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Ordnance Survey of Ireland

Ordnance Survey Letters: Waterford

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

1841

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Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Title page and index to letters containing information relative to the antiquities of County Waterford, collected during the progress of the Ordnance Survey in 1841.

Also contains index to maps.

[1841]

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Letters
containing information relative
to the
Antiquities
of the
County of Waterford
collected during the
progress of the
Ordnance Survey
in
1841

14/G/7/101

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14 G 7/2

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Kilbarry, Crooke, Faithlegg, Kill St. Nicholas and Ballynakill, Co.

Waterford, with particular reference to

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

25 May-4 June 1841

12 p.

23 cm.

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RIA

(1)

The parish of Kilbarry.

Situation. This parish is situated in the County of the City of Waterford and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Killottern and Trinity Without, on the East by the parish of St. John's Without, Ballynakill, Kill-Saint Laurence, Drumcannon, Kellure, and Monamintia on the South by the parish of Drumcannon, and on the west by the parish of Kilburn.

Name. The name of this parish is in the original language *Gill Barry*, meaning "church of St. Barry". The saint to whom the church was dedicated, ^{or by whom it was built} was the celebrated St. Barry of Cork, who was otherwise called Finbar.

The old church called Kilbarry is not one of the primitive Irish times, but a ^{rude} structure of the 15th or 16th century. It is now nearly destroyed, the west gable and a fragment of the north wall only remaining. It can be ascertained from what ^{however} remains, that this church was 40 ft in length and 17 ft in breadth. Its walls were 3 ft in thickness and built of small round stones (evidently not quarried but gathered off the surface of the field) cemented with lime and sand mortar. The west gable is surmounted with a belfry having two small pointed arches (for two bells to swing in) now so covered with ivy that one could not see whether they are constructed of hammered or cut stone, but

14/9/72(1) it

(2) it would appear from the rudeness of the parts to be seen that they contain no cut stone. The north wall is destroyed down to the height of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the east gable and south wall are destroyed down to the foundations.

There was a small building $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft by 14 ft attached to this church at the S. E. corner, and built of the same materials in the same rude style with the church itself.

About 100 paces to the south of the church are fragments of the walls of a larger building locally called "the monastery", the grave yard of Killyarry lying between both buildings. It can be ascertained from what remains that this house was 58 ft in length but its breadth could not be determined. It consisted of two parts, of which the more western was 24 ft in length. The fragments of the walls which remain are 3 ft in thickness, and built of the same materials with the church in the same rude style no cut stone appearing.

For the historical references to this place see extracts from Archdall and Lanigan.

On the townland of Ballindud on the opposite ^{side} of the marsh near which the buildings above described stand, and about a mile distant from them, is a very fine cromlech. ^{The great flag} ~~the~~ extends east and west, and its east end has slipped off its supporters. This flag measures from N. to S. at its east end now touching the ground, 14 ft; from E. to W. at its S. side 11 ft at its west side ^{ft in} 12.6 and at its N. side ^{ft in} 8.6. It measures in the middle

14/6/7/2(2)

from

(3)
from N. to S. 13 ft. and from E. to W. ^{ft in} 11.6. Its thick-
ness varies, it being 3 ft thick in the middle of the
east side, 4 ft in the middle of the S. side, ~~and~~
2 ft in the middle of the west ^{side}, and only ^{ft in} 1.6 in
the middle of the north side.

The supporters on the west side on which the end
of this flag now rests are two in number; the
one at the S.W. corner is 6 ft in height ^{ft in} 3.6 in
width and 2 ft in thickness; the other which is
placed close to the N. of this is 5 ft in height,
^{ft in} 7.4 in width and ^{ft in} 2.0 in thickness. The large flag pro-
jects ^{ft in} 2.6 over the latter, and its very edge rests on
the former. The upright stone off which the
east end of the large flag slipped still stands
perpendicularly, and measures ^{ft in} 5.4 in height ^{ft in} 2.8
in width and ^{ft in} 2.6 in thickness at its base. The
second supporter has been broken by a farmer, who
attempted to destroy this monument. on level ground

This monument is situated in the townland of
Ballindud about 2 miles south of the city of
Waterford, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong east of the
road as you go from Waterford to Tramore.
The dimensions of it given by the Rev. Mr. Ryland are ^{very} incorrect.

There is nothing else of antiquarian interest
in this parish.

Examined by A. Curry 14/G/7/2(3)
May 25th 1841. Lodonovan

(4)

W. James The parish of Ballynakill.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Gaultree, and is bounded on the N. and E. by the River Suir, on the S. E. by the parish of Kilcaragh, and on the west by the townlands of Harranshoney and Grantstown and by the parish of St. John's Without in the Co. of the City of Waterford.

Name. Is in Irish *baste na cille* i.e. Churchtown or townland of the church.

The original church of this parish stood in the townland of Ballynakill, to which it gave name, about 60 yards to the South of Ballynakill house but no part of the walls have existed these thirty years. The grave yard only remains in which there are burial places for five or six families. The modern church stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the South of it.

To the parish belongs the "Little Island" ^{which is} situated in the river Suir and commands a good view of the City of Waterford and the neighbouring mountains. On this island is an ancient Castle still in good preservation and latterly fitted up by the landlord, who resides in it for a few months in the year. It stands on the north side

14/6/7/2(4) of

(57)
of the Island about 300 yards from the river).
It is a square structure about 40 ft in height
and measures ^{on the outside} 47 ft from East to West and 34 ft
from North to South. There is a pointed doorway
of cut lime stone in the middle of the south side
and all the Quoin stones are chiselled.

All the windows have been recently repaired and
evidently enlarged

There is a stone over the doorway which originally
exhibited a representation of a human face, and
an escutcheon, but both are now almost entirely
effaced. The walls are 4^{ft} 10ⁱⁿ in thickness and well
built. No tradition exists in the neighbourhood
as to the original founder or last occupier
of this castle. Ryland, in ^{his} history of ^{the Co of} Waterford
says that "it is supposed to have been erected
in the 16th century, and that it was for
many years occupied by the proprietors of
the adjacent lands." p. 235.

There are no other remains of antiquity in
this parish.

63
Ap. Inc. Rec.

The parish of Faithlegg.

Situation. This parish is situated 5 miles to the N. E. of the City of Waterford, and is bounded on the W. N. and E. by the River Suir and on the South by Kill St. Nicholas.

Name. The name of this parish is in the original language *feróinn* and is also written *floyling* in the Book of Regal Visitation, but nothing has been yet discovered to throw any light on its meaning. I have been acquainted with the name since I was a child.

The old church of Faithlegg stands in ruins to the left of the road as you go from the village of Cheekpoint to Waterford, 5 miles from the latter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the former.

It is a small rude building not more than three centuries old and scarcely worth the attention of the antiquarian. It consists of nave and choir; the former measuring 39 ft in length and 15 in breadth and the latter 14 ft by 12. The west gable is surmounted with a small belfry and contains a pointed doorway. Its other features are remarkably rude and not worth description.

(7)
Not far from this, but on the lands of Cool-
cūl buinne are the ruins of a square castle, said
to have been built ^{in the 12th century} by the family of Styward
who held it and a very extensive property in
the neighbourhood until the time of Crom-
well by whom they were dispossessed.

Ryland has preserved a very interesting anecdote
of John Styward the last occupier of this castle
which he calls Fattock, but he cites no au-
thority. See his work p. 73.

Ant. Jackson

The parish of Kill St. Nicholas.

Situation. Is situated in the Barony of Gaultier, and
bounded on the N. by the parish of Faithlegg and
the River Suir; on the E. by the River Barrow and
Waterford harbor, on the south by the parishes of
Crooke, Kilcork and Kilmacombe, and on the
west by the parish of Ballygunner.

Name. Signifies the church of St. Nicholas, who is
the patron of the parish.

The original church of this parish stood about
300 yards to the north of the ^{small} village of the same
name, but no part of the walls remains. It can
be determined however from their foundations

14/9/72(7) that

(8) that the building was 39 feet in length and 17 ft in breadth. The grave yard is now entirely deserted.

About 40 paces to the S.W. of it there is a large spring formerly sacred to St Nicholas but latterly considered a common spring good only for curing thirst!

In the townland of Passage East are the ruins of a castle which is said to have been built by the family of Aylward ^{who inhabited it} until it was taken from them by General Bolton in the time of Cromwell. In the ruin is a sepulchral stone exhibiting the armorial bearings of the family of Aylward.

Situation. Brooke parish is situated in the East extremity of the Barony of Gaultier, and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Kill St. Nicholas, on the east by Waterford harbour, on the south by Kilmacombe and Rosdoff, and on the west by the parish of Kilcop.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Cnuas, but its meaning is not obvious, as it is certainly not a modification of the word Cnuach, a round hill. It may however be from Cnuas hard. "By Hook or by brook" is a common saying here, and the people think that they are two English names. Hook is on the other side of the harbor in the C. of Waterford.

The old church of Brooke is situated on level ground in the townland of the same name about a quarter of a mile to the west of the Bay. It was divided into nave and choir, the nave measuring 35 ft in length and 17.6 ft in breadth and the choir 32 ft by 17.6 ft. The west gables are nearly destroyed and there are breaches on the side walls. There are three windows on the

14/6/72 (9)

(10) the east gable all destroyed on the outside, but in tolerable preservation on the inside where they are pointed and constructed of thin flag stones. The middle one $9\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ in height and $4\text{ ft } 2\text{ in}$ in width the ~~two~~ other two are $7\text{ ft } 8\text{ in}$ in height and 4 ft in width. There is a breach on the south wall at the distance of $8\text{ ft } 5\text{ in}$ from the east gable where there was apparently a window. At the distance of $7\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ from the foundation of the middle gable the south wall contains a pointed doorway, constructed of thin flag stones and measuring $4\text{ ft } 7\text{ in}$ in height and $3\text{ ft } 8\frac{1}{2}\text{ in}$ in width. At the distance of 12 ft from ^{the west gable} the same wall contained another doorway, which is now destroyed excepting 4 ft of the East jamb. The walls of this building are $2\text{ ft } 8\text{ in}$ in thickness 8 ft in height and constructed of small grit stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is a large and much frequented grave yard attached to it.

At the distance of about 35 yards to the South East of this church is St. John's Well, a clean and beautiful spring arched over ^{head and paving} it with a doorway of cut lime stone on the

the south side. Before the year of the rebellion a ^{great} pattern was held at this well in honour of St. John annually on the 24th of June, but it has been ^{entirely} discontinued these thirty years. (11)

About 80 paces to the south of the old church just described is the old Castle of Brooke. Its south and west sides are standing to the height of about 26 feet, but its north and east sides are destroyed down to the very foundations. It measures ^{on the outside} 43.4 from east to west and 37 in the other direction. The second floor rested on a stone arch of which a part still remains. The doorway ~~was~~ was on the east end and a stone stair case led to the top in the thickness of the East and South walls. All the remaining windows are quadrangular. The south wall contains five windows of which two are constructed of cut lime stone one of cut grit and the other two of hammered.

14/6/7/2(11)

(12) Hammered grit. The west side contains two windows, one constructed of cut lime stone and the other of Hammered grit. The Quoin stones are grit; they are remarkably large and obviously chiselled. The walls are ^{ft} 7' 6" in thickness and built of large blocks of grit stone laid in regular courses and grouted. The cement is very hard and mixed with broken shells.

This castle belonged to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem and was founded in the 13th century by ^{Le Poer or Poer} the Baron of Curraghmore. It was a very strong and important building.

For the historical references to this place see Extracts, p. 149.

June 4th 1841.

END

14 G 7/3

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

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

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

4 June 1841

2 p.

23 cm.

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RIA

Capt. Tucker

(13)

The parish of Ballygunner.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Gaultier and is bounded on the north by the parish of Ballyniskill and the River Suir, on the east by Kill St. Nicholas, on the south by Kilmacombe and Kilmacloguer, and on the west by the parish of Kilmuragh.

Name. The name of this parish is (not of ecclesiastical origin, but) derived from that of the townland in which the parish church was built, which townland is called in the original language baile me^g 3-Conn^g, meaning Mac Connary's townlands.

The present ruin of the old church of Ballygunner is of no antiquity as is obvious from the style of the masonry. It has a doorway with timber lintels on each side wall and an arch of brick on the west gable. The walls are plastered on the inside and rough-cast on the outside. This building was in use till very lately. It is only 33 ft in length and 16^{ft} 4 in in width, and its walls 10 ft in height and 1^{ft} 9 in thick. It stands in a large grassy yard, which evidently belonged to a far more ancient church than the present.

In the townland of Ballymacbods in this parish stand the ruins of a ^{square} castle of the same name. It measures on the inside 20 ft from North to South and 15^{ft} 8 in in the other directions. Its walls are built of green and grey stone grouted, and are 6 ft in thickness and at present about 40 ft in height. It had 3 floors of which the highest rested on a stone arch which still remains, the others were of timber and of cut lime stone and placed on the west side near the N.W. corner. It is 5^{ft} 7 in in height and 9^{ft} 0 in in width. ~~The~~ ^{From}

14/6/73 (1)

(14)

From this doorway a flight of stone ^{steps} extends through the west side wall, and the next flight is ~~is~~ turns through the south wall. This castle has four narrow quadrangular windows constructed of cut stone of a reddish colour on the east side ~~and~~ three on the south side and two on the north side. There is a dwelling house built up against its west side on which ^{side} no window is now observable, the house hiding them from view.

There ^{is} was another ancient castle in the central part of the townland of Ballygunner which has been modernized by ^{Seán & Párlán} John Whelan Esq. the present occupier.

June 4th 1841.

14/6/7/3(2)

END

14 G 7/4

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Kilcop, Rossduff, Kilmacomb, Killea, Kilmacleague, Corbally and

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

4-5 June 1841

10 p.

23 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 15-24.

RIA

Carl Juelson
The parishes of Kilcop and Rossduff.

These very small parishes, situated between those of Brooke and Kilmacombe, contain no antiquities ~~not~~ of any description, even the sites of the ancient churches, if ever they had such having been obliterated. It ~~would~~ appear ^{certain} from the name Bill Cope signifying church of St. Cope (the daughter of Baodan, whose festival was celebrated on the 18th of January) ^{the name} that there was a church in the townland of Kilcop, but the name Rossduff, signifying black wood or shrubbery is not of ecclesiastical origin ^{the place} and seems to have ^{contained} never any church. It consists of only one townland, and it looks very strange that it should ever have constituted a parish.

L. O'Donovan

June 4th 1841.

14/6/7/4(1)

16
C.M. 11
C.M. 11

The parish of Kilmacomb.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Gaultree, and is bounded on the North by the parishes of Kill St. Nicholas, Brook, Kilcoph and Rossduff; on the west by Kilmaclogue and Ballygunner, on the east by Kill St. Nicholas (detached) and Waterford harbour, and on the South by the parish of Killea.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced in Irish by the natives Cill Mochoma, which they understand to mean ^{the} Kill or church of St. Mochoma, but as there is no saint of that name mentioned in the Irish Calendar, I take it to be a corruption of Cill Mochonna. The memory of the original patron saint is however now entirely forgotten, as the church was on the arrival of the English, dedicated to ^{St.} John the Baptist who is now regarded as the patron saint of the church of St. Mochoma.

The only remains of the olden time in this parish are those of the old parish church lying to the left of the old road leading from Dunmore to Waterford about 2 miles from the latter. It is an exceedingly rude and uninteresting remain and speaks but little for the civilization of the Decies at the period of

(17)
of its erection. It measures on the inside 46 feet in length and 16 ft in breadth and its walls which are built of small stones in a rude and inelegant style are ^{18 in} 2.10 in thickness. The north wall is nearly destroyed, but a considerable part of the south one is standing, but tottering and will not resist the shock of elements for many years. The two gables are in tolerable preservation; the ~~north~~ west one had a quadrangular window near the top, but ^{it is} now nearly destroyed, and the east one had a window of cut stone, which is now reduced to a shapeless breach.

This church is not the original one built by St Mochoima, but a recreation on its ^{site} about 4 centuries old. Its graveyard is deserted.

In the east extremity of the townland of Kilmacombe ~~there~~ and to the west of this church there is a holy well dedicated to St John the Baptist at which patterns were annually held on the 29th of August.

John O'Ranovan
June 4th 1841.

Ryland mentions a circle of stones on Kilmacombe hill about 2 miles from Dunmore: but I was not ^{when} told of it in the neighbourhood. I trust however that if this circle remains, it will be shown on the ordnance map.

14/9/3/4(3)

C. M. Tucker

The parish of Killea.

Situation. This parish forms the south-east portion of the Barony of Gaultier, and is bounded on the North by the parishes of Kilmacleague, Kilmacombe and Kill St. Nicholas (detached), on the South by Waterford harbor, and on the west by the parishes of Rathmoylan and Corbally.

Name. ^{This parish} It is called in Irish Cill Aída, which signifies the church of Aidus, but it cannot now be determined which of the several saints of this name the original patron of this parish was, as the church was, after the arrival of the English, dedicated to the Holy Cross, in honor of which ^{patrons} "patterns" were formerly held at the church.

The present ruin of the old parish church of Killea is not that of the one built by St. Aidus, but a re-erection of the 14th or 15th century on its site. It seems to have consisted of Nave and choir with a square tower on the north-east side of the latter. The nave is 45 feet in length and 16^{ft. in} in breadth, but the dimensions of the choir cannot now be easily determined as its walls are nearly all destroyed.

(19)
of the square tower above mentioned the north side and fragments of the east and west sides remain to a height of more than 30 feet. Its north side is 15 ft long on the outside and the west one 11 ft, but it was originally longer. This tower had three floors, the first of which rested on a ^{pointed} stone arch of which a considerable portion still remains, but the others were of wood and have consequently long since disappeared. The walls of this tower are $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft in thickness. This ruin is neither ancient nor interesting for its style.

In the village of Dunmore in this parish stands a butt of a very strong ^{and} round tower, which looks very ancient, which is probably an ancient light house. I could not determine its diameter, but I should judge it to be of the same or nearly the same dimensions with the tower of Hook which stands opposite it on the other side of the harbor in the County of Wexford. The part remaining is about 25 ft in height. Some suppose that it was built by the Danes of Waterford to watch the harbor, but it is clearly not so old as its windows are pointed.

P. O'Donovan June 4th 1841.
14/9/74(5)

To this parish belongs the remarkable point of land called by the ancients Beann Briadaín, and now Beann Briadaín in Irish, and Fredan head in English. It is mentioned by O'Flaherty as forming the eastern extremity of the country of the Desies.

Antoin Tucker

The parish of Rathmoylan.

Situation. This parish is situated in the southern extremity of the barony of Gaultier, and is bounded on the North and ^{West} East by the parishes of Borbally and Killea, on the South by the sea, and on the East and N. E. by the parish of Killea. There is another portion of it detached.

Name. This parish is called in the original language Ráto móláin signifying the fort of Maelan, a man's name formerly very common in Ireland, and now used as a surname under the anglicised form of Moylan. The name is not of ecclesiastical origin, but was originally that of an earthen fort near which the old church was placed.

The old church of Rathmoylan is situated on level ground in a valley about half a mile from the sea shore. Its walls, which are obviously modern, are in a good state of preservation. It is an oblong building (not divided into nave and choir) measuring in the clear ^{ft in} 49.6 in length and ^{ft in} 20.6 in breadth.

(21)
The east window measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft in width and about 12 ft in height; it contains no cut stone. The south wall contains two windows, one placed at the distance of 13 ft from the east gable and the other at the same distance from the west one; they are both 8 ft in height and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft in width. The doorway is on the north wall at the distance of 12 ft from the west gable. It forms a rude pointed arch constructed of thin flag stones, and is $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft in height and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft in width. The north wall contains a window of the same size with those in the south wall and placed at the distance of 13 ft from the east gable exactly opposite the more eastern window in the south wall. The walls of this church are 2 ft in thickness and about 14 ft in height and constructed of grit stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is a small graveyard attached to it, not much in use at present.

Examined by A. Curry,

Lodsworth June 4th 1845.

14/9/74(7)

The parish of Kilmacleague.

Situation. Situated in the west extremity of the barony of Gaultier, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Monamintra, Kilcaragh and Ballygunner, on the east by Kilmacombe, on the S. by Corbally and Killea and on the west by the Backstrand of Tramore and the parish of Drummannon.

Name. This parish derives its name from St Mac Liag, the original patron saint, but it cannot now be determined which of the four saints of this name he was, as his festival day is forgotten.

The old church of Kilmacleague is situated in glebe townland on a fertile point of land extending into the Back Strand of Tramore. It consisted of nave and choir, but the walls are in bad preservation. The nave measures 32 ft in length and 20 ft in breadth and the choir 21 ft by 16½ ft. The west gable of the nave is destroyed down to the very foundation, but 27 ft of the south wall connected with the choir remain, and 25 ft of the north wall connected with the foundation of the west gable. The south wall consists of the

(23)

choir is nearly perfect and contains a window placed at the distance of ^{3 ft from} the east end and measuring on the inside ^{ft} 9.8 in height and ^{ft} 3.6 in width; it forms a flat arch, ^{roughly} constructed of thin flags on the inside, but is entirely disfigured on the outside. The east gable and north wall of the choir are entirely destroyed. The part of the north wall of the nave remaining contained the doorway, but it is now disfigured. It appears from a part of its west side still remaining that it was rudely constructed of hammered stones.

The walls of this church are 3 ft thick and about ten feet high and built of round blocks of grit stone laid in regular courses and cemented with good sand and lime mortar. The stones seem rounded and worn from the effects of the weather, which speak considerable antiquity.

|| The graveyard is deserted.

J. J. Donovan

June 5th 1841.

14/9/7/4(9)

Capt J. M. P.

Corbally parish.

This parish, which is situated in the S.W. extremity of the Barony of Gaultier is called by the inhabitants in Irish Coppal-baile, which they understand to mean Oddtown or rugged town. It contains no remains of antiquity except a few earthen forts, which are not remarkable either for their construction or extent. Even the site of the old parish church, if ever there was one, cannot now be pointed out.

J. O'Donovan

June 5th 1841.

END

14 G 7/5

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Kilcaragh, Killure, Kill St. Lawrence, Drumcannon and Monamintra,

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

5 June 1841

6 p.

22.9 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 25-30.

RIA

The parish of Kilcaragh.

Situation. This small parish is situated in the Barony of Gaultier, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Ballynakill, on the east by that of Ballygunner, on the south by Kilmacleague and Monasterevin, and on the west by the parish of Killure.

Name. This parish is now called Cill Ciarac by the natives, but it is certainly a corruption of Cill Carthach which signifies the cell or church of St. Carthach who was the founder and patron saint of Lismore.

There are no remains of antiquity in this parish but the site of the old parish church situated on the top of a rocky hill ^{in the glade of the parish.} Nothing now remains but parts of the foundations so indistinct that the dimensions of the building could not be determined from them. There is no grave yard attached to it.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the S. E. of the site of the church of Kilcaragh there is a hill covered with furze, called Enoc an air meaning hill of slaughter, which is said to be the site of a battle, but tradition does not now remember the period at which or the people between whom this battle was fought.

June 5th 1841.

14/6/7/5(1)

Baronry

The parish of Monamintra.

This very small parish, if parish it can be called, lying between those of Drumcannon, Kilmacleague and Killure and Kilcarragh, is called in the Irish language by the natives *Mór na mBainneadóich*, i.e. Bog of the widows. It contains no remains of antiquity of any description, and there is no appearance or tradition that it ever had a parish church.

Baronry

The parish of Killure. —

Situation. This small parish is situated in the Baronry of Gaultier and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Ballynakill, on the E. by the parish of Kilcarragh, on the south by that of Monamintra, and on the west by those of Kill St. Lawrence and Drumcannon.

Name. Is in Irish *Cill rubair* signifying church of the yew, which is the name of several old churches throughout Ireland.

Killure was a preceptory of Knights Templars in the 12th century afterwards granted to the Knights Hospitallers. The old church stands on the slope of a gently rising ground. The west gable and side walls are in tolerable preservation, but the east gable is destroyed down to the very foundation. This building was 50 ft in length and 22 ft in breadth, and its side walls ^{ft in} 3.4 in thickness and about

(27)

about 14 ft. in height, and built of stones of considerable size cemented with good ~~sand~~ lime and sand mortar. The south wall contains three windows, ^{each} about 5 feet in height and placed 6 ft. from the present level of the ground. They are now so veiled in ivy that their form, or the material of which they are constructed could not be seen. The doorway was on the same wall at the distance of 12 ft. from the west gable, but it is now entirely disfigured. The west gable contains a high narrow window about 10 ft in height, and over it is a belfry for two bells consisting of two pointed arches constructed of cut ^{sand} stone of brownish colour. The north wall seems to have contained a doorway and two windows, but they are all now disfigured. There is no grave yard attached to this church nor does it appear that there ever was one.

About 40 paces to the south of this church is to be seen the south gable of another building whose length extended north and south. This was certainly the dwelling house of the Hospitallers, and it is to be regretted that its extent could not be now determined.

Antiquities examined by A. Curry

J. O'Donovan, June 5th, 1841.

(28)
H James

The parish of Kill St. Lawrence.

Situation This parish is in the Barony of Gaultier, and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Ballynakill, on the E. and S. by that of Killure, and on the W. by those of Kilbarry and Drumcannon.

Name The name of this parish signifies the Church of St. Lawrence, to whom the church was dedicated.

The old parish church of Kill St. Lawrence was ^{ft in} 31.4 in length and ^{ft in} 15.4 in breadth, but it is nearly destroyed, all that remains of it being the east gable, 10 ft of the length of the north wall and 8 ft of the height of the west gable. The east gable contains a rectangular-topped window constructed on the outside of chiselled sand stone, and on the outside of hammered green stone. It measures on the inside ^{ft in} 6.8 in height and ^{ft in} 4.7 in width and forms a flat or obtuse arch at top constructed of thin flag stones. On the outside it is ^{ft in} 3.0½ in height and 9½ inches in width. The part which remains of the west gable contains the doorway which forms a flat arch of hammered stone on the inside, and a semicircular arch constructed of chiselled brown sand stone on the outside. The ground on both sides of this doorway is raised to a considerable height so that its original height could not be easily determined. As it stands at present it measures on the inside ^{ft in} 4.0 in height and ^{ft in} 4.6 in width, and on the outside ^{ft in} 3.9 in height and ^{ft in} 3.3 in width.

14/6/7/5(4)

The walls of this building are 3 ft in thickness, but the height of the side walls cannot be ascertained. There is a large and much frequented grave yard attached to this church. Patterns were held here on St. Lawrence's day until about 10 years ago when they were abolished by the priest.

Copy the text

The parish of Druncannon.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the W. and N.W. by the parishes of Islandkane, Kilbride and Kilburn, on the N. by Kilbarr, on the E. by Monamintra and Kilmackeague, and on the S. by Tramore Bay.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin but derived from that of the hill on which the old parish church stands. It is called in Irish Drom Conán i.e. dorsum Conani, the hill or ridge of Conan, a man's name formerly common in Ireland. It is supposed that the Conan from whom this hill took its name was the same chieftain who gave name to Dun-Conain or Duncannon, on the east side of the Bay of Waterford in the present County of Wexford, but there is no certainty in this supposition, nor is there any historical account of either place.

14/6/7/5(S)

The old parish church of Druncannon stands on a conspicuous hill from which it took its name, about 3½ miles to the south of the City of Waterford. It is a rude building not more than 150 years old, divided into two parts, of which the more western measures

(30)

measures $33^{\text{ft}}.6^{\text{in}}$ in length and $18^{\text{ft}}.8^{\text{in}}$ in breadth, and the eastern $43^{\text{ft}}.8^{\text{in}}$ by $18^{\text{ft}}.8^{\text{in}}$. The west gable which looks older than the rest of the building, contains a small quadrangular window, and is surmounted with a small belfry, consisting of two pointed arches of rude construction. The other windows are large and very modern, and it appears from the plastering on the inside that the building is not long out of use.

