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July 2008

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Ordnance Survey of Ireland

Ordnance Survey Letters:
Wexford, Vol. 2

O'Donovan, John, MRIA, (1806-1861)
O'Keefe, Patrick
O'Connor, Thomas

1840

Volume 2 of 2

14 G 18/1

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

Title page and index to letters containing information relative to the antiquities of the county of Wexford collected during the progress of the Ordnance Survey in 1840, (vol. 2). Also refers to maps and sketches.

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

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21 p.

25 cm.

RIA

Letters
(containing information relative,
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Antiquities
of the
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collected during the
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Ordnance Survey
in
1840
Vol II

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Vol. II

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Maps

(Graces)

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

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

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

1840

44 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 1-42.

Included are related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters', Archdall's 'Monasticon Hibernicum', Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum' and 'Trias Thaumaturga' and the 'Irish Calendar', with related notes

The parish of Clonmore

Situation. This parish is situated partly in the parish of *St. John's* and partly in that of *Beandry* and extends along the western bank of the River Slaney. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Koppdrait and St. John's; on the south by that of Ballyage, and on the west by the parish of Ballybreman.

Name. The name of this parish is in the original Irish Cluain mor i.e. ^{pratum magnum} receptus magnus, and is supposed by Archdall and Lanigan to be the Cluain mor Maadhog of the Irish Hagiologists. This however may be lawfully doubted, as Cluain mor Maadhog is referred to as near Achadh Abhal, which I have demonstrated to be the present Ashole in the County of ~~Carlow~~ Wicklow, and this being established it will follow that Cluain mor Maadhog is the present Clonmore ^{near Hackington} in the County of Carlow and not the one in question, for St. Moque is vividly remembered as connected with the Clonmore in the County of Carlow, while there is not a word about him at the one in the County of Wexford.

The old church of this parish is now destroyed down to its very foundations, but it can be ascertained that it consisted of Nave and choir, the nave measuring 38 feet in length and 18.6 in breadth, and the

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Choir
nave

have ^{ft. in} 27.6 in length and ^{ft. in} 16.6 in breadth. There is nothing at all remarkable about it, neither cross nor well nor other monument to interest the antiquarian.

There is another old grave yard in the townland of Kilearbry, but never used at present as a cemetery. The name signifies the church of St. Parbry.

I here insert what the ~~ancient~~ Irish writers have collected of the history of Cluain mor Maadhog that it may be compared with ^{the} Carlaw Glommore when we are writing the memoir of those Counties, if ever.

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Coluain mon alluding

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Cluain mhor maodog.

A.D. 771. Mac coiccedo abb cluana moir fiod-
doce decc.

774. Cluain moir miodog, a ceall deilgi
do loig.

824. Oirgair penna, a penna, a cluana moir
miodoce, a droma hmg la gallaib.

885. Cluain moir miodoce do loice oide
noiooce la gallt, a poche moir do marib
leo amale le bpaigib iomdaib do bjeie
leo.

877. perril abb cluana moir miodoce. [decc]

886. Slchnzac me poapra abb cluana m.
fiodoce. [decc]

910. fferpaige cluana moir miodoce decc.

~~Oirgair penna moir miodoce do gallt.~~

920. Corbmec erp cluana fira brenair, a
alt me plairm abb cluana moir fiodoce
do ecc.

ca 972. Coimpre glac éicizh com cluana mór
 fceóog. /decc/

^{možna} 1040. fceóog, e cluain mór fceóoc do
 opcaín lá dármaia me mól na mbó
 tigha na cclhseal, e bpoio mór do bpoio
 ar na deapcaib.

1052. Arzúr me fceóobh áfícin deac cluana
 fceóoc opdan laizh. /decc/

Cluain mhor Maadhog

[Irish Calendar]

8th February. Oniú mē aneizir do conactaib a re po
tioneil moian do tairib naoim epyon zo cluain mhor flosodog

16 March. fionan lobari ap qd 7 o cluain m̄ flaisnib a o
qd fionan i muman.

18th April. flosodog cluina moiri mlosodog. iod a ey
ann.

Moighe Arnaidhe Shuidh

16th March. Aban mē ua corbmē o moig fnaize i nrib ceir-
relac. a o cill abbain i nrib mriploh.

+ 9
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6 149

Bluain Dicholla Gairbh
or
Dicholla Gairbir
now a days
Blonemore.

chapter 25.

A.D. 1171 p. 210. col. 2. CXXV
Vit: I. Maidoc sen Moedoc
Archiepiscopi Fernensis sen Lageniae
(Ex Codice Kilkennienpi:)
(Authore (ut putatur) I. Eriano Abbate)
(Accessit varia lectio in margine adnotata
ex Cod: Salmanticensi.)

He (I. Moedoc) erected many monasteries throughout the circuit of the country of ⁺Kinn-selach. And when he was in one of them, which is called Bluain Dicholla Gairbh, or Dicholla Gairbir (24), now a days, Bluain-mhor (Dicholla was Abbot of that place under the care of father Moedoc); Stodas, the son of Annirech, King of Ireland, mustered a very great army to devastate the people of Ibua Kenn-selach. For Brandub, the son of Ethach, King of Ibua Kenn-selach was against him. Many men of that territory fled with

+ Ibua-
Kenn-
selach
in
vit. I.
Dichull:
at 15.
March
p. 609.

14/9/18/2(?)

+ Kinn-
-selach
in
vit. I.
Dichull:
at 15
March
p. 609

page,
211. col. 1

+ qui
Dichulla
et. i. e.
which
Dichulla
et.
note 24
infra

* Ibua-
-Kenn-
-selach
in vit.
I. Dichull:
at 15. March
p. 609.

their goods to Saint. Moedoc [when] abiding
in the aforesaid place, in the hope of de-
fence through the sanctity of the man of God.
Saint. Moedoc went forth against the army
and made a mark with the top of his staff
against them. Nevertheless one soldier
who was more valiant than the rest, wishing
to cross the mark, says; there exists not
[he], who is able to stop me by his mark.
and when he had said this, he fell down
and died. The rest being very much in-
timidated returned, and carried the
lifeless body with them, relating to the
King, what had been done, and glorifying
Saint Moedoc. Then the King with his army
returned, saying, we now cannot con-
tend against God.

* prior, signifies
(1) The former.
(2) The better
preferable,
more excellent
It might
in the present
instance, be
rendered
before i.e.
leading the
way.
This would
the suppose
his superior
courage or
valor, on
account of which
he might ac-
cording to the
custom of that
early period, have
been appointed
as leader of the
rest on the oc-
casion here
mentioned.
+ glorifying
- as -
i.e. ex-
tolling
I. Moedoc
with praises

Note 24. p. 217. col. 1.

Quod dicitur Bluain - mhor Dicholla a Gairbhí,
(qui Dichulla erat Sanctus Abbas C. 24. -

There are very many Saints of our Country
who go by this name; of whom I think that,
with regard to time and family, the present
is Saint Dichullus, the son of Nesson, who
was the son of Aidus, King of Leinster
whom, Brandub of whom frequent mention

+ signavit
I think it is
here in-
tended to
convey
that notion
of simply
a mark
made on
the ground,
as the
words
volens
transire
signum?
following
seem to
imply
intimate.
He was,
not, it ap-
pears to
associate
the sign of
the cross
'signum
crucis'
with it.

The
Sacrilegious
invader
[is] punished
with death.

24. i.e.
Aidus

7 i.e.
Aidus

† In the Life of Dichullus - at 15 March p. 609
Nesson is said to have been the grandson of Aidus
surnamed Kerr, by his son Erc. The Aidus mentioned

[occurs] here, succeeded in the ^{regno} government, of
 + i.e. ³⁺ whom, Marian - and other [writers] [speak] - at
 Dichulus 15th March, - and the Menologium genealogicum
 cap. 20. See more about him and his brothers
 + at 15th March.

+ See
 outside
 page
 to the Right

p. 223 - col. i. of Appendix to
 the Life of Saint Maidoc.

(The heading of the Chapter is)
 Of the Churches founded by Saint
 Maidoc, and the places in which he is held
 - as patron.

In the Life of S. Maidoc, which we
 have given above, and in another more
 copious Irish Life of him, some (churches)
 are said to have been founded by
 this holy man in every province in
 Ireland, and several in some of them.

* * * * *
 * * * * * In Leinster in the territory
 of Kinselach, the Church of Ferns, in
 which is at the same time, a Bishop's See;
 - and the Monastery of Ardlaadhan, the
 Church of Disent, the Monastery of
Glavin in more.

14/9/18/29

A. S. P. p. 609 - col: 1 of the
Life of S. Dichullus &c. at **XV.** of
March.

* * * * * "The Author of
the Life of Saint Maidoc, which
we have given at 31st January, shows
that Saint Dichullus, to whom
his brothers Munissa and Kesslugins
adhered, was the disciple of the
same Saint Maidoc, and Abbot
of the monastery of Gluain - more
in Hy-Kenselach, - a territory)
in Leinster, for he thus writes in
Chapter 25." Then follow the
words of c. 25 as above given
namely "He (S. Maidoc) erected
many monasteries &c."

+mon.
-asterii
gluain -
morensis
in
Hy -
Ken -
selach

Cluain-mor Moedhoc

A.A. I. I. p. 221. col: 1. C. 1. of
Appendix to the Life of Saint Maidoc
Archbishop of Ferns, or of Leinster. (XXXI
Ianuarii).

The heading of the Chapter
is - De Sanctis aliis qui S. Moedoco
sunt cognomines. that is, Of other
Saints bearing the same name, or
homonymous with S. Moedoc.

Among them is enumerated
S. Maidoc of Cluain-mor-Moedhoc,
the son of Eugenius, who was son of
Brudge of the race of Bressal
Belach, [who] (i.e. S. Maidoc) is venerated
on the 11th of April, [and] of whom
the Menolog. Genealog. cap. 20.

4. 4. P. p 277. col: 1. c. VIII.
Vit: S. Onchuonis Confessoris
(Ex Variis) (VIII. Februarii)

S. Onchus
purposed
to collect
relics
of the
Saints of
Ireland.

Marginal
note, at
cap. 3. above.

4 bluan-
morense
in Lagenia
Monasteri-
um.

When he (Saint Onchus) now almost
finished this circuit, and pious labours,
he came to the Noble, and famous Mon-
astery of Bluanmore⁽¹⁰⁾ in Leinster, over
which presided at that time, the most
holy Abbot Maidoc⁽¹¹⁾ who [is] also
called Aidus and Aidan, the son
of Eugenius of the royal stock of the
Lagenians, a man famous for rare
sanctity, of life, and miracles. From
this most holy man⁽¹³⁾, therefore, as from others,
S. Onchus demands some memorial
of his sanctity, as a present to himself.
Which when the wise^{prudens} and humble man had
refused, [representing it as a thing] hard
and difficult; his finger^{poligitur}, as if cut off,
fell on the ground, which Onchus
eagerly laid hold of, and threw into ~~his~~
his treasure.

* this sentence may be rendered - Of this holy man, therefore, - as he
had requested 1 of others, S. Onchus requests that he would bestow on him
some memorial of his sanctity.

* cap. 8.
- accord.
- in g to
note
16 - at
which
See
Iacuit
postea
v.c.
which
words
follow
here.
See
also
17 note

* But when Saint Maidoc ⁽¹⁵⁾ felt a pain ^{anisee blagite} in the place ^{*} of the cut off, or lost finger, moved by divine instigation, he says to Onchus, all the reliques you have collected, will be [the property] of this place, and your own ^{exuvie} remains, too, will be laid up here along with them. Nor was his prophecy without effect, for that most precious treasure of the reliques of the Saints of Ireland, being deposited in a magnificent and honorable shrine, lay ⁽¹⁶⁾ afterwards in this Monastery of Clonmore, in whose Cemetery, too, which they call the Angelical, the body of S. Onchus with the body ⁽¹⁷⁾ of S. Finan, of whom we have ⁺ above made mention, is entombed.

* (or)
in the
place of the
finger, which
had been
cut off, or
[which he
had] lost.

+ in
Monast.
- erio
Cluan
morensi

+ in cap.
3.
vit: S.
Onchusis

* cap. 9.
- according
to note
18 in fra.

* He (S. Onchus) departed from this life, ^{on the 8th day of February} according to [our] Hagiograph-ers in general, and although it is evident

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he flourished in the sixth Century,
[when] drawing to an end, yet I do not
find the year of his death noted in
[our] Annals.

Notes. col: 2. p. 277. (supra annot.)

1 Sub saeculi sexti medium. For he (Onchus)
flourished in the time of Aidus, the son
of Annirech, ⁺ King of Ireland, who
reigned about the year 568: for Saint
^{Maidocus bluanmorensis}
Maidoc of Bluanmore, whose cotemporary
he (Onchus) is here said to have been, was
the ^{frater uterinus} maternal brother, of the same
Aidus, and ^{quidem} also ⁺ older than Aidus. ac-
cording to what will be said at XI. April.

+ King of
Ireland
nempe
Annirech.
+ Aidus
Senior.

10 Bluanmorensis in Lugenia Monasterium
Cap. 7 ⁺ [supra. VIII.] See number 18. and the
Life of S. Maidoc of Ferns.

+ VIII. is
marked
as the
number
which it
appears
should
be VII.

11 Maidocus qui & Aidus & Aidannus, cap. 7.
He is called Aidus, the son of Eugenius
in the Ancient book on the Borumhe:

Adrianus, that is Aidanus, or Adanus in the life of S. Congall cap. 53. but Maidoc in the Martyrology of Tamlact, Marian Gorman, and Maguire at the 11th of April, at which we will more largely treat of him.

12 Eugenii de Stirpe regia Lagenien filius cap. 7. Thus the genealogy of Saints cap. 20, according to what will be said in his Life at 11th April.

13, 14, 15. Ab hoc Sanctissimo viro &c. [The remarks] which are found from number 12 to 16, are stated by Maguire and others, who shall be cited in number 18.

