floor on interior from E. to W. is 37 feet  
10 inches: the breadth here from N. to S.  
is 19 feet 5 inches. Over the ground floor  
is seen a stone arch on which rested the  
3<sup>d</sup> floor in the building. There was a second  
floor under this arch, and resting on a course  
or bed of masonwork belonging to the thickness  
of the walls below, and terminating where  
the floor was placed. No additional bed  
appears on the E. wall, the surface being  
even from ground to arch above. There is a  
place of rest in the surface for the  
support of one end of the floor. The  
2<sup>nd</sup> floor was lighted by 3 pointed windows  
of masonwork on N. wall, now stooped up with  
modern masonwork, by 2 windows of

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314)  
386 the same kind on the S. wall, being  
masonry work, and pointed. There is a fire-  
place in S. wall, between the windows here.  
There is a quadrangular doorway in the  
N. W. angle on interior, at this 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.  
The arch supporting the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor, is built  
of small and thin sand stones, same  
as in the rest of the building. The entrance  
to the staircase, was by a pointed arch-  
way of masonry work, placed in N. E. corner.  
This archway was high, and, it appears, narrow  
originally. The sides were injured and have  
been repaired; and a modern door frame  
of chiselled limestone stands in it now.  
The staircase is spiral, ascending in a tower  
round on interior, and 8 feet 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter.  
The rounded axis of the stairs, formed of  
the edges of the steps, is of considerable  
size. The stairs are constructed of hard  
brown sand stone. Length of the step is  
3 feet 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches; height, is 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches; breadth  
is 11 inches. The stairs are lighted by  
quadrangular narrow, openings of  
masonry work. To left, opposite the  
2<sup>nd</sup> floor, there was an entrance  
in interior of tower, from the stairs into the  
floor. At the landing here at the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor,

is a passage, or little apartment in N. wall, - at the height of 2 or 3 feet from the landing place, and flagged above, and lighted by 2 small quadrangular openings. From this <sup>(or) passage</sup> apartment, a quadrangular doorway admitted into the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. And at this place, was also on E. wall of the Castle, a pointed doorway originally of mason work. The S. side has at present Chiselled limestone in it, the remainder of a modern door frame the rest of which was destroyed. This doorway gave egress to a pass or platform on the walls that enclosed the outer ground. When one ascends a little higher, there is placed in the thickness of the E. wall, a chamber having an angular stone roof, and running Southwards, being lighted by 2 long, narrow, quadrangular openings, one placed on each side of the angle formed at the S. E. by the walls of the building. A long, narrow, quadrangular opening on the interior, - admitted from it, into the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor in the Castle. From this place

316) the stairs ascend to the 3<sup>d</sup> floor in the  
388) building, mentioned above as resting on  
the stone arch still existing. On this floor,  
the building measures from E. to W. 39 feet  
6 inches in length, and 25 feet 8 inches from  
N. to S. in breadth. Thickness of the wall,  
as ascertained at a window on S. wall here  
is 5 feet. This floor was lighted by 3  
windows on S. wall, and 2 windows on  
N. wall. They were mason work, having  
pointed arches inside, and they were  
square outside. Two of them on S. wall,  
are now stopt up with modern masonwork.  
There were 3 fireplaces at this floor.  
Three stone chimneys remain still at  
top, one of them on E. one on S. and  
one on N. wall. There was another  
floor placed over this floor on the  
arch, being the 4<sup>th</sup> floor in the building.  
In the N. E. corner, are stairs to an  
apartment or chamber in the thickness  
of E. wall over the staircase of the  
Castle. There was an entrance at this



chamber to right, into the 4<sup>th</sup> floor just mentioned - as having been in the top of the Castle. In the N. E. corner here which has the form of a round tower on the interior, - are vestiges of a spiral staircase that ran to top. There was a floor in the Chamber in E. end here. Stones are jutting from E. wall where the floor was placed. The staircase in N. E. corner, of which the vestiges remain, - as above remarked, - admitted to this floor in the Chamber. This was lighted by 4 quadrangular openings on E. wall, and one narrow, quadrangular opening on N. E. angle. Most of these openings have undergone repair. The entrance to the stairs in N. E. corner, is lighted by one narrow - quadrangular opening of mason work to left as one enters. There is a spiral staircase, also in S. E. corner here at top, ascending in a tower round on the interior. This staircase is lighted by long, narrow openings of mason work, on the castle wall, which are

390  
518) quadrangular. It has no egress at top, being now covered above with stone flags. In the S. W. Corner, ascends a spiral stone staircase in a tower round on the interior, 5 feet 5 inches in diameter. This staircase is approached by a passage in the thickness of the S. wall, admitting from the floor that now rests on the <sup>ceiling</sup> arch. The staircase in the ascent, admit by a narrow quadrangular opening to a floor that was placed in a rectangular tower running westward <sup>on</sup> in from west end of the Castle. In the roof of this tower, is visible on the interior, the impression of a hurdle. The roof is a stone arch plastered inside. This tower had floors in it. The one to which the above mentioned opening admitted, was lighted by long and narrow openings, one on N. one on W. side; and a small opening on west wall under the long narrow one just mentioned as on it. A narrow, quadrangular doorway of masonry placed over stone steps that lead up to it on interior of tower, in N. E. angle, gave egress from tower, to the other parts of the Castle on that side.



390 <sup>1/2</sup> 319

A little higher, there is a quadrangular opening of masonwork, to the left, admitting to the platform inside the parapet wall, that was on S. wall of the Castle. And a few steps higher, ~~the~~ the staircase admitted by a quadrangular doorway of masonwork, to a floor in the tower above mentioned as being in the west end here. At this entrance to right, is a passage 7 feet high and flagged above, running in the thickness of the west wall, at the end of which, is a quadrangular doorway of masonwork, which admitted to a platform inside the parapet that was on N. wall of the Castle. The stairs then admit to the top of the <sup>roof</sup> arched above mentioned as being on the rectangular tower at the west end of the building. Here on the west wall of the Castle, were the platform and parapet. <sup>also</sup> There

320)  
391) were battlements on the tower here. The staircase is constructed of hard sand stone such as is used in the rest of the building. The step measures 2 feet 7 inches in length, 10 inches in height, and 10 inches in breadth. It is lighted by long and narrow openings of mason work on tower and Castle walls. At the 3<sup>d</sup> floor on the stone arch, there is an ingress, in N. W. corner, to a flight of stone steps, - at the foot of which to left, runs a passage in the thickness of the west wall to a floor that was in the rectangular tower already mentioned on some occasions above. The stairs ascend to another passage in the thickness of west wall, at the end of which are two openings - descending in the thickness also.

Inside the wall of the enclosure<sup>392</sup>  
in the S. W. corner, stands a tower  
round on the exterior, and octagonal  
on the interior. It is now about 35  
feet high in the highest part. The  
entrance to it, is by a pointed arch-  
way of masonwork on S. E. side.  
It contained 3 floors. The ground  
floor was lighted by 2 windows of  
masonwork, large inside, and pointed,  
long, narrow, quadrangular, outside,  
now stopt. The 2<sup>nd</sup> floor was lighted  
by large, pointed windows of mason-  
work inside, which were narrow  
and quadrangular, and masonwork  
outside. The 3<sup>rd</sup> floor was placed at top.  
There are two fire places in the N.  
side of the building. This structure  
is raised with the same materials  
as those used in the Castle. Thickness  
of the wall at the entrance

322)  
393 on S. E. is 6 feet 11 inches. The extent  
on the interior, between the parallel  
sides, <sup>is</sup> 14 feet 9 inches from N. to S. and  
14 feet 6 inches from E. to West. Some  
Stucco work appears on the interior.  
It is said that this tower was inhabited  
being used as a dwelling house? There  
are two other towers similar to this  
one. The one stands at the S. E. corner  
of the enclosure, and is used as an  
hospital; the other is placed in  
N. E. corner near the E. end of the  
Castle, and is used as a guard house.  
The above Castle was built by  
the O'Connell family.

[The Franciscan Abbey & Castle of Roscrea have  
been examined by Mr O'Conor assisted by Mr  
Anthony Curry, and the above descriptions of  
their present state have been written by Mr  
O'Conor. ROK]

In Smith's Collection for Tipperary under  
"Description of Tipperary", — 'Kerrin'  
we read —

1. Roscrea, a neat market-town,  
where was an Abbey for Minorites founded  
by Bibiana O'Carroll. Roscrea was an  
ancient bishoprick and united to Killaloe  
about the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century; and H.  
John, with the consent of Carmelins O'Henry,  
Bishop of Killaloe, erected a Castle at

\*vid.  
Rot.  
Pat.  
Hen. to Theobald Walter the II.<sup>d</sup>\* But the  
2.<sup>m</sup> 9.