There is a graveyard of considerable extent attached to this church, but contains no inscription or monument worthy of attention.

In the S.E. part of the townland of Castletown in this parish is shown a small fragment of the wall of a castle from which ^{the townland} it has taken its name, but no tradition exists as to who was its original founder or last occupier.

In the S.W. end of the townland of Westtown in this parish are remains of an old entrenchment said to have been used in the last wars of Ireland.

John O'Donovan

At Kilmacthomas June 5th 1847.

14/6/7/5(6)

END

14 G 7/6

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Killoteran and Kilburn, Co. Waterford, with particular reference to

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

5 June 1841

4 p.

22.9 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 31-34.

St James

The parish of Killotram.

(31)

Situation. This parish is situated in the County of the City of Waterford and is bounded on the N. and N. W. by the River Suir, on the E. by the parish of Trinity Without, on the South by those of Kilbarry and Kilburn and on the west by the parish of Lismakill and the River Suir.

14/9/76(1)

Name. This parish is called in Irish Cill Fuaráin, which is a corruption of Cill Fúadairín i.e. the church of St. Furaran. There were five saints of this name of whom one was a bishop, but it cannot be now ascertained which of them left his name on this parish as the festival day of the original patron saint is forgotten. It appears from the Down Survey that the parish church was under the invocation of St. Peter in the 17th century so that the memory of the original patron saint must have been ^{for} a long forgotten. The present R. C. bishop of Waterford is of the same name with this saint, but it is anglicised to Foran.

This is a parish of considerable extent and still it contains no remains of antiquity of any description. The site of the old parish church first built by St. Furaran, and afterwards dedicated to St. Peter is now occupied by the modern protestant church.

J. O'Donovan June 5th 1841.

(32)
1/18/1892

The parish of Kilburn.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Bar. of Mid. -dlethird, and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Killsteran; on the E. by those of Kilbarry and Drummannon; on the South by those of Drummannon and Kilbride, and on the W. by those of Kilbride, Kilronan, and Lisnakill.

Name. The ^{original} name of this parish is unknown to the natives, but in its place they have substituted that of Teampull a Chnuicin from the situation of the ancient church in the Tawnland of Knockeen. In the Down Survey it is called Kilburran, and in an Inquisition taken in the reign of James I it is styled Kilburrin alias Church Burren. Burren signifies rocky ground, but the name may be a corruption of Bill Brain as the man's name Bran is generally anglicised Byrne by metathesis.

|| The old church of Kilburrin, or, as it is now generally called, of Knockeen, was ^{ft} 44 ⁱⁿ 6 in length and ^{ft} 17 ⁱⁿ 6 in breadth and had a square tower at its west end measuring ^{ft} 10 ⁱⁿ 6 by ^{ft} 17 ⁱⁿ 6 but it is now destroyed nearly to the foundations. The south wall

14/6/7/6(2)

of

of the church is also destroyed and the east gable (33) is destroyed down to the height of the north wall. The north wall contained a window placed at the distance of 8 ft from the East gable but it is now disfigured. This wall is 9 ft in height and 3 ft in thickness and built of small and large field stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is a grave yard attached, but it is not much frequented, nor does it contain any ancient inscription or monument worthy of attention.

In the S. E. corner of the grave yard about 25 paces from the church there is a large Cromlech in perfect preservation. It is supported by 6 standing stones which do not appear to have been ever disturbed from their original ^{position}. The three uprights at the east end support a ^{smaller} flag, and all support a huge flag extending east and west, and measuring ^{ft in} 12.6 from east to west and ^{ft in} 7.8 from N. to S. ~~On~~ ^{At} the middle of its south side it is ^{ft in} 3.0 in thickness and ^{ft in} 2.0 on the N. side, ^{ft in} 2.3 at the east end and ^{ft in} 1.10 at the west, and its thickness increases towards the centre.

Of the six supporters two are placed at the south side, two at the north, one at the east and one at the west side. ^{over} The east supporter and the two side ones joining it, is placed a flag to make a level with the two side ones at the west

14/9/7/6(3)

(34) west end, so that the horizontal flag or table is nearly as level as a sun-dial. The supporter at the east end is $5\text{ ft } 4\text{ in}$ in height $6\text{ ft } 0\text{ in}$ in width and $2\text{ ft } 0\text{ in}$ in thickness. The next to it on the south side is 6 ft in height 5 ft in width and $1\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ in thickness; the next on the same side $9\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ in height 5 ft in width, and 2 ft in thickness. The upright at the west end is $8\text{ ft } 4\text{ in}$ high, $2\text{ ft } 10\text{ in}$ wide and $1\text{ ft } 9\text{ in}$ thick; its head does not reach the horizontal flag so that it does not at present support it. The next upright on the north side is 9 ft high, $7\text{ ft } 2\text{ in}$ wide and $1\text{ ft } 9\text{ in}$ thick. The upright at the N.E. corner is $6\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ high, $5\text{ ft } 8\text{ in}$ wide, and $1\text{ ft } 2\text{ in}$ thick. The smaller flag above referred to, measures $6\text{ ft } 9\text{ in}$ from north to south, $5\text{ ft } 5\text{ in}$ in the other direction and $1\text{ ft } 9\text{ in}$ in thickness. The length of the bed or grave on the outside is 13 ft , and on the inside $6\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ by $4\text{ ft } 3\text{ in}$ and its height from the level of the floor to its roof on the inside is exactly 9 feet .

This is one of the most remarkable monuments of pagan antiquity in this County, if not in all Ireland.

Measurements by A. Curry

J. O'Sullivan

June 5th 1841.

14/G/7/6(4)

END

14 G 7/7

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Kilronan, Islandkane (Islandikane) and Kilbride, Co. Waterford, with

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

5 June 1841

4 p.

22.9 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 35-38.

RIA

Lieut. James

(35)

The parish of Kibranan.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Middlethird, and is bounded on the north and East by the parish of Kibburin, on the south by that of Kilbride, and on the west by the parish of Lisnakeil.

Name. Is called by the natives in ^{the} Irish language, which they speak very well, Cill Ronáin, i.e. the church of St. Ronan, but it cannot be ascertained which of the many saints of this name was the original patron of this parish.

The original parish church of Kibranan was situated in the townland of Glebe about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the south of Buckerstown chapel, but nothing remains of it except a small fragment of the N. E. corner. The foundations are not now traceable, and there is no appearance of graves near it.

John O'Donovan

June 5th 1841.—

14/9/77(1)

(36)

Kilbride parish.

Situation. Situated in the Barony of Middlethird and bounded on the N. by the parishes of Kilronan and Kilburrin; on the E. and S. by that of Drumcannon, and on the W. by the parishes of Islandskane, Kesh and Lisnakill.

Name. Kilbride is the name of countless churches throughout Ireland, and has been often explained before as signifying church of St. Bridget.

The old church of Kilbride consisted of nave and choir, but all its walls are now destroyed down to the foundations with the exception of the middle gable. It can be ascertained however from its foundations that the nave was 30 ft in length and 18 ft in breadth and the choir 14 ft by 13 ft. The choir arch is 8 ft in height, 6.7^{ft} in width and the wall 3.5^{ft} in thickness. The walls were built of large and small grit stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. Its grave yard is now tilled.

About 300 yards to the south of this church are to be seen fragments of the walls of

(37)
an old dwelling house, but they are of no interest to the antiquarian.

In the townland of Cullen Castle are the ruins of a castle which gave name to the townland. They are situated on a high isolated rock within a short distance of the village of Tramore. and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the west of Kilbride old church. It was a square castle of great strength, measuring ^{ft. in} 20"10 by ^{ft. in} 15"9 on the inside; the walls 6 feet thick and built of grit stone well grouted. There is no tradition of its former proprietors.

The parish of Island Kane.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Mid-
-dlethird, and is bounded on the N. by the parish of
Biesk, on the E. by ~~the~~ ^{those} of Kilbride and Drumcannon
on the S. by the sea, and on the west by the parish
of Dunhill.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical
origin but derived from a small island belonging to
the parish, and strange to say, this island contains
no ruin of a church. In the Irish language this pa-
-rish is called O'leán Uí Céin, meaning O'Heane's island.
The family is mentioned by O'Heerin as located at the Mahon river.
The old church of this parish is situated on high
ground about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the sea and in a
townland which is called Island Keane, though not

(38) an island. It is 53 ft long and 18 broad, and its walls, which are in good preservation, are ^{ft in} 3.3 thick, 9 feet high and constructed of small and large stones not laid in regular courses, cemented with lime and sand mortar. The east window is entirely disfigured. At the distance of 7 feet from the east gable each of the side walls contained a window now entirely disfigured, and at the distance of ^{ft in} 17.6 from the west gable there was a doorway on each of the side walls, but both are nearly disfigured. The one on the south wall measures on the inside ^{ft in} 5.8 in height and ^{ft in} 4.8 in width but it is entirely destroyed on the outside. The one on the north side is disfigured on both sides. No cut stone was used in any part of this church.

There is a small grave attached to this church not much used at present.

Examined by A. Curry

I. O'Donovan June 5th 1841.

END

14 G 7/8

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Riesk, Dunhill, Newcastle, Kilbarrymeadan and Lisnakill, Co. Waterford, with O'Donovan, John, MRIA, (1806-1861)

9 June 1841

10 p.

22.9 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 39-48.

The parish of Riesk.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Middlethird and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Lisnakill, on the East by that of Kilbride, on the S. by Island Keane and on the west by that of Dunhill.

Name. This parish has derived its name from that of the townland in which the old church stands which is a riasg or marshy ground.

The old church of this parish was divided into nave and choir, but the nave is nearly destroyed so that its dimensions cannot be determined. There remains of this church but the middle and east gable and 3 feet of the height of the north wall of the choir. The choir is 29^{ft in} 6 in length and 19 ft in breadth. The east window forms a semicircular arch constructed of thin flagstones on the inside and measures 9 ft in height and 5^{ft in} 3 in width; on the outside it was divided into two parts by a stone mullion but the southern portion only now remains. It

14/6/7/8(1) is

(40) is placed at the height of 6 ft from the present level of the ground and measures $4''^3$ ^{ft in} in height and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and it appears that the northern portion (now destroyed) was exactly the same width. It was constructed of cut granite.

The Choir arch is pointed and constructed of hammered stones; it is $5''^6$ ^{ft in} in width, but its height could not be ^{easily} ascertained as the ground is raised as high as the springing of the arch. The walls are 3 ft in thickness and cemented with good lime and sand mortar. It is several centuries old. There is a large and much frequented graveyard attached to this church, and patterns are held at it ~~at~~ ^{on} the second festival of the B. V. M. occurring in Autumn.

In the townland of Matherastown is a large pagan grave now called leaba Tomás mac Gabhán i.e. Thomas Mac Gabhán's bed. It ^{extends East and West and} is formed of ten standing stones supporting three flag stones placed in a horizontal position, and measures $12''^6$ ^{ft in} in length and $5''^6$ ^{ft in} in breadth. The most eastern of the horizontal flags is $4''^7$ ^{ft in} wide, 6 ft long and $1''^6$ ^{ft in} thick. The middle one is 9 ft in length $4''^6$ ^{ft in} in width and $1''^0$ ^{ft in} in thickness and the western one

(41)
is 8 ft long ^{ft in} 3.6 wide and 2 ft thick. It is only
^{ft in} 2.6 in height. It is said that a row of stand-
-ing stones originally surrounded it, but these
are now all removed except nine which stand
in a group at the west end of the grave.

Lionakill parish.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Ildidisthird
and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Vortnacenty in
the Co. of Kilkenny, on the east by those of Kilsderan, Kieranan
and Kilaride, on the south by that of Rieck, and on the west
by those of Kilmaiden and Dunkill.

Name. Is in the original form *l'ioy na cille*, meaning fort of the
church.

The old church of this parish is situated on level ground
in the townland of Gleebe, but it is nearly destroyed, the south
wall and a fragment of the north wall 12 ft in length
and 7 ft in height only remaining. 45 ft of the south wall
remain, but its original length cannot be determined, as
the foundation of the west gable is not visible. The breadth
of the building was ^{ft in} 16.8. The doorway was on the south
side, but it is now totally disfigured. The walls are 3 ft
thick and built of small and large stones very irregularly
laid, and cemented with lime and sand mortar. There
is a large grave yard attached to this church now much
in use as a cemetery, but it contains no monument
worthy of attention.

In the townland of Gaultown in this parish

14/9/7/8(3) on

(42)

on the west side of a rocky hill called Cnoc a Ghallaigh (i.e. Gaulshill) stands a very remarkable cromlech in excellent preservation. It consists of six pillar stones supporting a large flag placed S.E. and N.W. The large flag measures 14 ft in length and $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft in breadth at the east end and only $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft at the west end, and in thickness 2 ft at the east end ~~and~~ $1\frac{1}{3}$ ft at the west end and 3 ft in the middle on the North side, and only 4 inches on the South side.

The upright stone which supports it on the east side is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft high 3 ft wide and 8 inches thick; the one at the S.E. side is $7\frac{1}{4}$ ft high $5\frac{1}{4}$ ft wide and $1\frac{1}{9}$ ft thick; the next one is $6\frac{1}{5}$ ft high, $4\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{2}$ ft wide and 8 inches thick; the one at the west end is $6\frac{1}{8}$ ft high $4\frac{1}{6}$ ft wide and $1\frac{1}{3}$ ft thick; the next to the north is $6\frac{1}{8}$ ft high $5\frac{1}{3}$ ft wide and 10 inches thick, and the next and last is $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft high $4\frac{1}{11}$ ft wide and $2\frac{1}{6}$ ft thick. The length of this bed or grave on the inside is $6\frac{1}{4}$ ft, the breadth 5 ft, the height at the N.W. end $6\frac{1}{4}$ ft and at the S.E. end $8\frac{1}{4}$ ft. Its sides on the outside are $16\frac{1}{4}$ ft in length only on the two side stones at the east and west end, it does not touch the rest. The east end of this cromlech is higher than the west, which is very rarely the case.

June 9th 1841.

This townland belonged to the Gaol Bannagh of Gaulstown in the Co. of Kilkenny from whom both places received the name of Gaulstown.

14/6/7/8(4)

Capt. Pimington

The parish of Dunhill.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Middle-third, and is bounded on the N. by the parishes of Kilmaiden and Newcastle, on the east by the parishes of Islandykane, Kesh and Lisnaskill, on the south by the sea and on the W. by the parish of Kilbarrymaiden.

Name. This parish is called by the natives Dún-parill which they understand to mean the fort on the cliff a name originally applied to a rock on which the ruins of a castle now stand.

The old church of this parish is situated on level ground in the townland of Dunhill from which the parish has taken its name. It is now in a state of great dilapidation, but it can be ascertained from the fragments of it which remain that it was divided into nave and choir, the former measuring 56 ft. in length and 21 ft. in breadth and the latter 21 ^{ft} in length and 14.3 in breadth. It had also a square tower at the west end. Nothing remains of the nave but the west gable which formed the east side of the tower and the choir is destroyed except ^{its south wall and} the N. W. corner.

The east window is disfigured on both sides but it can be ascertained from what remains that it was ^{ft} 3.4 in width on the inside. At the distance of 4.8 from the east gable there was a window on the south wall but it is now entirely disfigured. The west gable has on it a painted doorway constructed

14/9/7/8 (5)

(44) of hammered stones (having the appearance of considerable antiquity) and measuring $5.6^{\text{ft in}}$ in height, and $3.7^{\text{ft in}}$ in width on the outside and 5 ft by 3 ft on the inside. This doorway led into the square tower above mentioned; the doorway leading into the church was doubtlessly on the south side wall. The walls of the tower were $2.8^{\text{ft in}}$ thick and constructed of large blocks of green stone cemented with lime and sand mortar, and large masses of its walls are scattered about as if it had been demolished by cannon. There is a deep valley between this church and the sea.

About 300 paces to the S.E. of Dunhill church stands on a high rock the ruin of the castle which occupies the site of the original Dun phail or fort on the cliff. It had a square mansion attached but this is nearly destroyed at present. The castle is ^{of a} square form measuring 27 ft from E. to W. on the inside and $17.6^{\text{ft in}}$ in the other direction. One stone arch remains over the second floor. The doorway was on the east side but it is now totally disfigured. A spiral staircase, ^{now nearly destroyed} led to the top in the S.E. corner. It had 14 windows, but they are all now disfigured except one which is on the north side; it is quadrangular and narrow and formed of cut stone. All the quoin stones are also cut. The walls of this building are 7 ft thick and about 65 ft high and well grouted. This was a very important fortress

14/6/7/8(6)

situated

(45)

situated on a lofty rock which is inaccessible on the east side being nearly perpendicular and about 160 ft above the road which passes under it at that side. For a description of this Castle as it stood in 1824. see Rylands History and Antiquities of the Co. of Waterford pp. 260. 261, 262. and for a tradition still preserved in connection with its last owner see the same work pp. 78. 79.

June 9th 1841.

In the townland of Killone in this parish is shown the site of an old church which was dedicated to St. John, from which the townland derived its name. In the townland of Castlecraddock there is a holy well dedicated to St. Martin at which patterns were formerly held. There is nothing else of any antiquarian interest in this parish, though the names of some townlands would indicate that there were several old churches.

14/6/78(7)

Newcastle parish.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Baronies of Upperthird and Middlethird and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Guileagh, on the E. by those of Dunhill and Kilmaiden, on the south by the parishes of Kilbarrymaiden and Dunhill and on the west by the parish of Rosmire.

Name. This parish derives its name from the townland in which the old parish church was built, which townland received its name from a castle which stood on a ^{large} rock situated to the north W. of the old church, but of which no part remains at present!

The old church of this parish is situated on level ground, ^{surrounded by rocky hills} in the townland of Glebe. The east and west gables ^{only} of this building now remain, the side walls being destroyed down to the very foundations. It was 56 ft in length and 16.6 in breadth. The east window is rectangular at top on the inside where it measures 6.9^{ft in} in height and 3.4^{ft in} in width; on the outside it is pointed and constructed of grit stone chiselled, measures 4.3^{ft in} in height and 8½ inches in width, and is placed at the height of 5.8^{ft in} from the present level of the ground. The west gable contains a window which is quadrangular on both sides and measures

measures on the inside 4 ft in height and $2\frac{1}{8}$ (47) in width, and on the outside $2\frac{1}{2}$ in height and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. The walls of this church are 3 ft in thickness and built of large slate stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is a small grave yard much in use in which stands at the distance of 18 feet from the S.W. corner of the church a large ash tree now in full bloom measuring 11 ft in circumference at the base.

June 9th 1841.

Kilbarrymaiden parish.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of ^{upper} ~~middle~~ third, and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Rosmire, on the east by those of Dundee and Newcastle, on the S. by the sea, and on the West by the parishes of Rosmire and Chankland.

Name. This parish is called in Irish by the natives Cill Bhríde Meóim, i.e. the church of St. Brigid and St. Medin, but I cannot find a saint of the latter name in the Irish Calendar.

The old church called Kilbarrymaiden is situated on level ground in a townland to which it has given name. It consisted of nave and choir

14/9/78(9)

(48) the former $43.9^{\text{ft}} \text{ in}$ by $21.6^{\text{ft}} \text{ in}$, and the latter $21.0^{\text{ft}} \text{ in}$ by $13.6^{\text{ft}} \text{ in}$. The north wall of the nave is nearly all destroyed; ~~and~~ the west gable is also destroyed except 8 ft of its height and the south wall has two large breaches on it. The walls of the choir are nearly perfect, but the east window is totally disfigured. There was a window on the south wall of the choir at the distance of $6.8^{\text{ft}} \text{ in}$ from the east gable but it is now entirely destroyed as is also the choir arch. The walls of this church are $3.3^{\text{ft}} \text{ in}$ in thickness and about 11 ft in height and built of large long slate coloured stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. This is undoubtedly an ancient church, but it is to be regretted that its features are all disfigured. There is a small grave yard attached to it not much in use as a cemetery.

June 9th 1841.

END

END

14 G 7/9

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities, traditions and topography of the parish of Monksland, Rosmire

(Rossmire), Ballylaneen, Stradbally,

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

9-10 June 1841

16 p.

22.9 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 49-64.

Included is an account of the Cloch Labhrais or speaking rock, at Stradbally, Co. Waterford.

The parish of Monkland.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the Barony of upper third and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Rapmuir, on the E. by Kilbarrymaiden, on the S. by the same and Ballylancan and on the W. by the same parish.

Name. This parish is called in Irish *podann na mnaic* which signifies "land of the monks."

The old church of this parish is situated on level ground in a valley in the townland of Ballynegigla. It was 46.6 ft. in length and 17.8 ft. in breadth, but it is much injured, only the west gable, the north wall and 3 ft of the south wall at the west end remaining. The north wall has on it a breach of 16 ft down to within 3 ft of the ground. The west gable contains a rectangular doorway placed within 1.1 ft. of the south wall and measuring 5.7 ft. in height and 3.6 ft. in width on the inside, where it is traversed at top by three flags placed as lintels. On the outside it is entirely destroyed. At the height of 1.8 ft. over this doorway there was there was a window formed of hammered stones now nearly destroyed, and in the middle of the same gable about 18 feet from the ground there is a quadrangular window of cut stone which looks to be of considerable antiquity; it is about 2.6 ft. high and 8 inches wide on the outside, but so veiled with ivy on the inside that its appearance on that side cannot be seen. This gable is surmounted with a belfry but it is entirely covered with ivy so that its form cannot be seen. The north wall is 2.6 ft. in thickness and about 16 feet in height and built of brown sand stone and slate coloured stones irregularly laid and well cemented with good lime and sand mortar.

14/6/7/90

This

(50) This church looks to be five or six centuries old. The grave yard is enclosed with a wall and of considerable extent, but not much in use at present. There are four lofty ash trees of considerable antiquity growing in it. The grave yard is about one hundred paces to the east of the church and in a different townland, the former being on the lands of Ballynagigla and the land in Ballycristen.

June 9th 1841.

Capl. Brown
The parish of Rosmire.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Baronies of Upperthird and Desies without Drum and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Guilco and Mithel, on the E. by those of Kibbarrymaiden and Newcastle, on the south by Monksland and Ballylancien, and on the west by the parishes of Trews and Ballylancien aforesaid.

Name. This parish is called in Irish Ros mair, the first part ros signifying shrubbery or underwood but the latter part being uncertain.

The site of the old parish church is occupied by the modern protestant one, and there is nothing of any interest to the antiquarian about it. To this parish belong the villages of Kilmacthomas in which formerly stood a castle.

14/6/7/9(2)

Gough quoting Wilson p. 340. says "Here is an ancient castle built by the Paers, taken by Sir Charles Wexford in 1643."

This castle is now totally destroyed and the bank on which it stood about 30 yards to the N. E. of the bridge ^{on the east side of the river} is nearly cut away for the purpose of obtaining gravel for the roads.

This village is called in Irish Coill mic Tomásáin, which signifies the "wood of the son of little Thomas." It is situated on the old road leading from Waterford to Dungarvan, and is built on a steep and ugly hill, at the foot of which flows the river Mácan ^(9 June) now a very inconsiderable mountain stream, but it is said that it is subject to great floods in the winter season. In the year 1649 Cromwell having raised the siege of Waterford and passing through this village on his way to Dungarvan, the river Maachan, as if to impede his progress, rose to such a height that a whole day was spent in conveying the foot soldiers across the swollen flood. There is now a good stone bridge ^{whose arch is} over it of sufficient height to allow the most boisterous floods to which the river is now subject, to pass through without injury.

At Kilmacthomas.

L. D. Denovan

June 9th 1845.

14/9/7/9(3)

(52)

The parish of Kilmaiden.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of upperthird and middlethird and is bounded on the north by the River Suir and the parish of Clonagam, on the E. by Lisnabill, on the south by Dunhill and Newcastle and on the west by the parish of Guileagh.

Name. This parish is called by the natives in Irish ^{Cill miadain} which they understand to mean church of St. Miadan, but I cannot find a saint of this name in the Irish Calendar.

The site of the old church of Kilmaiden is occupied by a modern protestant church and there is no remain of antiquity in connection with it.

There was a second old church in the townland of ^{buná} Kilburney but there remains of it at present but a fragment of one of the side walls, and the foundations are so effaced that the dimensions of the building could not be ascertained.

In the east extremity of the townland of Kilmaiden ^{on the banks of the Suir} are the ruins of an old mansion called the Old Court, to which there was a castle attached. This castle was destroyed by Cromwell. Ryland. p. 77.

In the S. E. corner of the townland of ^{bán á Cárleáin} Dunstown there is a field called the Castle field in which it is said a castle formerly stood but there is not a vestige of it now visible.

14/6/7/9(4)

There was an old grave yard in the townland of Kibnogyemoge - in Irish *cill modiomóg* - the church of St. Dimog or Dima, but it is now just effaced. The townland has derived its name from it and it would be well therefore to mark its site on the Ordnance map. There is a holy well in the same townland called Tobar na n-aingeal i.e. the well of the angels.

Dr. Binney
The parish of Ballylaneen.

Situation. This parish is situated partly in the barony of Upperthird and partly in that of Desses without Drum, and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Fewa, on the East by those of Rosmire and Monksland, on the South by the sea, and on the west by the parishes of Strad. bally and Kellofreeny.

Name. This parish is called by the natives in Irish *bailé na lárín* ^{or na pláirín} which signifies the townland of O' Lahneen, and in the Down Survey it is spelled Ballylankeene, which comes very near the original Irish name.

The old parish church of Ballylaneen was situated on level ground in the townland from which its name, but no part of the building is now traceable except a very small part of the foundation of the west end. The grave yard is enclosed and contains several head stones but no monument

or remain of antiquity except a holy water font.

"Patterns" are held here on St. Anne's day the 26th of July, but the priest will abolish them.

In the Field name book of Ballylanceen N^o 1 pp. 12 & 16 it is stated, that "At the south side of the townland of Carrigcastle is the remains of Carrig castle; there are only a small portion of the walls stands about 25 ft. high and in a decayed state." But Mr Anthony Curry who examined the antiquities of this parish writes in the name: - "I find that the Surveyors mention an old castle standing in this townland about 25 feet high. I am now on the townland together with two old men who have lived here since they were born, and they state that they never saw a stone of a castle on the townland. But there is a small green rocky hill in the townland, on which it is said the castle formerly stood from which the townland derived its name, but no vestige of a castle was to be seen there in the memory of any one now living." The Surveyors had better look to this again.

In the south side of the townland of Ballinarrid is a small headland called in Irish Ailean Mhí Bhric's i.e. O'Bric's Island. This is mentioned by Dr. Keating in his description of the extent of the country of the southern Desies, which extended he says "from the River Suir to Ailean Mhí Bhric i.e. O'Bric's island and from Lismore to Beann Briadáin (now Bredan head)

This headland is now called in English Danes Island, but always Oilean Mí Bhrí in Irish which is the true name and should be adopted on the Ordnance map. There is a large rock in the sea about 40 yards from the shore called Teampull Mí Bric, on which the foundations of an ancient building are still indistinctly visible. Said to have been the residence of O'Bric, chief of the southern Deisi. It would however appear from the name that there was a church on this rock, but it is more probable that the church was on the townland of Templeybrick and that the rock derived its name from the townland.

In this parish is situated the neat village of Bunnahon, which derives its name from its situation at the bun or mouth of the River Machan, which is mentioned by O'Herrin as flowing through the territory of O'Beiri.