16 Incipit postea in Monasterio Cluanmorensi Cap. 8. There is extant in "Codice de Cluainedhnech", mention of the Saints of this Monastery, and [their] excessive number is ^{lexitur} made up in these words, "centum viginti novem

Supra-decem millia presbyterorum,
 - qui cum S. Maidoc, & filio poëtae re-
 - quiescunt Gluainmore, invoco in aux-
 - ilium". — [that is], The ten thousand ^{(or) priests} one
hundred and twenty nine presbyters,
who rest with S. Maidoc, and the son
of the poet in Gluainmore, I invoke
to my aid. Which should, I think, be
 understood [as said] of no others, than
 of the Saints, whose reliques were
 laid up in the Shrine which was pre-
 served there.

17 Cum corpore S. Finani &c. Cap. 8. Thus
 S. Moling ^{in quodam vetusto Hibernico metro} in a certain old Irish Verse, ^{meaning}
 which presents this sense

"Venerabiles sunt duo, quorum quiescunt corpora juxta crucem
 Ad Austrum; S. Anchus, qui mundi fluentis non tenebatur
 - affectu; & S. Finanus leprosus operum bonorum stre-
 = nuss - opifex;

Filius poëtae (Anchus) fuit vir sermone potens,
 & inrefragabilis: ubi ^{poëta magnus} cadit arbor, inde auferri non
 debent ejus
 rami sive frondes?"

(that is)

+ or. 1
There
are two
venerable
persons.
Hc.

* Venerable are two, whose bodies rest near the cross
to the South; S. Onchuo, who was not possess-
-ed with the love of the fleeting world;
-and S. Finian, the leper, the strenuous per-
-former of good works.

The son of the poet (Onchuo) was a man,
powerful in language, - a great
-and invincible poet: where
the tree falls, its branches, or leaves
ought not to be carried away from thence.

By which words, he intimates that - a
-dispute had arisen respecting the
reliques collected by Saint Onchuo, sup-
-pose between, perhaps, the Monastery
of which he was Monk, and the Monastery
in which he died: - and he seems to ad-
-judge the reliques to the place in
- which he died, namely, the Monastery
of ^{Monasterio} ~~Bluanmore~~ ^{Bluanmorensi}
of these verses ^{+ habet} informs, saying thus:

+ habet
literally
has
perhaps
it is taking
too much
liberty to
render it.
informs.

14/9/18/2(17)

" For the members, or bones of Finian, the leper, and of Onchus, are in one place, namely, ^{bluainmore}, ~~bluainmore~~."

18. Die octavo Febr. cap. 9. Thus our Hagiographers [write] at that day: S. Henricus[†] calling him, "Hua an Eiges" i. nepotem poetae, [that is] the grandson (or descendant) of the poet, "whose discourses were always about Christ": and his Scholiast adds at the same place: "that is Onchus, the poet" [-descended] ^{(or) gracefully} "of the Bonnacians, who devoutly, and eloquently composed poems of every ^{omnis generis} description, and which ^{semper} were always written on divine praises." ^{quod}

The Martyrology of Tamlact [says], "Hua an eiges, who collected the reliques of the Saints." The Calendar of Cashel [says] "Saint Onchus, - a ^{originarius} distinguished poet, matchless, who derived his origin from Bonnaught: ^{ed.} and rests in [†]bluainmore in Leinster?"

Marian Gorman [writes], "Onchus mac an eigeas, id est filius poetae, that is, the son of the poet, ^{or cognatus} having derived his origin from Bonnaught: [†]he is [the person]

† viz. writes (understood)

† singularis signifies also matchless, imparallable.

* to conform with the intention of the original, and rests would be made and he rests

+ bluainmore in Lagenia.

* he is the intention of the original - all seems to require this form.

who collected the reliques of the
Saints of Ireland, in great number
to the Monastery of Gluammore of
Saint Maidoc."

corrected to 593

A. A. P. P. p. 597. col. I. Note 17
to Chapter 13 of the Life of Saint
Machonoc, Abbot of Liath - mor
in Melia. (Ex codice Killkenniensi
(XIII Martii)

corrected
to 587
(p. 597. col. I.)
The first words of C. 13. - are

S. Pulcherius coming to the Eastern
tract of Munster, which is called
Eile opposite to the Western Country
of Leinster, which is named Odraighi
obtained there a place, which is called
(17) bluain - mor. &c.

(note)

17. Accepit ibi locum qui vocatur bluain -
-mor, c. 13. There is in Leinster, bluain

14/9/18/2 (19)

+ ad Gluammore Monasterium
sancti Maidoci.

* Saint Pulcherius with his monks was at Enachtrann
in the mountain of Blackthorn in the country of the
Lagenians. Cf. XII. from whence he proceeded to
Munster, leaving left St. Machonoc in the just mentioned place
in Leinster.

- mor Moedhoc, a Monastery formerly
 very famous, in which many Saints lie
 and are venerated, ^{at} namely, Saint Maidoc,
 who is venerated on the 11th of April;
 * Saint Finian Lobhair (who is venerated)
 on the 16th of March, Saint Stephan,
 (who is venerated) on the 23^d of May,
 Saint Ternoec, (who is venerated) on the
 2^d of June, Saint Lassa (who is
 venerated) on the 15th of September,
 Saint Dinert, (who is venerated) on
 the 9th of October, and Saint Curmin
 (who is venerated) on the 18th of De-
 cember. &c.

+ Lassa
 in
 Index
 Topograph.

A.A. P.P. p. 628. col: I. C. IV^{to}
 Vit: G. Pinani cognomento Leprosi
 (XVI Martii).

He (G. Pinan) founded the noble
 Monastery of bluainmor Moedhoc in

23 * - Next after Saint Maidoc we find, G. Finianus in the
 Index Topographicus in which G. Finianus also, is after-wards
 mentioned.

14/9/18/2(21)

regit
monast.
erim
Cluain
morense
in
Lagenia

in Leinster, or ruled it for many years
after it had been founded by another,⁽¹⁰⁾
as other⁽¹¹⁾ historians together with our domestic
Martyrologies, testify to. The man of
God, living in this monastery, seems to have
contracted familiarity with Saint Mo-
chainoc, or Pulcherius, of which, we
read in the life of the same Saint (which
we have given at the 13th of this month
of March), what follows, if he be
the S. Finianus of whom it (the life) speaks,
"S. Finianus" (rectum Finanus) "was then
in the Monastery of Leith, together
with other Saints: and that Scire raised
a great contest before S. Finan against
Blessed Pulcherius about the soul of
Roman, the Chief." In the same
monastery of Cluain-more, the holy
man, being seized with an exceedingly
troublesome, and continual infirmity
of thirty years, at length died, being famous
for celestial visions and miracles, as the author

marked
7. where
the note
is given
at the
end of col.
2. p. 628
as above.

(Life of
S. Finianus
See C. VIII
supra.

p. 592
corrected
to 588.

where
in Monast.
Leith is
read.

Roman,
the son
of Obedin
sincerely

his name
Finianus

XVI
name

* de
Cortains
Scire
blond
S. Finianus
for praying
for the
soul of
Roman,
the King
who was
troubled
with S.
Pulcherius
(i.e. at his
Monastery)
quid "in
voluptatibus
suis de-
lectatus
magis
C. VIII
et C. VIII

of life, who had given the place, which the just mention
Monasterio, and in a city afterwards of many to
choenice, (lib. C. XIV). by a miracle, the name of the

S. Maidoc Fernensis

See c.
LXII+ in finibus
Aquilona-
-lium
Lagenien-
-lium.+ in festivitate
Festivitas
means
(3) || festivity
or festival
time.Festivitas
here seems
to signify
the eve
of the feast
of S. Moedoc,
as the
wordsFestum
Iam meum
crastinâ
die cele-
-bratur &c.
intimate
in the fol-
-lowing part
of this same
chapter.+ my
feast
is kept
on tomorrow,

of the Life of Saint Maidoc of Ferns (which,
we have given at 31st of January) relates;
in which we read the following concerning
him; "There was a certain man thirty

"years in the territory of ~~Britton~~ North
Leinster, by name Finian; he saw in

"a vision at the festival time of S. Moedoc,

"a ^{+ mirabilem} marvellous Chariot descending from
heaven to the city of S. Moedoc. ^{+ maybe rendered marvellous} Fearn

"in which, was a holy, ^{senex sanctus} senior of a most
beautiful visage in clerical habit and

"a most bright Virgin, ^{Clarissima virgo} clothed in a pallium
with him; and they paid mutually respect

"to each other, as a servant [pays] to his
Lord. That man interrogated them,

"[asked] who they were? The Clergyman
replied to him; that is the Most Bless-

"ed Virgin, Brigid, ^{Domina} Patroness of

"Ireland; but I am Moedoc, the

"servant of Christ. ^{Furthermore} Now my feast

"is celebrated on tomorrow, and the feast
of this Most Blessed Virgin is held after

"tomorrow; but now we come to bless our

"places, and those, who honour with

+ maybe
rendered
marvellous+ palliatu
pallivatus
signifies(1) cloaked,
clothed in
the upper
garmentused by
the Greeks(2) acted
in Greek
habits. (3)girl, or
Clothed.V. Mox.
+ i.e.
the day
after to-
-morrow.

their presents and offerings the day
 of our ^{exitus nostri} deaths. But be you joyful and
 prepared; because you shall on tomorrow
 emigrate to heaven. That man rising
 out of ecstasy, ascended the chariot and
 departed for the city of the Blessed Virgin,
 Brigid, by name Killdara, situated
 in the ^{camp} ~~of~~ ^{Liffey} ~~the~~ Liffey in the land
 of the Lagenians, relating his vision
 to all [persons]. And, as it was
 predicted to him, he emigrated
 on the third day felicitously to heaven,
 after victory of infirmity (i.e. over his
 infirmity). He who is here called
^{Codice Hibernico.}
Finanus, is in the Irish MS. called
^{by some} Finanus Lobhar.

Same page. 628 col: 2. C. VIII.

He (S. Finan) lies buried, not, as some
 think, in the ^{Ecclesia Lundensi} Church of Swords, or of

14/9/18/2(23)

of Ard-ⁱⁿfinuin, but in that noble
^{monasterio} ^{bluainmoriensi}
 monastery of Bluain-more, - as together
 with the author of the Life of S. Maidoc
 above, S. Moling testifies in a certain
 metrical work ^{de Ecclesia} on the Church of Bluain-
 -moriensi
 -more, composed in Irish: whose words

+ See
 Note 17
 to chapter
 8. of the
 Life of
 S. Onchus
 - at VIII
 February.
 4th. p.
 277. col;
 2.

which has
 been given
 alone
 in this
 Extract.

there present this sense "Venerabiles sunt
 duo, quorum quiescunt corpora juxta crucem
 ad austrum; S. Onchus, - qui mundi fluentis
 non tenebatur affectu; & S. Finianus Leprosus
 operum bonorum strenuus operator." that is,

Venerable are two, whose bodies rest near
 the cross to the South; S. Onchus, who was
 not possessed with the love of the fleeting
 world; and S. Finian, the Leper, the
 strenuous performer of good works.

And his Scholiast adds there; "Sunt namque
 membra sine ossa Finiani Leprosi & Onchuonis
 in uno loco, + nempe Bluain-moriensi." that is

+ nempe
 Bluain-
 -moriensi.
 at note
 17 Just
 referred to.

for the members, or the bones of Finian the
 Leper and Onchus are in one place namely
 Bluain-more. From which ^(words) observe, by the way,

sepultus
 Bluain-
 moriensi
 Marginal
 Remark

that S. Finian had died, and also had
 been famous for miracles and opinion
 of sanctity before the year 694, in which
 S. Moling died. The holy man, however, is
 venerated not only at ^{Bluainmore} Bluainmore, but
 also in the other three ^{monasteries} monasteries already
 mentioned, namely (the monastery) of Swords, ^{in chap. 2. of the}
 (that) of Ardfinan, and (the monastery) of ^{Life of}
 Loch-Lelan, on this 16th day of March, (16) ^{postea}

as patron of the place, according to our
 domestic Calendars in common.

Notes (beginning at end of col. 2. p. 618
 as above).

7. (marked 10)

Vel ab alio fundatum, administravit Monast-
 erium de Bluain-mor. That this monastery
 was founded, not by Saint Moidoc, ^{he appoint}
 of Ferns (Fernensi) of whom above at 31 ^{ed S. Finian}
 January; but [by S. Moidoc], surnamed of ^{Lohkar as}
 Bluainmore (Bluainmoriensi), some (writers) ^{abbot}
 state according to what will be said at ^(vice dia)
 the 11th of April. But that Saint ^{Ardfinan}
 Finian ruled this monastery, the author ^{Monastery}
 of the Life of Saint Moidoc of Ferns, ^{in the County}
 shows. ^{of Tipperary}
^{and Diocese}
^{of Lismore}
^{is mention}
^{ed in c. 3.}
^{of same}
^{Life.}
^{a monastery}
^{on the island}
^{of Rathlin}
^{in a lake}
^{in Desmonia}
^{called Loch-}
^{lein}

14/9/18/2 (25)

+ unum
 (monast-
 erium)
 in locis
 Desmonia
 in insula
 Rathlinensi
 in lacu
 Desmonia
 qui vulgo
 Loch-
 lein
 appellatur.
 c. 3.
 vit: S.
 Finiani

+ in chap. 2. of the
 Life of
 S. Finian
 we find
 in illo
 postea
 loca Sanctis
 Columba ex-
 citavit
 monasteria
 quod hodie
 S. Columba
 muncipat
 Over this
 monastery
 of Swords
 he appoint
 ed S. Finian
 Lohkar as
 abbot
 (vice dia)
 Ardfinan
 Monastery
 in the County
 of Tipperary
 and Diocese
 of Lismore
 is mention
 ed in c. 3.
 of same
 Life.
 a monastery
 on the island
 of Rathlin
 in a lake
 in Desmonia
 called Loch-
 lein

was son of Kien, who was son of Silse
 O'lon, ^{de Turdo} of Swords, and ^{de Cluain mor Maidoc} of Cluain mor Maidoc
 in Leinster, ^{de} and of Iris faithlen ^{in place} on lough
 Lene, ^{de} of Ard-finain? Also at the
 same day, Whitford in ^{in Martyrologio Latis-} the Martyrology of
 Latislury ^{Lupensis} treats of him in the words above
 -adduced; and the Martyr. Carthusianum:
 [which] says 'Of Finian, ^{Finiani} Abbot and
 Confessor's in Ireland? See about him and
 his most noble Monastery of ^{Cluain morensis} Cluain more
 in the Life of S. Ouchus above at 8 February of
 him

+ The
 part has
 been ex-
 tract-
 ed along
 which
 speaks
 of
 him

Index Topographicus

- 1 Cluain-mor Dicholla in Lagenia
S. Dichollus. 211. c. 25. 217. 24. 223.
 5.
 - 2 Cluain-mor in Hifalgia. 50. c. 1. *S.*
Cumianus. p. 59. n. 6.
 - 3 Cluain-mor *S. Maidoci* est eadem
 cum precedenti. *S. Maidocus*. *S. Fin-*
-mianus, *S. Onchus* 277. c. 10. *SS* *Stephanus*,
Ternocus, *Lassara*, *Dinertus* & *S.*
Cuminus. 597. n. 17. *S. Finianus*. 628.
 c. 4. n. 7. *Onchus*. 277. c. 9-10.
-

1. Cluain-mor Dicholla in Leinster &c.
- 2 Cluain-mor in Hifalgia &c.
- 3 Cluain-mor of Saint Maidoc
is the same with the preceding &c.