Manour still remained in the Bishop's  
successors till Mathew O'Hagan exchanged  
it with King Edward I. for some lands  
near Newcastle in the County of Dublin.  
This Manour of Roscrea was by the King  
granted to Edmond le Botelier who was  
afterwards created Earl of Barrick by  
Edward II. in the 9<sup>th</sup> year of his reign,

[\* compare with Annals of Innisfallen on following page]

1461/22 (x+xv)

395 3211)  
viz. on Sept. 1st 1315, by the following  
Patent the original of which is under  
the Great Seal in Kilkeny Castle

[it follows]

\* \* \*

"1213. The castle of Roscrea  
"was built by the English,  
"by the permission of Connor  
"Meyne."

Annals of Innisfallen  
as translated by T. O'Hanlon.

In the Name-Book it is stated that there are  
2 castles in the Parish of Roscrea; but, as the town?  
in which the second castle may be is not mentioned,  
I have no clue to its identification, but the report  
of the people. They are unacquainted, as far as I could  
learn, with the existence of any other castle in the parish  
but that in the town of Roscrea. The tower inside the wall of  
the enclose of the great castle, in the S.W. corner, may have  
been mistaken for a separate castle. *over.*



I here append what  
the Irish Historians have  
collected, of the history  
of Ros cre.

A.D.  
887. Nodan the son of Rechdadh of Roscrea died.

1123. The Conmaicne were defeated by the people of Roscrea and by the Ehang on which occasion Diubhdara Mac Dubh and many others were slain.

1157. Mortogh Mac Loughlin marched with an army into Leinster and Desmond and took the hostages of both (provinces) He afterwards sat before Limerick (i.e. laid siege to it) until the Danes acknowledged him as their king and expelled Torlogh O'Brien. On this occasion some of Mac Loughlin's forces were slain and among the rest O'Hane of the Breeve. They plundered Roscrea and then returned home.

327  
398

## R o s c r e [Chronicon Scotarum.]

- <sup>c49</sup>  
087. Aodan mē Recda 2 poſſe<sup>8</sup> deg.  
1123. Maōm mī conmaenib̄ pē Munzē Rora  
cpe & o Elib̄ a zorear Dubdara mē  
dr̄ib̄ & moran eile.  
1157. Sluaḡ le mīrtoḡ mē loelom go laḡmib̄ &  
go deapmumam sup ḡab̄ ambraḡde dīblmib̄.  
tuz iapm̄ porbap̄ por h̄mmoi go Nappas  
ḡall iuge do & sup dīcūppas zoppelbac o  
br̄am̄ uat̄ab̄ & d̄m̄ d̄ob̄ do m̄arbas̄ um o  
Cātān na Cpeib̄e, Rorepe d̄arḡam̄ d̄oib̄ na  
p̄oō ap̄n da ē15.

## Adfionain Ibid.

1121. Sluaḡ lepp [i.e. zoppelbac oconub̄] a m̄umam, go polap̄s̄ sp̄oē ḡam̄ moſ̄ por  
cappol & sup ap̄z̄p̄oō ap̄p̄onam̄; t̄am̄z̄ t̄p̄t̄ deſſe an plus ḡs̄ d̄ol̄ p̄o deap̄  
sup m̄arbas̄ an̄ & o oherōm̄ R. h. p̄p̄c̄n̄ac̄, m̄up̄ed̄ac̄ opl̄t̄b̄p̄za R̄ iap̄z̄am̄  
conap̄, & m̄up̄z̄op̄ olopc̄am̄ & moran eile.

649

328

Blank page

Rouere

~~652~~  
(329)

RIA

14/E/20/22(xli)

[Ann. 4. Masters]  
from printed copy  
copied with Mss. and J. C. D.

# Roscrea

- A.D. 800. Frangur abb Rur-cue. [decc]  
816. Dioma mc Frangura abb Roppacra decc.  
826. Cuan eccn a Rorpe, 7 Clemm abb Lynneduachall, decc.  
838. Aqm ppyon Cluana mc noyr 7 abb Ropacpe \* \* decc.  
857. Paolzur abb Rurpe decc.  
862. Ipponac mc Conomaz abb Rurpe. \* \* \* \* decc.  
876. Robartach abb Rurpe, decc.  
884. Aedan mc Rechtada abb Roppacpe, [decc]  
898. Reachabua Roppacpe, decc.  
916. Ippoleom abb Ropacpe, 7 Ceallachan ua Donat abb Tuama  
mbi, decc.  
918. Scannlan mc Gormari Eccn Scrib<sup>toze</sup> tozarde, 7 abb  
Roppacpe, 7 Ipparize cluana mgy Ippedecc, decc.  
929. Brian mc Colman abb Ropacpe do marb la gall.  
986. Ippolpatpacce abb Rurpe, 7 Ciencompach mc ambithe  
abb glinne hlyppen, decc.  
1005. Fmgin abb Roppacpe decc.  
1011. Ippolomam ab Ropacpe. \* \* \* \* decc.  
1047. Hua Ballen pephizim Rurpe, decc.  
1052. Ippuedach hua Sionacham Ippor Patpac hI Ippumam,  
Ippuedach mc Dapmada Comarba Cionam Rurpe  
7 Cleppach Ruas lathacam, decc.



A.D.

800. Triangus Abbot of Roscre [died]  
 816. Diorna the son of Triangus, Abbot of Roscre died.  
 826. Meran the wise of Roscre, and Clement Abt. of <sup>St. Edmunds</sup> ~~St. Edmunds~~ <sup>hall</sup> ~~hall~~, died.  
 838. Aidan Prior of Clannacnoise and Abbot of Roscre + + + died.  
 857. Tralghus Abbot of Roscre died.  
 862. Maonach the son of Conumach Abbot of Roscre, + + + died.  
 876. Robhartach Abbot of Roscre, died.  
 884. Redhan the son of Reachtach Abbot of Roscre, [died]  
 898. Reachtach of Roscre, died.  
 916. Maoleoin Abbot of Roscre, and Ceallachan the grandson of Donat Abbot of Lismur in this, died.  
 918. Scannlan the son of Gorman, a wise man, a choice scribe, and Abbot of Roscre, ——— died.  
 929. Bran the son of Colman Abbot of Roscre was slain <sup>by the foreigners</sup>.  
 986. Maolpatraic Abbot of Roscre, and Baencomrach the son of Ainbith Abbot of Glenasmole, died.  
 1005. Tingen Abbot of Roscre died.  
 1011. Maclonain Abbot of Roscre\*, died.  
 1047. Hua Bailien lecturer of Roscre, died.  
 1052. ——— Muircadhach the son of Diarmad, ~~Count~~ of Cronan of Roscre ——— died.

\* Maralia C. O. D. mon.

- c* A.D. 1003. *spacraich na baille comarba Cionam Ropaire, 7*  
*Taoz na Taoz comarba flannaim cille dala, decc.*  
 1127. *spac Conaonair na spailgum spicneach Ropaire do-*  
*marba la h Ehb.*  
 1128. *Uabannam Comarba Cionam Ropaire, \* \* \* \* decc.*  
 1129. *Ua drapmadoa Comarba Cionam Ropaire decc.*  
 1133. *Ropaire 7 luimair do lorc*  
 1134. *Posairach na Ruzam spichnó Ropaire, 7 siolla*  
*brenaim na h shpadoam comba brenaim cluanapearta,*  
*decc.*  
 1147. *Ropaire 7 Oentrob do lorc*  
 1154. *Ceall dala, imleach gabair, Ropaire, lochra, 7 daupmarz, do lorc.*  
 1161. *spac na cuannam epp Ele 7 Ropaire, Oz, 7 spicneach*  
*spicneach spicneach spicneach, spicneach*  
*spicneach spicneach, decc.*  
 1160. *spailgairpice na Callaoa comba Cionam Ropaire, an*  
*Saccart mor na spangacham comba spilair dapinn,*  
*7 gallbair me Duapre u. Thadgam Saccart mor*  
*cluanamachon, decc.*

"1154. The people of Cashed ravaged the  
country about Roscrea this year"  
Smith's Collections under Annals &c

1083. Macraith Ma Buillen coarb of Cronan of Roscrea, ——— died.
1127. Mac Conaonaigh Ma Maolghuirm Brenagh of Roscrea was slain by the [men of] Ely.
1128. Ma Banain coarb of Cronan of Roscrea, + + + died.
1129. Ma Diarmada coarb of Cronan of Roscrea died.
1133. Roscrea and Louth were burned.
1134. Fogartach O Riagain Brenagh of Roscrea, ——— died.
1147. Roscrea and Oentrob were burned.
1154. Millalae, Emly, Roscrea, Louha, and Dunnow were burned.
1161. Isaac Ma Cuannain Bishop of Ely (and Roscrea), a virgin, and the chief senior of the East of Munster died.
1168. Maolpattraice Ma Calladar coarb of Cronan of Roscrea, ——— died.

334  
A.D.

403

1173. Conaing O'Hanpura, prior of the  
Canons of Roscrea, died.

1212. The English of Minster marched  
with an Army to Roscrea, and erected  
a Castle there. Having proceeded  
from thence to Killachaidh (Killeigh)  
they were there overtaken by Mórgh  
the Son of Brian, and his Army, who  
gave them battle, and Melaglin, the  
~~son~~ Son of Cathal Carrach received  
such wounds in the conflict as caused  
his death.