St Kilmacthomas }
 pop bpu macan }

J O'Donovan
 June 10th 1841

(56)

Lieut. Pinnock

The parish of Stradbally.

Situation. This parish is situated partly in the Barony of Desisy without Drum and partly in that of Upperthird, and is bounded on the North by the parish of Kibrossenty, on the E. by that of Ballylancenn, on the S. by the sea, and on the West by the parishes of Clonsa and Kibrossenty.

Name. The name of this parish is in the original language *Spaird Búile* which signifies Street-town, which is the name of several villages in Ireland. The Irish had the ^{Citayr} Walled town, the Castle town, and the Street-town, the last meaning hamlet or unfortified village.

The site of the ancient church of this parish is occupied by the modern protestant one and no remnant of antiquity is visible at it. Near it are the ruins of an abbey of Augustinian friars not mentioned by Archdall. It consists of nave and Choir with a lateral house attached to the north side at the junction of the nave and choir. Its walls are in good preservation except the middle gable which is nearly destroyed. The nave is 58 ft in length and 25 ft 8 inches in breadth (on the inside) and the choir ^{ft in} 37.5 by ^{ft in} 20.6.

The east window is roundheaded and measures on the inside where it is constructed of thin stones, ^{ft in} 7.3 in height and ^{ft in} 4.5½ in width. On the outside

14/6/79(8)

it

it is constructed of cut stone, placed 5 ft from the (57)
present level of the ground, and measured $3\text{ ft } 3\frac{1}{2}\text{ in}$ in
height, and in width 10 inches at top and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches
at the bottom. At the distance of $2\text{ ft } 9\text{ in}$ from the
east gable the south wall of the choir contains a
~~roundheaded~~ window measuring $6\text{ ft } 7\text{ in}$ in height and
 $3\text{ ft } 5\frac{1}{2}\text{ in}$ in width on the inside where it forms a semi-
circular arch at top; on the outside it is pointed
and formed of cut stone, and measures $3\text{ ft } 4\text{ in}$ in
height and 8 inches in width; the lower part of it
is 3 ft from the present level of the ground. At the
distance of 16 ft from this window there is another
of the same shape and dimensions. The north
wall of the choir contains another window which
does not look as old as the others; it is placed
at the distance of $1\text{ ft } 7\text{ in}$ from the east gable
and measures $6\text{ ft } 4\text{ in}$ in height on the inside and
 $3\text{ ft } 8\text{ in}$ in width, and on the outside $4\text{ ft } 8\text{ in}$ in height
and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width; it is rectangular at
the top on the inside and round on the outside.
There is a breach of 9 ft on the north wall
at the distance of two feet from this window
where there was probably another window.

The choir arch was $13\text{ ft } 10\text{ in}$ in width, but its height
cannot be easily determined as only $4\text{ ft } 8\text{ in}$ of its
sides now remain. No cut stone was used in
its construction.

14/6/7/9(9)

At the distance of $2\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ from the middle gable the
south wall contained a window which is now
entirely destroyed on the outside, but on the
inside it is in good preservation and measures
 $6\text{ ft } 7\text{ in}$ in height and $4\text{ ft } 7\text{ in}$ in width; it is rectangular at top.

(58) A doorway is placed on this wall at the distance of 21 ft from the west gable. It is disfigured on the outside, but in good preservation on the inside where it forms a flat arch at top constructed of thin hammered flag stones and measures 7 ft in height and $4\frac{7}{8}$ ft in width. The west gable has a window ^{in its middle} and a heltry at top, but they are both almost entirely veiled in ivy.

There is another doorway on the north wall nearly opposite the one already described, but not exactly opposite as it is only $19\frac{7}{8}$ ft from the west gable. It is pointed on the outside and forms a flat arch on the inside and formed of thin flags in a rude style. It measures on the inside $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft in height and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft in width, and on the outside $5\frac{1}{8}$ ft by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. At the distance of 5 ft from the middle gable there is a window on the north wall of the nave measuring on the inside $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft in height and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft in width, but it is totally disfigured on the outside.

The lateral building above mentioned we call ^{the} obvious the tower of the abbey; it was $14\frac{1}{2}$ ft by $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Its west & north ^{sides} and 3 ft of its east side remain to the height of about 24 ft.

The walls of the nave of this abbey are $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft in thickness and about 12 ft in height and built of grit and slate stones cemented with

(59)
with lime and sand mortar. The side walls
of the choir are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft thick and about 10 ft high,
and built of the same kind of stones. The nave
however looks much older than the choir.
There is a large grave yard attached, now
much used as a cemetery.

In this parish is situated the celebrated rock
called Block Labhras, which means, as it is
supposed "the speaking stone" Ryland
describes it as "an enormous rock or moun-
tain mass which seems to have rolled down
from the adjoining hill, and is now firmly
fixed in the centre of a stream near the
road" (the old road) "from Waterford to
Dungarvan. The stone is split in a re-
markable manner, the fissure dividing
the mass into two nearly equal parts.
There is a tradition that some person
as he passed this rock expressed a wish
that it might speak, and divide into
two parts, if the declaration which he
was making were not true: the story goes,
that the stone did split and also speak,
and the appellant was consequently convicted
of falsehood. The rock is a very coarse
pudding stone and might have been in-
duced to convict the perjurer, by the in-
fluence of frost upon water, which can
14/9/7/9(11) easily

(60) "easily percolate the mass: whether the
" sound emitted on the occasion was an
" articulate one, it is not so easy to de-
" termine." p. 304.

Mr. Ryland describes this stone very well
but he does not preserve the legend
connected with it in any thing like a correct
form. This rock is situated on the west side
of the Dechan river, the waters of which
was one side of it. There is a split 5 feet
in width extending north and south nearly
in the middle and dividing the rock into
two nearly equal parts. The east division
of this rock is 33 ft in length from north
to south and 19.6 ^{ft in} from East to West, i.e. from
the east side to the split, and is 18 ft in height
on the East side 11 ^{ft} at the south side, 12 ft at
the split and 17 ft on the North side. The
other division is 27 ft from N. to S. along
the split and 14 ft across, and of the same
depth at the split with the other division.
It is 15 ft high at the south side, 11 ft at the
west and 13 ft at the north side. At the
north end of the split there is a huge spalla
about 4 tons weight which broke off the
west part, and which nearly closed the
split at the North end.

14/G/7/9(12)

The legend in connection with this stone runs as follows: - (61.)

" Block Labhras during the times of Paganism in Ireland was not only gifted with the power of forming articulate sounds like a human being, but was also acquainted with the truth or falsehood of every point disputed throughout the whole country, and whenever it was consulted on any disputed point it would invariably tell the truth. This was at a period when men were honest and free from equivocation. At length, a certain man, who had some suspicions of the fidelity of his wife, defied her to appear before Block Labhras to attest her innocence, and the wife went along with him before the tribunal. The wife contrived to have her gallant placed on the mountain within sight of the place where they stood before the stone, and kneeling before the tribunal of truth and justice she declared that she had no more to do with the man suspected by her husband than she had with the man who was standing on the summit of the opposite mountain! Is this statement true, Block Labhras, asked the husband. It is the truth, ^{responded} replied the stone

14/6/9/9(13)

(62) stone, but truth itself is ^{often} bitter; bíobán an pínné péin reabh,
and this being the first instance of equivocation ~~when~~ it
had ever witnessed among mankind, it was so hor-
-rified at the wickedness of it, that it split asun-
-der! This legend which if it had been a Roman
one, would have received the impress of Ovid's
master mind, is known not only throughout
the County of Waterford, but also in Kilkenny
and Cork. It is very ^{difficult} ~~difficult~~ to determine
how it first started into existence, but it is
probable that the name of the stone sug-
-gested it originally. My opinion is that
Block labhraí does not mean speaking
stone, but that it is the original geolo-
-gical name for this kind of stone. It
looks like a black pudding well stuffed
with large bits of fat meat, and the peo-
-ple believe that it was built up of differ-
-ent other stones, and ^{that it is} not natural!

Could they have had an oracle concealed
in this stone in times of Paganism?

At the distance of 21 paces to the N. W.
of this Rock there is another of the
same kind measuring 97 ft in circum-
-ference and 10 ft in height

In the townland of Foxcastle on the
south west side of a high rock are
14/6/7/9 (14)

to be seen fragments of the ruins of a strong ⁽⁶³⁾ castle, but so shattered that the dimensions of the building could not be determined. It occupied a very commanding position strongly fortified by nature.

There was also another castle on the townland of Barrickahilla, but the ruins are at present so indistinct the dimensions of the building could not be ascertained.

In the south-west corner of Ballyvooney townland is shewn the site of a building supposed to have been an abbey, but I do not believe that it ever was one. Smith in his history of the County of Waterford p. 95 describes it as "remains of a large building one hundred and fifty feet in length and ninety in breadth," and says that it was thought to have been an house belonging to the Knights Hospitallers.

June 10th 1841.

14/6/7/9(15)

(94)

Wm. M. M.

The parish of Guileo.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of ^{upper} ~~the~~ third and is bounded on the north by the parish of Clanagam, on the E. by Kilmaiden, on the South by Rossmore and Newcastle, and on the W. by the parish of Ellothel.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin but derived from that of the townland in which the church was built. The original form of this name is Giolcach - and this word which in Connaught and Ulster is used to denote reed is here always used to denote broom, Spartium scoparium, which the townland is said to have produced spontaneously in great abundance in ancient times. There are some who are of opinion that broom is not an indigenous Irish plant, but I think they are wrong as it is found growing wild in glens and on the sides of mountains where it never was planted.

There are no antiquities in this parish but a few earthen forts of a circular form nearly all defaced. There seems to have been an old church in the townland of Kilmoeve as its name signifies church of St. Moeve, but no trace of it or its church yard is now visible, nor can its site be pointed out.

14/6/79(16)

J. O'Donovan June 10. 1841.

END

14 G 7/10

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Clonagam (Clonegam) and Fenough

(Fenoagh), Co. Waterford, with

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

10 June 1841

2 p.

23 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 65-66.

Included are references to Lord George Beresford's construction of a round tower on Clonegam Hill in 1785, in memory of his son.

Chapter The parish of Clonagam. —

(65)

Situation. Situated in the barony of Upperthird and bounded on the N. by the parish of Flenagh on the E. by the River Suir, which separates it from the Co. of Kilkenny, on the South by the parishes of Kilmaiden and Guilco, and on the west by the parish of Mothel.

Name. It is a rural name and not of ecclesiastical origin, written in the original Irish form *cluin na gcam* which means the *clon* meadow or bog island of the *bends* or *windings*, — an appellation truly descriptive of the locality.

The site of the old church is occupied by a modern protestant one in use situated within the demesne of Curraghmore.

The Le Poer steeple situated on the summit of Clonagam hill is not an antiquity but a round tower built in the year 1785 by George Beresford, Earl of Tyrone in memory of his son who was killed near the place.

The site of the Castle of Le Poer, baron of Curraghmore is occupied by Curraghmore house, the seat of the Marquis of Waterford, so that there are no antiquities of any description in this parish, which is nearly all enclosed in the demesne of Curraghmore.

June 10th 1847.

14/6/7/10(1)

(66) *W. J. J. J.*

Fenough Parish.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the Barony of Upper-third, and is bounded on the N. by the River Suir, on the S. and S. E. by Glenagam, and on the West by the parishes of Kilmolegan and Mottel.

Name. The name of this parish is pronounced by the natives in Irish *Fionnóg* but they do not understand its meaning. It is probably a corruption of *Fionnóg*, woody.

The old church of this parish called by the natives *Temple Fionnóg* is situated in the north of the townland of Curraglinagarrake in a circular graveyard, but only a very small portion of its walls remains at present.

In the north of the townland of Rak in this parish there is a large cromlech consisting of a large flat stone supported by three uprights. There was a fourth supporter, but it is now broken.

Near the W. side of the townland of Ballyquin there are two similar monuments, but much injured.

It is curious that these monuments, which are invariably called *Leaba Dhiarmada agus Ghraine* in Connaught and ^{North} Munster, are here called either *Giants Beds* or *Giants graves*, which comes much nearer the truth.

In the N. of the townland of Ballyquin there is a remarkable pillar stone about 12 ft in height called "the Ballyquin high stone". It was probably placed there to mark a boundary.

June 10th 1841. 14/6/7/10(2)

END

14 G 7/11

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, religious traditions, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Mothel and Rathgormack

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

11 June 1841

6 p.

23 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 67-72.

RIA

Shyster
The parish of Mothel. -

(67)

Situation This large parish is situated in the Barony of upperthird and is bounded on the North by the parishes of Kilmolecan and Dysart, on the East by those of Guilco, Glonagam, Fenough and Kilmolecan, on the South by those of Feus and Rosmire, and on the West by the parish of Rathgormack.

Name. This parish is called in Irish Maóthail pronounced Maehil which is also the name of a town in the County of Lethm Anglicised Mohill. Nothing has yet been discovered to prove the meaning of the word.

said to have been originally founded in the 6th Century by St. Bragan
The ruins of the abbey of Maóthail, covered a great extent of ground, but it is all destroyed at present except the south wall and a part of the middle gable of the abbey church. In the south wall there is a beautiful semicircular arch about 12 ft in height leading into a small square chamber 18 ft by 13 ft. Part of this arch has been built up with modern mason work leaving a narrow entrance, and several sculptured stones exhibiting figures of the apostles &c. Some years since dug up out of the ground have been inserted in this modern work, and more of a similar character have been inserted in the south gable of the small chamber. In the small chamber there is a tomb stone laid in a horizontal position exhibiting the following inscription in large Roman Capitals 14/6/7/11(1)

"Hic jacet Gualterus Power Generosus viri, ex antiqua familia. Johannis Guillemi et uxor ejus Caterina Phelan qui suis sumptibus construxerunt ^{hoc} monumentum. 16 Junii 1628.
Quod aeternus propicietur Deus."

(68) From the site of the east gable to the middle gable is 90 ft. and the part of the south wall remaining is about 20 ft in height.

On the N. side of this wall and near the round arch above mentioned there is an ancient tomb stone narrowing to the foot, around the edges of which there is an inscription in the black letter, but so effaced that I could ^{not} read it with any satisfaction.

It begins: Hic jacet Mauritius O'Minain * * and I could recognize the date M C C C L X X near the end. To the ^{north} west of this is the burial place of the Powers of Gorteen enclosed by an iron railing. Within the enclosure is a very ancient tombstone ornamented with a cross and exhibiting an inscription in the black Gothic letter. I could observe the name Richardus Power and the date M C C C L X X X, upon it, but the entire of the inscription could not be read as many of the letters are injured.

On the East side of the townland of Ballynevin in this parish is a holy well, a large and beautiful spring dedicated to St. Cuan, who is said to have been the second abbot of Mohill. Near it are traces of the ruins of a small oratory called St. Cuan's church, and an aged ash tree the trunk of which is hollow and the upper branches decayed, though in the middle it is still blooming.

In

14/6/7/11(2)

In the townland of Clonea, in this parish (69)
a little more than a mile from Mothel
is a very fine castle said to have been erected
by the family of Wall. The keep is quadran-
-gular and more than 60 ft in height, and out-
-side it, is a strong wall with circular towers
at the angles, and beyond it were a moat
and ditch, but the outer works are now much
injured.

Near the centre of the townland of Fiddans
in this parish are the ruins of another square
Castle, said to have belonged to an order of
priests or friars; ^{about 20 ft of its height remains.} Near it is a moat in good
preservation.

It would appear from the names of several loca-
-lities in this parish that it contained several
ancient churches, as Kilmurry in the E. of the
townland of Coanstown; also Kilcanavy & Kille-
-erquiller, but even their grave yards are
now effaced.

John O'Donovan
June 10th 1841.

Sept

The parish of Rathgormack.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Country called Uachtar Tire, or the barony of Upperthird and is bounded on the N. by the parishes of ^{and Kilsheelan} Dysart, on the E. by that of Mochel, on the south by Kilsbenty and on the west by that of Sheskinane.

Name. The name of this parish is a corruption of Rath Gormaic which signifies the fort of Gormac, a man's name. The name does not appear to be of ecclesiastical origin.

The old church of Rathgormack is situated on level ground in the townland of Carrowlea. The entire length of the building was 83 feet, but its walls are destroyed with the exception of the west gable, 24 ft of the north side wall connected with the west gable, and about 7 ft of the height of the south half of the east gable. The rest destroyed to the foundations. There seems to have a tower about the middle of this building as a large fragment of ^{what seems one} ~~it~~ is now to be seen prostrate on the ground. The breadth of this church at the west end was 20 ft but it breadth at the east end could not be ascertained as the side walls have totally disappeared. On the west gable is a doorway which is pointed on both sides; on the inside it is ^{ft in} 7.2 in height and 4 ft in width, and formed of hammerered stone; on the outside it is constructed of cut

(71)

cut stone (red grit) and measures $5''\frac{1}{4}$ in height and $3''\frac{1}{5}$ in width. At the height of $3''\frac{1}{4}$ over this doorway there is placed a window which is rectangular at top on the inside and pointed on the outside and formed of chiselled sand stone of a brownish colour. It is 6 ft in height and $4''\frac{1}{4}$ in width on the inside and 4 ft by $5''\frac{1}{4}$ on the outside. On either side of the lower part of this window is a projecting stone exhibiting a human head rudely sculptured and appearing very old. This gable is surmounted with a belfry consisting of two semicircular arches of cut stone, and the lower stone of the division between them exhibits a rude representation of the human face. There was another doorway on the north wall at the distance of 16 ft from the west gable, but it is now much injured; it is pointed on the outside and formed of cut stone, and measures $5''\frac{1}{3}$ in height and $2''\frac{1}{8}$ in width; it is entirely disfigured on the inside. At the distance of three feet to the east of this, there is a window measuring on the inside, where it is rectangular at top, $5''\frac{1}{4}$ by $4''\frac{1}{4}$, but it is disfigured on the outside. This north wall is $4''\frac{1}{6}$ in thickness and about 18 ft in height including about 4 ft of a parapet, and constructed of hammered slate and pudding stone cemented with lime and sand mortar. The grave yard is still much in use.

14/9/7/11(5)

"Patterns" are still held here on the 29th of September annually in honor of the patron of the Church, St Michael the Archangel. This is wrong. It is held on the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross & IV Sept. about

(72) About 100 yards to the north of this church there is a square castle, but evidently of no antiquity. and its walls are $14''9$ in thickness, but not grouted. It measures on the inside 23 ft by 27. It is about 45 ft in height and consists of three stories, but its characteristic features are not worth minute description as it is not two centuries old.

It is said that this castle was last inhabited by a man of the name Davis, ^{a protestant}. When he died he was interred in the church yard adjoining the castle, where no protestant had ever been interred before him; but he did not feel himself at rest there among his ^{dead} papish neighbours, and his spirit continued to annoy the neighbourhood for twelve months, at the expiration of which period he expressed a wish ^{to say some of his old neighbours who were still living} that his body should be removed to another more neighbourly church yard, and it was accordingly removed, so that his spirit has been at rest ever since. In the north wall of this castle there are two faces cut in stone, said to represent those of Davis and his wife.

About 50 paces to the east of this castle is the butt of another much older castle, about 12 ft high. It measures $29''8$ by $24''0$, and its walls are 6 ft thick. ^{the more modern castle first described} The first arch still remains. The is said to have been erected by one of the Powers, whose widow was afterwards married to the Davis above referred to.

Antiquities examined by S. Curry

J. O'Donovan June 11th 1841.

14/6/7/11(6)

END

14 G 7/12

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities, traditions and topography of the parishes of Kilrossenty (Kilrossanty),

Clonea, Kilgobnet, Dungarvan,

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

11-15 June 1841

20 p.

22.9 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 73-92.

Included are related extracts from Lanigan's 'Ecclesiastical History of Ireland' and Archdall's 'Monasticum Hibernicum'.

of the parish of Kilroosanty.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Desies without Drum and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Mothel and Sheekinane, on the east by those of Feup and Stradbally, on the south by that of Clonea, and on the west by the parish of Kilgobnet.

Name. This parish is called in Irish Cill Ropanta, which seems to be compounded of Cill, a church, and Ropanta, the name of the locality or townland on which it was built, signifying, shrubby or woody.

The old church of this parish is situated on level ground within about one furlong of the foot of the Cummeragh mountain. It was divided into nave and Choir, the former measuring 56 ft in length and 23.3 ^{ft in} in breadth, and the latter 31.0 ^{ft in} by 19.4 ^{ft in}. The east gable and 30 ft of the length of the north wall at the west end have been destroyed, but the rest of the walls are standing, but injured. All the features of the choir are destroyed except the choir arch which is sharply pointed, and constructed from the springing points of hammered stones, but its sides are of cut stone. ^{height of the} The sides

(74) of this arch from the present level of the ground to the springing points is $3^{\text{ft}} 6^{\text{in}}$ and from that to the vertex is $6^{\text{ft}} 6^{\text{in}}$, so that the entire height of the arch is 10 feet. Its breadth is $7^{\text{ft}} 4^{\frac{1}{2}\text{in}}$. To the north of this arch there is a quadrangular aperture placed within 8 inches of the ground on the choir side and measuring $2^{\text{ft}} 8^{\text{in}}$ in height and in width $1^{\text{ft}} 7^{\frac{1}{2}\text{in}}$ at top and $1^{\text{ft}} 9^{\frac{1}{2}\text{in}}$, but on the nave side, it is $1^{\text{ft}} 8^{\text{in}}$ from the ground and measures $1^{\text{ft}} 11^{\text{in}}$ in height and in width 5 inches at top and $5^{\frac{1}{2}}$ at the bottom; on this side it is formed of cut pudding stone. At the distance of 3 ft from this middle gable the south wall had on it a quadrangular window measuring on the inside 4 ft in height and 3 ft in width, but it is entirely disfigured on the outside. The doorway was on the south wall but it destroyed. The west gable is featureless, but it is covered with rags inserted into its crevices by people who perform stations in and around this church. There are no less than thirty persons engaged at their rounds and devotions there at this moment. The walls of this church are $2^{\text{ft}} 10^{\text{in}}$ in thickness and about 11 feet in height and built of slate and pudding stone cemented with lime and sand mortar. It is several centuries old. Its grave is extensive and much in use.

About 50 paces to the east of this church there are two holy wells, one dedicated to St. Bridget and the other to the Blessed Virgin Mary. They are seventeen paces asunder, and it is curious that St. Bridget's, which lies to the North is considered to be more efficacious than the other! They are both as clear as crystal and a streamlet flows out of each.

In the townland of Burnakile on level ground near the foot of the Cummeragh mountain are the remains of an old mansion of considerable antiquity called by the natives "the castle". It was an oblong building, and its west side and half the north and south ends remain to the height of about 40 feet, and 33 ft of the east side also remain to the height of 12 ft. Its lie is N. W. and S. E. and it measures ~~in length~~ ^{ft in} 63..9 in length and 22..6 in breadth. It consisted of two stories. The west side wall has six windows three on each story; the three lower windows are narrow and quadrangular and formed of cut stone, but the upper ones are now entirely disfigured. The part of ^{the} east wall remaining contains two quadrangular windows formed of cut stone. The walls of this building are ^{well grouted and} 6 ft in thickness to the height of about 11 ft, where it lessens ^{ft in} 1..6. Tradition says that this house was erected by O'Brien of the Cummeraghs. It looks older than many of the square Castles.

Antiquities examined by M. A. Curry

L. O. Donovan June 11th 1841.

In the townland of Castle quarter there is a small fragment of a castle from which the townland received its name.

14/9/7/12(3)

(76)

C. M. R. R. R.

The parish of Teew.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the Barony of Desies without Drum, and is bounded on the North by the parish of Mothel, on the east by that of Rossmire, on the S. by those of Ballylancan and Kilrossenty, and on the west by the said parishes of Mothel and Kilrossenty.

Name.

This parish is called by the natives in Irish papárte an mío, but there can be but little doubt that this is a local corruption of papárte na b-íod, the parish of the woods. Every place in Ireland called Teew in the Anglicised form, is in Irish píodh or píodh, i.e. woods, as the Teews in the County of Armagh, and the Teews of Ath-lone, which was the original name of O'Naughtan's Country lying westwards of the Shannon in the present Co. of Roscommon.

There are no remains of antiquity in this parish but the site of the old church which is pointed out at the village of Teew immediately to the west of the Chapel, ~~the~~ stream running between them. The grave yard has been effaced, and even the foundations of the old church could not be traced.

In the townland of Cum-Mahon in this parish the River Machan or Mahon has its source. The word com, which is the name

14/6/7/12(4)

of

of many localities in the Comeragh mountains (77)
signifies a nook or hollow in the mountain;
the word is used in every part of Ireland to
denote the waist of a man or woman, and hence
when used topographically it means a nook, hollow,
glen or dell near the base of the mountain.

The black mountain lying to the west of the
village of Trew is called the mountain
of Moin a' mullais, a name signifying "bog of the
top or summit" the natives say that it is not
a part of the Comeragh mountains, but
there can be no doubt that it was origi-
nally included under that denomination.

Kilmacthomas } John O'Donovan
June 12th " 1841 }

Capt. R. B. R. R.

The parish of Clonoe.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Desies without Drum and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Kilgobnet, on the east by Kilgobnet and Strad. Bally, on the S. by the sea and on the west by the parishes of Kilgobnet and Dungarvan.

Name. This parish is called by the natives in Irish Cluain each meaning the clon or meadow of the horse. pronounced as if written Cloon-eye.

The old church of this parish is situated on a rising ground to the north of a large tract of low marshy land. It consisted of nave and choir, but it is now nearly destroyed. The nave was ^{ft in} 43.3 in length and 23.4 in breadth, but the dimensions of the choir cannot be ascertained as its east gable and side walls have disappeared. The north wall of the nave was also destroyed but a modern wall 4 ft in height now occupies its place. The choir arch is pointed and formed of cut sand stone of a brownish colour and is 10 ft in height and 7 ft in width. At the distance of one foot from the middle gable the south wall contains a roundheaded window formed of cut stone, measuring on the inside ^{ft in} 5.6 in height & ^{ft in} 3.5 in width, and on the outside where it is 8 ft from the

14/6/17/12 (6) Done

level of the ground $8\frac{1}{2}$ in height and 9 inches in (79)
width. This window is a very beautiful one and looks
ancient. The doorway was on the south wall at
the distance of $9\frac{1}{2}$ from the west gable, but it
is now destroyed except a small part of its
sides on the inside, from which it appears
to have been formed in a very elegant style
of cut stone, like the window above described;
it was $4\frac{1}{2}$ in width on the inside.

The west gable is featureless. All the quoins stones
are chiselled. The south wall is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in thickness
and 12 ft in height and built of large and
small stones cemented with lime and sand
mortar.

This church is at least six centuries old. It has
a small grave yard attached, not much
used at present as a cemetery.

Clonea Castle, the residence of Mr. Maquire, the
proprietor is not an ancient building, but
it stands near the site of an old military
castle said to have belonged to a branch
of the Fitzgeralds.

There is nothing else of antiquarian interest
in this parish.

Antiquities examined by Barry.

At Dungarvan }

John O'Donovan June 15th 1841

14/6/7/12(7)

Capt. P. Smith

The parish of Kilgobnet.

Situation. This large mountainous parish is bounded on the North by those of Seskinane and Kilrosperty, on the East by Kilrosperty and Clonea, on the south by those of Dungarvan and Kilrush, and on west by those of Seskinan and Colligan. It is in the barony of Desies without Drum.