To which does preceding refer? If to
 the next before it, Cluain mor Moedhoc
 must be 'in Hifalgia', or Hifalgia
 is an error in the Index.

14/9/18/2 (28)

That preceding does not refer to Cluain
-mor dicholla, will clearly appear by
 showing that this place is altogether dif-
 ferent from Cluain mor Moedhoc, and
 was established by a different person
 from him who founded the last mention-
 ed place. ^{or at least when gave it denomination, and} ^{received from the epithet of Cluainmor} ^{namely}

+ This place
 namely

Cluain mor
Moedhoc
 was founded
 most probably
 by S. Moedhoc
 son of Eugenius
 hereafter
 mentioned.

See Note 7
 re to 10 to c.
 1 of the Life
 of S. Finan
 Lobban be-
 low referred
 to. Or it was
 founded by
 a person
 most un-
 doubtedly
 different
 from S. Mo-
 edhoc of
 Ferns, see
 c. 4. of the
 Life now
 mentioned,
 below re-
 ferred to.

the persons with respect to their extraction, it
 is necessary to premise that S. Maidoc of Ferns
 was the son of Sedna, who derived his origin
 from Collla Madius, King of Ireland,
 who died in the year 396 according to the
 Catalogue of the Kings of Ireland, and
 the Four Masters in the Annals at the
 same year. (See Chapter 3 of Appendix to
 the Life of this Saint at 31st January in A.D.
 G.P. p. 222. col: I. 2.). He was by the Mother's
 side, descended from Amalgadius, Son
 of Fiachrus, - and King of Connacht ^{about}
 the ~~the~~ period of the arrival of S. Patrick
 (ibid:). He was born about the year 550
 (ibid:), - and when a little boy was given as
 hostage to Ammyreus, King of Temoria (c.
 II. of his Life just referred to, p. 208).

Cluain-
 morien-
 -sid.
 See note
 7 re to
 10 - m
 ferred
 to on
 Left
 margin
 of both
 these
 pages

S. Maidoc of Cluain more Moedhoc
 was the son of Eugenius of the royal
 stock of the Eagenians, (see Life of S. Enchus
 at 8. February. p. 277. col: I. c. VIII. as there marked)

He was the maternal brother ^{of} Aidus, the son of Annisech, who was King of Ireland and reigned about the year 568. (See note 1. to c. 1. of the Life above referred to).

Thus we see S. Maidoc of Ferns, and S. Maidoc of Cluainmore, were different persons, though bearing the same name, but not the same cognomen, as may be seen in the epithets of Ferns - Fernensis, and of Cluain-

+ See note
7 rectim
10 to c. 4
of the
Life of S.
Finnian

Colliar
at 16 March
in ed. 1899
which has
been already
referred to, and
will be in-
duced below.

-more - Cluainmoriensis, which distinguished were used to distinguish the one from the other. The period in which both flourished may with sufficient accuracy be decided from the remarks above made.

It will be seen from the words of C. XXV of the Life of S. Maidoc of Ferns - above referred to, that Cluainmor Dicholla was founded by ^{the same} S. Maidoc of Ferns: where it is stated that S. Dicholla was Abbot of that place namely Cluainmor under the care of Father Maidoc.

In the Life of S. Anchus also above referred to, we find in c. ^{section VII.} VII in ~~page~~ ^{the one mentioned} col. 1 - p. 277. That S. Maidoc son of Eugenius, ruled the noble Monastery of Cluainmore in Leinster where Anchus visited it on his tour to the monasteries of Ireland.

And in c. 4. col: I. p. 628. of the Life of S. Finian Lobhar at 16 March, we read that this S. Finian ~~was~~ founder ruled the noble monastery of bluain mor Moedhoc in Leinster. In the note 7. section 10. to the words of the same chapter, it is stated that this monastery was founded by S. Maídoe ^{bluain more} not of Ferns, but surnamed of bluain more.

It may now be clearly seen without any further evidences that bluain mor Dicholla shown above to have been built by S. Maídoe of Ferns, is entirely different from bluain mor Moedhoc, which most probably was built by S. Maídoe son of Eugenius of the royal stock of the Lagenians, before noticed, or certainly by a person different from S. Maídoe of Ferns, as the Life of S. Finian just referred to indicates, but most certainly was denominated Chain more Moedhoc from this son of Eugenius, as the note just referred to, informs us, who himself was known himself by the epithet of Chain more (ibid:). the name of the place.

Now it can be concluded beyond any-doubt that, - as bluain mor: Dicholla, as has been shown, is entirely different from bluain mor: Moedhoc, both being founded by different persons as has been also shown above, the word preceding (precedenti) in connection with the latter place in the Index, cannot refer to the former place, but must therefore refer to bluain-mor, which the Index places in Hifalgia.

From this circumstance alone it may be ^{be} - at once ^{be} seen that bluain mor Moedhoc must, if the Index be correct, be in Hifalgia. ~~But also~~

But along with this evident relation of precedenti, - another circumstance shows a connection between bluain-mor Moedhoc and the bluain mor: Hifalgia of the Index. At the former there is in the Index, a reference to p. 597. n. 17. where we read in this note (17) to c. 13. of the Life of S. Mochoemoc at 13 March. that - among ^{other} ~~the~~ Saints, ^{interred by} venerated at bluain-mor Moedhoc, S. Gumin is venerated there on 18 December.

14/9/18/2 (32)

At the latter there is a reference to p. 59. n. 6 where we find S. buminus-de blucain-mhâr 18 Decemb. (Marian &c)

Thus we see that as far as identity in the name of the Saint, - and in the ~~day~~ of his veneration, is concerned both these places are the same, namely Clucainmor Mae dhoe in p. 597. n. 17. and Clucainmhâr. in p. 59. n. 6.

But the latter is written where the reference is made in the Index to p. 59. n. 6. - under the form - Clucain mor in Bifalgia.

We have shown that the word precedenti following Clucain mor Mae dhoe in the Index refers, ~~to~~ not to Clucain mor Dicholla (ibid:) but to Clucain-mor in Bifalgia (ibid:)

The latter circumstance adduced, lends additional proof ^{of} the certainty of this reference.

It must be therefore concluded that Clucain-mor Mae dhoe is in Bifalgia, or that the Index is wrong.

in other words that Bufalgru is an error
in the Index, which was the position we
set out with.

14/9/18/2(34)

Cluain-mor.

Triad: Shan: p. 451. col: 2. Note 84
to C. 103. of the First Book of the Fifth
Life of S. Columba Kille, translated
from the Irish Life written by Magnus
O'Donnell Prince of Ticonnell.

It is related in the chapter above mention-
-ed that S. Columba was one time intent upon
-divine praises and prayer in a place
situated not far from ⁺Killmicranan
to the East, which is called Tulach na
psalm, id est Collis psalmodice, that
is the hill of psalmody - or of the
singing of psalms, - and ^{that} on bended knees,
he petitioned the Almighty for three
-grants, which are specified there. The
holy man was in that place, questioned
by his disciples ^{doctores}, Baithenens, Brugacius,
-and Ternocus (84) with regard to the events
that would take place in the future ^{saeculis} ages &c.

+ hodie
Kilmac-
-ranan.

tulac
na
psalm
may
be rendered
hill of
the psalms

Barrow
(river)

84. Ternoce &c capite 103. Five Saints
homonymous with this [Saint], are enumerated
by the martyrologists, — Ternoce of
Anaran 30 January; Ternoce, ^{Anchoreta} ~~anachoreta~~
near the Berbha in Leinster, ⁺ 8 February;
Ternoce of Bluin-mor ^{2. Iulii} 2. July. &c

+ This is
28 February
afternoon
in the
note,
in which
it is sup-
posed
that Ternoce
venerated
on this day,
is the
disciple
of St. Columba
above
mentioned.
It is also
conjectured
there, that
he was the
grandson
of Laran,
who was
the son of
Ternocus,
and lived
in the time
of St. Patrick.
See vit. 1.
par. 1.
c. 130.

+ See
this note
in the
Extract
headed
Bluin-
mor
Moedhoc

This bluin-mor seems to be bluin-
-mor Moedhoc. For in A. A. S. p. 597. ^{corrected to 593} col. 7.
note 17 to c. 13. of the Life of S. Mochoemoc
- at 13 March, we read - 'There is in
Leinster, bluin-mor Moedhoc, a Monast-
'ery formerly very famous, in which many
'Saints lie and are venerated, namely, &c'
Among whom we find mention of Saint
Ternoce, who is venerated on the 2nd
of June (2. Iunii)

Obs. The difference in the name of the
month, namely, July in the above note, and
June in this last one, may ^{have} been occasioned by
an error of the type. But which is right,
cannot at present be determined. 14/6/18/2(36)

Is: Th. p. 633. Cap. (marked) XX.
Fifth Appendix to the Life of Saint
Brigid. — p. 633. Cap. (marked) XX.

This Chapter is headed —

Of the Numerous devastations,
conflagrations, and destructions of the
Cities, Monasteries, and ancient Monuments
of Ireland.

Only the Annals of Donegal, or
of the Four Masters, are referred to.

"Glunain - mhór of Saint Maidoc [was] ^{+ 42}
plundered in the years ⁸834. 1040, [and was] ^{the}
burned in ^{+ 42} ⁸³⁵ 740. 835." ^{order}
^{of the}
^{years is}
^{thus given.}

+ This
number
is made
erroneously
7740,
the preceding
7 being put,
it may
be supposed
for an:
namely
anno.

Clonmore

County
of
Wexford

In the barony of Bantry, near
the river Slaney and two miles south
west of Enniscorthy.

St Maidoc founded a celebrated
at Cluainmhór, or, as more anciently
called, Cluain-dicholla-gairbhí, in
the territory of Stry Kenselach, ⁽ⁿ⁾ and
appointed St Dichulla to be the first
abbot, St Ternoc was abbot here, ^(o)
as was St Finian the Leper for a
series of years, who died on the 1st or
2nd of February A. D. 680, and was
interred here; ^(p) his festival is observed
on the 16th March

⁽ⁿ⁾ Hist. SS. p. 214 594 and index.
^(o) In H. p. 151. ^(p) Hist. SS. p. 608.

A. D.

14/9/18/2 (38)

A. D. 740. This abbey was destroyed
by fire (2).

832. It was pillaged by the Danes (1).

833. On christmas night in this year
the Danes forcibly entered this abbey,
and inhumanely massacred many of
the monks. (5)

834. We find the abbey was again
Plundered. (4).

835. It was consumed by fire on
the eve of the nativity by the Danes
when many of the religious were
slain and a great number carried
away captives. (11)

918. Died the learned abbot scanlan
Mc Gorman, who was also abbot
of Roscrea. (11).

(2) In Th. P. 633. (1) In Gough. (3) id.
(4) Annals of the Four Masters (11) id. (11) id.

919. Died the abbot Flathbertach M^c. Muirchearty. (x).

920. Died the abbot Ailioll M^c. Flathim (y).

1040. Clonmore was plundered and destroyed by Dermot M^c. Mailmaho. Lord of Kennsetach. (z).

1041. It met a similar fate from Donogh. the son of Bryan. (a).

This is now a Parish church in the diocess of Ferns. (b).

14/9/18/2(40)

(x) L¹ masters. (y) id. (z) id. (a) id (b) Visitation Book.

Add the reference from Langdon

Cluain mor Maoldhog

§.X. There [at Disert Cairbre] he [Maoldoc] remained for a time, apparently not long, and then set about establishing monasteries in various parts of Hy-Kinsellagh; particularly, and one may say solely, in that now called ^(the Co of) Wexford. One of them was the celebrated monastery of Clonmore (133) over which he placed Dicholla Gairbh one of his disciples*.

[page 346] ^{Note} (133) In the barony of Bantay, Co. Wexford. (See Archdale) N.B. The monastery of Giddam in the county of Milkeny was founded by another Maoldoc, of whom Colgan has a very confused and doubtful account at 23 Mart.

Id. vol. iii. chap. xiii page 84
§.III. ^[Bohac] Finan, spent some part of his life, apparently as abbot, in the monastery of Clonmore, which had been founded by St. Maoldoc of Ferns. (31) But the house of Swords was that, in which he seems to have chiefly resided, and where it is probable

* For the whole of this article see Ferns.

probable that he died. Yet, if it be true that he was buried at Clonmore, as one account states, (34) it must be allowed that this was the place of his death.