After

24.9 (7)

1600. \* \* \* After this O'Neill moved

forwards to the frontiers of <sup>borders</sup> Bealach-  
Mor-Muighe-Dala, to Roscrea, Hg-Cairn,  
to Corco-Teineadh, pitching his camp  
where-ever he stopped until he ar-  
rived at the gate of the Monastery of  
the Holy-Cross. They were not long here  
when the Holy Cross was brought out  
to induce protection, and the Irish  
presented great gifts and offerings to its  
Keepers and Monks in honour of the  
God of the Elements. They gave pro-  
tection to the Monastery and shewed  
respect to its walls and Glebe lands.

(7) See entered at this year, 2,79.  
for the entry of this article.

Comp'd by me from 1873  
14/E/20/22 (XLVII) O'H

A.D.

1173. Congal O Haongusa, head or chief  
ruler of the Canons of Roscrea, died.

1213. The Castle of Roscrea was built  
by the English, by the permission of  
Connor O'Heane.

Compared  
O'K



# Roscrea

(337)  
406

A.A. & P. p. 16. col: I. C. 4  
vit: S. Dinan: Episcopi:

Commerensis (ex  
diversis). VI. Jan:

The skill in Literature, as well as  
the sanctity of life, of this holy  
man, is told before hand here; + pra-  
and both seem also to be in-<sup>nunciatur.</sup>  
-timated in the Life of Saint  
(9) Bronan of Roscrea, in which, <sup>+ S.</sup> Bronan  
it is told, that Dinan, a skilful Roscre-  
Scribe being asked by the -ensis.  
Holy Abbot Bronan to write  
a book of the gospels for himself;  
in the space of forty days, which  
he passed without interrup-  
-tion of night, without any food.

14/E/20/22 (xlix)



~~668~~  
338)  
407

or fatigue, - as one day [un-  
til] he transcribed the whole  
book, as the man of God  
intended. This miraculous  
deed is attributed to the  
merits of S. Cronan by the  
author of his Life; I think  
it should be attributed to the  
merits of both, since both  
were famous for virtues.  
It may please to hear the  
words of the Ancient author  
himself from the 8<sup>th</sup> Chapter  
of the Life of S. Cronan:  
" The Blessed Father Cronan  
" asked a certain scribe  
" to write the four Gospels;  
" now the writer was called  
" Dimma, and he was unwilling  
" to write for the saint but

"one day. And the Saint  
 "says to him; write without  
 "cessation, <sup>+</sup> until the sun  
 "sets for thee. The scribe pro-  
 "mised this. And the saint  
 "appointed for him the  
 "seat of writing; but through  
 "the grace of G. Cronan, and  
 "divine virtue and power, he  
 "caused a ray of the sun  
 "to be <sup>always</sup> in that place unceasingly  
 "for forty days and forty  
 "nights, nor was the scribe  
 "tired <sup>(or wearied)</sup> during so long  
 "a time, nor did he feel  
 "fatigue after so continual  
 "a labor, nor was he op-  
 "pressed with the want of

669  
 (339  
 408

+ neque  
 dum sol  
 tibi oc-  
 culum erit.  
 for thee.  
 in a litera  
 deinde. ut  
 sedem  
 + or place

+ desiderium  
 mag  
 herend  
 ed  
 want.

14/1/20/22(4)

340)  
409 " food or drink, or sleep. For he thought  
" the space of forty days and  
" nights was one day; and in  
" this time, he wrote the four gospels  
" not in so good as true a hand  
" writing, - and on the very day  
" he perceived night and felt  
" hunger: and religious men  
" together with Saint Cronan,  
" affirming [the fact] to him,  
" he and others, who were there,  
" gave thanks to the power  
" of Christ, because he  
" had written during the space  
" of forty days and forty nights,  
" without darkness.

Note - 9 p. 17. col. I.

665  
(341  
410

Et utraque etiam subindicari  
videtur in vita S. Cronani  
Roscreensis. c. 4. We give  
this [Life] at 28<sup>th</sup> April, and  
that there seems to be made  
in it, mention of the present  
Dina, I think on several  
[good] grounds, first he  
can be both flourished at  
the same time about the  
year 620. Secondly even  
in territories conterminous  
on Meath and Belia. Add  
that S. Dinan was from  
Munster itself, of which Belia  
is a part. Thirdly, the singular  
praise of Knowledge and  
Wisdom, which is ascribed

14/5/20/21 (Liii)

666  
411  
342

As J. Diman has affinity  
with the art of writing well  
which is ascribed to J. Diman + i.e.  
in the Life of J. Cronan transcribing  
J

A. A. L. G. p. 105, col. I.

C. & Mt. B. Dunchad: Abh.  
Chuanensi.

Ex MS. bod. D.  
Manarthu, & alius.

Witnesses also of faith and  
piety, defended by the spilling  
of blood, are B. Dublinterius, (6)  
Abbot of Kille - Mepte;

B. Braninus, Abbot of Ros + Abbas  
- crea; B. Ammerius, Abbot + Abbas  
of bul - rathin; B. Tribnews, - ensis.

+ Abbot of Kille - dare; B. + Abbas  
Malkyran, Abbas Dorensis; Kille  
- and many many other in - darien  
- vincible champions, who - dis.

who offered their necks for  
the confession of faith, to + Anglic  
the impious swords of the qu? Derry  
or Darrow.



700 346  
413

Some infidel Northmanni, and  
Irish and purpled in their own  
Saints blood, exchanged by  
suffered a happy bartering,  
Martyrdom in the earth for heaven, death  
X<sup>th</sup> Cen. for life.  
-tury.

Note 6. p. 107. col. i.

Testes sunt etiam fidei, &  
pietatis sanguinis profusione  
defensa, B. Dublinterius. c. 3.

Concerning these Martyrs,  
and their suffering and the  
year of their suffering, hear  
the following from the lastly  
cited Annals.

\* Annals  
of the  
Four Masters.

" B. Dublinterius of Kill-



"Hepte, presbyter of Ardmach,  
"was crowned with martyrdom  
"by the Danes A.D. 921."

"B. Brannius, the son of  
"Colman, Abbot of Roscrea,  
"was slain by the Northmanni,  
"A.D. 929."

It is unnecessary to  
give any more of the  
quotations from the An-  
nals here, as the Extract  
is made in reference to Ros-  
crea, and the other quotations  
speak of other places.

672  
415-348)

A. A. G. p. 258. col: 2. Note  
1 to the Life of S. Fingen,  
Abbot, - given at 5<sup>th</sup> February.

Die 5 Febr. de B. Fingeno Abbate.  
About Saint Fingen, Marian  
Gorman in his Festology thus writes  
at this day: "Fingen", he says,  
"the virtuous son of Oelhran  
"Febhla". Carolus Maguir  
and the Martyrology of  
Donegal have the same state-  
ment at the same day. But  
that they speak of the present  
Fingen, I do not affirm. For  
— that there were several  
men of this name, com-  
mendable for sanctity  
of life, I read both in the

Annals of our country, and  
in the lives of other Saints of  
our country. In the Irish  
Life of S. Barrinus Cap. 19.  
is mentioned Fingin or Fingen  
of Domnach mormaine  
in Munster, the disciple  
of S. Barrinus: in the Life  
of S. Moling Cap. 9 [is mentioned]  
Fingen, the son of Aidus.  
In the Additions to the Life  
of S. Senan [is mentioned] Fingen,  
who was either the son of, or  
of the race of Timmathia.  
But it is certain that these  
preceded, by some hundred  
years, B. Fingen Abbot of  
S. Symphorianus.

14/5/20/21 (Lix)

674  
350/  
417

p. 258. col: 2. Note 1.

In the Annals of the  
Four Masters, moreover, there  
are mentioned five of this  
name, who were posterior  
in time to those already e-  
numerated, namely, "Fingin"  
"the son of Ladgenn, Abbot  
of Cluain-fearta-Molua,  
"died in the year 850. Finigin  
"Anchorite of Cluain-mhac-  
"-nois [died] in the year 895.  
"Fingin, Bishop of Dum-  
"-Leithglassa [died] in the  
"year 962. Finigin, Anchorite  
"and Bishop of Ibry, [died]  
"in A.D. -964. -and Finigin,

Abbot of Roscrea [died]  
in A. D. 1005.

675  
(357)  
418

Time alone permits that  
this Abbot of Roscrea, could  
be Confounded with Pingen  
Abbot of S. Symphorianus,  
since they flourished at  
the same time.

---

A. A. P. p. 303. col. 1.  
note 11 to the Life of Saint  
Cronan, who is also Called  
Cuaran, given at 9<sup>th</sup> Febr.

Quod floruerit sub annum.

For he flourished at the  
time, when S. Columba was

in the island of Ihy, as  
is evident from the words  
above: But Saint Columba  
came to that island in  
A.D. 565 according to Bede  
lib: 3. Hyst: Eccl: cap. 4.

or in the year 563 according  
to Usher in his Chronological  
Index: and he lived there  
thirty four years according  
to Adamnan lib: I. cap. I.