Name. This parish, says Ryland, "derives its name, as well as its consequence (if it possesses any) from a saint called Gobnata, who, in the sixth century, was abbot of a nunnery in the County of Cork: the patron day is the 11th of February." Hist. Waterford, p. 304.

The old church of Kilgobnet stands in the north side of a grave yard on the side of a hill about 2 Irish miles to the N.W. of Dungarvan. It is now a mere ruin but it can be ascertained from what remains of it that it consisted of nave and choir, the former being 17^{ft} 9 in length and 16 ft in breadth, and the latter 38 ft in length, but its breadth cannot be ascertained as the west gable and north walls have totally disappeared. The south wall of the nave is perfect and measures on the outside 44 feet. The side walls of the nave are also destroyed to the foundations, but its east and middle gables remain in tolerable preservation.

14/6/7/12(8)

At

(81)

At the distance of $15\frac{1}{4}$ ^{ft in} from the west corner the south wall of the nave had on it an ornamented doorway constructed of cut stone, but it is now destroyed except a part of its west side. It appears to have consisted of concentric arches like the doorway in the old church of Kilcash at the foot of Slievenaman in the Co. of Tipperary, but it is so much disfigured, at present that its exact characteristics cannot be determined. At the distance of 8 ft from the S.E. corner of this wall there is a small quadrangular window formed of cut stone, and measuring on the outside $2\frac{1}{8}$ ^{ft in} in height and 8 inches in width; it widened towards the inside, but its sides are at present disfigured on that side.

The choir arch was pointed and is $6\frac{1}{8}$ ^{ft in} in height from the present level of the ground, which is considerably raised, but its N. side is destroyed so that its breadth cannot be easily determined.

The east gable is built of square blocks of hammered stone and contains a small window quadrangular on the inside and pointed on the outside where it is $2\frac{1}{4}$ ^{ft in} in height and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width; it is formed of cut stone.

The walls of this church are $2\frac{1}{11}$ ^{ft in} in thickness
14/6/7/12(7) and

(82) and built of hammered stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. The building is about five centuries.

There is a well near it which was anciently called Tobergobnet but now Toberaphona, the Pound well, at which stations were performed on the festival day of St. Gobnet, - the 11th of February. I think the original name should ^{be} given on the ordnance map.

There is a small R. C. chapel close to it, near the door of which is the following inscription on a lime stone tablet inserted in the wall: -

"Orate pro animabus R. Jacobi M^o Can. S. P.
" et omnium fidelium, qui duo sumptu hanc
" ecclesiam Deo dedicatam sub patrocinio
" S. Gobnetis fieri fecerunt"

" 1825. "

{ "J. Atkins fecit."

On the summit of the Coumraglin mountain in this parish there is a mound of earth called by the natives Siúe Fín - Seefin, i.e. the seat or sitting place of Finn Mac Cool; from it the mountain is often called Mullaghseefin. And

14/6/7/12(10)

there

there is a similar one on the summit of the (83)
mountain of Cruachan Deiseach in the same
parish. This latter mountain is called Cruachan
Deiseach as being situated in the barony of
Desies, and to be distinguished from the
Cruachan lying near Kilmacthomas which
is called Cruachan Oeraach as being
in the Country of the Powers.

There are sites of grave yards in the town-
lands of Killadangan and Kilbrien from
which these townlands took their names,
but no ruins of churches are visible in
them at present.

At the west side of the townland of Car-
rowncashlam or Castlequarter is a small
portion of a castle from which the town-
land received its name. There is no
thing else of antiquarian interest in the
mountainous parish of Kilgobnet.

John Donovan

At Dungarvan

June 15th 1841.

14/9/7/12(11)

(84)

Gift by Mr. Rev.

The parish of Colligan.

Situation. This parish is in the Barony of Desies without Drum, and is bounded on the N. by the parish of Seskinane, on the East by Kilgobnet, on the South by those of Whitechurch and Dungarvan, and on the W. by the parish of Modeligo.

Name. Is pronounced Culligan by the natives but its meaning is uncertain unless it be a diminutive of COILL, a wood, in the same way as Dorpeigan, is of Dorpe. There is a wood at the place.

There are no remains of antiquity at present in this parish but the site and a few fragments of the walls of the old parish church, situated near the ^{new} modern R. C. chapel on the west side of the River Colligan. The only part of this building at all in any thing like preservation is the middle gable which contains a pointed arch of rude construction.

The channel of the River is deep and rocky and presents a wild and romantic appearance.

In the townland of Greenacum in the S. E. extremity of this parish, there is a remarkable hill called by the name of the townland. It is said that there was a stone fort on the summit of this, but no trace of it is now observable, which the antiquary has to lament, as it would go to corroborate the meaning of the word *Spianán*, which, according to some modern visionary antiquaries, signifies "Temple of the Sun."

John O'Donovan

Dungarvan June 15th 1841. -

14/6/7/12 (14)

(86)
The parish of Dungarvan.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the Barony of Desies without Drum in several detached portions; the principal portion of it is bounded on the E. by the parish of Blonera, on the N. by Kilgobnet, on the S. by Ringaruna, and on the W. by the parishes of Kilrush and Whitechurch.

Name.

It is generally supposed that the name of this parish owes its origin to St Garvan, who is supposed to have founded an abbey here in the seventh century, but this is by no means certain, and has been assumed from a conjecture thrown out by Colgan in the life of St Garvan at 26 Mart. (Acta Ss. p. 750). It is nowhere stated that the monastery of St Garvan was called Dun Garvan, and it is not yet proved that Achadh Garvan, the name set down in the Calendars as that of his monastery, is the same with Dungarvan. On this subject the learned Dr. Lanigan has written the following remarks in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland

"Colgan threw out a conjecture that Achadh Garbhan was perhaps the place now called
Dun

"Dungarvan. Following this conjecture Harris (87)
"(Monast.) considers them as one and the same
"place, and Archdall lays it down as a fact
"that Garbhan a disciple of Barr. founded
"an abbey at Dungarvan, although he
"could not discover any vestige of it. The
"conjecture itself is very weak: Achad and
"Dun have quite different meanings; the one
"signifies a field and the other a fort;
"and the town of Dungarvan, in all probability,
"owes its name not to a monk but to a
"chieftain?" Vol. ii p. 315. -

At the Abbesside on the East side of the water
and opposite the town, are the ruins of a castle
and abbey. According to Lodge and Archdall
the abbey was an Augustinian friary and
owed its erection to Thomas, Lord Offaley,
who was Justiciary of Ireland in the year
1296, and Dr Smith states that the family
of Magrath endowed this house with a castle
and some contiguous lands, and that the
O'Briens of the Lumeragh, who held the rec-
-torial tithes of the parish, were great benefac-
-tors to it (Smith p. 89)

14/9/7/12(15)

(88.) This building was much ruined even in the last century, when Archdall wrote his *Monasticon*: he describes it as follows:—

" This monastery was situated on the other side
" of the water and opposite to the town. The
" remaining walls of the church and steeple
" show it to have been a neat light Gothic
" building. The steeple is about sixty feet
" high supported by a curious vault sustained
" by Ogives passing diagonally from one angle
" to the ^{opposite} ~~other~~ and forming a cross with four
" other arches, which make the sides of the
" square of the building. The cells occupied
" a considerable space of ground, and on
" the N. side of the church near the altar is
" the tomb of Donald Magrath, who was
" interred here in the year 1400.

Of this monastery only the tower and choir now remain; the space occupied by the cells is now occupied by a modern R. & C. chapel. The choir is 45 ft. in length on the inside and 20 ft. in breadth. The east window is nearly disfigured; it was formed of cut sandstone of a brownish colour and was 10 ft. in width and about 26 ft. in height. The

South wall contained three painted windows (89)
formed of cut sand stone, but they are now
so disfigured that their dimensions and
exact characteristics could not be determined.

In the north wall near the N. E. corner is the
tomb of Donnell Magrath around the hori-
zontal flag of which, now level with the
ground may be traced in very large Gothic
letters: hic jacet Donaldus Magrath, and
the date 1400, but it would take a long time
to decypher the entire inscription with cer-
tainty. The tower is ^{about} 60 ft in height and con-
sists of four stories; it is supported by
a curious vault sustained by ^{of chiselled limestone} ogives, passing
diagonally from one angle to another, and
forming a cross with four other arches, which
make the sides of the square of the build-
ing. This vault or archway is ^{ft in} 22.0 by ^{ft in} 9.6
and 13 ft in height from the present level
of the floor. The west arch communicates
with the modern chapel, which, contrary to
the usage of all antiquity, is placed north
and South. The name of this building has
entirely disappeared. The walls of the choir
are 3 ft in thickness and about 18 ft in height

14/6/7/12. (17) and

and built of hammered lime stone in rather a coarse style. There is a very large grave yard much used as a cemetery at present.

About 150 paces to the north of this abbey stands the castle which is mentioned above as granted by Magrath to the abbey. It is a lofty square building measuring on the outside 38 ft from East to West and 31.6 ^{ft} from N. to S. and its walls are well grouted and 8 ft in thickness; it is six stories high, and had two stone arches supporting two of its floors. The quoins stones are chiselled sand stones, and all its windows are narrow and quadrangular and formed of chiselled sand stone. Its east side is destroyed to the ground, but the other sides are in good preservation and not less than 90 ft in height.

Opposite the protestant church of Dungarvan is the ^{west} gable of some large building, now called the old church by the natives, but I am of opinion that this is a part of the Leperhouse mentioned by Archdall. The part of this gable remaining contains five circular windows each 10 inches in diameter, ^{on the ante} and constructed of cut stone; it is 29 ft long and 3 ft ^{and about 30 ft high} thick, and constructed of hammered stones cemented with lime ^{and}

and sand mortar well grouted.

91

The large Castle of Dungarvan is said to have been built originally by King John, but it presents all the appearance of having been often remodelled and repaired since. This fortification, which was repaired in 1463 by Thomas, Earl of Desmond, is situated within the entrance of the harbour of Dungarvan, and consisted of a castle placed in the interior of an oblong fort, which was regularly fortified and mounted with cannon, and was protected by circular towers at the angles. The external defence is approached by a narrow passage between two battlemented walls, at the extremity of which is the entrance or keep, a narrow towerlike building, flanked on each side by circular castles. The gateway, which is very narrow, opens into a small quadrangular space, from which there are recesses opening into the massy walls. The interior building, or castle was elevated some feet above the external fortifications, and was in itself capable of resisting an attack even after the loss of the outworks.

See Ryland's History of Waterford

b/p 306-307.

14/6/7/12 (19)

|| In the townland of Bloncockeran in this parish about 2 miles N.E. of the town of Dungarvan stands

92) stands on low marshy ground the ruin of the castle of Clonscakeran. Only 24 ft of the length of the north side 10 ft of the west side connected with it and 10 ft of the ^{South} ~~East~~ side remain up to the height of about 45 ft. The walls are grouted 4 ft in thickness and built of hammered stones in rather a rude style of masonry. Its doorway and all its windows are entirely disfigured.

It is said that this castle was built by a gentleman called Builetearach Dubh, who had more sense than all the men in the Desies put together.

14/6/7/12 (20)

END

14 G 7/13

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Ringogona (Ringagonagh), Co.

Waterford, with particular reference to

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

15 June 1841

4 p.

22.9 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 93-96.

Included are references to the local clergy having abolished the pattern to St. Nicholas's well, in Ringagonagh.

The parish of Ringogona.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Desies within Drum (being on the south side of Drum Fineen) and is bounded on the E. and S. by the sea and Dungarvan Bay, on the west along the ridge of Drum Fineen by the parish of Ardmore and part of Ballymacart, on the North by the parish of Dungarvan. The S. eastern point of this parish forms a headland called Helwick head.

Name. Is in Irish Rín O'g-Cuanach, which signifies the point or headland of the O'Booney's, the name of a family. Some call it Rín O'g-Cuanach, meaning headland of the Hy-Coonagh, (a tribe name). -

The old church of Ringogona is situated on the townland of Glebe in a glen about half a furlong from the sea. It consisted of nave and choir, but all its walls are now destroyed except the middle gable and 30 ft of the south wall of the nave. Neither its length nor breadth could be now determined. The

14/6/7/13(1)

(94)

The choir arch is pointed and in tolerable preservation; it is formed of cut brown sand stone and measures 11 ft in height and $6\frac{1}{4}$ ft in width. The south wall contains a window at the distance of 3 ft from the middle gable; it is quadrangular on the inside and round-headed on the outside and formed of cut sandstone of a brownish colour; it measures on the inside $4\frac{1}{4}$ ft in height & $3\frac{1}{9}$ ft in width, and on the outside $2\frac{1}{5}$ ft in height and in width 7 inches at top and 8 inches at the bottom. The doorway was on this wall $22\frac{1}{8}$ ft in west of the window but it is now nearly destroyed, a small portion of its east side only remaining. This wall is 3 ft in thickness and 10 ft in height and ^{firmly} built of large slate-coloured stones cemented with lime and sand mortar.

Its grave yard is small but much in use as a cemetery.

About 50 paces to the North of this church is St. Nicholas's well situated on the brink of a small stream; it was enclosed with a

14/G/H/13(2)

a well until the sixth of this month when ^{(95) wall} they
was swept away by a mountain torrent.

A Patroon was annually held at this well on
the 6th of December -- in honor of St. Nicholas
until about ten years ago, when it was
abolished by the clergy.

J O'Donovan

Dungarvan June 15th 1841.

(96).

The Irish word Rín, which is pronounced rín in Connaught and Rhine in Clare, is invariably pronounced Reeng, the ng distinctly pronounced like ng in king, ring.

END

14 G 7/14

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Seskinane (Seskinan), Co. Waterford, with particular reference to its

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

19 June 1841

4 p.

23.1 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 97-100.

RIA

(97)

The parish of Seskinane.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Desies without Drum, and is bounded by a part of the County of Tipperary and by the parish of Kilranan in the Co. of Waterford, on the E. by the parishes of Kilsheelan, Rathgormack, Kilgobnet and Kilgobnet, on the South by those of Modelligo and Colligan, and on the W. by the parish of Lickoran.

Name. This parish is called by the R. Catholics, the parish of Slabh ghua from a celebrated mountain of that name, which constitutes the greater part of the parish, but the ancient ecclesiastical name of it, and which is still retained in the Protestant nomenclature, is Seskenan's from the original patron Saint Seskenus, who was the Sagart meisi of St. Patrick.

Some of the natives are impressed with the idea that the present old church in ruins bearing the name of St. Sesken is the original erection by the Saint himself, but they could not impress me with the same notion; nor could I remove theirs by any arguments I could make use of, because tradition is the strongest evidence to them. But that the true judges may form the correct opinion of its age I shall here transcribe my notes taken with great care

14/6/7/14 (1)

(98) on the spot:—

The old church of St. Sescuen is situated in the townland of Knockboy, eight Irish miles N. W. of the town of Dungarvan and three miles S. and by E. of the Halfway House. It is an oblong house of considerable extent not divided into nave and choir, and its walls are still in good preservation. It measures on the inside 73.10 ^{ft. in} in length and 25.0 ^{ft. in} in breadth, and its walls are 3 ft in thickness and about 7 ft in height, and built of round stones evidently collected from the surface of the fields, (not quarried,) cemented with lime and sand, mortar.

The west gable is surmounted with a belfry consisting of two pointed arches formed of cut stones in rather a neat style, and containing two ^{narrow} pointed windows placed one over the other, the lower at the height of 6 ft 7 inches from the present level of the ground on the outside and measuring 3.7 ^{ft. in} in height and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and the other about two feet over it. At the distance of 25.6 ^{ft. in} from the west gable the south wall has on it a pointed doorway constructed on the external side of cut sandstone but on the inside is covered with a lintel at the top and formed of hammered stones; it measures on the outside 6.3 ^{ft. in} in height and 3.8 ^{ft. in} in width, and on the inside 7 ft by 4.5 ^{ft. in}. There is a holy water font near on the south or right side as you enter. It is said that there was a stone in this doorway which exhibited, according to some, the date 477, but according to others 1171, supposed to be the date of the erection of the building, but no part of the church is as old as either date, and we must come to the conclusion that if such a stone ever

14/6/7/14(2)

erected

existed, the date in Arabic figures must have been ⁽⁹⁹⁾ cut on it, like that on the doorway of the old church of Banagher in the County of Londonderry by some modern stone cutter, who was an amateur antiquarian.

At the distance of $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in from the east gable there is on the south wall a small window formed of cut stone but its top is destroyed so that its height could not be ascertained; it was, however, evidently of the same dimensions with a similar window placed directly opposite it in the N. wall, which will presently be described. The east window is formed of cut stone and pointed on the outside, but on the inside it is formed of hammered stones and forms a segment arch at the top; its outer part is $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height and $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width, widening to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in by $6\frac{1}{4}$ ft. in on the inside. It is placed at the height of $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in from the present level of the ground on the outside. At the distance of $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in from the E. gable there is on the N. wall a narrow round headed window formed of cut stone on the outside, where it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height and 6 inches in width; on the inside it is covered at top with a lintel and formed of ~~cut~~ ^{hammered} stone and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height and $4\frac{1}{4}$ ft. in width. Directly opposite the doorway already described there is another on the N. wall of the same form and nearly of the same dimensions. This church stands in a large grave yard which is full of modern headstones. The present walls are not

14/6/7/14(3) more

(100) more than four centuries old, but it is almost certain that there was an older church here erected by St. Desceen himself; no part of it, however, has been preserved in the present structure.

There was another old church in the townland of Ballynaguilkee, called *Gill Bate na h-attle*, i.e. the church of Clifftown, but no part of its walls remains at present. Its ^{whereabouts} site is pointed out by a stone cross.

In the townland of Kilcooney - *Gill Chuana*, - there was an old church from which the townland received its name, but its grave yard only remains. There was another grave yard in the townland of Kilkenny but it has been removed.

In the townland of Keanatampaun there are five large stones three of which are standing, and are supposed to be a monument to mark the spot where some person or persons were killed.

These stones are called the *Teampaun* and the townland received its appellation of *Réiré níl*.

& *Teampán* from them.

In the south extremity of the townland of Tooreen West there is a cromlech, but not so remarkable as to merit minute description, like those already described in other parishes.

L. O'Donovan

June 19th 1841.

END

14 G 7/15

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, topography, traditions and antiquities of the parish of Modelligo, Co. Waterford, with particular reference to its

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

21 June 1841

4 p.

23 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 101-104.

Included are related extracts from R. J. Ryland's 'The History, topography and antiquities of the county and city of Waterford'.

Capl. J. McKee
The parish of Modelligo.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Desies without Drum, and is bounded on the N. by the parishes of Deskenane, and Lickoran, on the E. by that of Golligan, on the S. by the parish of Whitechurch, and on the W. by that of Affane.

Name. This parish is called in the original language *maíge deilge*, which sounds the plain of thorns in English; it is a rural name and is not of ecclesiastical origin.

The original church of this parish is situated on sloping ground on the west side of a valley in the townland of Seart, and is called *Teampall maíge deilge*. It was not divided into nave and choir, but was an oblong structure measuring on the inside 50 ft in length and 22 ft in breadth, and its walls 3 feet in thickness and 9 ft in height, and built of large and small sand-stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. The east window is round-headed on the outside and forms a flat or segment arch on the inside; it is formed of cut sand-stone except at the top inside where it has thin hammered flags; it measures on the outside, (where its bottom is 6 feet over the present level of the ground) ^{ft in} 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in height, and in width 9 inches at the top
 14/6/7/15(1) and

(102) and 10 inches at the bottom, and on the inside 6 feet in height and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in width. At the distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft from the east gable there is on the south wall a small window formed of the same materials with the one just described but pointed on the outside and rectangular on the inside. On the outside its lower part is 1 ft from the present level of the ground, and it measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ in height and 7 inches in width, and widens to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in height by $2\frac{1}{2}$ on the inside. The doorway was on this wall at the distance of 18 ft from the west gable, but it is now nearly destroyed; it forms a flat or segment arch on the inside and measures 6 feet in height and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in width, but its external part which appears to have been formed of cut sand stone is entirely destroyed.

The west gable is featureless. There is a very large and much frequented grave yard attached to this old church, and the parish chapel is about 30 paces to the N. of it.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong to the South of this church is a holy well called Lady's Well, at which stations are performed on the 15th of August.

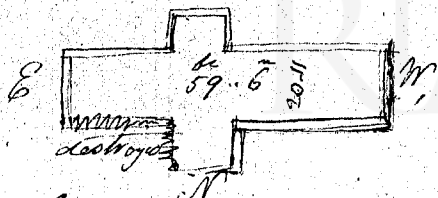
In the ^{N. side of the} lowland of Castlequarter in this parish are the ruins of a square castle said to have been built by Philip Magrath in the year 1628 and dismantled in 1691; it is situated on the east side of a valley through which the river Finisk flows; it is now roofed and in very good preservation and attached to the house of Patrick Skeeffe, gentleman farmer. It is $33\frac{1}{2}$ ft from N. to S. and 24 ft from E. to W. on the outside and its walls $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft in thickness and probably grouted (but there is no breach on them from which

14/6/7/15 (2)

this

this could be ascertained) and about 45 ft in height. It consists of three stories. It has a pointed doorway on the North side formed of cut sand stone. Only one of the original windows is now visible, this is on the west side and is high and narrow and formed of the same stone with the doorway. All the quoins stones are also of sandstone and chiselled. Two of its lofts, believed to be the original ones still remain but it is doubtful that they are the very lofts erected by Philip Magrath. Some of the joists, however, may be original.

In the townland of Slady about 1 1/4 mile E. N. E. of the mountain castle, there is another larger and much more respectable building, ^{called Castle na Sluedarje} said to have been erected by the brother of Philip Magrath who built the former. It is of the form of a cross.



|| It was rather a strong mansion house than a castle measuring 59.6 ^{ft} from E. to W. and 20.11 ^{ft} in breadth, and the two (lateral) wings 18 ^{ft} by 12.3 ^{ft}. It was four stories high, (that is about 50 ft) and its walls are 5.6 ^{ft} in thickness and built of large and small stones well grouted.

|| This was a great house in its day and speaks much for the importance and civilization of the Magrath in the beginning of the 17th century. Twenty four of its windows still remain; they are all quadrangular and formed of chiselled lime stone, and the larger ones

(104)

ones are divided some into four and others in six
^{rectangular} compartments by stone mullions. Nine of its
chimneys remain, and look very beautiful.

Ryland writes of this Castle as follows:-

"In the parish of Modelligo, adjoining the
" parish of Colligan, there are the ruins of many
" ancient buildings, the principal of which
" were the property of the Magraths, who had
" large estates in this part of the Country.
" The Castle of Sledy was built in 1628, by
" Philip Magrath."

Hist. Waterford. p. 314.

The history and pedigree of this family shall be
given hereafter.

J. J. Donovan

June 21st 1841.

END

14 G 7/16

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Lickoran, Inishlunaght (Inishlounaght) and Kilronan, Co. Waterford,

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

21 June 1841

4 p.

23 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 105-108.

RIA

1841 J. R. R.
The parish of Lickorane.

(105)

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Desies without Drumlineen and is bounded on the North by the parish of Slabh Rua or Deskenane, on the E. S. and W. by that of Modelligo and on the N. W. by the Co of Tipperary.

Name. Is now pronounced by the natives Lic uaparn, but they think it means St. Deoran's Stone. It is my opinion, however, that the name is derived either from St. Odramis or Furaran, but nothing can at present be gathered from tradition on the subject. The old church which bears the name was situated in a glew in the townland of Farnaun, but it is all destroyed except about 2 or 3 feet of the height of its walls, from which it can be gathered ^{determined} that it was an exceedingly rude and by no means ancient building measuring 51 ft in length and 20^{ft in} 9 in breadth, and that the walls were 3 ft thick and built of large mountain grit stones cemented with clay mortar.

Its grave yard is tilled and now growing potatoes. It sometimes goes by the name of Leampull Narain.

June 21st 1841.

14/9/7/16(1)

(106)
Antony J. R.

The parish of Kilmanagh.

Situation. It is the barony of Glanma and Kildare of which it forms the chief part, and is bounded on the N. by the River Suir and the parish of Abbey, on the E. by St. Mary's, on the South by Deskenane and on the west by the River Suir and the parish of Newcastle in the Co. of Tipperary.

Name. The names of this parish signifies bell or church of St. Ronan, but it cannot now be determined, which of the many Saints of that name the original patron of this place was, as his memory is no longer celebrated at the place, his church having been re-erected about the 15th century and dedicated to St. Lawrence, who is the present patron of the parish. The ruins of this church are featureless and not worth description.

In the N.N.W. of the townlands of Kilmanagh in this parish there is a castle of considerable extent lately repaired by the proprietor Col. Green. and near it is the site of an old church formerly dedicated to St. Mainchin (the St. Munchin of Limerick) but no part of the walls remain at present. The townland, derived its name from this church and its site should therefore be marked on the Ordnance Map.

14/6/7/16(2)

In

In the N. side of the townland of Castlereagh in (197)
this is pointed out the site of a castle or fort
erected, it is said in the reign of Elizabeth and
destroyed by Cromwell. No part of the walls
remain at present.

In the west extremity of the townland of Graig-
nagower is pointed out the site of another church
called Bennetts church; it is said to have been
erected by a gentleman of the name Bennett as
a chapel of ease for the more distant parts
of the parish.

In the townland of Castlequarter in this parish
there is a square castle occupying the summit of
a limestone rock on the north bank of the River
Nier. It was a building of considerable extent four
stories high, but its south side and the greater
part of its east side are now destroyed to the
very foundations; the north side and the greater
part of the west one in good preservation. The
north side is 26 ft in length on the inside and
7^{ft} 6ⁱⁿ in thickness at the base and not less than
50 ft in height. This north side contains three narrow
windows formed of cut lime stone, of which the
highest is quadrangular the middle one pointed
with its head formed of chiselled sand stone, and
the lowest round-headed and remarkably nar-
row, being 4 ft in height and only 3 inches in width.
The highest floor rested on a stone arch of
which a considerable part still remains; the
others were evidently of wood. 14/9/7/16(3)

No tradition exists as to who the original builder
of this Castle was.

J. O'Sullivan, June 21st, 1841.

Copy in the B. & N.

The parish of Inishlinaght:-

For the situation and name of this parish see my letter on Inishlinaght in Tipperary. The part of it which belongs to the County of Waterford is situated between the River Suir and the parish of Kilronan.

The only antiquities in this parish are the castle and remains of the moat of Greenan. The castle is rather a strong mansion house built in the reign of Elizabeth by Edward Goff, and dismantled by Cromwell's army. It had a square tower of considerable strength now nearly destroyed, at the N. E. end. The moat is also much injured.

On the townland of Kilnamack, there was formerly a church and graveyard dedicated to the Seacht mac Righ, the seven sons of the King, to whom I met another church dedicated on the Middle Island of Aran in the Bay of Galway. The townland derived its name, Eil na mac i.e. ecclesia filiorum, from this church, but no trace of either it or its graveyard is now visible.

John O'Donovan

June 21st 1841

14/6/7/16(4)

END

14 G 7/17

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of St. Mary's Clonmel and Killaloe, Co. Waterford, with particular

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

22 June 1841

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23 cm.

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Included are related extracts from R. H. Ryland's 'The History, topography and antiquities of the county and city of Waterford'. O'Donovan refers to the parish of St. Mary's Clonmel's traditional

Grant System

The parish of St. Mary's or Clounell.

Situation. See Tipperary letters for the meaning of the name and situation of the part of this parish belonging to the ps. of Tipperary. The part of it belonging to the County of Waterford lies to the south of the Suir and is nearly all wild mountain.