Notes

[p 86] (31) In the sketch of Finian's Life ap. Butler, it is strangely stated, that he built the monastery of Clonmore.

[p 87] (34) Colgan quotes from a little Irish poem on the church of Clonmore a passage, in which it is said that the body of St. Finian the leper was resting in that place. He attributes said poem to St. Moling of Ferns. If composed by this saint, there can be no question about the place of Finian's burial, and consequently death; I say, consequently death, because, had he died elsewhere, ex. c at Swords, or, as some have said, at Adfinan, it is not to be supposed that the

monks of these establishments would have given up his entire remaining to that of Clonmore. But what authority have we for believing that St. Moling was the author of that poem? It was, I dare say the composition of a monk of Clonmore, perhaps at a late period, who, in honour of his monastery, wished to make it appear, that among the innumerable reliques preserved there (see ed. S.S. p. 271) was the whole body of St. Finian

[For the other notices of Clonmore
See Herrys-Extracts from Linnigan]

END

14 G 18/3

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

Notes made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities, traditions and topography of the parishes of Ballyhoge, Chapel and Ballybrennan, Co. Wexford, with particular

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

[1840]

4 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 43-46.

RIA

The parish of Ballyhoge.

St. Ann's 1830

Situation. This parish is situated in the baronies of Bantry and Shilmallie west, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Ballybreman and Glanmore; on the east by the River Glaney; on the south by Dunooney and Whitechurch.

Name. The name of this parish is written Ballykeoge in the Down Survey, and Ballekeoge in the Liber Regalis Visitationis.

"Ballekeoge" } *Pectoria impropriata.*
 } *Curatus nullus, ideo fructus sequestrati^{ter}****

The meaning of the name is obscure, but if we be allowed the usual privilege of orthographers, ^(i.e. to guess) we would give our opinion boldly that it is a corruption of Baile mhic Kodha oig, i.e., villa filii Flaugonis junioris, but it might be ^{otherwise} ~~different~~ and therefore, we must rest content with conjecture, though we are so candid as to confess that etymological conjectures are worth nothing in any one point of view, excepting to prove the pedantic folly of etymologists.

There are no antiquarian remains in this parish, but the old grave yard of Ballyhoge, which contains some fragments of the walls of the church which are not ancient nor worth attention.

14/9/18/30

A short distance to the north of the grave yard there was a holy well dedicated to St. John, the patron of the parish, but its fountain was carried off by a quarry having been sunk near it. A "pattern" was annually held at this well on St. John's day - the 24th of June till about 40 years ago, when it was abolished.

The parish of Ballybrennan alias ^{Ballycowanmore} Ballycowanmore.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Bantry and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Rossdroit and ^{on the east, by Blonmore} Blonmore; on the south by that of Ballyhoge, and on the west by those of Dunconey, Adamstown and Chapel.

Name. The first name of this parish is evidently not of ecclesiastical origin but derived from that of the townland, which is evidently called after a family of the O'Brennan's, for Ballybrennan evidently means O'Brennan's town, - baile nⁱ b^rnaomáin. - Its second name is of ecclesiastical origin and means the church of St. Cowan. Cill Cuáin. In the Liber Regalis Visitationis it is written Kilcowan.

" Kilcowan } Rectoria impropriata
 " residents } " Curatus Robertus Dreighan minister legens.
 " Ecclesia et cancella in reparatione; liber com-
munionis."

The old church of Kilcawan is now in utter ruin only fragments of its walls, which contain neither door nor window, remaining. It was 40 ft, in length and 18 ^{ft} in breadth. A fragment of the west gable measuring 12 feet in length and 16 in height remains, as also 5 feet of the north wall attached to it, and another detached fragment of the same wall. There is also a small portion of the south wall remaining near the east gable. These fragments of walls are 3 feet in thickness and built of large field stones cemented with lime and coarse sand mortar.

There is a large and much frequented grave yard attached to this church.

About 100 yards to the south-west of the church there is a holy well called after St. Guán (Cooan), the patron of the parish, at which well a pattern was annually held on the 3rd of February until about 30 years ago when it was abolished. Some old fashioned people however come there ^{still} on Saint Cooan's day to pray for their friends.

The parish of Chapel

Cast. P. Wickham

Situation. This parish is situated in the east extremity of the Barony of Bantry, and is bounded on the North east by the parish of Rosstroit, on the South by Adamstown and on the South-west and North west by the parish of Killeaney.

Name. The name of this parish is English, and evidently of no great antiquity.

The old chapel from which this parish derives its name was in the townland of Glabe and is now destroyed to the very foundations. It was 36 feet in length and 18 ft in breadth, its grave yard remains and which is a large one much in use. St. Pattern were held at this old chapel every year on the 10th of June till the year 1798 when it was abolished.

In the townland of Glenroche about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north of this grave yard there is a holy well called ^{to be a padraig} Toberpatrick fans sancti Patricii, at which curases were performed till about 20 years ago but it has been ^{laid aside} totally abandoned ever since.

There is another holy well near the village of Chapel, which well is called after St. Francis though the patron of the parish is said to be St. Clement.

END

14 G 18/4

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

Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities, traditions and topography of the parishes of Kilgarvan, Newbawn, Taghmon and Adamstown, Co.

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

27 p.

1840

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 47-73.

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

47

In Brimington

The parish of Kilgarvan.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Shelmalier West, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Dunoony; on the east by those of White-church-glyn and Taghmoun; on the south by Flore-town, and on the west by Newbawn and Adamstown.

Name. The name of the parish is compounded of Gill a cell or church and Garvan, the name of a saint but nothing can be gathered to prove which of the three saints of that name he was. In the book of Regal Visitation the name is properly spelled Kilgarvan, but incorrectly Kilgarvin in most modern authorities.

Kilgarvan } Johannes Bateson studens in Collegio.
residens } valor 7 l^{rs}. Curatus Robertus Dreighan
minister legens. Ecclesia et cancella
bene reparate cum libris.

Lib. Reg. Visit.

There are no remains of antiquity in this parish but the site of the old church with its grave yard.

It was about 60 feet in length and 18 in breadth but nothing remains of it but the foundations which are overgrown with grass and shrubs.

A short distance to the east of the site of

14/9/18/40) this

this church is St. Garman's well at which a pattern was formerly held, but the people do not now remember on what day?

The parish of Adamstown

Capt. J. J. J. J.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the south of the Bann of Bantry, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Killegny and ^{Chapel} on the east by Kilgarvan, Dunoony and Ballybreeman; on the south by Newbawn, and on the west by the parish of old Ross.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin, but called after the townland in which the church is situated, which (townland) took its name from a family.

There are no remains of ecclesiastical buildings in this parish except the sites of three churches, one in the townland of Templeshelin, another in the townland of Tempnacrow, called Teampull na croiche i.e. the church of the Holy Cross, and the third near the Chapel of Adamstown. The last of these was the original parish church, but no part of it remains. There are two old stone crosses in the church yard, one in good preservation, but without any ornament, the other much mutilated.

17/6/18/4(3)

49

In the townland of Adamstown there is an old castle which belonged to the family of Devereux. It is square and measured on the inside about 21 ft by 18. It consisted of four floors, of which the one on the ground was entered by a ^{pointed} doorway ^{16.8} in height and constructed of granite stones well chiselled. The second floor ^{is} of stone and still remains, but the other two were wooden lofts as appears from stones ^{projecting from} the walls on which the joists rested. There is a large breach in the north wall said to have been made by Cromwell. See Wakeman's sketch annexed.

It appears from an ^{inscribed stone formerly} inserted in the wall of this castle that it belonged to a Sir Nicholas Devereux but unfortunately the date cannot be decyphered. It exhibits the following inscription:

14/6/18/4(11)

S. Nicholai Devereux
Militis

Orate pro animabus Nicholai Devereux Militis et Domine Katrine Pomerij uxoris qui hoc ^{castle} manerium condiderunt. A. Dni. m. m. m.

This stone is now built into the wall of the house of a farmhouse belonging to a Mr. Dawnes. I hope Mr. Wakeman will make a careful drawing of it.

In the east extremity of the townland of Oldcourt there is a holy well called Tohar Phadrug i.e., St. Patrick's well, at which stations were formerly performed and another of the same name in the South extremity of

of the townland of Misterin, but ^{this latter is} not considered holy at present.

of the parish of Newbawn.

Ch. S. M. N.

Situation. This parish is situated partly of the Barony of Bantry, and partly in that of West Shelmallee, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Adamstown; on the East by those of Kilgurban and Foretown; on the south by the parishes of Blangeen and Inch, and on the west by those of Owenduff and old Ross.

Name. The name of this parish is evidently not of ecclesiastical origin, and not of any great antiquity. It signifies the new enclosure for cows, for Bawn is not applied to a castle here.

The antiquities in this parish are very uninteresting as are, I may say, all the remains throughout this Conta Riach. They consist of the ruins of two castles, one in the townland of Old Court ^{Spale} Spale, and the other (a mere little fragment) near the village of Newbawn; and of the sites of two little churches, one in Old Court Spale, and the other near the chapel of Newbawn. Of the latter the foundations only are traceable, and there is nothing curious or ancient looking in the churchyard.

In the townland of Sculboge about a mile from the chapel of Newbawn is shown the site of Sculboge barn in which 195 protestants were burned to death by the rebels in the year 1798. Among these ^{holocausts} victims was William Caroline, (a near relative of the writer of these notices)

14/6/18/4(4)

who

51

who was so well liked by the rebels that they would spare him if he would condescend to "bless himself," but he would not, and therefore they cast him into the midst of the conflagration. Unfortunate man!

of the parish of Taghmon

Leut. Cunningham

Situation. This parish is bounded on the north by the parishes of Kilgarvan, Whitechurch and Kilbride; on the east by those of Coolstiff and Ambrosstown; on the south by the parish of Ballymitty, and on the west by that of Floretown. There is a part of this parish lying between the parish of Coolstiff and ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Commons~~ ^{Commons}. Name. The name of this parish is celebrated by the Irish Hagiologists, it being that of the establishment of Munna one of the second class of Irish saints. It is written in the original Irish Tech munna, and means the house of St. Munna.

Of the old church called St. Munna's, only the ^{small portions of the walls of} Chair remains, which is 18 feet in length and ^{ft in} 11.4 in breadth. The east gable is destroyed, nearly down to the foundation, and only small fragments of the side walls remain. There was a small window on the south wall placed at the distance of 4 ft from the east gable, but it is now so injured that its ^{original} dimensions or characteristics cannot be determined.

There is a small grave yard attached to this ruin which is much frequented. ^{used}

About 200 yards ^{east} of this church is a well called the Nunnery well, and about one furlong to the north of it is St. Munna's well; a beautiful spring with a strong streamlet constantly flowing from it. A Pattern were annually held at this well

14/9/18/4(5) in

52 in honor of St. Menna, on the 21st of October, until about forty years since, when it was abolished "for weighty reasons."

St. Menna's cross is in the grave yard of the modern protestant church near the gate. Its pedestal is an enormous block of granite, but its shaft is lost. (See Wakeman's sketch attached)

The old church of St. Mary's is situated in the town of Taghmon, but no part of it remains except ^{8 feet of the height of} the east gable, the window of which has been entirely destroyed. It is built of round field stones cemented with lime and gravel mortar. It is 3 ft. in thickness.

The old castle of Taghmon, is a square building measuring on the inside 21 feet in length and breadth, and about 48 feet high. It consists of four floors of which the second which is arched stone work remains. The others were evidently of wood. The walls are five feet thick and remarkably strong. See sketch. There is another old castle in the T.L. of Sleboy which now forms a part of Col. Pigott's.

I here insert what the Irish writers have collected of the history of this place.

Blackburn

733 123

RIA

14/9/18/4(7)

Seach Munná⁽¹⁾ (Taghmon).

A. D. 777. Ciapan ticehe munda décc.

817. Cruinnel tige munda décc.

854. Lappen tige munda décc.

859. Piacra abb tige munda décc.

896. Diarmado meuy abb^{tige} munda décc.

889. Cochlan abb tige munda décc.

917. Orsain fearna a tige munda la gall.

925. Soichleacan tige munda do gryn, a décc di.

953. Dunlang me va Dunaccain abb i nre doimle a tige munda décc.

(1) The name signifies the house of St. Munno, and is now anglicised Taghmon, pronounced Timunn. It is a fair town about 7^{Irish} miles west of Meaford.

A. D. 777 Kieran of Taghmon died.

817 Brunmael of Taghmon died.

854 Laisren of Taghmon died

859 Fiachra, abbot of Taghmon, died.

886 Dermot, son of Rui, abbot of Taghmon, died

889 Boghlan, abbot of Taghmon, died.

917 Ferns and Taghmon were plundered by the Danes.

925 Laichleachan of Taghmon was wounded and
died of the ^{wound} wounds

953 Dunlang, son of Donnagan, abbot of Inis-
Daimhle and Taghmon, died.

4 masters

456 735 55

A.D.

(De la Font)

1383. Tomntack of Tigh-munna (Tighmon
Co. Wexford, died.

1452. Tagh-munna (Taghmon, Co. Wexford)
was plundered and burned by Tergal
Magoghegan.

comp'd by me from 1383

P.H.

Taghmon.

6D 741
56 737

A.A. G.I. p. 211. col: 2. Cap. XXXII.
vit: I. Maidoci seu Moedocii

Archiepiscopi Fernensis seu Lageniae.

Ex codice Kilkenniensi:

Authore (ut putatur) I. Evino Abbate

Accessit varia lectio in margine ad-
notata ex cod: Salmanticensi.

On a certain time, the Holy Bishop
Moedoc went out to visit Saint Mun-
na (30) the Abbot, dwelling in his p. 212.
own Monastery, which is called col: I.

⁺Teach Munna: and the Holy Bishop
was received with great honor. The

⁺Holy Abbot says to ⁺his brother, who
was attending; tell the Holy Bishop
that all, who are in this place, must
be refreshed, this night, on his ar-
rival. The Holy Bishop says,
all, who are in this place, shall
be, this night, refreshed. I. Munna

⁺fratri
duo &c.
may be
supposed to
be applied
in a religious
sense, here,
to the min-
ister or
attendant.