But what is the circumstance,  
from which it can appear to  
us that it is the present  
bronan, that came at that  
time to Saint Columba;  
when it is read only, that  
Saint bronan, Bishop from  
Munster came to him,



and there were very many  
other Saints of this name  
in Ireland, of whom two were  
of Munster, namely Saint  
Bronan of Roscrea, of  
whom at 28<sup>th</sup> April: and  
Saint Bronan, Bishop of  
Lismore, of whom at 1<sup>st</sup>  
July? I reply, that both of  
these were posterior in time  
to S. Columba: for Saint  
Bronan of Roscrea flourished  
in the year 625, in which  
he was present at the death  
of Saint Molian, the son  
of Bua & Ito, as is con-  
tained in his Life, from which



ms 670

42554)

it is also evident that he  
lived many years after-  
wards; nor is it read that  
he was Bishop. But  
I. Cronan of Lismore,  
died in the year 717 accord-  
ing to the Four Masters  
in the Annals. When, therefore,  
no other Cronan, a Momonian  
and Bishop can be found,  
it is likely, that he, who  
it is evident, was a Bishop  
and a Momonian, came  
at that time to Saint  
Columba.

colist. A. A. P. p. 565 (corrected to 561)  
Life of S. Mochoirna Ashot. (VIII. Martij)

\* \* \* \* \* But since  
this Saint Mochoirna seems to  
have presided over some  
Monastery in Leinster, it  
is not without [good] grounds,  
it can be conjectured that  
he was different from  
Saint Mochoirna, the disciple  
of S. Columba, who, it is evident  
(according to what will be here-  
after said) ruled the Mon-  
astery of Eas-mac-neir  
in Connaught. Secondly,  
that he was the cousin-  
-german of Saint Bronan  
Ashot of Roscrea, of  
whom, the Life of the same

+ Consobrinus  
- is  
A Cousin-  
-german  
a mother's  
sister's son  
a mother's  
brother's  
son.

14/5/20/22 Lxv

\* Gobini supt. ex duabus sororibus,  
Consobrinus ex fratre & sorore.

423  
356)

Saint speaks thus. "The  
"Mother of Saint Bronan, and  
"the mother of Saint  
"Molau, and the mother  
"of S. Mochonna, were  
"three sisters, <sup>sorores</sup> germanae <sup>germanae</sup> &c."

---

Ir: H: p. 632. col: 1.  
cap. 2. Appendixis Lintae ad  
Vit: S. Brigide:

"Sculan, Scribe of  
"Roscree [died] in the year  
"918."

(Four Masters)  
col: 2.  
"Knaballen, Lecturer <sup>Scholasticus</sup>  
"of Roscree [died] in the  
"year 1047."

Capit ~~XX~~. eodem  
Appendicis, p. 634, col: 1.

424  
357  
25  
6

" Roscreia was con-  
sumed by flames in the  
" Years 1133, 1135, 1147, 1154."  
(Four Masters)

28<sup>th</sup> April. C'Ronan Ruipre  
Irish Calendar

14/12/20/22 (Lxvii)

662

358)

425

April 3<sup>rd</sup>

"<sup>q. cronan qbz machua dēf mē. h. dēla .j. cronan,</sup>  
Cronan pur chpe cotatoj"

Leabhar Breac (Fetie).

(I.E.)

Cronan of Ros cre <sup>[time]</sup> the Catholic  
i.e. Cronan whose disciple was  
Machua. <sup>an?</sup> mē. h. dēla .j. cronan

# Roscrea.

[Comp'd  
P. 7.]

§II. After Einnan is mentioned Cronan, who, I should be greatly inclined to suppose, was Cronan of Roscrea, were there not some reason to think, that the latter was a Bishop. (20) Be this as it may, Cronan, called of Roscrea, was a native of Ely O'Carroll in Munster. His father was Odram of the Sept of said territory, and his Mother Coemai of that of Breabachin, a district in the west of the now County of Clare. Cronan, when arrived at a proper age for embracing the religious state, taking along with him his maternal Cousin

Mohair, went to visit some holy men in Connaught

and

14/E/20/22 (Lxix)

1688 (362)

[167.]

42<sup>my</sup>

and stopped at a place called Quayd (23)  
where he was soon joined by several pious persons, with  
whom he led a monastic life. + + + +  
Cronan returned to his own country & <sup>erected</sup>  
a cell near the Lake or Marsh called Gree,  
which Cell was called Sean-ros or Seannais.  
(25) He was in this place about the time of  
the death of St. Molua of Clongfert Molua;  
for it is related that this Saint in his latter  
days visited Cronan at Seannais, and  
demanded of him the <sup>sacrament or</sup> holy Eucharist, ~~or sacrifice~~  
which he might take with him. Cronan gave  
it to him, and Molua recommended his  
Monastery to <sup>his</sup> protection. (26) The Monastery of  
Roscrea was not as yet established; and  
accordingly its foundation can not be ascribed  
to



to an earlier date than about 606. (27) How  
long Cronan remained at Sean-rois is not recorded.

The cause of his leaving it was this. Some strangers,  
who had come to pay him a visit were not  
able to find <sup>it</sup> out, and <sup>in</sup> their wanderings re-  
mained a whole night without food or roof  
to shelter them. This so displeased Cronan,  
that he determined on quitting that lonely  
and too much retired spot and removed to  
the High Road, where he created a monastery,  
which in course of time gave rise to the town of  
Roscrea. (28) Here he spent the remainder  
of his life, employed in good works and most  
highly esteemed. On one occasion he protected  
by his prayers the people of Eile against the fury

14/5/20/22 (Lxxi)

800  
429 (364)

of the offoians. On another he appeared  
Fingen, King of Munster, who was bent  
on punishing most severely the people of  
Meath on account of some horses that  
had been stolen from him, and had already  
marched with an army for that purpose  
[p. 8.] from Cashel as far as Ele (29) This King had  
a great veneration for the Saint, whom we find,  
when very old and blind, on a visit with  
him at Cashel. When returning to Roscrea,  
Cromán was accompanied by the King in person  
and the chief nobility, &c. of the whole  
country. Not long after, having blessed his people  
of Ele, and received the divine sacrifice,  
he died on the 28<sup>th</sup> of April (30) in, according  
to

[Lanigan's Eccl. Hist.] 365 889  
[p. 8.] 420

to every appearance, some year of the reign  
of said King Fingen, and consequently  
not later than A.D. 619, or, at the lowest,  
626.

Notes;

(28.)

(20) Ware touching on the life of Cronan, (Writers L. I. C. 13. al. 15.)

calls him Bishop, otherwise Abbot of Roscrea. Yet  
Colgan states, (Act. S. I. p. 303.) that we do not read of his  
having been ~~the~~ a bishop. I suspect that Ware's motive,  
for giving him that title was, that Roscrea was formerly  
an episcopal see, and his thence supposing that it was  
such as early as Cronan's time. Of this, however, I believe  
he could not have adduced any proof. The Bollandists,  
who have published his life at 28 April, observe that in  
a manuscript Florarium they found him called Bishop.  
They were inclined to think, that he really was one, and  
that he was the Bishop Cronan mentioned by

Adams  
14/F/20/22 (Lxxiii)

Ms. 692 366

[p. 8.]  
431

Adamnan. Grant them, in opposition to Colgan, that  
Cronan was old enough to be a Bishop before the death  
of Columbkille. But there are circumstances, ~~to~~ he mentioned  
lower down, which prove, that, if <sup>he</sup> ~~ever~~ ~~he~~ was a bishop,  
he was not so until after it. The Bolandists feeling  
the weakness of that conjecture, lay down as almost  
certain, that he was the Priest Cronan of the  
third order; and in fact it is difficult ~~to suppose~~  
~~to suppose~~, that so celebrated a Saint would have been  
omitted in that Catalogue, as would be the case, unless  
he was the Cronan reckoned among the Priests.

In his life, which is a very respectable and circumstan-  
tial document, he is called only Abbot, without the  
least allusion to his ever having exercised the episcopal  
functions. On the whole it appears accordingly, probable,  
that his being called Bishop in after times was a  
mistake founded, as above observed, with regard to  
Ware, on the circumstances of Roscrea having become  
an episcopal see.

Prope.

(23) prope gurgitem Quayd. Whether the Author meant by gurgitem a pool or gulf, I cannot determine; nor can I find any place in Connacht called Quayd.

(25) "Cellam itaque prope stagnorum Gree aedificavit, quae cella Seanros nominatur" (Life of St. Cronan. See also Usher, p. 969.) I have observed elsewhere, (Not. 173 to Chap. XII.) that this stagnum, or marsh, Gree was probably what is now called Bog of Monela. Archdall (at Roscrea) says that Cronan built that Cell in an Island of Lough Kee. But Lough Kee or Lough Key is in the County of Leitrim far from Cronan's Country. I suppose that, being puzzled by the name Lough Cree, he guessed at that of Lough Kee.

(27) This is the earliest date (see Not. 110 to Chap. XII.) marked for Molua's death, before which, we may be sure, Roscrea was not founded. Therefore Harris was wrong in assigning said foundation to the sixth Century.