In the townland of Gleebe in this part of the parish and about half a furlong to the south of the River Suir, there is a small church in ruins called St. Nicholas's; it is ^{ft} 25.6 in length and 15 ft in breadth, and its walls are 3 ft in thickness and 9 ft in height and built of small and large quarried stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. The east window is quadrangular on both sides and measures on the inside ^{ft} 5.5 in height by ^{ft} 2.11 in width; on the outside it is placed ^{ft} 4.3 from the present level of the ground and measures ^{ft} 2.11 in height and 5½ inches in width and is formed of cut sand stone. At the distance of ^{ft} 3.6 from the east gable there was a window on the south wall, now filled with old masonry; it was ^{ft} 3.4½ by ^{ft} 2.3 on the inside but disguised on the outside by the more modern masonry. There was another window on the north wall directly opposite this, but it is now disfigured. The west gable contains two small windows rectangular on both sides, but rude and scarcely worth description; the lower one

14/9/7/17(1) is

(110)

is 3 ft square on the inside, and on the outside $1\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ in height and 3 inches in width and placed at the height of $3\text{ ft } 8\text{ in}$ from the level of the ground on the outside. The higher one is about 14 ft from the ground, about 14 inches high and 6 inches wide on the outside.

This gable is surmounted with a small belfry for one small bell to swing in. At the distance of 7 ft from the west gable there is a doorway on the N. wall rectangular on the inside where it is formed of hammered stones and pointed on the outside where it is formed of cut sand stones; It is covered at top on the inside with a lintel measuring 5 ft in length 9 inches in thickness and entering the wall $7\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ and measures itself on this side $6\text{ ft } 10\text{ in}$ in height and $4\text{ ft } 1\text{ in}$ in width. On the outside it is 6 ft high and $2\text{ ft } 10\text{ in}$ wide.

There is a small grave yard attached to it which is still used by a few families as a cemetery.

This church is often called *temputl na playe*, an appellation which it received from its patron St. Nicholas having some centuries since removed a plague which

14/6/7/17(2)

raged

(111)
raged in the town of Clonmel, all the townsmen
having first invoked him within and without
this church. It is popularly believed
to be very old but the architectural anti-
quary will hardly allow it an antiquity
of four centuries.

In the south side of the townland of
Kilganny upper there is an old castle in
ruin, which goes by the same name with
the townland in which it stands. The
name of this townland is derived from an
old church which ^{only} stood in it but
no trace of it remains at present, nor
can its site be pointed out with any
certainty.

In the East side of Knocklucas townland
there is a holy well called by the strange
name of Tobar na Greine, i.e. the well
of the Sun. Why it received such a name
or how long it ^{has borne} ~~bears~~ it, it would now
be very difficult to find out.

June 21st 1841.

14/9/7/17(3)

W. J. J. J.

The parish of Killaloean.

Situation. The part of this parish belonging to the Co. of Waterford, lies on the south side of the Suir and is bounded on the W. and S. by the parish of St. Mary's or Clonmel, and on the E. by that of Kilsheelan.

Name. For the name of this parish see the account of the part of it lying in the Co. of Tipperary to the N. of the River Suir.

The only remains of the "olden time" in this parish are the old castle of Derrinlaun, ^{and Kincoran Castle the former of} which is thus described by the Revd. Richard Ryland in his history of Waterford p. 295.

This description is not very accurate. L.O.D.

"Nearly opposite the ravine are the ruins of the castle of Derrinlaun, thickly clothed with ivy, and exhibiting indubitable proofs of age. This was a regularly fortified residence, commanding, perhaps, a ford across the river which it immediately adjoins. The tower, ^{meaning?} which alone remains, was protected by four circular castles, that projected beyond the curtain, and effectually commanded the approach.

"The whole superstructure is raised on arches, probably in consequence of the foundations being defective; several vaults

(113)

"vaults are still in perfect repair, and are a source
of constant uneasiness to the superstitious peasantry."

This castle which is mentioned in the annals of the Four Masters at the year 1374 as one of the fortresses of the Earl of Armond, is situated on level ground about 300 yards to the south of the River Suir. It was 48 ft from East to West and 30 ft from N. to S. and had a round tower at each corner, three of which are still traceable, but the one at the S. W. corner has totally disappeared. About one half of the N. E. tower remains to the height of about 60 feet, and about 10 ft of the height of the S. E. one; these towers were 18 ft in diameter ^{on the inside} and their walls 11 ft in thickness and well grouted. The side walls of the castle were ^{ft in} 8.4 in thickness and grouted. Tradition ascribes the erection of this fortress to the Butlers. It was a great work when perfect.

Kincoran Castle (which seems to me to be the Leann Cuirich of the Dinnseanchus) is rather a dwelling house than a military castle. It is situated on level ground about 70 paces from the bank of the Suir, and is said to have been built by the Osborne family. It measures on the outside 52 ft from North to South and 30 ft from E. to W. and its walls are ^{ft in} 4.4 in thickness and about 50 ft in height, and has three

14/6/7/17(5) stories

(114) ^{and formed of chiselled lime stone}
stories. All its windows are quadrangular; they are
divided, some into two, some into four and some
into six compartments by stone mullions.

This house has a wing on the east side measuring
18 ft by 12 on the outside. It is said to have been
built by the Osborne family.

Antiquities examined by A. Curry,

John O'Donovan

Lisamore June 22nd 1841.

END

14 G 7/18

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Kilsheelan and Dysart (Dysert), Co.

Waterford, with particular

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

22 June 1841

4 p.

23 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 115-118.

RIA

The parish of Kilsheelan.

Situation. The part of this parish belonging to the County of Waterford lies southwards of the River Suir, and is bounded on the west by the parish of Killaloe and on the E. by that of Dysart.

Name. For the meaning of the name of this parish see Tipperary letters.

The only remain of antiquity in the part of this parish lying to the east of the Suir is an ^{ancient} ~~old~~ Cromlech; this is on low level ground in the townland of Gorteen lower. It consists of five standing stones supporting a large flag placed in an inclined position; ^{all same stones.} This flag lies east and west, and measures $9'' 8$ from E. to W. and $8'' 7$ from N. to S. and 3 ft in thickness at the east end, 2 ft at the South end and $1'' 6$ at the west end. The upright pillar supporting it at the east end is 6 ft high $2'' 8$ wide and 9 inches thick. The supporter next to it on the South side is $6'' 4$ high $4'' 6$ wide and $3'' 6$ thick; the next on the South side is $6'' 0$ high $6'' 10$ wide and 2 ft thick; the next $5'' 8$ high $4'' 6$ wide and $1'' 1$ thick the next $6'' 9$ high $4'' 0$ wide and $2'' 6$ thick. The large flag ^{now} rests only on the S.E., S.W. and N.W. supporters having slipped off the N.E. one. The Bed or grave formed

(116) by these stones is 7 ft in length and 4 ft in breadth.
June 22nd 1841.

The parish of Dysart.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the county of Waterford and Barony of Uachtar tìre or upperthird, and is bounded on the N. by the River Suir which divides it from the county of Tipperary, on the East by that of Kilmolegan, on the South by those of Mothel and Rathgormack and on the west by the parish of Kilsheelan.

Name. The name of this parish, which is that of many other parishes in Ireland is written in the original language Díseart, which signifies a desert, wilderness, and sometimes the retirement of a hermit. Smith, in his history of the county of Waterford p. 92 supposes that this is the Dí-seart Nairbre mentioned by Colgan in Acta SS. p. 257. but this is not at all certain.

The site of the original church of this parish is occupied by a modern protestant one, and only one small fragment of the south wall of the ancient one is now to be seen; it is 15 ft long 10 ft high and 3 ft thick. There is an old tomb stone near it with this inscription in raised Roman Capitals around its edges:

14/6/7/18(2)

(117)

" Here lyeth one Boutler Fis. Gerot of
" Bolendisert and his wif Lohan Fis. Richard.

" Ano 1587. To be made."

Near it is another stone inscribed to the memory of Charles Everard 1643, but these inscriptions have been already ^{decyphered and} published by the Revd Richard Ryland in his History of Waterford.

In the townland of Ballycloha in the E. side of a glen is a round castle nearly perfect. It is 91 ft in circumference and three stories high, and its ^{walls} are 8 feet thick and about 45 ft high and built of grit stones well grouted. The ~~second~~ third floor rested on a stone arch which still remains in good preservation. The doorway was on the west side (but is now destroyed) and a spiral stair case led to the top on the east side. This tower is square on the inside. It has 8 narrow round-topped windows all formed of chiselled grit stone. One chimney piece remains in the upper story. It was defended by a square fort of earth 42 paces from East to W. and 36 from N. to South. It is said to have been erected by the family of Butler.

14/9/7/18(3)

In the townland of Boolnamuck (Cúil na maece) in this parish.

(118) parish at the foot of the mountain and about half a furlong to the south of the River stands the castle of Coahamuck. It is a square ^{structure} Castle measuring ^{on the inside} from North to South 23^{ft} 3ⁱⁿ and from E. to W. 22^{ft} and its walls are 6^{ft} 6ⁱⁿ thick and about 50 feet high and well grouted. The quain stones are all cut lime ones. It was four stories high, the third floor rested on a stone arch which still remains. Its west side is destroyed down to the foundation but the others are in good preservation. All the windows are veiled in iron except two which are on the south wall; they are both formed of chiselled lime stone, and one is round and the other rectangular at top.

In the townland of Glen in this parish and on level ground over the Suir there stood a castle which bore the name of the townland, but its dimensions could not now be ascertained as only a small portion of the south side remains. This is 6 ft in thickness and grouted. It is said that this castle was built by one of the Roche family.

June 22nd 1841.

a Lior mór
for binn abán moipe.

In the townland of Kildroughtan in this parish stood anciently the walls of a church, but the principal part of the building was carried by the fairies across the Suir and placed in the co. of Tipperary!

14/6/7/18 (4)

END

14 G 7/19

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Kilmoleran and Aglish, Co. Waterford, with particular reference to

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

23 June 1841

4 p.

Pages vary between 23.1 and 23.3 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 119-122.

Included are related extracts from R. J. Ryland's 'The History, topography and antiquities of the county and city of Waterford'.

Antiquities
The parish of Kilmoleran.

Situation: This parish is situated in the territory of Uachtar Suir, now called the Barony of Upperthird, and is bounded on the N. by the River Suir, which divides it from Garrick-on-Suir, on the East by the parish of Fennagh, on the South by that of Mothob, and on the West by that of Dysart.

Name. The name of this parish is now always written Kilmoleran, but a Regal visitation Book preserved in the MS. Library of Trinity College Dublin, it is written Kyllmaelurayn, from which it is obvious that its original Irish form is Cill Moelooirín i.e. the church of St. Moeloran.

No remains of the ^{old} church of this parish are visible; its grave yard remains, and is situated in the north of the townland of Garrickbeg near a modern Roman Catholic chapel built in 1822.

In this parish is situated the Franciscan monastery of Garrickbeg, which was erected in the year 1336 by James Earl of Desmond. It stands on the south side of the Suir in the town of Garrickbeg and is now repaired and converted to a R. C. Chapel. For the history of this abbey see Extracts. p. 77. and for a description of its magnificent ruins before it was converted into a chapel see Rylands's History of Waterford, pp. 287, 288, 289, 290.

According to an inscription on a stone tablet inserted
14/4/1901 in

(120) in the west gable of this building, it was first erected
by James Butler first Earl of Ormond and
rebuilt by Michael Power P.P. and the parishioners of
Carrick-on-Suir in 1827.

A hór móir
Ror Brú Néine }

John O' Donovan

June 23rd 1841.

The parish of Aghlish.

Situation. It is in the Barony of Desies within Drum Fineen and bounded on the N. by the parishes of Affane and Kilmalish, on the E. by the parish of Ardmore, on the South by that of Clashmore and on the W. by the Blackwater River which divides it from the Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride.

Name. It is in the original language *Eigluir na n-Déiréach* which signifies "the church of the Desies," an appellation which seems to shew that it was once a church of some distinction, but the present remains of it do not bear out the name.

Nothing remains of this church at present but the east gable and 20 ft of the length of the south wall and 5 ft of that of the north one to the height of about 5 ft. There is a roundheaded window on the gable formed of chiselled sand stone and measuring on the inside 8 ft in height and $4\frac{7}{8}$ in width, and on the outside, (where it is $3\frac{6}{8}$ ft in from the present level of the ground) $5\frac{6}{8}$ ft in height and $1\frac{8}{8}$ ft in width. It was divided into two compartments, each $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, by a stone mullion, but this was taken away.

The quoin stones of this gable are chiselled sand stones. The walls are 3 ft in thickness and built of hammered stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is a large grave yard attached to it, now much in use.

It is said that there was an old friary in the townland of Curraheen in this parish, but its site

is now occupied by a beautiful pond adjoining a neat modern friary belonging to the Franciscan order and built about 20 years since by brother — Lonergan, who is still living. "Patroons" were celebrated here on the second of August and fourth of October, till about 6 years since when they were abolished.

In the N.W. side of the townland of Dramore in this parish there is a small piece of ground never cultivated, said to be the site of a church and grave yard called Cill ^{Hiltara} Típe, but no trace of the walls of a church are now visible there.

At Lismore }

June 23rd 1841.

END

14 G 7/20

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

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

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

24 June 1841

4 p.

23.3 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 123-126.

Included are related extracts from R. J. Ryland's 'The History, topography and antiquities of the county and city of Waterford'.

The parish of Whitechurch.

Location. This parish is in the Barony of Desies without Drum Fineen, and bounded on the North by the parishes of Modelliga and Colligan, on the E. by the parish of Dungarvan, on the South by that of Ardmore, and on the West by those of Kilmolash and Affane.

Name. Is called in Irish teampullgeat, of which Whitechurch is a translation, but it is of no antiquity.

Not part of the ancient church of this parish now remains, its site being occupied of a modern protestant church of very small dimensions.

Over a pond or small lake in the townland of Cappagh in this parish are the ruins of a building said to have belonged to the Knights Templars, but it is much more probable that they are the ruins of the residence of ^{Sir} James Fitzgerald, who removed from Cappagh to Dromana, where he died in 1581. He was the brother of the Baron of Dromana and Viscount Desies. The people however call this ruin "the monastery" but

14/6/7/2011

(124) but it is now impossible to form any idea of its form, extent or characteristics, as the fragments remaining are covered with ivy, laurel and various kinds of trees, which disguise the masonry. Its north gable alone remains unshattered.

At the south side of the hill of Knock-moan stands a small church in ruins, measuring in the clear $21\text{ ft } 4\text{ in}$ in length and $15\text{ ft } 0\text{ in}$ in breadth. Its walls are $2\text{ ft } 2\text{ in}$ in thickness and 11 ft in height and built of quarried stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. Its doorway is on the east gable, - a thing very unusual in churches of any age; it is destroyed on the outside and its top is off on the inside, but it can be ascertained that it was traversed at top by a lintel as its track remains, from which its height appears to have been $6\text{ ft } 4\text{ in}$ on that side, and its breadth $4\text{ ft } 1\text{ in}$. At the distance of $8\text{ ft } 8\text{ in}$ from this gable there is a window on both the side walls, measuring on the outside 3 ft in height and ft in width, and widening to $2\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ on the inside, and 6 ft from the present level of the ground on the outside. There is a similar window on the west gable about 10 ft from the ground and another on the east gable. This building is certainly not ancient.

14/6/7/20(2)

Abouls

About 100 paces to the North of this little church on the summit of a high and large rocky hill are the shattered remains of the celebrated castle of Knockmoan, of which Ryland writes as follows:—

“The Castle of Knockmoan, in the parish of Whitechurch, is one of the most picturesque buildings in this neighbourhood, and would be esteemed, an invaluable object by the admirers of wars and sieges. It is situated on a tall insulated rock commanding an extensive prospect and perfectly secured by a deep morass which encloses it on every side. This castle is supposed to have been built by a female whose tomb was long shewn here, but there being no inscription or record of any kind to confirm the idea, the matter is still involved in obscurity.

“Sir Richard Osborne was besieged in this place in the Rebellion of 1641; it was afterwards taken by Cromwell's soldiers, and probably it was by them reduced to the ruinous state in which it now appears.” Hist. Waterford, pp. 314, 315.

The dimensions of this castle could not now be ascertained as it is reduced to a heap of rubbish. Its walls were 8^{ft} 8ⁱⁿ in thickness and well grouted.

14/9/7/20(3)

// At the foot of the hill on which it stands and between

(126) between it and the little church about 30 paces from the latter there is a large flag of grit stone ornamented with a cross in the middle ^{but with no inscription}. It lies flat on the ground from E. to W. and near a pit like a grave; it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ ^{ft} in long and $2\frac{1}{8}$ ^{ft} in broad and 11 inches thick. It is said that the female by whom the castle was erected lies interred under it.

a liop móir mochúda }
pop óirú néine }

June 24th 1841. -

In the townland of Killoher in this parish there was anciently a church mentioned in the life of St. Bartholomew as belonging to a St. Mochua but no part of it is now visible. There are also sites of churches and graves in other townlands, but as their correct names are already set down in the name book it is deemed unnecessary to repeat them here.

14/6/7/20(4)

END

14 G 7/21

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, topography, traditions and antiquities of the parish of Kilrush, Kilmolash and Affane, Co. Waterford, with particular

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

23 June 1841

10 p.

23.3 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 127-136.

Included are extracts relating to the legend of St. Carthag of Lismore. O'Donovan notes that the antiquities were examined by Eugene O'Curry.

The parish of Kilrush.

Situation. This parish is in the Barony of (Desies without Drum Fineen) and bounded on the North by the parish of Kilgobnet, and is surrounded on every other side by the parish of Dungarvan.

Name. Is in Irish Gllpur meaning the church of the underwood or shrubbery, pop having been the name of the townland before the church was erected.

The old church of Kilrush is situated in a townland of the same name to the right of the road as you go from (Dungarvan to Lisimore about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the former. It is certainly a church of the primitive ages but parts of its walls were evidently repaired and plastered not many centuries since. It is of very small dimensions being only $19''^6$ ^{ft in} length on the inside and $12''^{10}$ ^{ft in} in breadth. Its walls are $8''^8$ ^{ft in} in height and $2''^2$ ^{ft in} in thickness and built of very large stones with small spawls to fill up the spaces between them and well grouted. The doorway was, as usual,

14/6/7/21(1) in

in churches of the primitive ages in Ireland, in the west gable, and evidently traversed at top by a lintel, but this was removed and the external part of the doorway was destroyed with the exception of three stones of the south jamb or side which are chiselled sandstone. It can be calculated however from what remains that this doorway was $4'' 2\frac{1}{2}$ ^{ft in} in height from the present level of the ground and in width $3'' 2$ ^{ft in} on the outside and $3'' 10$ ^{ft in} on the inside.

There is a narrow window on the East gable but it is so covered with ivy (which grasps its ^{top and} sides so firmly that it could not be removed without going to great trouble,) that its dimensions could not be taken or its characteristics observed. It is almost certain however that it is round at the top and formed of cut sandstone. At the distance of $8'' 2$ ^{ft in} from the East gable there was another ^{window}, but it is now entirely destroyed.

There is a small stone coffin now standing erect and serving as a headstone to a grave opposite the doorway. It does not appear where it was originally placed.

There

There is no patron saint remembered in (129)
connection with this church nor a pattern
held at it now, but it is said that
about 40 years ago some old fa-
-shioned people were wont to flock
hither to perform stations on Good
Fridays annually.

In the townland of Gallows Hill in this
parish there is a moat about 180 yards
in circumference at the base and 25 feet
high, on which malefactors were for-
-merly executed. On this the gallows
belonging to the town of Dungarvan,
from which it is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant,
was erected. For some notices of
a similar object see my letter on the
parish of Kilbiry in the County of
Wexmeath.

John O'Donovan
June 23rd 1841

A trop mór moúda
for búp Néime

1303
Capt. J. R. R. The parish of Affane.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of (Series without Drum Freen), and is bounded on the North by the mountain anciently called Slabh bua, on the East by the parishes of Modelligo and Whitechurch, on the S. by those of Kilmalash and Aghish, and on the West by the parish of Lismore.

Name. The name of this parish is in Irish Ath meadhain, which signifies the middle ford, but it is explained ford of the channel in a legend in the life of St. Carthagh of Lismore, which I here transcribe:—

" St. Carthag proceeded through the plain of
" Glua to the aforesaid River Memphis" (now the
" Blackwater) " to the place which, in the Scotch
" language, is called Athmedhain, that is vadium
" alvi, the ford of the channel, in which none pass
" across unless a few strong men knowing well
" how to swim in great draught of summer heat
" and when the flowing of the sea entirely decreases.
" For the tide comes up to the city of Lismore
" against the currents of the river almost five miles,
" and

* They reckoned very long miles at this period! 200

14/6/7/21(4)

" and fills the channel of the river together with (131)
" its banks. But the holy father Carthag came
" to the ford on that day a great quantity of
" water, like a torrent fell into the river, which
" together with the tide of the sea then flow-
" ing so filled the channel of the river that
" the waters were scarcely contained within
" their accustomed banks. St. Carthag asked
" if there were any accomodation of boat, and
" they said that there was not. Then the
" holy father full of confidence went nearer
" to the bank of the river: and commanded
" the sea and the torrent of the river, in the
" name of the Lord Christ to cease their flowing
" and violence for a time, and return for the
" servants of their Lord. And he having made
" the sign of the cross the tide and freshwater
" flood divided themselves and the land and
" sand appeared dry like a hill through the
" midst of the divided River: and the waters
" rolled back on each side stood like a wall
" on the right hand and on the left and the
" exposed earth was striped of their waters.
" Then St. Carthag ordered his monks to go by the

14/9/7/21(5) passage

(132) "passage of the flood, and with great confidence they
" proceeded undaunted, and after the saints a crowd
" of pedestrians entered, and others in chariots as
" if they were carried by land through the divided
" strait, after the manner of the River Jordan under
" Joshua, proceeded with dry feet. The river rose
" higher and higher after the manner of a hill,
" and in like manner also ^{the} sea, and when the
" most holy old man had ^{behind} ~~after~~ ~~after~~ all the rest from
" the shore, he blessed that place, and ordered the
" waters to return to their course, and that place
" is called in the Scotch language Inad na mhenmacht,
" which in Latin sounds Locus benedictionum. The
" waters meeting each other caused a very great
" perturbation."

This beautiful little legend, which is an imitation
of the miracle about the passage of the Red Sea
by the Israelites, is also told with some slight
variations in the ^{Irish} life of St. Mochoada. The
name certainly signifies the middle ford
but I do not believe that it had its ori-
-gin in this miracle, ^{the place} it being called by
that name from its being placed in the middle
between two other fords one towards Cappaginn,

The site of the original church of this parish is occu-
-pied by neat modern church which stands in a large
grave yard evidently of considerable antiquity. About
14/6/7/21(6)

11 About $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong to the west of the church stand the (133)
ruins of the castle of Affane. Only parts of the east and
west ends and fragments of the south wall remain
from which it can be ascertained that it was 45 feet
in length and 19.7^{ft} in breadth. Its walls are 4 feet in
thickness and built of small stones grouted. It was
rather a strong dwelling house than a military castle.

The parish of Kilmolash.

Situation. This parish is situated partly in the Barony
of Decies within Drum-Feinen and partly in
that of Decies without Drum-Feinen, and is
bounded on the North by the parish of Affane,
on the E. by that of Whitechurch, and on the
S. and W. by the parish of Aghlish.

Name. It is in Irish cill Molaise, which signifies
the church of St. Molash, the celebrated saint
of Devenish in Lough Erne.

11 The old church called Kilmolash is si-
tuated ⁱⁿ ~~on~~ the glebe, and its walls are in very
good preservation, but not many centuries old.
They are scarcely worth description, but
as Mr. Bury has taken minute notes of them
I shall transcribe here what he writes: —

"The old church of Kilmolash is divided into nave
and choir, the nave measuring on the inside 28.4^{ft}
in length and 18.11^{ft} in breadth, and the choir 14.9^{ft} by 13.11^{ft} .
14/6/7/21(7)

(134) The East window is nearly destroyed on both sides, but it can be ascertained that it was $4' 8''$ in height on the inside and $3' 9''$ in width. At the distance of $2' 4''$ from the East gable the south wall contains a window which is rectangular on the inside and roundheaded and measuring on the inside $2' 10\frac{1}{2}''$ in height and $2' 8\frac{1}{2}''$ in width, and on the outside (where it is 3 ft from the present level of the ground) 2 ft in height and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. It is formed of cut sand stone in rather a neat style. At the distance of $1' 3''$ from the same gable the north wall has on it a window of the same form and constructed of the same materials as the one in the south wall; it measures on the inside 4 ft in height and $3' 4''$ in width, and on the outside, (where it is $4' 10''$ from the level of the ground) $1' 11''$ in height and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. Besides these there were two other windows on the south wall, and one on the north wall which are almost entirely destroyed.

The Choir arch is of semicircular form and constructed of cut sand stone; it is $11' 3''$ in height and $9' 1''$ in width, and its sides $6' 9''$ in height. On the stone next under the capital is the following inscription: -

"Fear God, honor the King Anno Domini 1635"

There is on the west gable a doorway near the south side wall; it forms a segment arch on the inside where it measures $7' 10''$ in height and $4' 5''$ in width; on the outside it is nearly semicircular at top and measures $6' 4''$ in height

14/6/72(8)

and

and $3.9^{\text{ft in}}$ in width. It is formed of cut sand stone. (135)
Near this doorway is a holy water font which had
some ornaments now nearly effaced. There is a
window on this gable at the height of $8.7^{\text{ft in}}$ from
the present level of the ground; it is rectangular
on the inside where it measures $4.6^{\text{ft in}}$ in height
and $8.0^{\text{ft in}}$ in width, and painted on the outside
where it is 3 ft in height and 8 inches in width.
It is formed of chiselled sand stone.

This gable is surmounted with a small belfry
consisting of two pointed arches of cut sand
stone. At the distance of $7.7^{\text{ft in}}$ from this gable
there is on the North wall a doorway which
is formed of cut sand stone and quadrangular
on both sides. On the inside it is $6.6^{\text{ft in}}$ high
and $4.5^{\text{ft in}}$ wide and covered at top with a lintel
which is 5 ft long 10 inches high and enters the
wall $1.7^{\text{ft in}}$. On the outside it is only 5 ft high
but the ground is considerably raised, and
 $2.8\frac{1}{2}^{\text{ft inches}}$ in width; it is also covered ~~with a lintel~~
on this side with a lintel, which is $6.3^{\text{ft in}}$ long
11 inches high and enters the wall $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

These doorways are certainly older than the date
inscribed on the choir arch, as above noticed.

The walls of this church 3 ft thick and about
12 ft high and built and built of very large
sand stones with lime and sand cement. The
choir is not built of stones ~~so~~ ^{as} large as those in the
14/9/7/21(9) name

(136) nave, nor is it as old as the nave; indeed it is highly probable that the choir and choir arch were built in the year 1635, and that the nave is some centuries older. The quoin stones are all chiselled.

Stations are still performed here but on no particular day, St. Malaise's being now forgotten.

In the S.E. angle of the townland of Blagh in this parish there was a large castle said to have been built by King John (máir fíor) but no part of it remains at present but one fragment of an outer wall, about 22 ft in height and only 27 inches in thickness, which does not argue any great strength. The foundations of the other walls cannot be traced.

The gable is featureless In the townland of Bewley in this parish, on the E. bank of the Finisk River are several parts of the walls and ^{the east} gable of what is called an abbey of Knights Templars, but it does not appear to be so old as the time of that order. The building was only 20 ft in breadth; its walls are 3 ft thick and built of quarried stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is no burial ground attached to this ruin nor any thing from which it could be inferred that it was an ecclesiastical building, but a holy water font.