738 57

says again to him, that ministered
 unto himself; tell our Lord, Bishop,
 we cannot refresh all, because many
 of us are invalids. The Bishop hearing
 this, says, ^{to Dominus} ~~Ally~~ ^{Ally} Lord. What has I knowingly
 sought for health for his brethren: for my
 Lord is powerful to afford health to them all
 on my arrival. And when he had said
 this, all the invalids recovered their
 health, and they, who had hardly
 been able before that, to live, supped
 in ^{validi} health together with the rest. But on
 the third day, when Saint. Moedoc wished
 to go away, Saint. Munna said to him;
 you shall not go away ^{(or) out} until the brethren,
 who had been [invalids] before, become
 infirm by the same weight [of sickness].
 When the Bishop said; the Lord has
 granted me their health. And Saint
 Munna says; it will not be so; "For
 virtue is perfected in infirmity?"
 Moedoc, then, consenting, they re-
 rendered infirm.

14/6/18/7(12)

- turned to their ⁽³¹⁾ former state of pain.
 The Holy Bishop, afterwards, taking his
 leave of [them] ^{* cum} with benediction^{to be pronounced}, went
 away.
 14/9/18/4 (VII)

Notes p. 218. col. 1.

* cum
 benedic-
 tione,
 might
 be ren-
 dered
 here
 "and
 at the
 same time
 giving
 his
 benedic-
 tion.

30 Exiit visitare S. Munna Abbatem
 c. 32. See with regard to Saint Mun-
 na or Mundus Abbot, at the 21st
 of October, at which we give his
 Life with his numerous ^{caherwa} troop of
 holy disciples, being 152.

31 Inne consentiente Moedoc illi versi
 sunt in dolorem suum. cap. 32. that
 is, they returned to their former state of
 infirmity: stupendous, indeed, is the
^{(or) respect} condescension and benignity of the
 Saviour, who, is, as if at the nod
 of his servants, ^{(or) prevailed with} changed, and is
 drawn, one time, to this side, another
 time, to that side, as if ^{(or) supporting} playing
 with them, * by being, one time, invoked
 This note
 in reference
 to the estate
 -lishment
 -above men-
 tioned, is
 made here.
 It was, how-
 -ever, retained
 as it be-
 -longed to
 c. 32.
 + colludens.

14/9/18/4 (13)

* this might be rendered, 'invoking him, one time,
 or while they invoke him. &c. or lastly, while, &c. &c.'

740 59

*** to [the side of] lost health, another
 trahitur, time, [to the side of] infirmity ^{re-} sent
 mine ^{turned}
 ad vale. ^{again.}
 turdinem
 amissam
 mine ^{ad}
 remissam
 infirmitatem
 revocando

A. A. S. p. 257. col. 1.

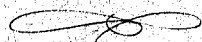
Note 13 to the Life of S. Buo
 Apostle of the Island of Thyla
 or Islandia.

In this note Bolgan quotes
 the Four Masters in reference
 to the years of the deaths of
 several ecclesiastical men
 of the name of Dungal,
 among which, the death of
 "Dungal, the son of Cathald, Abbot
 and Prior of Tegmundus (Prior
Tegmundensis), is assigned
 "to the year 885."

12/6/18/4 (14)

Archdale's Monast^y Hib V.H. p. 451

R. I. A.

County
of
WexfordTighmore. (m)

A very Poor Village and a borough
in the barony of Shelmalure. and ^(7 Irish miles) 5 miles ²⁰⁰
west of Wexford. St Munna otherwise
named Fintan the son of ^{Fulcan} Fulcan and
Feidelmia founded an abbey here. this
saint who had ~~one~~ 150 holy disciples,
was zealously attached to the ancient
custom of celebrating the feast of
Easter. and died on 25th October A.D.
634. (m)

777 Died Kieran of Tighmund (o)

817. Died the abbot Crummael (ox). ← Mrs.

859. Died the abbot Fiachra (r) 14/6/18/4(15)

885. Died Dungal the son of Cathald

(m) i.e. Teach Munna. the House of Munna. (m) Not
SS. p. 211. 210. ^{Usher index} (o) 4 master. (ox) 2 (r) 2 (2) 2
11. 11. 11. abbot

abbot and Prior of Taghmon. (9).
889. Died the abbot Coghlan. (11)

917. The Danes Plundered this abbey (13).

953. Died Dunlang, the son of Dumagan.

abbot of Taghmon and of cape Clear. (17).

1007. Died the abbot Taole O'Connor (iv)

Diarmid King of Leinster, in his
charter to the abbey of Ferns, grants.

to it the cell of Thamoling, or Taghmon,

with the chapel of St Mary, the land

of Balligery and all its fisheries.

(Gough's Camden)

62

745

Taghmon

County
of
Wexford

Taghmon a poor village and disfranchised
borough, ^(seven Irish miles. L.D.) six miles west of Wexford. had
an abbey founded 634.^c

RIA

Es Arch^e 7513

14/9/18/4(17)

Teachmunna.

Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland vol II. p 44.

§. 8. The distinguished opponent of Lacerian, Tintan Munnu or Munna, was of the Scall family, the son of Tulcan and Heidelmia. (69) Whether he belonged to the Northern or Southern Scalls I do not find recorded; but it appears probable, that he was of the former, and that he was a native of the North of Ireland. He is said to have been placed first at the School of Bangor under St. Congall, and to have afterwards studied ~~at~~ ⁱⁿ the School of Kilmore Deathrile, which Columbkille is supposed to have governed for some time before his departure from

14/9/18/4 (18)

from Ireland. Passing by this more than doubtful statement, Tintan's chief master and instructor seems to have been Sinell, son of Moynacur, with whom he remained for 18 years at Cluain-inis until about the time that ^{he} resolved on going to Ky for the purpose of being admitted a member of the monastery. While preparing to set out for the island he was informed, that St. Columba died a few days before and was succeeded by Baithen. Tintan still persevered in his determination, hoping to be received by Baithen into his community. When arrived in Ky, he was treated as a mere stranger; for even his name

was

[p. 405.]

Seachmuna.

Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland vol II. p 404.

§. 8. The distinguished opponent of Lasarian, Fintan Munna or Munna, was of the Kiall family, the son of Tulcan and Seidelmia. (69) Whether he belonged to the Northern or Southern Kialls I do not find recorded; but it appears probable, that he was of the former, and that he was a native of the North of Ireland. He is said to have been placed first at the School of Bangor under St. Congall, and to have afterwards studied ~~at~~ ⁱⁿ the School of Kilmore Deathrile, which Columbkille is supposed to have governed for some time before his departure from

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was not known there, and Baithen had never seen him until that time. On being introduced to Baithen, he was examined by him as to his name, family, ~~and~~ studies, conduct &c. and his object in coming to Ky. Sintaro, having answered all his questions, humbly requested to be admitted as a monk. Baithen replied; "I thank my God, that you are come to this place; but this you must know that you cannot be a monk of ours." Sintaro much afflicted at these words said; "Is it that I am unworthy of being one?" "No," answered Baithen; "but, although I should be very glad to keep you with me, I must obey the orders of my predecessor Columba, who some time ago said to me in

14/9/18/4(20)

"in the spirit of prophecy; Baithen remem-
 ber these words of mine; immediately
 after my departure from this life, abro-
 ther, who is regulating his youthful age
 by good conduct, and well versed in sacred
 studies, named Fintan, of the race of
 Moen. Moie, and son of Fathachan,
 will come to you from Ireland (Scotia)
 and will supplicate to be reckoned among
 the monks. But it is predetermined
 by God, that he is to be an abbot pre-
 siding over monks, and a guide of
 Saul. Do not therefore let him re-
 main in these islands of ours, but
 direct him to return in peace to Ireland
 (Scotia), that he may there establish
 a monastery in a part of Leinster not
 far from the sea, and labour for the
 good of Saul." The holy young man

Shedding

Shedding tears, returned thanks to Christ,
and said that he would follow these
directions. Soon after, having received
Baithen's blessing, he returned to Ireland.
(75) What is here related must have oc-
curred in the year 597, as it was very
soon after the death of St. Columba.
We may fairly suppose, that Fintan
did not delay long ^{to set} about forming
his monastery, which has been called,
from his name, Teach-munna, the No. 406.
house of Munna, (76) now Taghmon
in the county of Wexford. He is said
to have presided there over 152 ^{body} monks.
Were we to believe certain confused
accounts, Fintan founded some other
establishments; but I shall not tire myself
on

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or the reader with searching for them.

(90) Nor is it necessary to undertake a serious refutation of his having been abbot and bishop of Conenagh.

(99) Some writings have been attributed ^{to this saint,} but on such authority as cannot be depended upon. (80) Notwithstanding

his opposition to the Roman cycle, he was, even at the time of the contest with Lascrian, most highly revered for his sanctity and power of working miracles. It appears, that Fintan soon after withdrew this opposition, and agreed with his brethren of the South. He did not long survive this happy event; whereas he died in 635 on the 21st of October.

Notes

70

(69) His life begins with the following words as quoted by Ware; (Witer., cap. 13. al. 15.)
 "Fuit vir vitae venerabilis nomine Munnus, de
 clari genere Hiberniae insulae, idem de ne-
 potibus Neil, cujus pater vocabatur Tulcanus,
 mater vero Heidelbergia dicebatur." Tulcan
 was descended from Conal son of Neill.
Ir. Th. p. 373. Archdall, according to his
 usual carelessness as to spelling names, has
 (at Taghmor) Tulcan instead of Tulcan.
 This saint is sometimes called simply
Munnus, as in the passage now quoted,
 and elsewhere throughout said Life; or
Munna, as in the Life of St. Maidoc
 of Ferns; (cap. 32.) and at other times
 simply Hintan, as by Adamnan, (vit. S.
Col. L. I. c. 2.) who calls him Hintan son
 of Tulcan. Colgan says (Ir. Th. ib.) that
Munnus was a surname, and latinizes it
 into

14/9/18/4 (24)

into meindess, meaning, I suppose, ^{that it signified} clean.
 Adamnan speaks of Fintan as of the
 race of Mocu-shoie, which Colgan thinks
 ought to be read Mocu-Maine, ^{by} allusion
 to Fintan's maternal descent, as his mo-
 ther was of the family of Maine or Manius
 likewise a scall. (ib. from Fintan's Life)
 Might it not be conjectured, that the
 name or surname Munna may have
 some reference to the Maine branch of that family?

(75) Adamn. L. 1. c. 2. and Munna's Life
 (cap. Tr. Th. p. 461.) which add, that the
 part of Leinster, to which he was directed
 to go, was Hy-Kinsclagh.

(76) In the Life of St Maidoc of Ferns
 we read; (cap. 32.) "Quodam tempore Sanctus
 episcopus Moedoc exivit visitare S. Munna
 abbatem habitantem in suo monasterio,
 quod dicitur Teach Munnae."

(78) Colgan quotes (*ib. p. 606*) from the Life of Munnu a passage, in which he is said to have spent, before he went to Ky-Rinsleagh, five years in a monastery of his at Teachella in the district of Mole (Ely O'Carrol) in Munster.

But why go to Munster, after he had been directed to settle in Leinster? From what I have met with of that Life, it is easy to perceive, that it is a confused fabulous tract; and it is better to follow Adamnan, and the author of the Life of Maidec, who give us to understand, that Hinton, or Munnu, governed only one monastery, viz. that of Lagnanon.

(79) Colgan has this fable, *Act. S.S. p. 356*.

Whence he got it he does not tell us. Perhaps he took ^{it} from some scholiast, who, finding that there were one or two Hintans at Clonagh, and that there was a bishop Hinton, confounded Munnu with more than one of them for the wise reason, that he also was a Hinton. (compare with Not. 174 to Chap. XII.) Archdall, the

humble

14/9/18/4 (26).

humble follower of Colgan, has copied
this stuff (at Clonmacish.)

p. 408.

(100.) Hammer (*Chron.* p. 123.) makes him the
author of a book on the Paschal controversy,
as if his disputation on that subject were to
be construed into a book. Dempster ascribes
to one Spintan a work on the acts of Columbkille,
and some Epistles to St. Patrick. Colgan thought,
(*Ir. Th.* p. 470) that Dempster meant Spintan Hammer,
although he was wrong in his account of
Spintan. It is of no consequence whom he meant;
for we may be sure, that the whole is one
of his usual inventions.

compared
A. R.

In the townland of Brownstown and over a
picturesque little glen, there is a fragment of
a castle called after the townland and said
to have belonged to the family of Browne,
unde nomen.

END

14 G 18/5

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

Notes by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Kilmannen (sic), Ambrosetown, Bannow and Kilcoan (sic), Co. Wexford, with O'Donovan, John, MRIA, (1806-1861)

1840

13 p.

24 cm.

Includes an ink sketch of the old church at Bannow, drawn by William Frederick Wakeman.

Pagination in original binding was 74-85.

Included is an account of the legend of the 'Bell Stone', associated with the parish of Kilmannan.

of the parish of Kilmannen

Barry 74 759

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Barry, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Taghmon and the Barry Commons; on the east by Forth Commons, and the parish of Kildavin; on the south by the parishes of Mayglass, Mubrankin and Kilcoan, and on the west by those of Ballyconnick and Coolstiff;

Name. The name of this parish is compounded of bill, a cell or church and Mainnin, the name of the patron saint, and means the cell or church of St. Mainnen.

The old church of this parish is destroyed down to the very foundations, and even these are so effaced that the length and breadth cannot be determined. ^{Attached to the west gable.} This church had a square tower measuring ^{ft in} 8.3 from east to west and ^{ft in} 7.8 from north to south, and about 25 feet in height. A doorway led from the church into this tower, and the top of the roof extended to within 8 feet of its top. This tower consisted of three floors besides the one on the ground.