(28) In his life it is said, that "Magnum Monasterium aedificavit, et ibi erexit clara civitas, quae vocatur Roscrea."

(29) The ancient Meath was contiguous to Ele.

(30) Where did Archdall find, that Cronan died on the 10<sup>th</sup> of May? The Life has 28<sup>th</sup> April.

14/E/20/32 (Lxxv)

698  
Blank page



(Gaugh's Perimeter) 873  
(269)

County  
of  
Longman  
433

# Roscrea

At Roscrea on the borders of Kings County  
King John erected a Castle. This City  
once the see of a bishop till united to  
Kilmore in the 12<sup>th</sup> Century. now a small  
neat thriving town owed its origin to  
a sumptuous monastery for canons  
regular, erected by St Cronan in the  
beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> Century. the front  
of the present Church is of Saxon archit  
ecture At a little distance is a Cross  
in a circle with a crucifix carved on  
one side adjoining to which is a Stone  
carved in various figures and at each  
end a relief of a saint. This is called  
Saint Cronan's Shrine. To the north west

14/F/20/21 (Lxxvii)

~~674~~  
370  
434

is a fine round tower. one of the largest  
in the Kingdom. all built of square stone  
15 feet diameter with two steps round  
it at bottom. about 15 feet from

wrong  
under  
supra  
DOK

the ground a window with a regular  
arch. and at an equal height another  
window with a pointed arch<sup>n</sup> There was  
also a Franciscan friary founded 1490.

whose remains are in good preservation\*

There is a large old Castle. built by  
the O'mara family. within whose

\*  
now used as  
the Officers'  
quarters belong-  
ing to the barracks  
of Roscrea.

walls stands a good<sup>a good</sup> house\* belonging to Lionel  
Damer esq<sup>r</sup>. Near Roscrea is the elegant  
seat of William Armstrong esq<sup>r</sup>.

---

In Arch<sup>d</sup>. 672. 673. see Pococke's Journal  
{x Arch<sup>d</sup> 674. Wilson 331} & L. Wilson 158

# Roscrea

On the bounds of the Kings County.  
 in the barony of Skerrin, in 1213. King  
 John erected a castle in this town which  
 formerly belonged to the see of Kilkenny.  
 but in the reign of King Edward I. it  
 was exchanged and granted Edward  
 Earl of Carrick.

## Abbey of Regular Canons

St Cronan the son of Odman, built a  
 cell on a small island in Lough kee,  
 but finding that situation too retired he  
 erected a sumptuous monastery near the  
 Kings highway where a celebrated city.  
 afterwards sprang up. now only a small

town and called Roscrea. After the performance of many miracles the holy and aged founder of this house ended an exemplary life on the 10<sup>th</sup> of May in the beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> century (v) and his feast (as patron of Roscrea) is held on the 20<sup>th</sup> of April (w).

800. Died the abbot Fingus (w).

816. Died the abbot Dioma M<sup>o</sup> Fingusa (x).

826. Died Ciaran a philosopher of Roscrea. (y).

838. Died Cidean abbot of Roscrea and prior of Clonmacnoise. (z)

862. Died the abbot Maonach Mac Cormaigh. (a).

871. Died the abbot Aidan M<sup>o</sup> Reaghty (b).

876. Died the abbot Robartach (c).

885. Died the abbot Aidan M<sup>o</sup> Reachtada. (d)

890. Died Reachtada of Roscrea. (e).

909 King Cormac M<sup>o</sup> Cullenan ordered

(v) Ashm. p. 502. (w) Calendar. (x) 4 masters (y) id. (z) id. (a) id. (b) Mc Gough (c) 4 masters. (d) id. (e) id.

(375)  
43

by will that his Royal robes embroidered with Gold and enriched with precious Stones should be deposited in this abbey. (r).

916. Died the abbot Maoleoin (g).

918. Died the abbot Sean (and Mc Gorman). who was a learned scribe and philosopher and also abbot of Clonmore Maedhog (h).

929. The abbot Brian Mc Colman. was killed by the Danes (k).

964. Died Cormac. O Killen abbot of Roscrea and bishop of Clommacnoise (l).

986. Died the abbot Muelpatricks. (m).

1005. Died the abbot Finian. (n)

1011. Died the abbot Mc Lonan (o).

1033. Died the abbot Muireadach O'Danachain

1047. Died O'Bailein a professor of this abbey (p).

1052. Died the abbot Muireadach ~~the~~

(f) O'Halloran. v. 2. p. 186. (g) 4 masters. (h) id. (k) id.  
(l) War Bps. p. 66h. (m) 4 masters. (n) id. (o) id. (p) id.

14/12/22 (Lxxx1)

Law

438  
076

Mc  
xxx of Diernit. (2).

1083. Died the abbot Macraith O'Baillen (v).

1119. Died Searghal. the venerable elder  
of Rosore (s).

1128. Died the abbot O'Banaw. (t).

1129. Died the abbot O'Dermot (u).

1133. Roscrea was destroyed by fire (w).

1134. Died Fogartach O'Regan the  
archemnach.

1135. Roscrea was again destroyed <sup>by fire</sup> (x).

1143. Died the abbot Macraith O'Fidan (y).

1147. Fire destroyed the abbey & O'Baillen  
the professor died (z).

1153. Roscrea was plundered by the  
inhabitants of the Eoganacht (a). of  
Cashel. (b).

1154 The abbey and town suffered by  
a general conflagration (c).

1161. Died Isaac. O'Caran. Styled  
bishop of Roscrea. (d).

(e) 4 masters (v) id. (s) id. (t) id (u) id (w) id (x) id (y) id (z) id. (a) a tract of about 12 miles around Cashel (b) M. Gerges (c) 4 masters (d) id. 1168



1168. Died the abbot Maolpadraig 1379  
439

O Callada (e).

1173. Died conaig O Haengusa superior  
of the canons of Roscrea (f), and same  
year. died Gailin vicar of this abbey. (g).

The present church is dedicated  
to St Cronan. the front of it is  
very old and consists of a door and  
two flat niches <sup>on</sup> either side of saxon  
architecture, with a mezzo relievo of  
the patron saint. much defaced by  
time at a little distance is a  
cross in a circle with a crucifix  
on one side adjoining to which is  
a stone carved in various figures  
and at each end a mezzo relievo of  
a saint. both are called if we mistake

(e) Annals. (f) Ann. Munst. (g) Ann. Ulster.

not  
14/F/20/22 (Lxxxiii)

378

440

wrong:  
side  
supra  
OK

not, the shrine of St Cronan. To the north west is a fine round tower 15 feet diameter with two steps round it at the bottom. about 15 feet from the ground is a window with a regular arch and at an equal height is another window with a pointed arch. (3).

### Franciscan Friary

Was founded here A. D. 1490. by Mulruary na Feasoige O'Carroll. who married Bibiana the daughter of Dempsey (1) Others inform us that Bibiana herself was the founder after she became a widow (2). the cloister however could not have been built till after that time as appears from the following

(1) Poncher's Journal. (2) Pedigree of Sir Daw O'Carroll. (inscription in Reating. (R). War. Inf. V. 39. p. 160.

inscriptions, which formerly was in (379  
441  
this quarry.

"Orate pro anima Moloney t. Joh:  
"O Carrol qui fuit Ans. Eliac ls  
"princeps Heilerniae tunc 1523. quidme  
asperi fecit; corpus animae proprietur  
"Deus Amen" (1).

Inquisition 28<sup>th</sup> December. X1 Elizabeth  
finds that the precincts of this monastery  
contained 2 acres in which was an  
house where the priors dwelt with a  
dormitory, hall, the priors chamber a  
chapel, a cemetery, a garden, and 2 orchards,  
annual value 6.8. besides reprises and  
in the lands of Roscrea 30 acres of arable  
and pasture annual value 8. the church  
was parochial, and a third part of the  
rectory of Rosserre and the altages thereof

704  
380)

442 with the tithes of the above 30 acres.

did belong to it; and the vicar who served the church. received the said tithes and allrages (m).

The whole was granted to Thomas Earl of Ormond. who assigned to William Crow (n).

This building was situate on the <sup>South West</sup> river. at the north<sup>\*</sup>-west part of the town and the remains are in good preservation. (o).

[From the Antiquologia Hibernica V. 1. P. 81] (387)

443

Mr

County  
of

Historical Account of Roscrea Tipperary

The Round Towers there.

—

Roscrea is a thriving and  
wealthy town in the county of  
Tipperary. The country round it  
is fertile and Populous and the  
Great road from Dublin to  
Limerick, running through it  
added to its other advantages &  
materially contributes to enrich it.

From the time St Geran  
erected a monastery in Roscrea,  
about the Seventh Century, the

14/5/20/22 (Lxxxvii) Place

~~444~~  
382)  
444

Place became of note, and large  
town was soon constructed. This  
church is at the entrance into the  
town, and will claim the notice  
of the curious traveller from the  
singularity of its architectural  
decorations. There are a door and  
two flat niches on either side -  
in the Doric order, with a  
mezzo relieve of the Patron Saint.  
At a little distance is a cross in  
a circle, with a crucifix on one side  
adjoining to which is a stone carved  
in various figures, and another relieve  
of the Saint. This church, and  
the round tower near it, seem to



[From the Antiquologia Hibernica V. 1. P. 81.] (387)  
4423

An

County  
of

Historical Account of Roscrea Tipperary  
of

The Round Towers there.