14/6/71(10) Examined by W. A. Curry June 28. 1841.

END

14 G 7/22

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes Lismore and Mocollop, Tullow and Leitrim, Co. Waterford, with

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

29 June 1841

12 p.

23.3 cm.

Contains illustrations.

Pagination in original binding was 137-148;

Illustrations are pasted-in drawings of the inscriptions found in Lismore Cathedral.

Included are related extracts from the life of St. Carthagh and transcriptions from the tombstones in Lismore Cathedral.

Lieut. James

(137)

The parish of Lismore and Mocollop.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, and is bounded on the N. by the County of Tipperary, on the E. by the parish of Affane and the River Blackwater, on the South by the parishes of Kilwatermay and Tallaw, and on the West by the County of Cork and a part of the parish of Leitrim belonging to the Co. of Waterford.

14/9/7/22(1)

Name. The names of this parish or rather union of two parishes are in Irish *liop mór* and *maí colpa*; the former is explained in the life of St. Barthagh as meaning atrium magnum i.e. the great habitation, but this is rather a legendary explanation as the name is said to have been first given the place by St. Barthagh, who predicted that it would become a great town; the meaning of *liop mór* is obviously "the great leas or earthen fort", and there can be but little doubt that it was the name of the place before St. Barthagh.

(138) Barthagh was born. Magh Colpa signifies the plain of the collops or cattle, the word colpa meaning among Irish graziers a single cow or six sheep.

Lismore is described as follows by the writer of the life of St. Barthagh as published by the Bolandists:-

"Lias mor is now an excellent and holy city & half of which is an asylum in which no man dares enter: but it is full of the cells and monasteries of saints, and a multitude of holy men always remains there. For religious men flock together to it ^{not only} from every part of Ireland, but from Anglia and Britannia wishing there to go to Christ: and this city is situated on the southern bank of the river formerly called Meamb, but now Abhann clon, that is, the Great River, in a tract of the territory of the Nandesi."

There were many, some say twenty, churches at Lismore but they are all now entirely removed. The present Cathedral was re-edified in the year 1633 at the expense of the Great Earl of Cork, and there is not a feature of the primitive Irish architecture

now to be seen in it. Two very ancient Tombstones (139)
 are to be seen in the cemetery with inscriptions in the
 ancient Irish style and letter, and these may be said
 to be the only ancient remains at Lismore at present.
 Fac-similes of them are here annexed.



Ancient Irish Monumental Inscriptions, indented on
 Rough unchiselled stones, in the cemetery of Lismore Cathedral
 R. Hamilton 1841

Within the church is a highly ornamented tomb to the
 family of Macgrath, which I took great pains to decypher
 as Ryland states "that the inscription, which runs round the
 stone can be only very partially decyphered". The entire
 inscription running round the edges is as follows: -

"Hoc opus fieri fecerū. Johēs Macragh et uxor sua Katherina Thome
 Endyrgast sibi et posteris suis qui in ipso sepeliendi sūt año Dō 1557.
 In ** eia sepult est Donald Macragh año Dō. 1548."

14/9/7/22(3) Du

(140) on the side stones are figures of the apostles and one of St. Bartholomew in high relief: the upper stone is elaborately decorated and divided into compartments, in which various characters and devices are represented. In one may be observed a heart pierced with swords, beneath the words Ave Maria; in another the figure of our saviour with the motto Ece homo and in another a bishop, evidently intended to represent St. Bartholomew, offering up the host.

The Castle of Lismore is said to have been erected by King John on the site of an abbey, but I see nothing to prove this assertion, but tradition. It would appear certain however that there was a castle here whenever it was originally built and that it became the residence of the Bishops of Lismore, for Miles Magrath, ^{Bp. of Lismore} continued to reside in it till he granted it together with the Manor of Lismore to Sir Walter Raleigh from whom Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards purchased it. It was by this latter that the present Castle of Lismore was built. It is stated that parts of the Bishops' Castle

14/6/7/22(4) are

(45)

are contained in the present great house, but it would be very difficult to point them out at present.

I cannot even find any names in existence at Lismore which would point out the sites of any of the ancient churches; the only names which I could consider ancient are the following:--

1. Tober Allochuda i.e. St. Allochuda or St. Carthage, well situated near the Castle, 14/6/7/22(5)

2. R.elig Declan i.e. St. Declan's Cemetery, situated in the townland of Drumroe; only still born children are interred here at present.

3. Boher na Neave i.e. the road of the saints is locally the name of the road leading to Tiermay for an extent of a mile and a quarter.
(in Irish Boyp Fingín)

In the townland of Lisfinny in this parish near the north bank of the River Bride stands the ^{Geraldine} Castle of Lisfinny commanding a fine view of the plain through which the River flows. It is a square structure in tolerable preservation measuring on the outside ^{ft} 43.4 from N. to S. and ^{ft} 33.0 from East to West; and is about 70 ft in height, and its walls 8 ft in thickness and well grouted. It consists of four stories; the first floor over the ground one ^{and the upper floor} rested upon stone arches which still remain. The other floors were of wood and have long since disappeared. The doorway was on the south wall, but it is now entirely disfigured. A spiral stair case leads to the top in the S.W. corner. This castle had twenty windows

(142)

windows formed of chiselled limestone, some rectangular and some pointed at top. The quoin stones are also all chiselled. The walls are built of brown grit stones all quarried and hammered.

In the townland of Shiamore in this parish stands another square castle which looks older than the one just described. It measures on the outside ^{ft in} 43.6 from E. to W. and ^{ft in} 33.0 from N. to S. and its walls are 8 ft thick and now about 40 ft high and well grouted. The stone arch on which the second floor rested still remains. Its doorway which is a very strong pointed one is on the north wall near the east side, and measures ^{ft in} 6.6 in height and ^{ft in} 3.10 in width and it is all formed of cut limestone except two and these form the east side of the arch. It has ten windows remaining; they are all formed of cut sandstone and some are quadrangular and some pointed. The quoin stones are ^{all} chiselled.

In the townland of Kilbrea in this parish there was an old house called by the people "the Castle," but nothing remains of it at present but one gable with a chimney, and some of the outer walls, which were 7 ft thick and well grouted. This ruin is situated on the South bank of the River Black Water and 2 miles to the East of Lismore.

14/6/7/22(6)

The ruin called Norrieland Abbey is situated about 100 yards to the west of the Blackwater, but it has no appearance of having been an abbey, it being obviously an old dwelling house about two centuries. It is not worth minute description.

The Castle of Tooreen is about 150 yards to the west of the Blackwater River and is now attached to Sir Richard Musgrave's house. It is a square structure measuring on the inside $23\frac{1}{2}$ ft from N. to S. and $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft from E. to W. its walls are $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft in thickness and about 45 ft in height; it consists of three stories, and its ground floor or lower story is now used by Sir Richard as a kitchen. Its doorway ^{which} was painted and formed of cut stone was on the north side, and a spiral stair case led to the top in the N. E. corner. Sir Richard Musgrave says that this castle belonged to the family of Roche.

The old Castle of Camphire is over the River Black Water on the west side near Mr. Usher's house. It was a square structure measuring on the outside 41 ft from E. to W. and $34\frac{1}{2}$ ft from N. to S. and its walls are $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft in thickness and well grouted. It had a stone arch over the ground floor now much injured. The highest fragment remaining of its walls is about 20 ft in height. The doorway has disappeared, as have all the windows with the exception of two, which are on the south side; these are narrow and rectangular and formed of chiselled sand stone of brownish colour and look old. 14/9/22(7) In

In the townland of O'Kile in this parish are the ruins of a church which goes by the name of the townland. Only its east gable and 30 ft of the length of the N. wall remain. It was 27 ft in breadth but its length cannot be ascertained as no part of the west gable is traceable. The East window is formed of cut sand stone and painted on both sides; it measures on the inside 9.7 in height and 5.4 in width, and on the outside where it was divided into two lights by a stone mullion 7.3 by 2.9 , each division $1.2\frac{1}{2}$ light ft in.

On the N. E. angle is a small apartment apparently a hermit's cell or Quirtheach. It is not unlike one of the Cloghans or stone roofed houses on the Aran and other western islands, and if it were not attached to this modern church I would set it down ^{as} of considerable antiquity.

It is nearly a pentagon measuring on the inside 5.8 from N. to S. and 4.10 from East to West and is closed at top with two flags exactly like the Cloghans in Aran. It is entered from the inside of the church by a round topped doorway measuring 3.9 in height and 1.10 in width.

From the level of the floor to the ^{interior} apex of the roof on the inside is exactly 7.6 . This remarkable cell is lighted by five shapeless apertures looking in every direction and placed at the height

of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft from the level of the floor. On the outside (145)
this little apartment looks like the butt of a square
tower, but it was never higher than it is now.
it projects $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft from the N. wall and the same from
the E. gable and its north side is 8 ft long
and its E. side $7\frac{1}{5}$ ft. Its N. E. angle is some-
what rounded. I never saw any thing like
it before.

There was a window in the N. wall of this church
at the distance of 4 ft from the E. gable;
it was formed of cut stone and ~~is~~ ^{was} $2\frac{1}{6}$ ft wide
on the inside but it is destroyed at top ^{and} on
the outside. The north wall is 9 ft high
 $3\frac{1}{4}$ ft thick, and built of pebble stones of all
shapes, kinds and sizes laid in irregular
courses in a very rude style. It nods a good
deal from the perpendicular, the founda-
tion having given way.

14/9/7/22(9)

The Castle of Coill na Carrage
(Kilnacarrick) stood on high ground, about
200 yards to the N. of the River Bride.
This was rather a ~~strong~~ dwelling house
than a Castle; it was 40 ft from N. to S.
and $18\frac{1}{6}$ ft from E. to W. on the inside, and its
walls

(146) walls 3 ft thick, not grouted. It was only two stories high, and the highest part of its wall at present is only 20 feet.

The parish of Mocollop is now united to that of Lismore though Dr Smith speaks of it as a separate parish in his own time. I could meet no one who was able to point out the boundary between them.

There are ruins of a very important castle at Mocollop said to have been erected by the Earl of Desmond. It is a strong round castle with outworks, now much injured, I could not ascertain its circumference in consequence of modern walls being built up against it. It is at least 80 ft in height, but the S.E. side is destroyed down to within about 25 ft of the ground. It would be now difficult, perhaps impossible to trace the outworks of this castle. There is a considerable part of a square tower on the west side, and a ^{part of a} strong wall on the N. side.

In the Townland of Ballyduff on the south side of the Blackwater ^{5 miles west of Lismore} there is an old house 3 stories high called by the natives "the Castle" but it is not worth minute description.

14/6/7/22(10)

* see this on opposite page *

The parish of Lectrim.

(147)

Situation. The chief part of this parish lies in the co. of Cork, there being only a few townlands of it in the co. of Waterford.

Its name is in Irish *Léidhne* which sig-
- nify^{ing} grey ridge, which is the appellation
of countless townlands throughout Ireland
and truly descriptive of the localities. -

There are no antiquities in the part of
this parish belonging to the co. of Waterford,
its old church is in the co. of Cork and
will be described in connection with that
County.

John A'Donovan

at n. Co. Cork }
}

June 29th 1841. 14/2/7/22(11)

3* In the townland of Labbanacallee ^{in N. W. of the parish of Lismore} is a Cromlech
from which the townland took its name.

For some account of Rian Bo Phadrug in
this parish, see Smith and Ryland, and Field
name book of Lismore N^o 6 p. 23. I think it was
an ancient road like that extending from Ballin-
tober in Mayo to the foot of Croaghpatrick.

(148) *W. J. J. J.*

The parish of Tullow

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Lismore and Mocollop, on the East by that of Kilwater ^{and} ^{and West} may, on the South by the Co. of Cork.

Name. This parish is called in Irish *tulara* an *tara*, i.e. the hill of the iron, and it is said that the great Earl of Cork had an iron mill here.

There are no antiquities in this parish; the names Kilbeg, ^{Kilmore, Kilwinneen} and Kilcalf would seem to indicate that there were churches in the townlands which bear them but no trace of them is now observable.

At youghal }

L. O'Donovan.

June 29th 1841

END

14 G 7/23

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

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

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

29 June 1841

2 p.

23.3 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 149-150

The parish of Kilwatermay

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Goshmore and Cashbride, and is bounded on the north by the River Bride which separates it from the parish of Lismore and Mocollop, on the East by the parish of Kilcockan, on the South by Temple-michael and on the west by the parish of Tallow.

Name Is in Irish cill uachtar maige, which signifies the cell or church of the upper plain, Uachtar Maige having probably been the name of the district before the Church was erected.

14/9/7/23(1)

|| The old church bearing this name is situated in the townland of Glebe; it was 47 ft in length and 20^{ft} 3ⁱⁿ in breadth, and its walls were 2^{ft} 3ⁱⁿ in thickness and built of small grit stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. Its west gable, 28 ft of the length of the north wall and 20 ft of the south one only remain, the north wall to the height of 9 ft, and the south one to that of 4 feet. The

(150)

There was a window on the west gable which is rectangular at top, ^{on the inside} where it measures ^{ft in} 4" 6 in height and ^{ft in} 3" 3 in width, but totally disfigured on the outside. This church is not many centuries old. It has a large grave yard now much in use as a cemetery.

There is a holy well about $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong to the east of this church, at which ^a pattern is annually celebrated on the 14th of September in honor of the Holy Cross, to which the church was dedicated.

Fountain church, a neat building in this parish, occupies the site of an older one called Kilfentony, or the church of St. Fintan or Fintan. Fountain church is a strange corruption of Kilfentony! but still it cannot be corrected.

John O'Donovan
June 29th 1841.

END

14 G 7/24

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of Kilcockan and Templemichael, Co.

Waterford, with particular reference

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

29-30 June 1841

8 p.

23.3 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 151-158.

RIA

The parish of Kilcockan.

Situation This parish is situated in the Barony of Cashmore and Cashbreid, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Kilwatermoy and Lismore and Mocollop, on the E. by those of Aghlish and Cashmore and on the South by those of Templemichael and Kinsalebeg.

Name. Is in Irish Cell Chocain, which is supposed to mean cell or church of St. Chocain, but I cannot find a saint of that name in the Index to the Irish Calendar of the O'Learys.

The old church of this name is ^{ft in} 55.10 long on the outside and 26 ft broad, and its walls are ^{ft in} 3.3 thick and about 9 ft high and built of hammered stones cemented with lime and sand mortar. The East window is narrow and pointed on the outside and rectangular on the inside; it is ^{ft in} 4.4 high on the outside and 8 inches wide, and widens to about 4 ft on the inside. At the distance of 5 ft from the N.E. corner there is a similar window ^{ft in} 3.6 high and 7 inches wide.

14/6/7/24 (1)

(152) wide on the outside, and there was a similar one directly opposite it on the south wall but it is now disfigured and built up with modern masonrywork. A portion of the west of this church ^{19 ft in length} was repaired and roofed with very large flags of chiselled lime stone by John Kiley Esq. of Strancally castle in December 1839. He intends it for a Mausoleum for himself and his posterity.

(Spion Cullige)

In the townland of Strancally, in this parish & on a rocky eminence overhanging the Blackwater on its west side stands the old Castle of Strancally. It measures 40 ft from East to West and 25 ft from N. to S. and its walls are $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft in thickness and about 20 ft high. There is a small crypt in the west gable cut out of the solid rock not unlike the small cell in the N. E. corner of the old church of O'Kyle in the parish of Lismore above described. It is entered by a doorway which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft wide and formed of hammered stones.

Higher up on the rock are the ruins of another building which seems to have been originally connected with the castle, but nothing remains

(153)
of it but the S.W. angle of a tower about 20 ft
in height with some of the stone stair case
which led to the top of it. Its wall is 8" 6
in thickness. There are large masses of
the building tumbled about in every direction.
It looks to be a building of considerable
antiquity.

Antiquities examined by Mr
A. Curry and I. A. D.

June 29th 1841. -

Youghal,

(154)
St. Syster

The parish of Templemichael.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Caphmore and Foshbride, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Kilwatermoy and Kilcockan, on the E. by the River Blackwater, ^{and} on the South & W. by the Co. of Cork.

Name. Is in Irish Teampull micil, meaning the church of St. Michael, the Archangel.

The site of the old church of Templemichael is occupied by a modern Protestant one, and no part of the original one is in existence.

In the east side of the townland of Ballynagray is situated the island of ^{or Molana} Dairinis, now connected with the mainland. On it stand the ruins of an extensive abbey, the nave and choir of which are in good preservation, but the remainder in a very ruinous state. The nave of this building is ^{set in} 59.6 in length and 24 ft in breadth, and the choir ^{is} 62.6 and in breadth the same as the nave.

The choir was lighted by 11 windows of which six are on the south wall ^{and one on the east gable} four on the north one. Those on the south wall are all destroyed on the outside but in good preservation on the inside where they are about 14 ft high and

14/6/7/24 (4)

and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft in wide. Of those on the north wall (155) two are perfect on both sides and measure on the inside 14 ft in height and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft in width, and on the outside 12 feet in height and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft in width. The east window is entirely disfigured; it appears to have been a fine one, but its dimensions cannot be ascertained.

The choir arch and the gable in which it is are destroyed.

The side walls of the nave contained no windows but its west gable had on it a window now reduced to a formless hole about 16 feet from the level of the ground. There is a modern doorway on the north wall.

The nave looks much older than the choir; its walls are built of large stones irregularly laid and cemented with lime and sand mortar; they are $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft in thickness and about $28\frac{1}{2}$ ft in height. A square tower stood at the N. East corner; it is $23\frac{1}{2}$ ft by 18 ft on the inside and its walls $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft in thickness and now about 30 ft in height; it is entered from the choir by a quadrangular doorway now modernized.

The walls of the nave are in the primitive Irish style but those of the choir are not older than the 14th century when the abbey seems to have been enlarged.

(156) There is a doorway on the south wall leading into a large area measuring 63 ft in length from north to south and 48 ft from East to west. A modern Effigy of St. Molanfeide, ^{in modern costume} stands on a square pillar in the middle of it.

For the History of this abbey see Arch-dal's Monasticon p. 695.

In the townland of Templemichael immediately to the east of the church and over the River Blackwater are the ruins of an old castle which goes by the name of the townland. Its north wall and about half its western one are destroyed to the very foundations, but the East and south ones are standing to the height of about 80 ft. It was five stories high and two of its floors rested on stone arches now destroyed. It was 40 ft from E to W. by 36 from N. to S. on the outside and the walls ^{ft} 9.0 thick and well grouted. The quoin stones are chiselled lime ones. Its windows are painted

pointed, rectangular and roundheaded ⁽¹⁵⁷⁾
and formed of chiselled lime stone.

This was an important fortress said to have been erected by the Earl of Desmond; it was the last, according to tradition, that held out against Cromwell on the River Blackwater.

The new church of Templemichael is about 30 ^{yards} ~~feet~~ to the west of this castle, and St. Michael's well is about 100 yards to the south west of the church.

In the townland of Rincree ^{Rincree} in this parish, on a high point of land over the Blackwater stand the ruins of a house of Knights Templars. It seems to have been a very extensive building, but it is now all destroyed except two apartments, one of which extends east and west and measures 60 ft in length and 27 ft in breadth and its walls are ^{well} ~~granted~~ 3-10 ft in thickness and the highest part now remaining about 15 ft in height. The other apartment is connected with this ^{at N. E. corner} and extends N. and S. but its original extent could not be
14/9/7/24(7) ascertained

(58) ascertained as masses of the work are scat-
tered about in every direction.

For historical notices of this place see
Archdald's Monasticon p. 698 and Smith's
Waterford p. 67.

Antiquities examined by
Mr. A. Barry

Youghal
June 30th/41. / John O'Donovan

In the townland of Castlemiles in this
parish is shown the site of a castle from
which the townland has taken its name, but
no part of its walls remain.

END

14 G 7/25

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Ardmore, Co. Waterford, with particular reference to its round tower,

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

1 July 1841

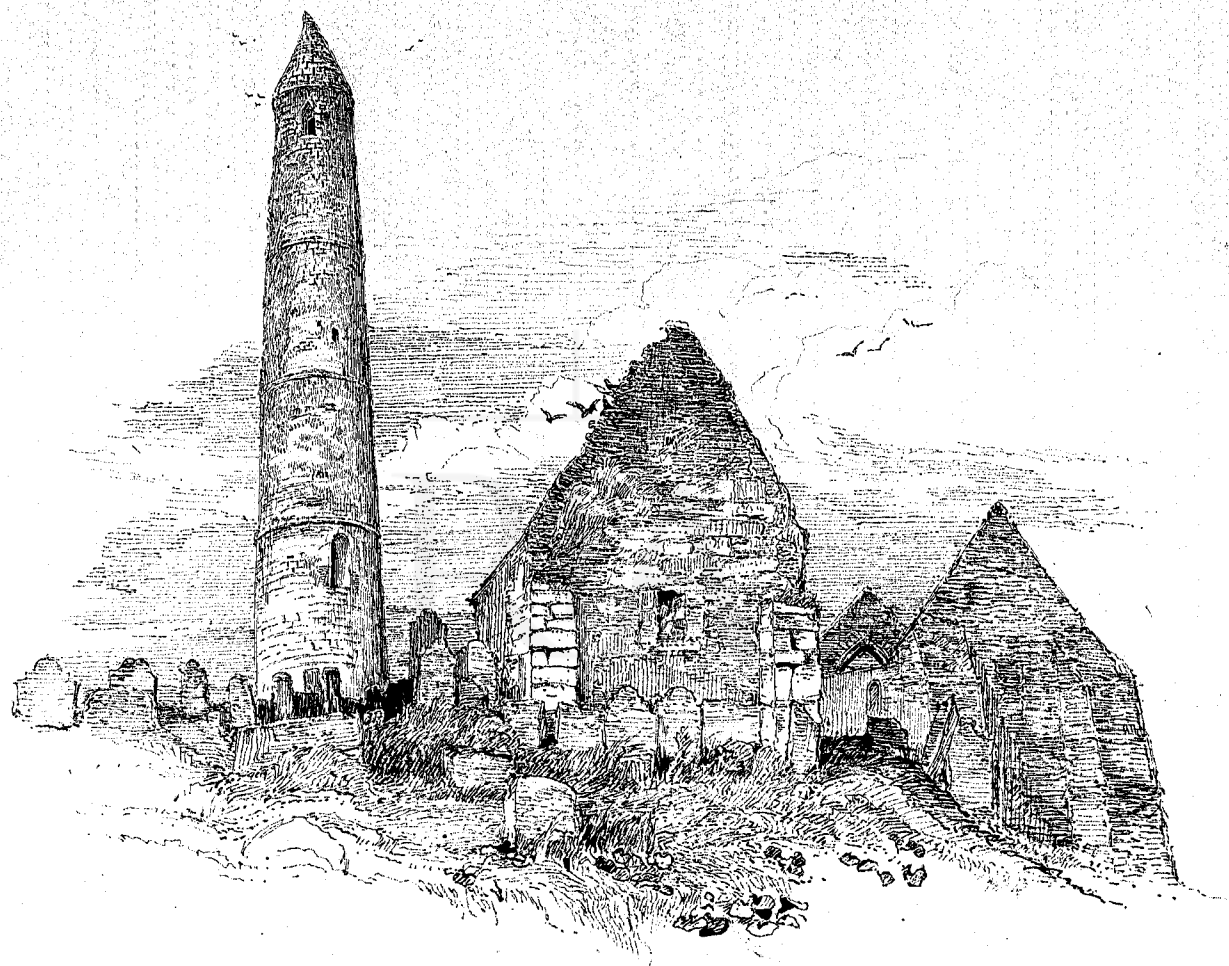
9 p.

Pages vary between 22.5 and 23.3 cm.

Contains an illustration.

Pagination in original binding was 159-166;

Contains an ink sketch of the round tower, graveyard and St. Declan's Oratory at Ardmore, Co. Waterford, dated 1841.



14/6/7/256

Walter Smith, London
May 1891

The round tower of Ardara - W. Walter
as seen from north by W. Walter
A.D. 1841

The parish of Ardmore.

(159)

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Decies within Drum Fineen, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Whitechurch, Dungarvan and Ringa-gona, on the E. by the Irish sea, and on the West by those of Grange, Blashmore, Aghish and Kilmolash.

Name. Is in the Irish life of St. Declan Ard-mor *Ardr mór*, which signifies the great height, an appellation first applied to the hill on which the original church was built and afterwards extended to the whole parish.

The round tower of Ardmore, the only one in the County of Waterford, stands in the church yard on a rocky eminence, and rises to the height of 98.7 ^{to} sublimely above the church. It is constructed in a superior style of hewn sand stone, and has four projecting belts of beautifully chiselled sand stone around it, which are very rarely to be met with in the other towers (indeed I do not remember a single instance) These belts would appear to mark the different stories, each of which gradually diminishes in circumference. The doorway which is on the east side is constructed of cut sand stone but not ornamented, except on the ^{its head is semicircular.} outer edges with a rope and channel; its sides incline, and it is of equal

14/6/7/25(2) Dimensions

(160) dimensions on both sides, viz $5' 10''$ in height, and in width $1' 11''$ at top and $2' 3''$ at bottom. The wall is only $3' 4\frac{1}{2}''$ in thickness, less than that of any tower I have yet measured. There were four projecting stones with square mortices on the inside (of which one is now broken) to secure the door, and a part of an iron gudgeon may still be seen in one of the stones in the inner corner of the doorway. Some of the stones above mentioned project 8 inches and others only 6 inches, and they are 7 inches wide. The square mortices in them for receiving the bolts are $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches. The bottom ^{of the doorway} is $7' 10''$ from the level of the floor on the inside and exactly 13 ft. from the level of the rock (on which the tower stands) on the outside. The diameter of the tower at the level of the floor on the inside is $9' 5''$, and across at the doorway $9' 2''$, and it gradually lessens towards the top. There are various projecting stones on the inside ornamented with heads and grotesque representations, and there are sticks or bars of iron placed across exactly under the conical cap, which are supposed to have been there since the time of St. Declan. This tower measures 52 feet in circumference at the base on the outside. Its ground floor was dark unless lighted from the doorway through a hole in the wooden floor (which ^{is probably was} could be easily done). The second floor, that is the first over the ground one was lighted by the doorway; the third floor by a small quadrangular window placed on the north side at the height of about 29 ft from the ground and which is about $1' 6''$ in height and 12 inches in width. The

(161)

The fourth floor, or third over the ground one, was lighted by an oblong window about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft in height and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft in width placed directly over the doorway about 7 feet over the second belt. The fifth floor, or fourth over the ground one was lighted by a small round headed window placed immediately over the third belt on the south side; and the highest story was lighted by four windows or apertures placed immediately over the fourth belt and under the Benconer or Conical cap. Of these the one on the south side is quadrangular, but the other three are rectilinearly pointed or triangular-headed. Their sides incline, and are as well as my eye could measure them 5 ft in height, and in width $1\frac{1}{6}$ ft at top and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft at bottom. The Conical cap is considerably shapen.

Dr. Smith, whose history of Waterford was published in the year 1746 mentions a kind of Cross like a crutch, which was on the top of this cap, but this is not now to be seen; it having been taken down as Colonel Montmorency-Morres informs us, by "repeated discharges of musket balls!" Mr. Odell is repairing this tower. He intends to floor it to the very top, and repair its cap.

To the east of this tower in the extremity of the church yard is the little Oratory or Shrine of St. Declan; it measures on the inside $13\frac{1}{4}$ ft in length from

14/G/7/25(4)

(162) from E. to West and 9 ft in breadth, and its side walls are $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft in thickness and 10 ft in height, and built of large blocks of stone and lime and sand cement. It is now roofed and slated, it having been repaired about a century ago at the expence of Bishop Miller.