14/9/1850 of

of which the first remains, a round arch, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in height; the other two were evidently of wood. On the top of the south wall of this tower is a heltry, consisting of two round-headed arches about 4 feet in height and 2 feet in breadth. The walls of this tower are $3\frac{1}{2}$ in thickness. All its windows are disfigured.

About one furlong to the south of this tower there is a holy well called after St. Mannen, at which a pattern was annually held on the 6th of July until about 30 years ago when it was abolished.

At the distance of 200 paces from the site of the church there is ~~a rock~~ just appearing above the surface of the field, a rock called the "Bell Stone" about which the following little legend is told by the natives. "St. Munna of Tagmon was one time on a visit with St. Mannen of Kilmannen, and getting thirsty he called for a drink of water, and St. Mannen sent his servant man to the well for a pitcher of water. But in pulling up the pitcher out of the well the servant knocked it against a stone and broke it to pieces; and being afraid to return to the two saints, who were very irritable especially St. Munna, he knelt down at this rock to pray to God to send him some vessel to bring the water in, and lo! and behold you, a bell fell from heaven upon the rock and impressed its form in it which remains to this very day. The servant fetched the water in the bell and when he appeared before the saints he told them what happened to him and they pardoned him at once when they saw the

beauty

14/6/18/5(2)

76

beauty of the bell which was obtained "calitus missum" instead of the rude earthen pitcher through the prayers of so humble an individual. This bell continued in the possession of the Barneys of Mount Pleasant in the parish of Mayglass until a few years since when it was either taken up to heaven whence it had originally fallen, or stolen by an antiquarian.

The graveyard and tower above mentioned are in the townland of Glebe, but the bell stone and well are in the townland of Woodtown.

In the townland of New Castle are the ruins of an old castle joined to the ruins of a gentleman's house. It measures on the inside $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 12; its walls are $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick and about 28 feet high. There is no tradition preserved among the people as to its original erector or occupier.

On the top of the mountain of Bary there is a large Carn of stones called Cloran (Cloríreán) said to have been carried thither in one night by St. Munna, who intended to erect a church in that elevated situation; but the next morning when he had the masons ready to begin the work, he heard the sound of St. Marcin's ^(two miles to the south) bell, summoning his monks to prayer, which immediately induced him to alter his intention, seeing that he would be too near a rival saint and that his parish could never become extensive, and he therefore selected the place now called Tighmon for the site of his church.

This barn is about 100 paces in circumference and 6 feet in perpendicular height, and the stones would appear to have been carried thither rather to form a monumental pile than to build a church.

The parish of Kilcoan.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the Barony of Bargo, and is bounded on the North by the parishes of Ballyconick and Kilmannen; on the east by the parish of Mulcrankin; on the south by the lake of Broadwater and the parish of Killag, and on the west by the parish of Duncormack.

Name. This name is compounded of bill, a church or cell and Cuan, the name of a saint, but nothing remains to determine which of the four saints of that name mentioned in the Irish Calendar he was. There is a holy well bearing his name - Mo. Chuan's well in Longridge town? 27

The old church of this parish lies in the town-land of Gleebe. It consisted of Nave and choir, the nave measuring 35 feet in length by 15 in breadth, and the choir ^{5.0} 20 by ^{5.0} 13. The walls of the choir and the north wall of the nave are destroyed down to the very foundations, but the west gable and the greater part of the south wall remain.

This (south) wall containing a pointed doorway placed at the distance of 11 feet from the west gable, and measuring on the inside ^{5.0} 7.0 in height and ^{5.0} 3.6 in width and on the outside ^{5.0} 5.10 in height and ^{5.0} 2.8 in width.

78

The walls are 3 feet in thickness and built of field (not quarried) stones of considerable size cemented with lime and gravel mortar. The highest part of the south wall is 9 feet. There is no holy well near this church and the patron day of the parish is not remembered.

At the distance of 70 paces to the west of this church stands a moat which measures 63 paces in circumference at the top and about 16 feet in perpendicular height. It has a large hole at the top made by people digging for money.

In the townland of Baldwinstown there is a castle which goes by the name of the townland. Its walls are still standing: it is 16 feet by 13.6 ^{ft in} on the inside, and its walls are 5.6 ^{ft in} in thickness. It is more than 50 feet in height and consisted of four floors of which one (which is of stone work) remains the others were of wood and have long since disappeared. It is split from bottom to top on on the east and west sides and must soon tumble.

There is nothing else of antiquarian interest in this parish. There was a castle in the townland of Kilcoan, but every trace of it was removed about 15 years ago.

14/9/18/5(5)

The parish of Ambrosetown

Just Dinning

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Bargy, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Taghmon; on the east and south by Duncormack, and on the west by the parishes of Kilkeeran and Ballymitty.

Name. The name signifies the town of Ambrose, but it is not easy to determine whether or not ^{the} name is of ecclesiastical origin. There is a holy well in the townland of Ambrosetown called St. Ambrose's well but I have some doubts of its correctness, though I may be wrong. If the name of this well be correct the parish was certainly named after St. Ambrose and not from a family or layman of that name.

Of the old church of Ambrosetown only the east gable and 18 feet of the length of the north wall remain. Of the foundations of the north wall 36 feet can be traced, but the entire length of the building cannot be determined as there is no trace of the west gable. Its breadth was 17 feet. The east window is perfect on the outside, where it is 4 feet from the present level of the ground, and measures ^{ft in} 4.7 in height, and ^{ft in} 1.2 in width. It is constructed of cut granite stones, which look very old. It is subfigured on the inside.

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80

The part of the north wall which remains is 8 feet in height at the east extremity, and ^{2.6}^{ft} in thickness and constructed of stones of a good size — cmented with lime and coarse sand mortar.

At the distance of 30 paces from this church to the north-west there is a holy well called after St. Ambrose, at which "patterns" were formerly held, but it is remembered in what month, or how long it is since it was abolished.

The parish of Bannow.

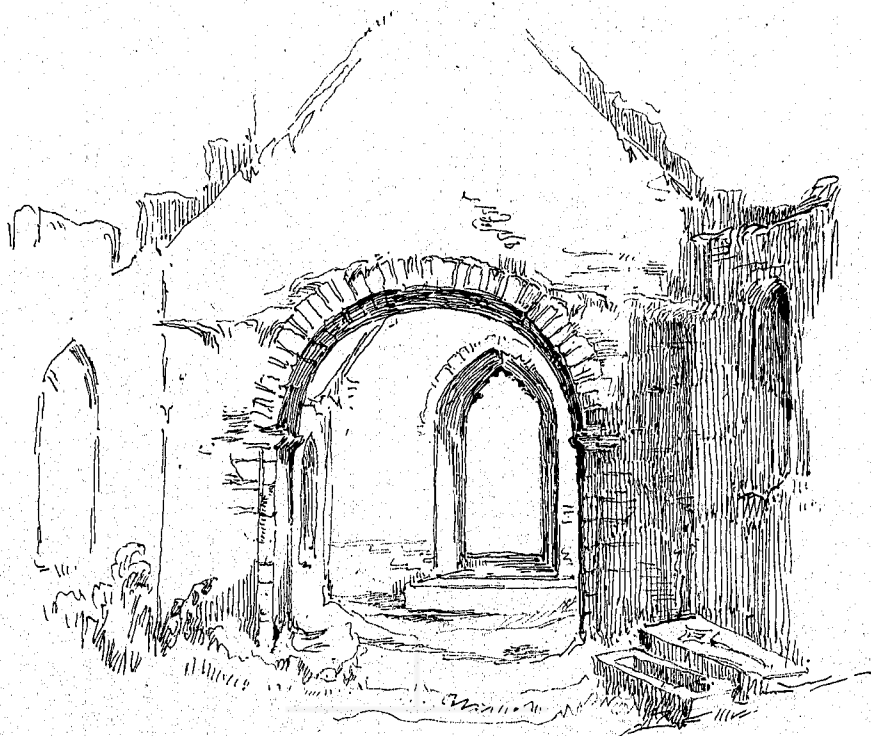
Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Bargy and is bounded on the north by Bannow-bay; on the east by the parishes of Kilkewan and Duncormack, and on the south and west by the sea and the lake of Broadwater.

Name. This name is celebrated as being that of the place where the English first landed. The early English writers supposed this name signified blessed or hallowed, and were led to believe that providence directed the English to put in to a harbor bearing so auspicious a name! But the learned O'Flaherty, who knew the original Irish name of this place to be Cuan an Bhaimh i.e. the harbor of the sucking pig, laughs at these grave writers just as I have and will again at Feidhe ollgothach, the loud-voiced goose.

14/9/1875 (7)

A great deal of nonsense has been written ^{in the Dublin P. Journal} about the towns of Bannow having been buried in the sands. There was never a house of it covered by the sands but the people believe that there was an old Irish village here the houses of which were of mud and wood, ^{which fell to decay like the towns of Sligo} but they do not believe (for there is no appearance of it) that the sands have at all encroached on the place. How people do write nonsense!

The old church of Bannow is situated on a point of land on the east ^{side} of the Bay. It consists of nave and choir, the nave measuring 53 feet in length and 27 in breadth, and the choir 29 feet by 19.6 ^{ft in}. The east window is constructed of ^{brownish} cut stone in the painted style. (See annexed sketch by Mr. Wakeman) It measures on the inside about 12 ft in height and 8.4 ^{ft in} in width, and on the outside 10.6 ^{ft in} in height and 8.7 ^{ft in} in width. At the distance of 4 feet from the east gable the south ^{of the choir} wall contains another window which is disfigured on the outside, but perfect on the inside where it measures 7 feet in height and 6 ft in width. It is constructed of the same ^{sort of} stones with ^{the one in} the east gable. The same wall has another window placed at the distance of 2 feet from the middle gable and measuring on the inside 6.6 ^{ft in} in height and the same in width, and on the outside 5.3 ^{ft in} in height by 3.0 ^{ft in}; it is divided on the outside into two parts by a stone mullion. There was another window on the north wall of this choir placed at the distance of 5 feet from the east gable, but it is now ^{so} disfigured that its dimensions cannot be given.



Church at Pannow D/Ventford
1840.

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12

The choir arch is 14 ft in height and 11 ft in width and is constructed of Portland stone.

The west gable is destroyed down to the height of the side walls, which are about 20 ft having a parapet of 4 feet. At the distance of 21 ft from the west gable the south wall contains a doorway which is round inside and covered with a lintel on the outside; on the inside it measures 7 ft in height and 6 ft 6 in in width, and on the outside 5 ft 6 in in height by 3 ft 10 in in width. The lintel which traverses it on the outside is of granite and measures 4 ft 9 in in length, 9 inches in height and enters 13 inches into the thickness of the wall. At the distance of 19 ft 6 in from this doorway to the east, there is a window on the same wall ^{on the inside} measuring about 10 ft in height and 5 ft 0 in in width. On the inside it is round-headed and constructed of thin stones, but it is disfigured on the outside. Opposite this window is another in the north wall, round headed inside and outside; on the inside it is 9 feet in height and 7 ft 3 in in width, and on the outside 6 ft 8 in in height by 3 ft 11 in in width. There is another window on the same wall placed at the distance of 7 ft from the middle gable; it is pointed and constructed of chiselled granite; it is disfigured on the inside but perfect on the outside where it measures 4 feet by 10 inches.

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The walls of the choir of this church are 12 ft in height and 3 ft 6 in in thickness; but the walls of the

83
the nave are 4 feet in thickness, and with their parapets about 24 feet in height. All these walls are built of strand stones cemented with lime and ^{coarse} sand mortar.

There is a stone coffin in the nave measuring ^{ft in} 6' 8" in length by ^{4 at the head and 1.6 at the bottom} 2' 1/2 in width. Its lid is broken in two parts. There is also in this nave an ornamented stone exhibiting an inscription in raised characters. Mr. Wakeman should make a careful sketch of this and its inscription.

There is a very large and much frequented graveyard attached to this church, but no ancient tomb-stone visible.

About a furlong to the south-east of this church is a holy well called the Lady's well, and about 300 yards from it south and by east is a small fragment of a castle ^{25 ft in height} which is the only military remains of the town of Bannow. It ^{stands} stood immediately over the sea.

The people assert that the old town of Bannow was around the church above described. The line of the streets are still traceable, but the foundations of the houses are all effaced. The natives believe that this town was laid waste during some of the wars of Ireland ^{and} being never afterwards rebuilt, it became nearly effaced

14/6/18/5(11)

but it is confidently asserted that the sands never encroached on its site. It is said on the contrary that a small arm or creek of the sea extended up to the present church, but that the sea receded, and broke in at another place. The point of land lying between the old channel and the present creek ^{bar} is now called the island of Bannow.

About a furlong to the north of the church above described there is a part of another ^{parts of} of which the west gable and side walls remain, the side walls 8 feet high and 12 feet long and the gable a little higher. The breadth of this building was 13 feet but its length cannot be determined, as no trace of the east gable remains. The natives call this the old chapel; there is no doorway or window on the part of it ^{which} remains nor no burial ground attached to it.

No other remains of the ancient town of Bannow are now visible.

At the distance of half a mile ^{west} from the village of Carrick in the townland of Danescastle there is a castle of the same name in good preservation. ^{50 ft in height and consists of} it is four storeys — and built of hammered

85
grit stones of good size. This castle has two doorways
one on the north and the other on the east side; the
one on the north side is round headed and that
on the east pointed. An arch is turned over the
ground floor; this remains perfect, but the other ^{floors} ~~walls~~
were of wood. Have long since disappeared. All
the windows of this castle are quadrangular and
appear very ancient. Mr. Wakeman is requested
to make a most careful sketch of this castle
as it is probably as old as any in Ireland.
The natives believe that it was built by the
Danes, which is hardly true, but it looks as
old as many of the Round towers.

14/6/18/5(13)

END

14 G 18/6

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

Notes made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, regarding the history, antiquities, traditions and topography of the parish of Kilcavan, Co. Wexford, with particular reference to its early church,

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

1840

4 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 86-89.