Roscrea is a thriving and  
wealthy town in the county of  
Tipperary. The country round it  
is fertile and populous and the  
Great road from Dublin to  
Limerick, running through it  
added to its other advantages &  
materially contributes to enrich it.

From the time St Cronan  
erected a monastery in Roscrea,  
about the Seventh Century, the

14/E/20/22 (Lxxxvii) Place

belong to the eleventh century,

(983

445

Apparently a great annual fair  
was held here on the festival of St  
Peter and St Paul, for fourteen,  
days. The Danes in the year 942,  
formed a design to surprise and  
kill the merchants assembled  
here, but they were defeated, with  
the loss of Olfin, their commander  
and 4000 men slain.

14/1/20/2 (Lxxxix)

208  
384)  
446

In the townland of Loughanavatta  
there is a holy well called  
Lady's Well, at which stations  
are still performed, during the three  
weeks between the two Lady-days  
in Autumn, i.e. between the  
15<sup>th</sup> of August & 8<sup>th</sup> of September.

44<sup>eng</sup>

All the objects of antiquity in these letters in Mr. O'Keeffe's handwriting were visited and examined by himself with the exception of those in the parishes of Emly, Kilmucklin Ballymackey and Ballygibbon which were visited, measured & by Mr. A. Curry, whose notes were arranged and put into form by Mr. O'Keeffe. The Abbey and Castle of Roscrea and Lyons abbey <sup>near</sup> at Nenagh were measured &c. by Mr. O'Conor assisted by Mr. A. Curry, and the notes taken on the spot arranged &c. by Mr. O'Conor

John O'Conor

Roscrea

Oct. 27<sup>th</sup> 1840.

14/F/20/22(Xci)

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**END**



**14 F 20/23-25**

**Outsize maps**

**Filmed at the end of this reel**

**14 F 20/26**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Copy map of Co. Tipperary, as traced from the original in the State Papers by George C[halmers], Ordnance Survey Office.**

**14 August 1840**

**2 p**

**22 x 19 cm**

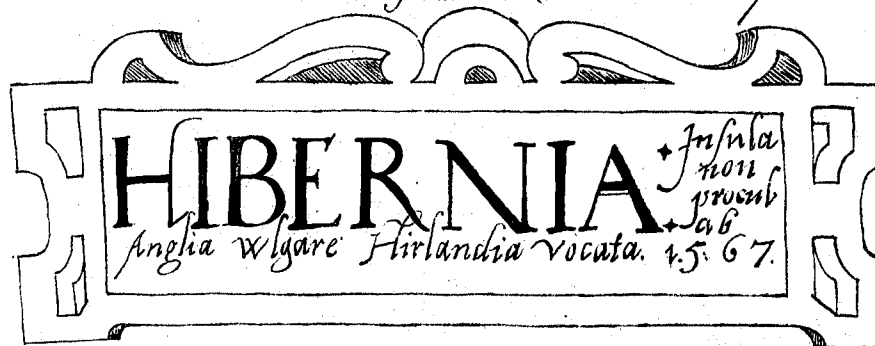
**Pagination in original binding was 451.**

**Indicated are the location of lands held by the main Gaelic families of the county.**

RIA

# TIPPERARY

from (Ancient Map in State Paper  
vol. II)



Drawn at 210  
by 96

**END**

**14 F 20/27**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Copy map of County Tipperary, as traced from an original in Pacata Hibernica, by J. O'Sullivan.**

**Nineteenth Century**

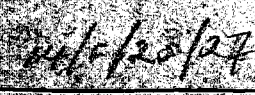
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Tipperary Letters Vol. III.

Tipperary

from

The Faculty

RIA

**END**

~~452~~  
453 4

TIPPERARY

FROM

MERCATOR

1631.

*Traced from*  
IRLANDIÆ  
REGNUM.

1636.



Miliaria Ibernica.  
Communia

Traced.

3y  
Nov. 28<sup>th</sup>/29

14/F/20/28

**END**

14 F 20/28

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)

Copy map of lands in County Tipperary, as traced from an original in Mercator's Atlas (1636) by G[eorge] C[halmers] of the Ordnance Survey Office.

23 November 1839

2 p

12 x 17 cm

Pagination in original binding was 454.





~~452~~  
453 4

TIPPERARY

FROM

MERCATOR

1631.

*Traced from*

**OF**

1636.



**Miliaria Ibernica.**  
**Communis**

Traced

by  
Nov. 28<sup>th</sup>/29

14/F/20/28

**END**

**14 F 20/29**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Copy map of lands in County Tipperary, as traced from an original in Mercator's Atlas (1636) by G[eorge] C[halmers] of the Ordnance Survey Office.**

**19 November 1839**

**2 p**

**15 x 18 cm**

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RIA

~~452~~  
453 44

TIPPERARY

FROM

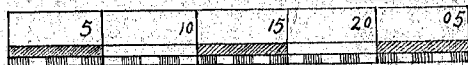
MERCATOR

1631.

434  
455

TIPPERARY.  
Traced from  
**HIBERNIÆ**  
**PARS AUSTRALIS.**

of  
MERCATOR  
1636.



*Milliaria Irlandica communia.*



Traced  
by  
H. H. H. 19/89

14/F/20/29

**END**



**14 F 20/30**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Copy map of County Tipperary, as traced from Speed's Atlas (1631), by G[eorge]  
C[halmers] of the Ordnance Survey Office.**

**16 November 1839**

**2 p**

**15 x 17 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 456.**

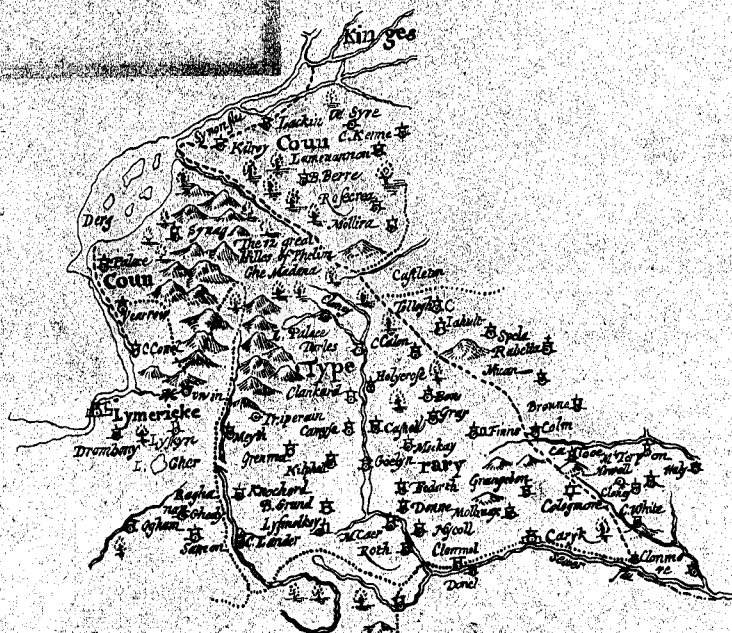


455

TIPPERARY  
from  
SPEED'S ATLAS  
1631



The Scale of Miles.



Dracoid  
87

16/11/59

14/2/20/30

TIPPERARY

FROM

SPEED

1636.

**END**

**14 F 20/31**

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)**

**Copy map of lands in County Tipperary as traced from an original in Speed's Atlas (1631) by G[eorge] C[halmers] of the Ordnance Survey Office.**