There was a doorway in the west gable now built up on the side and forming a recess in the wall on the inside where it measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft in height from the present level of the floor and in width $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft at top and $2\frac{1}{4}$ ft at bottom.

The ground is very much raised on the outside so that its height cannot be determined but its ~~breadth~~ ^{width} at the lintel is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Its lintel is $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft in length. There is a small window in the East gable which is round-headed on the inside where it measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft in height and in width 2 ft at top and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft at bottom; but it is modernized and made quadrangular on the outside. There are two square pillars at the two corners of the east gable like those attached to the west gable of the Cathedral of Glendalough. In the N.E. corner of the interior of this little chapel is shewn the tomb of St. Declan, ^{still} now held in the highest veneration. Many virtues are attributed to the earth taken out of this tomb supposed to contain the ashes of the saint.

H/G/7/25(s)

The church lies to the north of the Round Tower and is a structure of great antiquity, but remodelled and repaired at various periods.

Crofton Croker states "that this church is evidently very ancient from the massiveness irregularity of its architecture and the clumsiness of the buttresses." !! But though we acknowledge that Croker is a good fairy antiquarian we must laugh at him for this assertion, and come at once to the conclusion that he has no knowledge of ancient Ecclesiastical architecture; for there is no instance of clumsy buttresses in any ancient Irish church, nor were buttresses such as are to be seen here introduced into Ireland till some time after the Anglo-Norman Invasion.

This church is divided into nave and choir, the nave measuring in length on the outside $78^{\text{ft}} 4^{\text{in}}$ and in breadth $31^{\text{ft}} 6^{\text{in}}$, and the choir $37^{\text{ft}} 7^{\text{in}}$ by $26^{\text{ft}} 0^{\text{in}}$.

The nave was lighted by five windows, of which two are on the south wall and two on the N. wall placed directly opposite each other, and one on the west gable; they are all round headed and constructed of cut stone and are very like the windows of the Cathedral of Glendalough. They are all nearly the same height but vary in ^{width} breadth from $1^{\text{ft}} 10\frac{1}{2}^{\text{in}}$ at top and $2^{\text{ft}} 0^{\text{in}}$ at bottom to $1^{\text{ft}} 10^{\text{in}}$ and $1^{\text{ft}} 11^{\text{in}}$.

MS/G/2/25(6).

All

(164) All the features of the choir has been modernized except the choir arch, which is semicircular and of considerable height; but the side walls contain considerable parts of the original massive masonry in the semi-cyclopean style. There are huge buttments built up against the east gable, which denote, according to Crofton Croker, the very great antiquity of the building, but these are ^{in reality} ~~perhaps~~ ^{or perhaps} not older than the fourteenth century.

There is a doorway on the N. wall of the nave near the N. E. corner but parts of it have been modernized and ^{lowest arch of this} the doorway is now pointed, but two of the ^{original} outer semicircles still remain untouched and shew that it was originally a magnificent doorway. The lowest of these is 4. 11 in width at the springing of the arch, and from the present level of the ground to its vertex is exactly 10. 5.

The walls of the nave are 2. 10 ^{ft in} in thickness, and about 15 ft in height, and built of stones of considerable size cemented with lime and sand mortar. There is a huge buttment at the N. W. corner, but it is not many centuries old.

On the exterior of the wall at the west end, ^{and immediately under the next window} are twelve figures in bas relief, evidently intended

14/G/7/25(7)

to represent the twelve apostles, each under a (165)
small round arch. Under these are two semicircular
projections within which various figures in bas
relief are observable, but now much effaced.
Among the rest may be observed two rude figures
of Adam and Eve standing on each side of the
tree of knowledge, and a figure of a man
playing on a harp of antique form.

The well of St. Declan, at which a "Patron"
is annually held on the 24th of July, is situated
over the sea shore a short distance to the East of
the village ^{of Ardmore}; It is enclosed by a wall and
covered over head. To the east of it, ^{in a most romantic situation} is the church
of Discart or Dygart, now nearly destroyed. It
was 67 ft in length, but its breadth cannot be
determined as its north wall is entirely destroyed.
A considerable part of the south wall remains, and
nearly all the west gable which is remarkably
high, and has a quadrangular window evidently
of great antiquity and formed of cut stone, placed
at the height of ^{about} 16 ft from the ground. There was
a doorway ~~now~~ on the south wall, but is now so
disfigured that its dimensions could not be as-
certained. The walls are ^{to be} 2.7 in thickness. There
is a breach in the west gable, where there was
probably another doorway.

St. Declan's stone is situated on the shore; it
is a large conglomerate rock ~~plac~~ resting on
14/6/7/25 (8) _{two}

(166) two others (~~by the hand of Nature~~) which elevate it a little, so as to leave a space under it into which it is possible for some persons not remarkable for crassitude to creep when the tide is out. This stone measures 6 ft from N. to S. and 4 ^{ft} 6 from E. to W. and is 3 ^{ft} 6 in thickness. This stone is believed to have floated from Rome (after the ship in which St. Declan was) bearing a bell which the St. had forgotten! If any one can succeed in creeping under ^{it three times} on the festival day of the Saint, he will be relieved from all rheumatic pains, many prop.

John O'Donovan
July 5th 1841.

In the townland of Kilcolman in the south side of this parish there is an old grave yard now deserted in which there was a remarkable old tree. An old church dedicated to St. Colman formerly stood in this grave yard, from which the townland took its name.

END

14 G 7/26

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

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

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

1 July 1841

2 p.

23.3 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 167-168.

RIA

The parish of Grange

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Desies within Drum, and is bounded on the North, East and partly on the South by the parish of Admosey, and on the West by that of Kinsalebeg.

Name. Is in Irish Grainneach, meaning a granary or storehouse for corn where the farmers brought ^{the tenth part of} their corn for the use of the clergy.

of the old church of this parish no part remains at present but the S.E. corner and very small fragments of the side walls, but from the foundations it can be ascertained that it was 60 feet in length and 20 ft in breadth. Its walls were ^{6 1/2} 3-7 in thickness, and built of slate stones and lime and sand cement. Its grave ^{yard} is still in use but contains no monument of antiquity.

In the townland of Baile Eileain or

(168) as it is Anglicised Ballylane, there is a holy well called Tobernamanrialla (tobair na m-bain phazalla) i.e. the religious women's well at which stations were performed on the 15th of August. It is said to have been dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, but it never bears her name. There is nothing else of any antiquarian interest in this parish.

John O'Donovan
July 1st 1845.
The parish of Ballymacart

Situation. This parish is in three detached portions all lying in the Barony of Desies within Drum.
Name. Is in Irish baile mhc Art i.e. the town of Mac Art or the son of Art.

There are no remains of antiquity in this parish.

J. O'Donovan July 1st 1845.

END

14 G 7/27

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Notes made by John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Clashmore, Co. Waterford, with particular reference to its abbey, holy

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

1 July 1841

2 p.

23.3 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 169-170.

The parish of Clashmore

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Decies within Drum, and is bounded on the North by the parish of Aghlish, on the East by that of Ardmore, on the South by those of Grange and Kinsalebeg and on the W. by the River Blackwater.

Name. Is now called Glais mor, which would mean the great trench or furrow, but in the Irish Calendar it is called Glais mor which means the great stream.

An abbey is said to have been founded at this place in the 7th century, but no part of it is now in existence. Its ^{whereabouts} site is preserved by the grave yard. There is a holy well in Mr Powers yard called Tober Mochna, at which stations were performed on the tenth of February.

14/6/7/27 (1)

On the townland of Ballyheeny in this parish ^{is the south wall} ~~are the ruins~~ of a castle, but the foundations of the other walls are not traceable. This wall is 35 feet in length ^{ft} 6 in thickness and about 40 ft in height and well grouted. It

(170) It is said to have been built by a person
of the name of Sineach Ruadh, but nothing
is remembered of his period or history.

There is no other remain of antiquity in
this parish.

J O'Donovan

July 1st 1841.

END

14 G 7/28

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

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

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

1 July 1841

2 p.

23.3 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 171-172.

RIA

The parish of Kinsalebeg

(171)

Situation. This parish is in the Barony of Desies within Drum Fineen, and is bounded on the North by the parish of Clashmore, on the East by that of Grange, on the South by that of Grange and on the West by Youghal harbour and the parish of Clashmore.

Name. Is in Irish Ceán-ráile i.e. head of the Salt water, and the adjective beg small seems to have been added to distinguish this from the celebrated Kinsale in the County of Cork. -

There are no antiquities in this parish, the site of the original parish church is occupied by a modern protestant one, at which no monument of antiquity is to be found. There is a holy well dedicated to St. Bartholomew, who was probably the patron saint of the parish, in the town-land of Moor. "Patterns" were formerly held

14/6/7/28(1)

(172) held at it on St. Bartholomew's Day - the
24th of August, but they have been
discontinued since the year 1812.

John O'Donovan,
July 1st 1845.

END

14 G 7/29

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Letters to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Great Charles Street, Dublin, concerning the progress of his survey of Co. Waterford and

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

8 April-11 June 1841

10 p.

Pages vary between 23.2 and 25.1 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 177-183.

Reference is made to his own research into the history and genealogy of the O'Donovans of Cork.

RIA

76.77

(1794)

21 Great Charles Street,

Capt. Larcom R. Eng.

April 8th 1841

Dear Sir,

I return you the vol. of Burke's history of the
Commoners of Great Britain which you had the kind-
ness to borrow for me. It does not contain any
lists of townlands in the Co. of Cork as I expected.
It merely gives the pedigree of the presents
Morgan William O'Donovan of Mountpelier near
Cork traced to Donnell, chief of Clancathil
who died in 1618; but it does not give the
line of the late General Richard of Ban-
lahan who died without issue in 1829.
I thought Burke might have published
some of the documents which the present O'D.
mentioned in a letter to me, but he gives no-
thing but mere names and dates.

I have various pedigrees of this family coming
down to a very late period and poems ad-
dressed to the heads of the family in the
17th century but I cannot identify any
one given in this pedigree published by
Burke with any of them and I cannot
believe that Morgan William is the head
of the race in point of seniority of descent

14/G/7/29(1) until

(178) until he accounts for the descendants of Donnell the first son of the Donnell, who died in 1618. It is true that on the death of the General in 1829 he had no nearer relatives in the County of Cork than the family of the present Morgan William O'D. of Mountpelier, but it is a positive fact, which I will undertake to prove that the descendants of Donnell, the eldest son of the Donnell of 1618, are not extinct.

Please to look at page 397 of this vol. where the pedigree of the present O'D. is given as furnished by himself.

your obedient humble servant
John O'Donovan.

Capt Larcom R. Eng.

Ordnance Survey Office
Phoenix Park,

14/6/7/29(3)

(1879)

Waterford, May 25th 1845,
Capt Larcom. R.E.:

Dear Sir,

I have got a very good map of the parishes of the Co of Waterford from Capt Tucker's office, and I can work away now smoothly enough.

I want Mr E. Curry to examine Mac Firbis ^{and the other authorities} for the pedigree of the family of Power or Poer who were the great Anglo Norman family of this County, and also for the pedigree of their predecessors O'Foelan and O'Bric. I also want him to see if he could find any ancient authority for the name Faithleg, which is that of a parish situated in the north East extremity of this County in the Bar. of Gaill-tir. This parish is called in Irish by the natives Fheidhlim [Fheilim] as if it were a man's name, and a conspicuous hill in the parish opposite the meeting of the Three Waters is called Mionán Fheidhlim. The difference between the English or rather Anglicised form of this name and its Irish form is very strange and still I believe that the English form is the more correct one, as it appears in very old

14/6/7/29(4)

documents

documents.

(and I suppose Keating also)
wrote says the same,

O'Flaherty writes in his Ogygia, that the original territory of the Desies of Munster extended ^{from Lismore} from Lismore to a place called beann bredeu and from the river Suir to the sea. Can Mr E. Curry find an ancient Irish authority for this statement? The place which O'Flaherty calls beann bredeu is now Bredeu head forming the eastern extremity of the County of Waterford.

I have no ancient authority for the spelling of the name Gail-tir, ^{which is that of} the most eastern barony in this County; it would appear to mean "the English Country" and it is perhaps the district in this County of which the Red Earl obtained possession; but I have nothing definite on the subject. A branch of the De Burghs located in the Co. of Kilkenny took the name of Gaul and it is stated on a monument ^{to} of that family preserved at Gauls Hill that they had originally estates in the Co. of Waterford also. Could it be that they gave name to this barony?

I have no pedigree of this branch of the De Burghs and I fear that none is preserved, as they certainly are not the Burkes of the Suir mentioned by Mac Firbis, for the Burkes called "of the Suir" are unquestionably those of Muskerry Quirk near Athassel in the County of Tipperary. The monument above

(181)

referred to, states that the De Burgo's of Gaultstown descend from Sir William Burke, who had estates in the Co. of Waterford and Kilkenny, and who was Chamberlain to Edward III. Could Mr. Petrie find out for me who this Sir William Burke was? ^{Mrs. de la Cour's friends?} The arms of this family are to be seen on a stone which originally ~~was~~ was placed over the gateway of the Castle of Gaultstown, but now built up in the wall of a stable belonging to Mr. Jones of Mullinadro, and I intend to get a drawing of it made to be inserted in my letter on Gaultskill. If Mr. Jones will be so good as to give me permission, but I fear he will not as he has fallen out with all my friends here in consequence of elections!

The latest writer on the City and Co. of Waterford is the Revd. Mr. Ryland. I hope you will be able to let me have a copy of his book.

your obedient &c. Servant,
John O'Donovan.

The six traces from ancient &c. maps for the Co. of Waterford have come safe into my hands.

RECEIVED
4 MAY 25
1841

In Her Majesty's Service

The Superintendent of the
Ordnance Survey
Phoenix Park

Waterford
May 25th 1841,

Dublin.

10
11
12

14/6/7/29(7)

Kilmacthomas

Capt Larcom R. Engineers.

June 11th 1841.

Dear Sir,

We have now traversed all the parishes within reach of Kilmacthomas, and we shall move to Dungarvan tomorrow, where you will find us for about nine days. Please to send us some quills, square paper, sealing wax and a piece of Indian rubber to Dungarvan as soon as convenient.

I wish Mr E. Curry to examine the ancient authorities for the name cloí lobpáir, which is that of a huge rock in the parish of Stradbally, about four miles from this village; it is said to have given oracular responses in pagan times! Also for maochtí bpozdín and Díreápt n dípbe. Can any ancient Irish authority be found for the name Cummeragh, which is that of a long range of mountains in this County? I have no older authority for the ^{ancient} spelling of it than O'Brien's Dictionary, which is not much older than ourselves.

I hope the Kerry name books will be prepared for

14/6/7/29(8)

us

183)

us early in July, for we shall certainly have finished here in less than another month, say 26 days, and as Kerry is so extensive and so full of mountains in many places inaccessible, it will be very desirable that we should have the best part of the year to traverse it. I trust also that as good a map of it as possible, shewing all the ^{parishes} towns and villages will be prepared for us, and that the extracts will be indexed and put into as good and convenient a form as possible.

Your obedient &c. Servant

John O'Donovan

14/6/7/29(9)

81.11
H.3

On Her Majesty's Service

The Superintendent of the
Ordnance Survey

Phoenix Park

Kilmachomas

June 11th 1841

Dublin

KILMACHOMAS

17

14/6/7/29 (10)

END

14 G 7/30

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Letters to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Dungarvan, Clonmel and Lismore, Co. Waterford, concerning his findings regarding Sliabh

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

13 June-23 July 1841

12 p.

Pages vary between 22.9 and 23.3 cm

Pagination in original binding was 184-194.

Reference is made to the local poet Donogh Roe MacNamara, who taught in various parishes throughout Co. Waterford.

Dungarvan June 13th 1841.

Capt Larcom R.E.

Dear Sir, I have to identify a mountain in the Desies often mentioned in ancient Irish history under the name of Sliahh Gua and it occurs to me that it is mentioned by an Irish poet who lived here in the last century, - Donogh Roe Mac Namara. Mr. E. Curry has a copy of his mock Aeneid in which he mentions this mountain and several other localities in the County of Waterford, in different parishes of which he taught school for many years. I wish he would extract from this poem the references to Sliahh Gua or Sliahh Gua and the other localities.

It is also mentioned in Caithream Sheallachain Chaisil. The Baronies of the Desies in this Co. are called Desies within and Desies within Drum. and the distinguishing additions, within and within Drum ^{were} ~~was~~ for a long time a puzzle to me; but I find that the reason of their

14/6/7/30(1) being

being added is well known in the country. - These two baronies are separated by a celebrated and beautiful ridge called Drum Fincen, which extends from near Castle Lyons in the County of Cork to Helwick point forming the south side of the harbor of Dungarvan; it is interrupted only by the channel of the Avonmore or Blackwater near Dromana. Let me also have all the references to this ridge. I believe it is mentioned as one of the three beautiful ridges about which the two great fathers of the Irish fought a battle, in which the progenitor of the Southern Irish ^{or Mononians} was killed. It is a conspicuous and ^{in some spots a} fertile Drum and the boundary of the two baronies above mentioned extends along its summit.

Is there any pedigree of the O'Briens of the Comarack mountains, or any account of the time they settled there?

14/G/7/30(2)

Is there any written account of the family of Magrath of this County? They appear from the traditions preserved in connection with them that they were a family of great importance.

As far as I am able to see my way, we shall be ready to go into Kerry on the 9th of July, and I hope that the name books will be ready for me against that time.

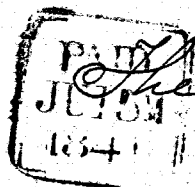
your obedient servant

John O'Donovan

Dungarman

June 13th 1847.

On Her Majesty's Service



JUL 14 2

1841 2

The Superintendent of the

Ordnance Survey

Dungarvan

June 14th 1841,

Phoenix Park

Dublin.

14/6/7/30(4)

184

RIA

14/6/7/30(5)

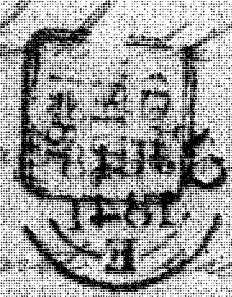
Lepidoptera

[illegible]

14/9/7/30(5)

④

The nature of him gave birth to the
old church called after the saint is
one of the oldest in Ireland. Some
have asserted, as they think in the
year 470, but I think that
the present walls did not
cross preservation, are not in
centuries old.



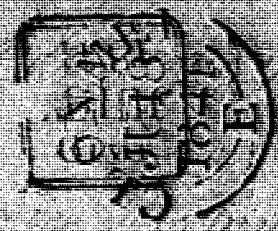
We shall not be ready to
 sail by 10 o'clock on the 1st
 of July. I shall not be able to
 the 1st of July. I shall be able to
 again at that time. I shall be able to
 tomorrow.

Yours obedient servant
John Monaghan
14/G/H/30(7)



Wm. P. ...
 with the ...
 Kerah ...
 to G. ...

12th
 1st June 41



14/6/17/30 (8)

Lismore June 23rd 1841.

Dear Sir, We are bringing this County to a close and will expect that the Kerry books will be ready to send us early in July. Where do you wish us to begin that County and which will be the best way for us to get into it? Through Cork or Limerick? I have moved with a view to get into it through Cork, but if it be desirable that we should begin it at the northern extremity, as we have most of the other Counties we should I think go first to Limerick and thence to Tarbert; but if you are in no great hurry with the names it will be of little consequence whence we start upon it, or where we begin.

I want the Dinnseanchus of Sliabh Bua as I cannot find it in any of the papers
14/6/7/30(9) before

192) before me, and also the reference to it in the
Triumphs of Callaghan Cashel. Mr E. Curry
says that this mountain is not mentioned
in this tract, but I certainly had the pas-
-sage in which it is mentioned either in
the County of Limerick or Tipperary
when I was not acquainted with
the situation of Sliahh Gua. It states
that Callaghan set out from Cork
for Cashel, and passed over the ridge
of Sliahh Gua, and over the shoulder
of Sliahh Crot. The name Sliahh
Gua is now applied to the parish
of Sessimane, but there can be no
doubt that it was originally the
name of the whole range of mountains
in the N.W. extremity of this County of which
Knockmuldowny is the highest part. This
appears very clearly from a passage in
the life of St. Barthagh of Lismore

(193)

which states that when the saint applied to the chief of the Desies for a place on which to build a monastery, the chief who was then at Ardfinian told him that he had a place (meaning Lismore) at the other side of Sliabh g-Cua which might answer him." This settles the question but I should like to have the passage from the Triumphs of Calaghan to corroborate it.

We have now to a demonstration the ancient names of the three great mountain ranges of Munster so often alluded to in the Irish annals and historical tale namely Sliabh Caim, ^{or Shabh Caire} the range to the south of Kilmallack, Crota Ciach or Sliabh g-Crot ^{now} the Galty mountains, and Sliabh Cua, the Knockmaldowny range in the N. W. of this County. nearly parallel to the Galties, the town of Cobheen and the village of Ballypareen being in the middle of the rich valley between them

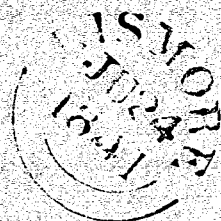
your obedient servant
John O'Donovan
14/8/7/30 (11)

196

On Her Majesty's Service
The Superintendent
of the
Admiralty Survey
Phoenix Park
Dublin



Lisimore
June 24th 1845,



14/6/7/30(12)

END

14 G 7/31

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Copy map of Co. Waterford, as traced from an original in Mercator's Atlas.

Nineteenth Century

2 p.

12.9 x 14.9 cm. (map)

25.1 cm. (page)

Pagination in original binding was 205-206.

RIA

206)

Traced from
MERCATOR'S MAP
OF
IRELAND

14/6/7/31 (2)

END

14 G 7/32

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Copy map of the lands in County Waterford as traced from an original in Mercator's Atlas.

Nineteenth Century

1 p.

14.9 x 20.7 cm. (map)



WATERFORD
Traced from
HIBERNIA
PARS AUSTRALIS.
or
MERCATOR



END

14 G 7/33

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Copy map, traced from Speed's 'The Kingdome of Ireland Devided into Severall Provinces, and the again devided into counties Newly described'.

Nineteenth Century

2 p.

15.6 x 22.2 cm. (map)

22.6 cm. (page)

Title is listed as it appears in the original.

RIA

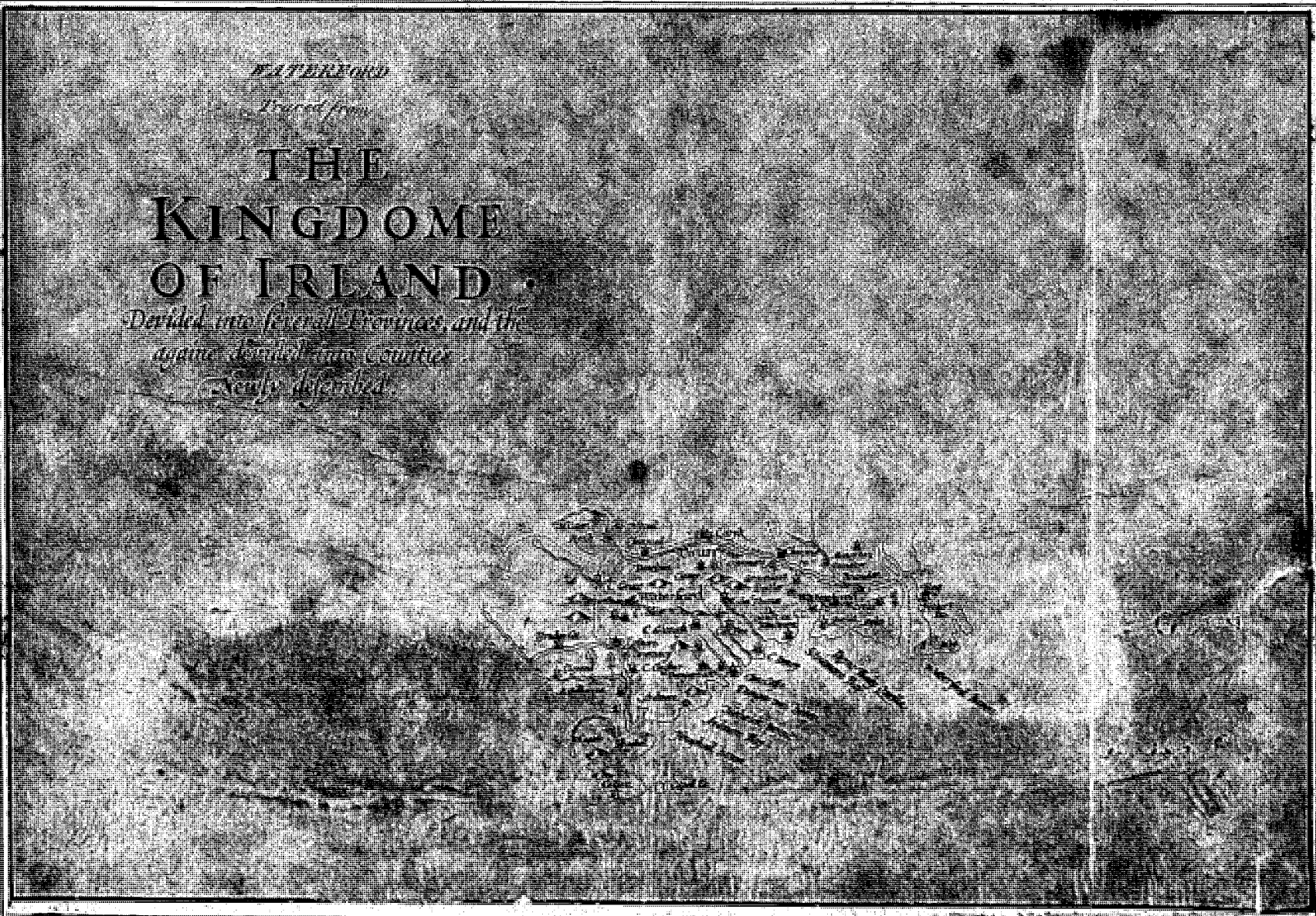
WATERFORD

Traced from

THE KINGDOME OF IRLAND

*Divided into severall Provinces and the
again divided into Counties*

As they are described



14/9/17/330

Traced from
SPEEDE'S MAP
OF
IRELAND

14/6/7/33(2)

END

14 G 7/34

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

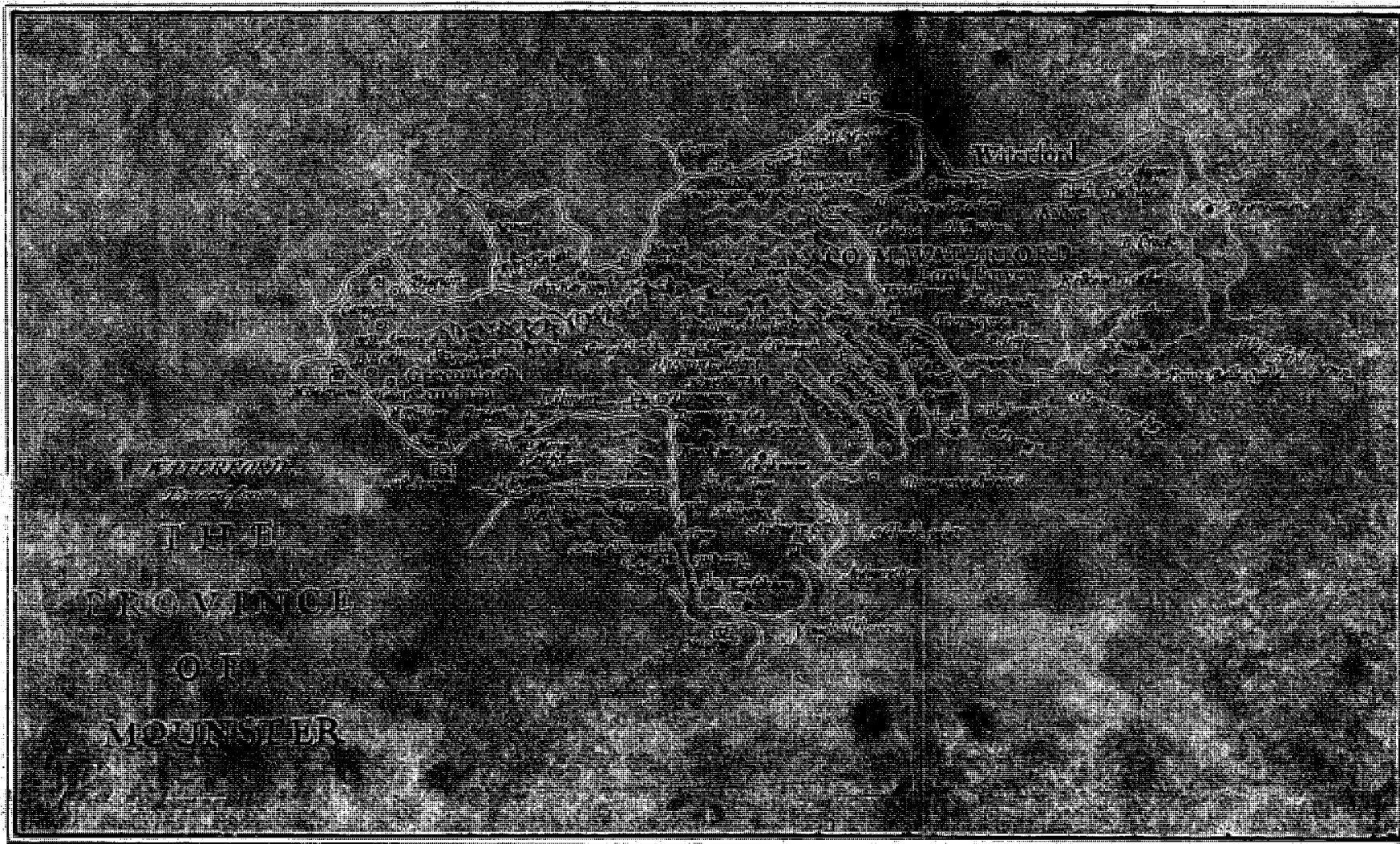
Copy map of Co. Waterford, traced from 'The Province of Mounster (Munster)'.