O'Donovan refers to the continued practice of holding patterns at Kilcavan's holy well.

The parish of Kilcavan

Jr. Rimington ✓

86

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Bargo, and is bounded on the north by the parish of St. John's; on the east by the parishes of Ballymilly and Ambrosetown; on the south by the parishes of Carricks and Duncormack, and on the west by Bannow bay.

Name. The name of this parish is compounded of bill, a church or cell and Coemhan, the name of the patron saint, and is exactly synonymous with the name of another parish in the Barony of Gorey, and lying to the north of the Bay of Wexford. Both are called after the same saint Coemhan for an account of whom see Cill Coemhan. La sacb Lochu Capman. page. ?

Of the old church of Kilcavan, the west and middle gables and the south side wall remain; all the choir and the north wall of the nave have disappeared. The nave was ^{ft in} 38.6 in length and ^{ft in} 21.6 in breadth, but the dimensions of the choir cannot be ascertained as no trace of its east gable is visible. The west gable has a belfry at top which consisted of two round little arches of which one is nearly destroyed, but the other is perfect and constructed of thin

14/9/18/6(1)

87) then flag stones.

The doorway is placed on the south wall at the distance of 14 feet from the west gable; it is pointed and constructed of thin flag stones, and measures on the inside $6\text{ ft } 6\text{ in}$ by 4 ft, and on the outside $6\text{ ft } 3\text{ in}$ by $3\text{ ft } 1\text{ in}$. On the same wall there was a window placed at the distance of 3 feet from the middle gable but is now entirely defaced. The Choir arch is still in good preservation and measures $6\text{ ft } 4\text{ in}$ in height and $6\text{ ft } 10\text{ in}$ in width; it is built of thin stones.

The side wall is about 10 feet in height, and built of ^{quarried} stones of good size cemented with lime and coarse sand mortar. ^{and 3 ft in thickness}

This church is situated on a rising ground and has a large and much frequented grave yard attached to it.

About a quarter of a mile to the south of this church is a holy well dedicated to St. Coemhan at which "patterns" are still held on the 12th of June. From which it can be safely inferred that the Coemhan of this parish is the same as Coemhan of Airdne Choemhain. la taei lochu Cupman, i.e. by the side of Wexford Lough or Harbor.

About a furlong to the north of this church is the Castle of Killeavan, of which the east and south

14/6/18/6(2)

walls

88

walls remain to the height of 40 feet. It measured on the inside 20 feet by 14 and consisted of four floors.

J. H. Fleming

The parish of St. Imock's.

[Not included in Bannow Parish]

Situation. This parish lies, according to the rude map before me, between the parishes of Kileavan and Bannow, but I have no document which gives the exact boundaries of it.

Name. The name of this parish is locally pronounced St. Theemog's, but I cannot ascertain what ancient Irish saint he was. His feast was annually celebrated in the parish on the 10th of December.

The ^{site of the} old church of this parish is situated in the townland of Coolhull, but no part of the building remains except small fragments ^{bits 3 ft. high} of the east and west gable, ^{and the foundations of the side walls} from which it can be ascertained that the church was only 34 feet in length by 13 in breadth. The fragments of the gables remaining are built of round stones cemented with clay mortar only.

At the distance of about a furlong to the south of this church, but in the T.L. of Little Graige in the parish of Bannow-west, is a holy well called after St. Theemog or Imock, at which a "pattern" was annually held on the 10th of December till about 40 years ago when it was abolished.

14/9/18/6 (3)

89

About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north-west of the church in the townland of Coohull (Callchoill i.e. hazlewood) there is an old castle with a square tower ^{at} its south-west corner. This tower measures ^{ft in} 13.6 by ^{ft in} 6.0 on the inside, and consists of five storeys. The castle or Court ^{ft in} 51.6 by ^{ft in} 20.2, and consisted of three storeys; its walls are 4 feet thick, and about 36 feet high; those of the tower at the corner are ^{about} 40 feet high and only 3 feet thick. ^{castellated} This house is now roofed and used as a barn. Mr. Wake-man is requested to make a careful sketch of it.

14/G/18/6(4)

END

14 G 18/7

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

Notes made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Killila, Meelnagh, Kilnamanagh and Castle Ellis (sic), Co. Wexford, with

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

1840

4 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 90-93. Document 14/G/18/7 is attached to 14/G/18/8.

RIA

90

The parish of Killila.

Dr. Lupton

Situation.

This parish is situated in the barony of Ballagh-
-Keene, and is bounded on the North and West by the pa-
-rish of Castle Ellis; on the east by Ballyvaldon, and
on the South by Ballywalloo.

Name.

The original form of this name seems to have
been Bill Thasile, i.e. the church of the virgin St.
Failla, but there is no monument ^{or tradition} of her at present, for
St. Bridget is the reputed patroness. See my letters on
Killela near Clarinbridge in the County of Galway.

The old church of this parish was situated
in the townland of Glebe, but no trace of it is
now visible. Its ^{which is a small one} grave yard remains, but contains
no ancient cross or other monument of antiquity.
About 100 yards to the north of this grave yard
there is a holy well called after St. Bridget, at
which a "pattern" was annually held on the 1st of
February till about thirty years ago when it
was abolished.

In the townland of Castle Talbot there is a small
tower 13 feet square and about 20 feet high.
Its walls are only $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. Does not
appear to have been a military tower.

About half a mile to the south of the
grave yard of Killila in the townland of Inch,

14/9/1870

there

91 on the top of a round hill
there is a moat which measures 30 paces in diameter
and about 10 feet in perpendicular height. It had
a fort at top, as appears from a part of the parapet
still remaining.

There is nothing else of antiquarian interest in this
parish.

The parish of Castle Ellis.

Situation. This parish is situated in the Barony of Ballagh-
keene, on is bounded on the north by the parish of
Meelnaigh; on the east by those of Ballyvaldon &
Killila; on the south by Ballyvalloo, and on the
west by Ballyhushard and Killisk.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical
origin but derivation from that of the townland in
which the original church is situated, and this
is evidently derived from a military castle, which
belonged to the family of Ellis. There is however
no old military castle in the parish.

No part of the ancient church of this parish re-
mains, its site being occupied by the modern pro-
testant one, which was built about 20 years ago.

The grave yard is large and "old looking" but
contains no monuments worth attention.

In a glen
At the distance of about 250 paces to the south-
east of the church there is a holy well, called
St. John's well with a very large ash tree growing

92
over it, which measures 12 feet in circumference. A
"Pattern" was annually held at this well on the 24th
of June, when it was abolished.

The parish of Meelagh.

Situation. This parish is in the barony of Ballagh-
-keene and lies between the parishes of Bally-
-hushard and Kilmuckridge and those of Killin-
-cooley and Castle.

Name. The name of this parish is evidently not of
ecclesiastical origin but called after the town-
-land in which the original church was built,
which townland may have derived its name
from its natural features: maol, a round hill, maolán
a small round hill; maolánach (Mweelanagh) abound-
-ing in small round hills. See my letter on the
name of the town of Monaghan.

The old church of this parish in the townland
of Gleebe, but even its foundations are now removed.
Its grave yard remains, which is a small one and
not often used as a cemetery at present.

About 300 paces to the east of this grave yard
in the townland of Killagowan there is a holy
well called Tobar mhic Lura (Tobermaclura)
at which a "Pattern" was annually held on the
22nd of June till about thirty years since,
when it was abolished.

There is no other remain of antiquity in this parish.

14/6/187(3)

The parish of Kilnamanagh.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Ballaghkeene, and lies between the parishes of Meelagh and Monamolin.

Name. The name of this parish would be written Gill na monach, in the original language and signifies the church of the monks, from which it might perhaps be inferred that it was originally a monastic church.

The old church in this parish was situated in the glebe, but it was pulled about 35 years ago to build the present Glebe house. The grave yard still remains but none have been buried in it these thirty years but stillborn children.

There is a holy well situated about 100 paces to the north-west of the grave yard, but it is not remembered that patterns were ever held at it.

There is nothing else of antiquarian interest in this parish.

END

14 G 18/8

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

Notes made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Kilcormick, Edermine and

Ballynaslaney, Co. Wexford, with particular reference to

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

1840

4 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 94-97. Document 14/G/18/8 is attached to 14/G/18/7.

RIA

94

The parish of Kilcormick

Situation. This parish is situated partly in the Barony of Gorey and partly in that of Ballagh-keene, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Kilbride; on the East by Monamoling, Kilnamannagh and Killincooley; on the south by Meelnagh and Castle Ellis, and on the west by Clone and Ballyhughard.

Name. The name of this parish signifies the bell or church of St. Cormick, and would be written Cill Chopmarc in the Irish language. See letter on Frankford in the Kings County.

The old church of this parish was situated in the townland of Gleebe, but it is now destroyed to near the foundations from which it appears that it was 50 feet in length and 18 in breadth. There is a large grave yard which is not much used at present.

About a quarter of a mile to the south east of this church yard on the townland of Kilcormick there is a holy well called after the patron saint at which a "pattern" is still annually held on the 22nd of June, from which it may be inferred with some certainty that the Cormac from whom this parish was named is Cormac na Liathain whose festival was celebrated on the 21st of June, according to the Irish Calendars. 14/3/18/8(1)

The parish of Ballynaslaney.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the barony of Ballaghkeen and Shelmalier east, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Edermine; on the east by the parish of Kilmollock; on the south by the parishes of Tikillin, Artramon and Kilpatrick and on the west by the river Slaney.

Name. The name of this parish signifies the town or townland of the Slaney, and would be written in Irish language Bast na Sláine, villa r^{ns} Slaniae, and was given from the contiguity ^{of the townland} to the River Slaney.

which was called St. David's

The old church of this parish was situated in the townland of Ballynaslaney but not a trace of it is now visible, it having been pulled down about 20 years ago for the purpose of using its stones in building dwelling houses in its vicinity. The grave yard remains but is seldom used at present as a cemetery. About 30 paces to the west of this grave yard there was a holy well called Saint

David's well, which was ^{by a turrey} enclosed, and its 96
door locked; yea and its waters sold
for ^{money and} the cure of diseases, till about
30 years ago when it was stopp'd up
by the farmer on whose land it was.
The spot is now level with the ground
but no grass ^{does} would grow on it. A "pattern"
was annually held at this well in honor
of St. David on the 1st day of March,
which is still a holiday in the parish.

The parish of Edermine.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony
of Ballaghkeen, and is bounded on the north
by the parish of Templephannon; on the
east by the parishes of Ballyhuskard and
Kilmollock; on the south by the parish of
Ballynasplaney, and on the west by that of
Glanmore.

Name. The name of this parish is very ob-
-scure, no ancient Irish authority having
been discovered for the orthography. It
is probably a corruption of Eder-matōrn
i.e. between the little plains, but this is not
insisted upon.

14/9/18/8(3)

The old church of this parish was situated in the townland of Glebe, but no part of it remains at present, it having been pulled down when the modern parish church was finished. It was situated on high ground and had attached to it a large graveyard which still remains in use.

on the townland of Coargue

About half a mile to the north of this graveyard is a holy ^{well} called after St. Kieran. a strong spring with two old oak trees over it, one decayed, and the other decaying, but still retaining some life, as is evident from the suckers or shoots growing out of the sides of its trunk. The former measures 13 feet in girth and the latter 18 feet. There was a "pattern" annually held at this well on the 9th of February until about 30 years since, when it was abolished. The well is, however, still visited by some ^{people} of the good old times on Thursdays and Sundays for the cure of several diseases especially diseases of the eyes and head aches.

I do not find any St. Kieran mentioned in the Irish Calendar whose feast was celebrated on the 9th of February.

END

14 G 18/9

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

Notes made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, relating to the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Ballyhuskard and Clone, Co. Wexford, with particular reference to

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

1840

4 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 98-101.

Included are references to a Quaker burial ground, located in Solsborough, Clone, Co. Wexford.

RIA

98

The parish of Ballyluskard

Situation.

This parish is situated in the barony of Ballaghkeene, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Kilcormack; on the east by the parishes of Castle Ellis and Killish; on the south by that of Kilmallock, and on the west by those of Templeshannon and Edermine.

Name. This parish borrows its name from the townland in which the original church was placed, and the townland seems to have derived its name from a family - *Baile uí O'garra*. In the ancient English documents it is written *Ballyluskar*, which is much nearer the original spelling than the modern form.

The old church of this parish which was dedicated to St. Peter was situated in the townland of Gleebe (N^o 2) but it ^{is} all now destroyed with the exception of a fragment of the south side wall measuring 10 feet in length 10 feet in height and 3 ft in thickness, and ^{rudely} built of thin quarried stones cemented with lime and coarse sand mortar. There is a large grave yard attached to it which is much used, but it contains no sepulchral

14/6/18/9 (1) mo.

99 monuments worth the attention of the antiquarian.

About 300 paces to the east of this grave yard there is a holy well sacred to St. Peter at which a "Pattern" was annually held in honor of the saint on the 29th of June until about 30 years since when it was abolished. Some old-fashioned people however still visit it.

On the townland of Ballymoatymore ⁱⁿ this parish there is moat measuring 25 feet in diameter at the top, and about 30 feet in height. From this moat the townland took its name of Baile an mhoita, meaning the Bally or townlands of the moat.

There is nothing else of any interest to the antiquarian in this parish.

The parish of Glone. —

J. J. Jones

100

Situation, This parish is situated in the Barony of Scarw-Walsh, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Terns; on the east by part of Terns aforesaid and Kil-cormack; on the south by the parishes of Ballyhus hard and Templehamon, and on the west by the parishes of Templehamon, St. Mary's and Terns.

Name, The name of this parish is a corruption of Glucain, of which I have already frequently defined the meaning. In the Liber Regalis Visitationis of 1615 this parish is placed in the Deanery of O day from which we learn that it was a part of the ancient territory of Ui Deaghaidh.

"Glone" } Corpus & Prebende (Davidis Browne
"residents" } Curatus Johannes Lacy. Ecclesia et cancella bene reparte cum libris, &c."