**18 November 1839**

**2 p**

**19 x 17 cm**

**Pagination in original binding was 456.**

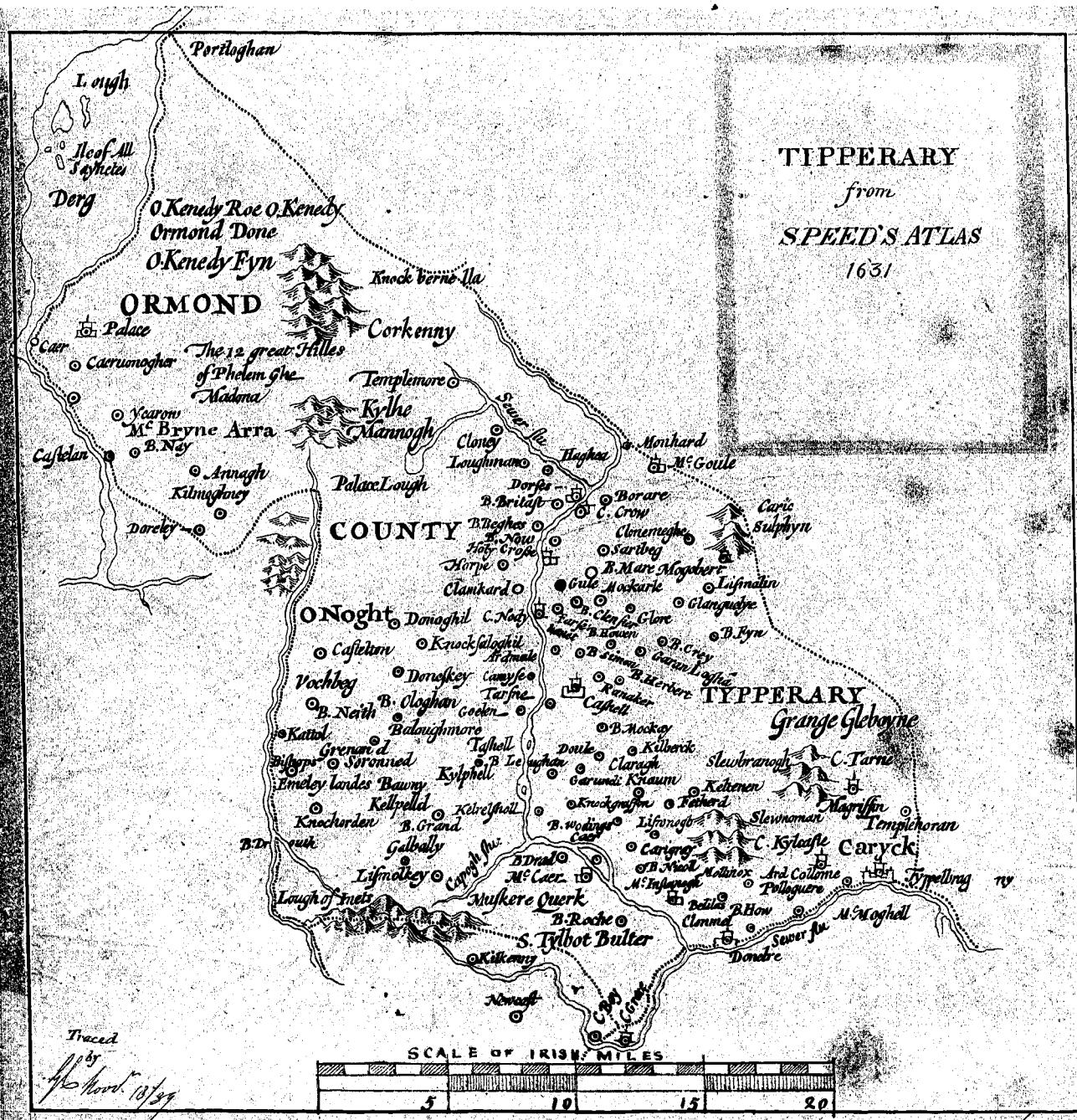
**Indicated are the location of lands held by the O'Kennedy family in the county.**

RIA

1456  
1457

4

**TIPPERARY**  
from  
**SPEED'S ATLAS**  
1631



Traced  
by  
H. Ford 10/29

14/F/20/31

Blank page



**END**

**14 F 20/32-33**

**Outsize maps**

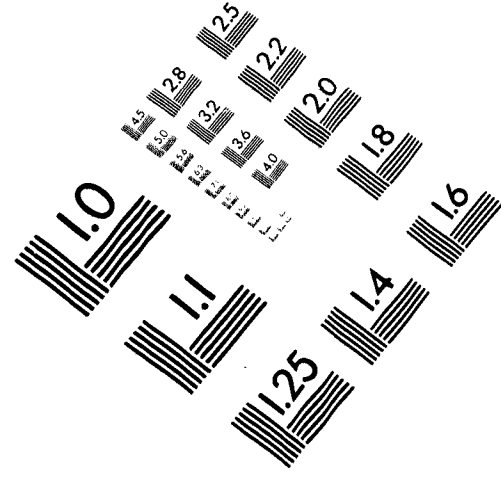
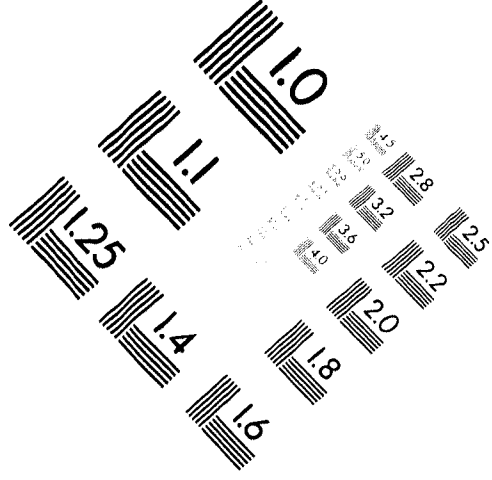
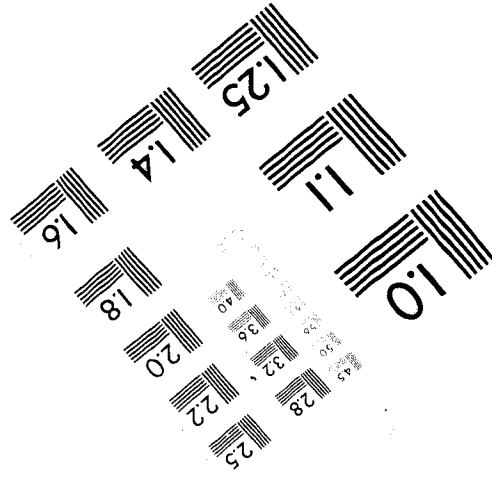
**Filmed at the end of this reel**

# Outsize maps

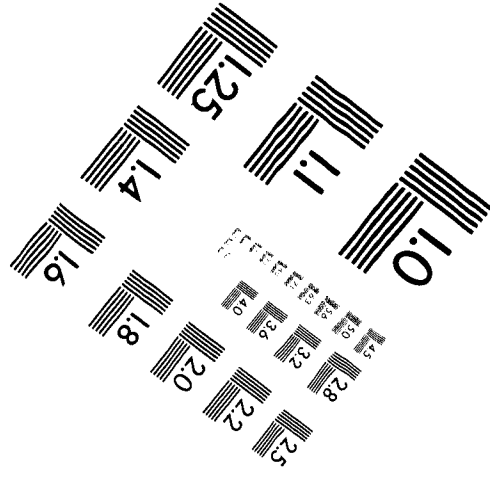
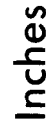
part of

14 F 20

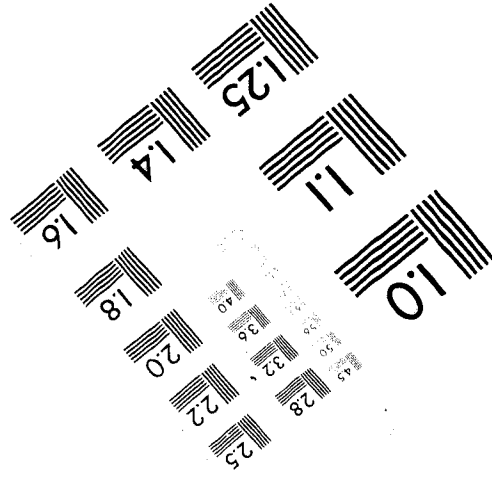
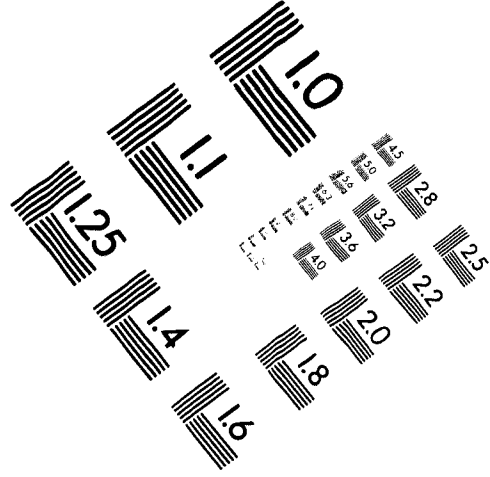
Tipperary (vol. 3)



301/587-8202



MANUFACTURED TO AIIM STANDARDS  
BY APPLIED IMAGE, INC.



# REDUCTION

16 ×

Filmed: 2008  
Operator: Ms. C. Waterloo  
Original: black & white

14 F 20/23

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)

Printed map of Co. Tipperary.

Nineteenth Century

1 p

44 x 27 cm

Pagination in original binding was 448.

Indicated are the baronial boundaries and the location of parish and townlands,  
roads and railway lines within the county.