Nineteenth Century

1 p.

13.9 x 22.8 cm.





14/9/7/34(1)
RR/mc/8

END

14 G 7/35-39

Outsize maps

Filmed at the end of this reel

14 G 7/40

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Print map of Co. Waterford, with annotations made by John O'Donovan.

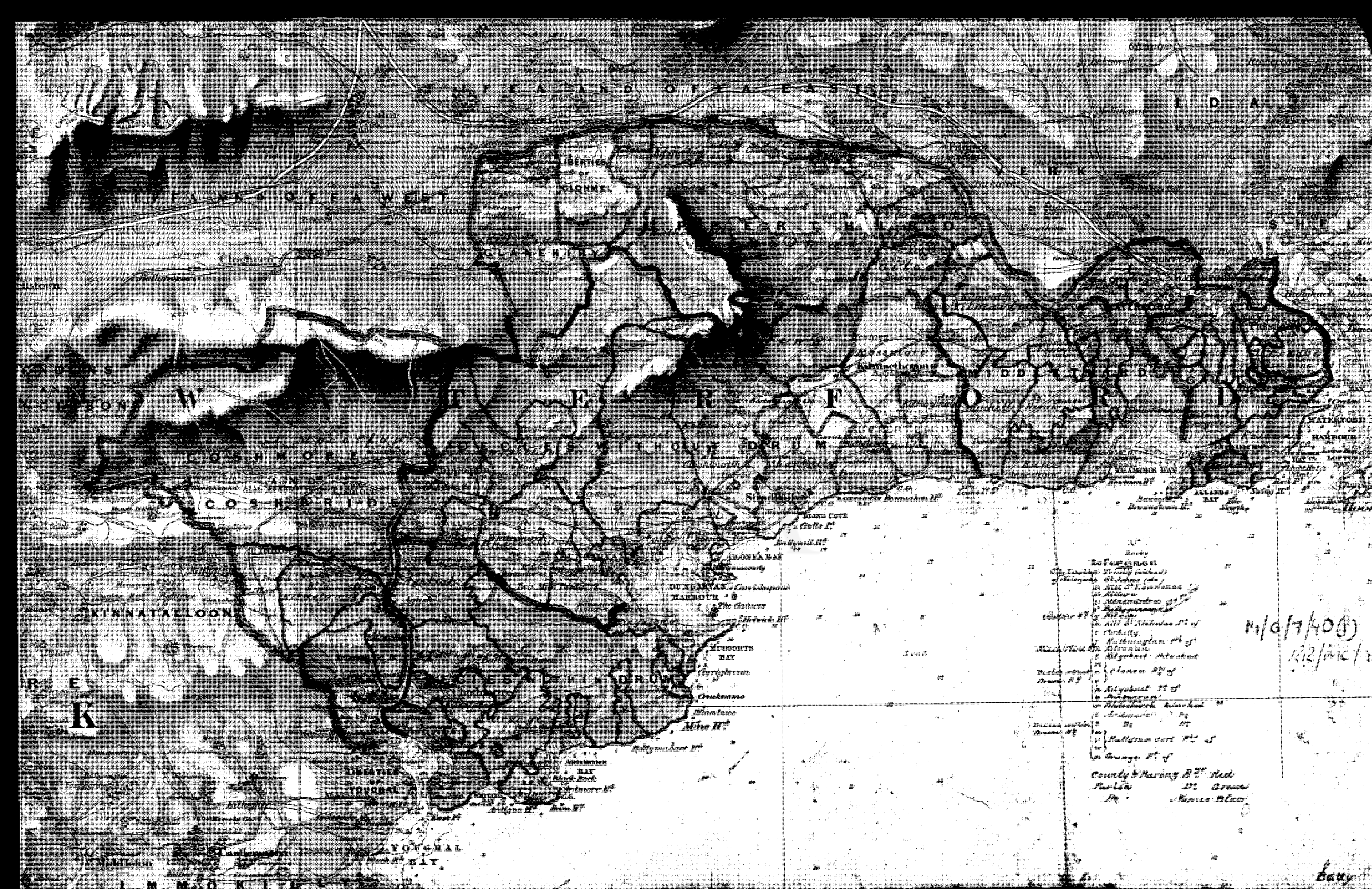
Nineteenth Century

2 p.

23.6 x 36.8 cm.

O'Donovan's annotations outline the borders of the baronial and parish boundaries within the county.

RIA



1547

14. 11. 29
14/319/22
28
308
11

14/G/7/40(2)

END

START

OUTSIZE MAPS

Outsize maps

part of

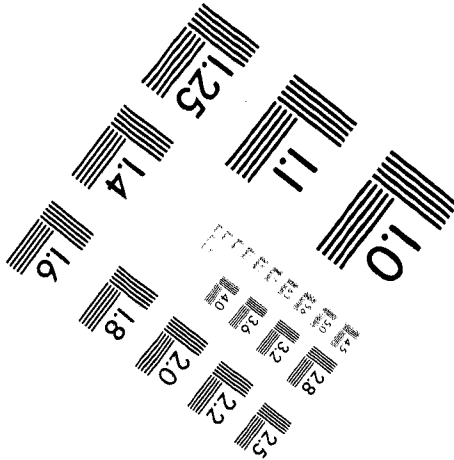
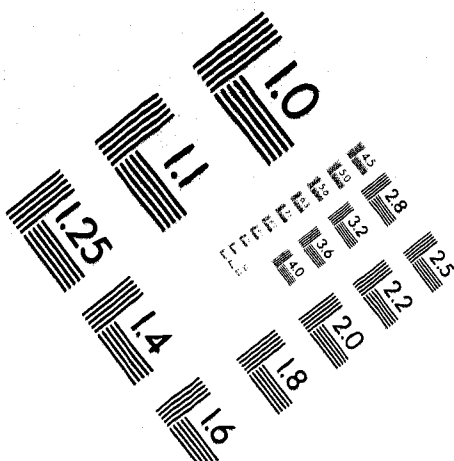
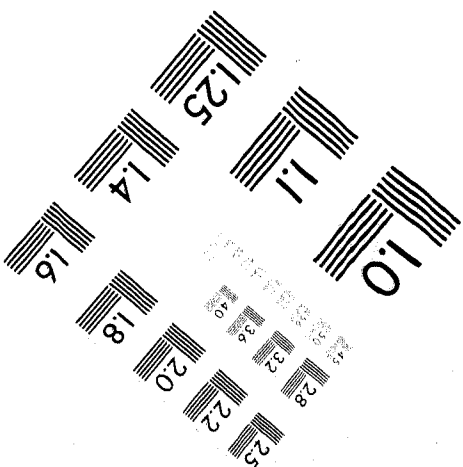
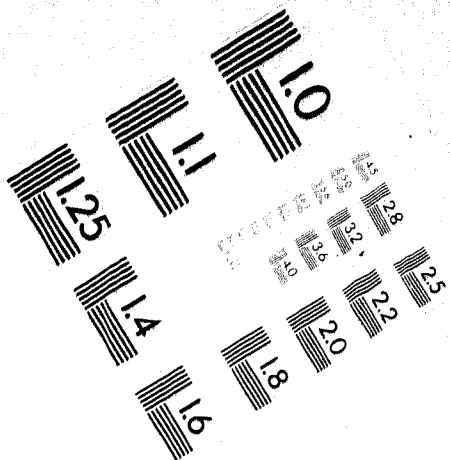
14 G 7

Waterford

REDUCTION

18 ×

Filmed: July 2008
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Original: black & white



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Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
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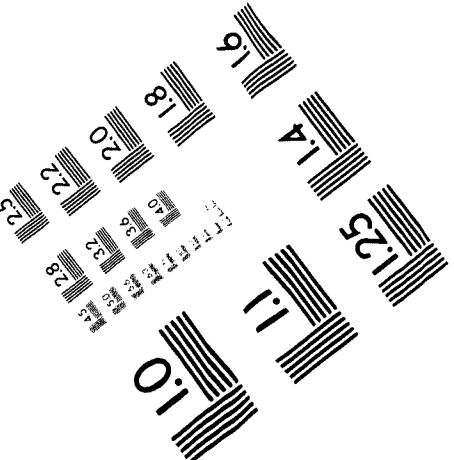
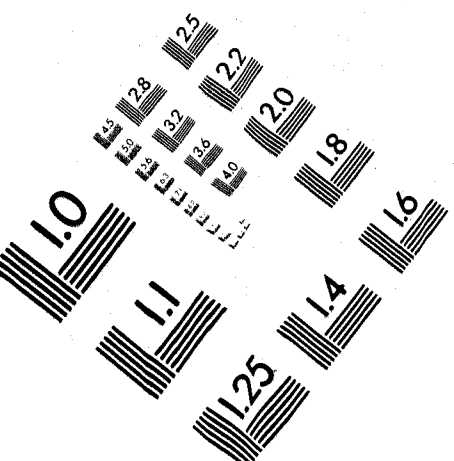
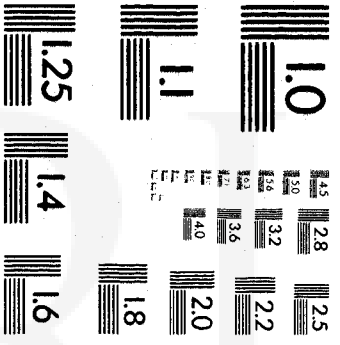
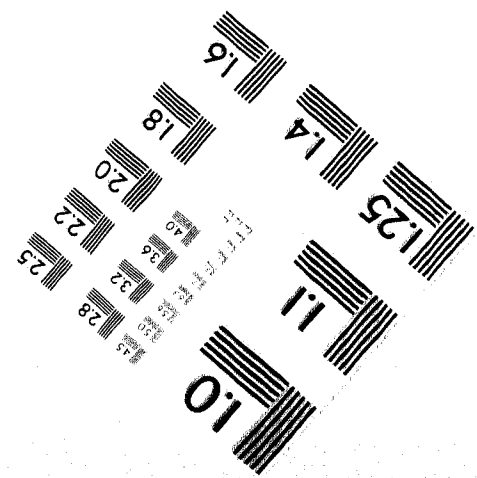
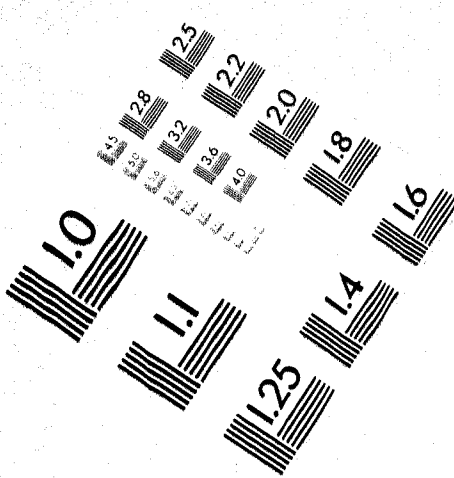


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (QA-3)

MANUFACTURED TO AIM STANDARDS
BY APPLIED IMAGE, INC.



14 G 7/35

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Copy map 'Traced from an old index of Waterford County', for the Ordnance Survey.

Nineteenth Century

1 p.

71.7 x 93 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 226.

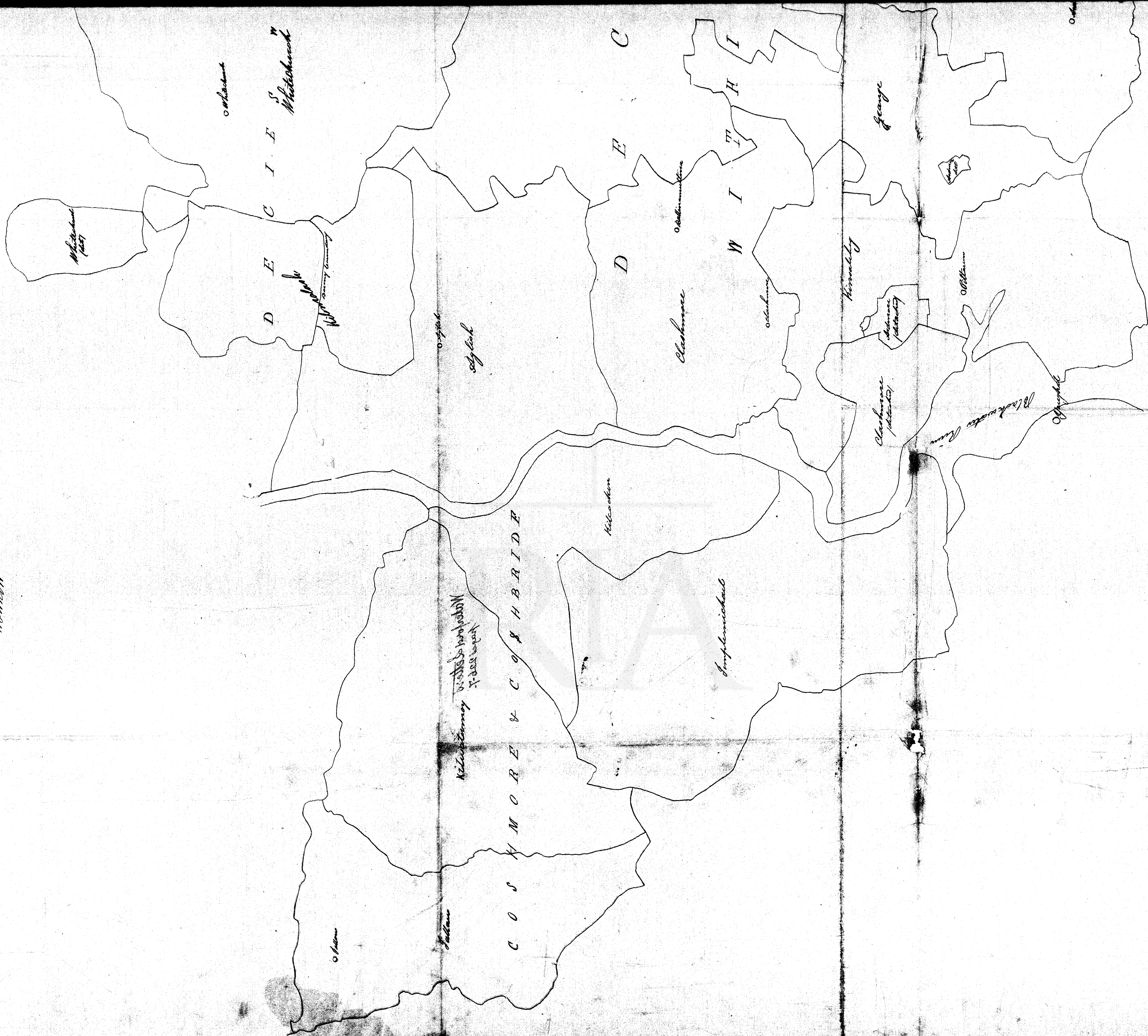
Indicated are the baronial and parish boundaries within the parish.

RIA

Fixed from an old
Index of Maryland
County

Map of

226



1/17/35

END

14 G 7/36

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Copy map of the baronies of Middlethird and Gaultiere as 'Traced from an old index of Waterford County', for the Ordnance Survey.

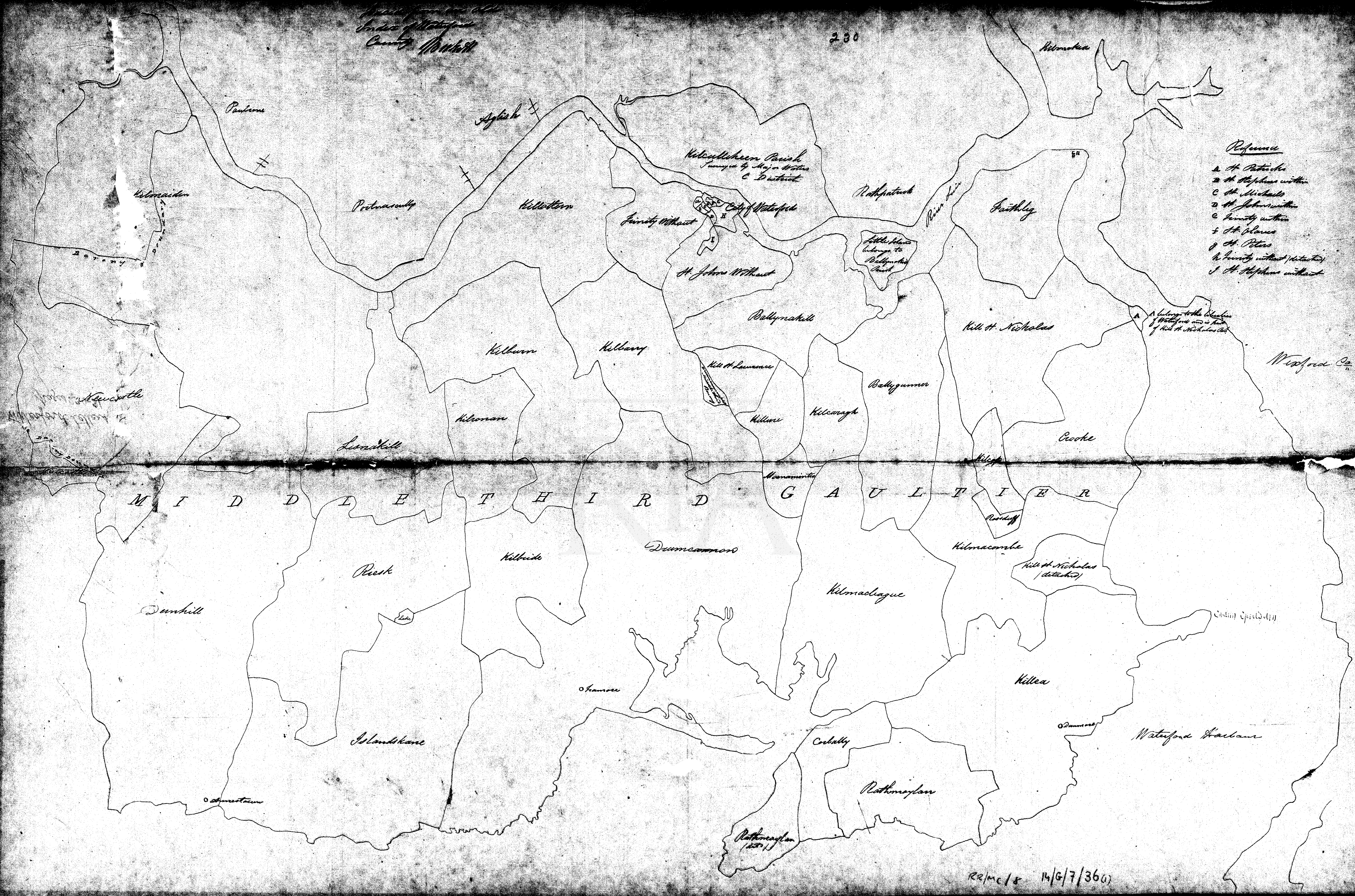
Nineteenth Century

1 p.

47.8 x 74.7 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 230.

Indicated are the location of the parishes found within the baronies of Middlethird and Gaultiere.



END

14 G 7/37

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Copy map of Co. Waterford as traced from an original in the Down Survey.

Nineteenth Century

1 p.

31.8 x 53.8 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 222.

Indicated the baronies, parishes and townlands of Waterford and the location of churches and forts found within the county. Included are relevant annotations made by John O'Donovan.

COUNTY OF
WATERFORD

Traced From the Down Surrey.

TIPPERARY

922

W E X

FOR

KILKENNY

C O R K E
C O U N T Y

14/6/73

Кл/м/с/8

END

14 G 7/38

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

Copy map of the baronies of Upperthird and Decies within Drum, Co. Waterford.

Nineteenth Century

1 p.

73.2 x 93.3 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 235.

Indicated are the locations of the parishes found within the baronies.

RIA

A hand-drawn map of a coastal region, likely in Ireland, showing various parishes and townlands. The map is oriented with a river or coastline on the left. Key locations and features include:

- Top Left:** A small area labeled "Abbey of Inislaraigh".
- Top Center:** A large area labeled "Clereahilly".
- Top Right:** An area labeled "Barony".
- Middle Left:** A large area labeled "Kilman".
- Middle Center:** A large area labeled "Kilaloun".
- Middle Right:** A large area labeled "Kilshoolan".
- Bottom Left:** A small area labeled "Dysart".
- Bottom Center:** A small area labeled "Sestinare".
- Bottom Right:** A small area labeled "Lickoran".
- Far Right:** A small area labeled "Colligan".
- Far Bottom Right:** A small area labeled "Modelligo".
- Far Bottom Center:** A small area labeled "Kilgobnet".

There are also several letters and symbols scattered across the map, including "U P P", "D C I E S", "D R U", and "H". A small "A" is marked near the top left, and a "B" is near the bottom left. The map is drawn on aged, slightly stained paper.

235-

14/17/380

END

14 G 7/39

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters: Waterford

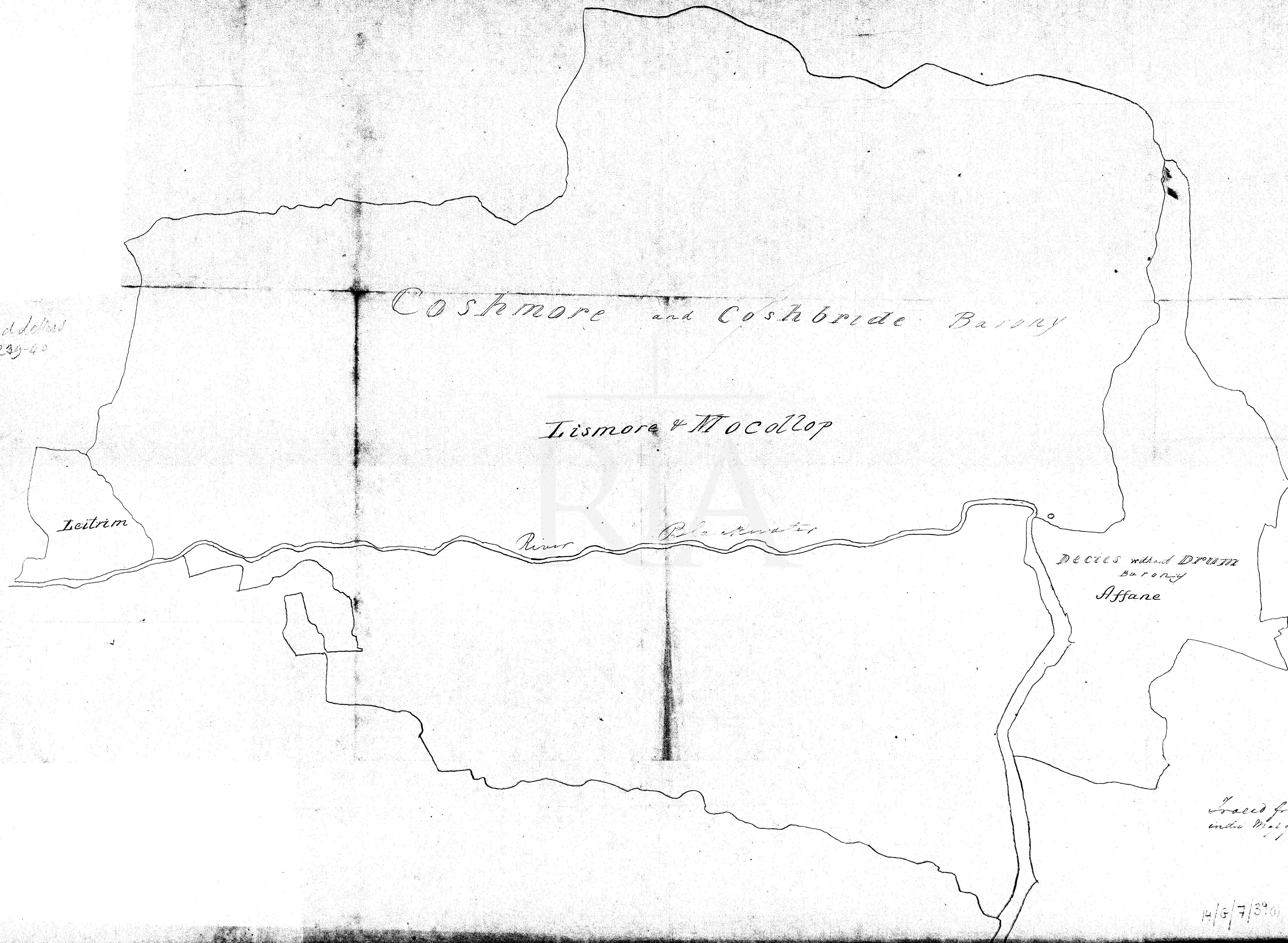
Copy map of the baronies of Coshmore and Cosbridge and Decies Without Drum,
traced 'from an old index of Waterford Co.' by Robert Allen for the Ordnance Survey.
Nineteenth Century

1 p.

49 x 74.1 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 239.

Waterford letters
pages 239-40



Traced from an old
map of Waterford Bay
Robert. H. H. H.

14/6/7/390 R.H.H.