14/12/20/23 RR/mc/s

GALWAY

KINGS COUNTY

QUEEN'S COUNTY

CLARE

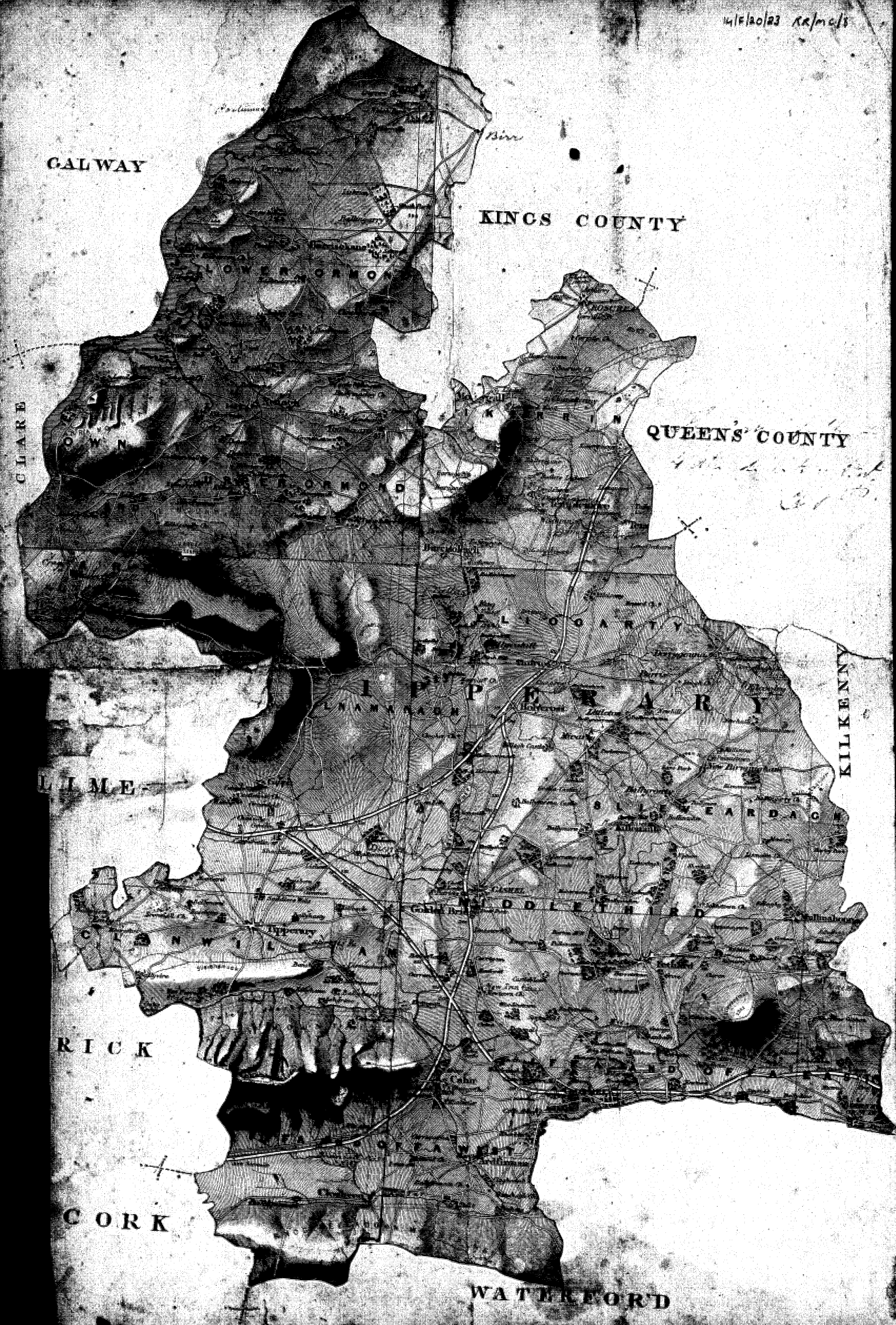
KILKENNY

LIMERICK

RICK

CORK

WATERFORD





**END**

14 F 20/24

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)

Copy map of County Tipperary, 'Traced from the Down Survey by Sir William Petty, 1683' by G. C[halmers], Ordnance Survey Office.

November 1839

1 p

67 x 46

Pagination in original binding was 449.

Indicated are the locations of the baronies, parishes and townlands of the county.



# THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY

Traced from  
*(The Down Survey By Sir William Petty)*  
1685.



Traced from  
*(The Down Survey By Sir William Petty)*  
1685.



**END**

14 F 20/25

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)

Copy map of County Tipperary, from the original in the State Papers, Vol 2, as traced  
'at the Ordnance Survey Office'.

14 August 1840

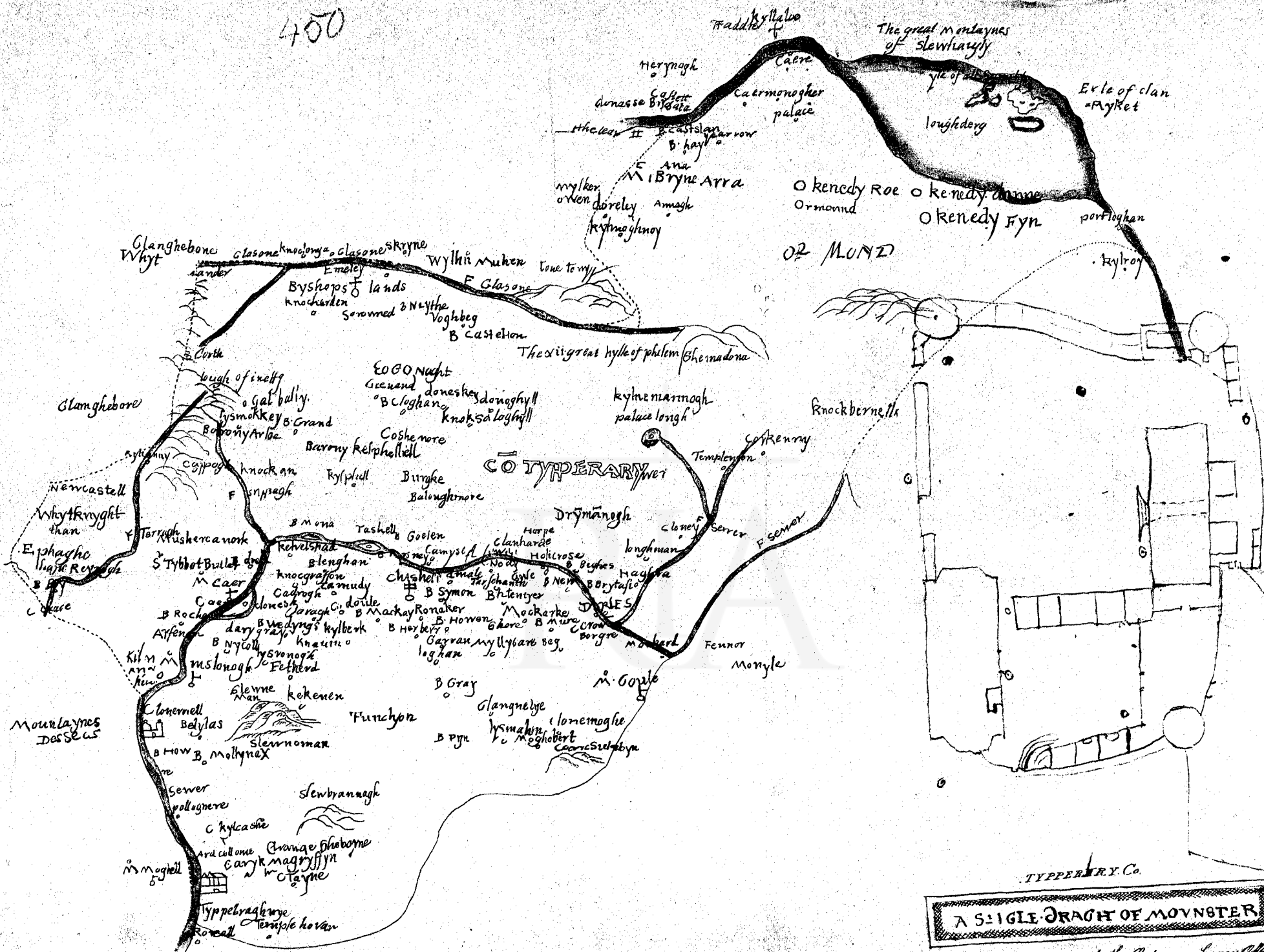
1 p

27 x 31 cm

Pagination in original binding was 450.

Indicated are the location of lands held by the O'Kennedy family.

450



TYPFERARY Co.  
A SINGLE DRAFT OF MOVNSTER

"State Papers"  
Vol. II

Issued at the Ordnance Survey Office, S.P.  
by R.P. Aug 14. 1860.

14/E/20/25

450

**END**



14 F 20/32

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)

Copy map of County Tipperary, as traced from an original in the State Papers, Vol. II.  
Nineteenth Century

2 p

38 x 29 cm

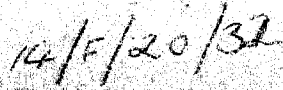
Pagination in original binding was 458.

RIA

*Traced from Ancient Map*  
Volume II

# Volume II

458



**END**

# REDUCTION

18 x

RIA

Filmed: July 2008  
Operator: Ms C. Waterloo  
Original: black & white

14 F 20/33

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Tipperary (Vol.3)

Traced map of County Tipperary.

13 August 1840

1 p

99 x 66 cm

Pagination in original binding was 459.

Indicated are the baronial and parish boundaries of the county.