The old church of this parish stands in ruins in the townland of Glone to the right of the road as you go from Enniscorthy to Terns five Irish miles from the former and one from the latter. It is the most ancient looking church I have yet seen in this "county of modern antiquities," but certainly not a one of the primitive Irish times. Its side walls are standing to the extent of 45 feet as also its west gable, all clad in a thick vestiture of ivy, but the east gable is totally destroyed, even its foundations not being traceable. The south

14/6/18/9(3) wall

wall is in good preservation and is near 20 feet in height, but contains no feature; the north wall is much injured. The west gable contains a doorway somewhat like those to be seen in the primitive Irish churches, but still I cannot believe that it is one of any great antiquity. It is ^{ft in} 7.3 in height, and in breadth 3.1 at bottom and 2.11 at top. The gable is remarkably high and clothed in a luxuriant vesture of ivy. The breadth of this church is 18 feet on the inside, but I could not ascertain its length as there is no vestige of the middle gable. -

There was another old church in the townland of Tinnacroft (Tigh na croise, the house of the cross) in this parish but no part is remains at present.

There is (nothing else of antiquarian interest in this parish but) the Quakers burial ground in Dalphoo demesne to the left of the road as you go to Ferns, but this is not very old, and could not be of much interest to an Irish antiquarian even if it were as old as the time of George Fox.

END

14 G 18/10

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

Notes made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities, religious traditions and topography of the parishes of Killann, Rossdroit, Horetown (sic), Templescoby and

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

1840

8 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 102-109.

Included are extracts from Archdall's 'Monasticon Hibernicum' concerning the Franciscan friary at Horestown.

The parish of Killann.

Situation. This parish is situated in the North-east extremity of the barony of Bantry and is bounded on the north by the parish of Templeshambo; on the east by the parishes of Monart and Rossdroit; on the south by those of St. Mullin's, Killegney and Templeudigan, and on the west by the Commons of Bantry.

Name. The name of this parish signifies "the church of St. Anne".

The old church of this parish stood on the townland which bears its name on the south side of the road opposite the modern protestant one, but no part of it remains; it was pulled down about five years ago when the modern one was being built. Its grave yard remains but contains no ancient cross or other monument.

In the South extremity of the townland of Killann not far from the old grave yard there is a holy well called St. Anne's well at which stations are still performed, and at which a "pattern" was annually held on the 26th of July until the year 1824 when it was abolished.

In the townland of Glenglass there was a small church and grave yard, but they are now just effaced. Killen signifies a small church.

14/9/18/10 (1) In

In the central part of the townland of Askinviller upper there is a burial ground in which a small church formerly stood, but of which there is only a small fragment now in existence. This grave yard is called Kildoran, which is supposed to mean the church of St. Doran, but I do not find a st of this name in the Irish ^{saints} calendar. There is a holy well near it called St. Doran's well, q? Dobhran?

There is no other remnant of antiquity in this parish.

The parish of Monart.

John
Leach

Situation. This parish is now said to be a perpetual curacy belonging to that of Templeshanbo; it is bounded on the north by the parish of Ballycarney & the river Glaney; on the south by the parishes of Rossdooit, Templecoby and St. John's, on the west by Templeshanbo, and on the east by St. Mary's.

Name. The name of this parish is an anglicising either of Móin Airt, i.e., Art's bog, or Mhine Airt i.e., Art's hill, but more probably of the latter.

There is an old church in this parish at a place called Coilltean, but no ruins of a church. It is now supposed that Monart was not a separate parish but a part of the parish of Templeshanbo.

The parish of Templescoby, *W. Jones*
Black

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Bantry, and is bounded on the north and east by the parishes of Monart and St. John's, and on the south and west by those of St. John's and Rossdroit.

Name. The name of this parish is written Scobin in the Liber Regalis Visitationis of 1615, and Templescoby in the Domesday Survey, but no original has been discovered for the original orthography. — It would appear to signify the church of St. Scoba or Scopa, but I do not find any such saint in the Index to the Irish Calendar.

There is no remains of antiquity at present to be seen in this parish, nor is there any one living that ever saw any trace of an ^{old} church or graveyard in it.

The new protestant church was erected about 20 years and the people believe that Templescoby was not a parish till then. In the Liber Regalis Visitationis Rossdroit and Scobin are given as one parish, and placed in the deanery of Duffry.

" Scobin et	} Rectoria ^e improprie unite ^e ; curat ^e utriusque
" Rossdroye ^d	
" Resident	

Johannes Hughes; in reparatione cum libro Communionis."

of the parish of Rossdroit

Mr James
Leach

Situation. This parish is in the barony of Bantry, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Monart; on the east by those of Templecoby, St. John's and Blonmore; on the south by Chapel and the River Boro; and on the west by Killann and Kelleghy.

Name. The name of this signifies the shrubbery of the Bridge, and would be written in the original language Ros a' Dnoirio. In the Down Survey it is correctly written Rosdrehid, but now always corruptly Rossdroit.

The old church of this parish is situated in the townland of Moneytucker about 4 miles west of Enniscorthy. Its east gable is nearly perfect and about half the west gable remains to the original height but its side walls are totally destroyed. It was 53 feet in length and 20^{ft 6 in} in breadth, and its walls are ^{ft in} 3.10 in thickness, and constructed of large stones ^{built} irregularly laid, and cemented with lime and coarse sand mortar.

There is a window on the east gable, constructed of cut granite, and measuring on the inside ^{ft in} 7.6 in height and ^{ft in} 3.6 in width, and on the outside (where it is 4 ft from the ground) ^{ft in} 5.1 in height and 7½ inches in width. It is round headed on the inside and pointed on the outside.

There is a large and much frequented grave yard attached to this church.

17/6/18/10(4)

The parish of Floretown.

Capt. Suckley 106 559

Situation. This parish is situated in the North-east of the Barony of Shelmalier West, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Kilgarvan, on the east by Taghmon, on the St. John's and Ballingloy, and on the west and North west by the parishes of Clongeen and Newbawn.

Name. The name of this parish is derived from the family of Flore, who are still very respectable in this County.

There are no antiquities at present visible in this parish, but the site of an abbey situated in the south-west extremity of the townland of Floretown about 3 Irish miles to the west of Taghmon. but no part of it remains to give any idea of its extent or characteristics.

I annex here what Archdall has collected about this house.

14/4/18/10(5)

Michael Monast^y Hil VII P. 947.

R. I. A

Hourtowne

County
of
Wesford
∞

In the barony of Shelmaliere and about 3 miles West of Taghmon. In the 14th Century, a monastery for carmelite or White Friars was founded at Little Hanton by — Furlong who endowed and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. (1).

Inquisition 12th March ^{XXI} Elizabeth finds that John Furlong & Katherine (now Camrus²⁰²) his mother late of Camrus²⁰² in the County of Wesford during their lives received the temporalities of this abbey being annually £8.

(Ms.)

On the Suppression this Priory

was

(1) Was Mon and allemande.

14/6/18/10 (6)

was granted to Sir John Davis, who
assigned to Francis Talbot (1)

Little HortonCounty
of
Worcester

At Little Horton a Carmelite friary
founded ⁱⁿ the fourteenth Century.

(p. Archd 747)

14/G/18/10 (8)

END

14 G 18/11

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

Notes made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Hooke (sic), Feathard (sic) and Templetown, Co. Wexford, with particular reference

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

24 June 1840

19 p.

24 cm.

Includes an ink sketch of Slade Castle and Hook Point, Co. Wexford, drawn by William Frederick Wakeman.

Pagination in original binding was 110-127.

Included are extracts from Archdall's 'Monasticon Hibernicum', regarding the tower at Kilcloggan, Templetown, Co. Wexford.

of the parish of Hook.

Situation.

This parish forms the southern extremity of the barony of Shelburne, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Templetown; on the east by the Irish sea, and on the south and west by Waterford Harbor.

Name.

The Chevalier de Montmorency in his communications to Brewer's Beauties of Ireland, conjectures that Hook, the name of this parish is properly written Hogue, and that it ~~is~~ was so called after an Anglo-Norman knight named Florence de la Hogue, who in the 1172 attended King Henry II into Ireland and laid the foundation of the tower of Hook; but this conjecture is to be received as a mere guess until some authentic historical document be discovered to prove that this knight de la Hogue did actually lay the foundation of this tower, and ^{from} a notice of this tower in Hollingshed's ^{to be} chronicle, presently giving that the name is not Hogue but Hulke which throws great suspicion on the Chevalier's little story. It may have been from a knight Fitz-Fulke, a name which the Irish would pro-

nounce Took, as in Foulkes Mill in this, and in the County of Kilkenny.

The original church of this parish is situated in the townland of Churchtown which takes its name from it. It consists of nave and choir like all the little parish churches in this County Dioc. The nave is 38 ft. in length and ^{14.6} ft. in breadth, and the Choir 25 ft. by ^{11.9} ft. in.

All its walls are nearly perfect, from which it appears that the building is not many centuries old. The west gable is surmounted by a belfry which consists of two pointed little arches, both perfect.

The nave contains two windows, one on the north the other on the south wall; it also contained two doorways facing each other, but both are now disfigured as is the window on the north wall. The side walls of the nave are 11 ft. high and 3 feet thick. The south wall of the choir has 3 pointed little windows placed at equal distances from each other, but rude and not worth minute description.

In the southern extremity of this parish, at the distance of six Irish miles from Feathard, is situated the celebrated tower of Foulke or Flocke. It is a high circular tower

tower seated on a rock at the entrance of the Harbor of Waterford. The walls vary in thickness from ^{5 ft in} 12..10 to 9 ft, and stone steps, placed in the thickness of the wall lead to the summit of the building.

The original part of this tower is about 80 feet in height, ^{and consists of four stories} on the third floor this tower is ^{5 ft in} 21..9½ in diameter on the inside, and about ^{5 ft in} 39..9½ including the thickness of the walls; from this floor to the ~~at~~ vertex of the arches above it is at least 20 ft.

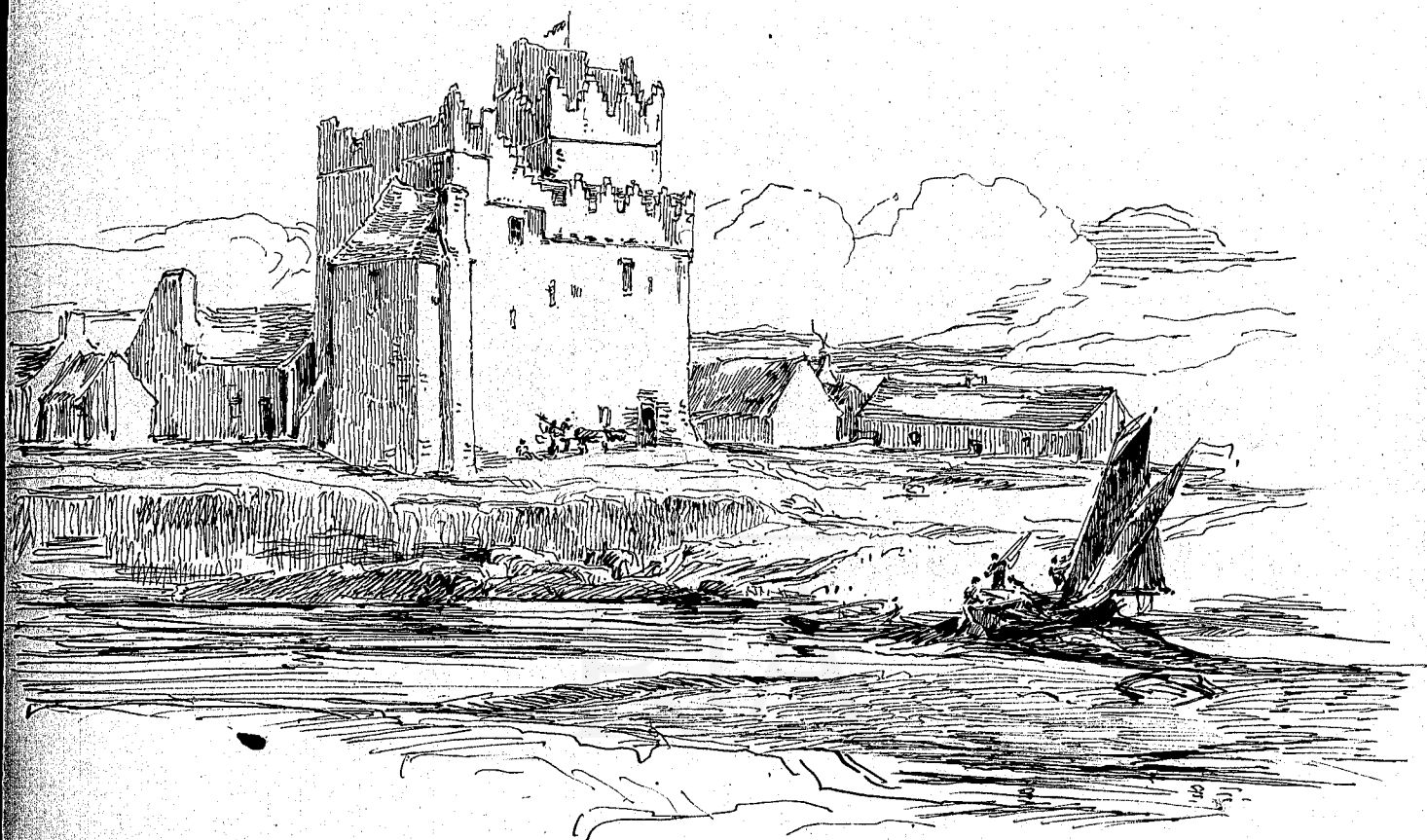
The modern part of this tower, which now serves for a light house is much narrower than the original work, ^{it} is about 20 feet in height and can be seen from a far distance, and the whole tower as it now stands is about 100 feet in height. The light is stationary.

The ~~following~~ story given by Holingshed about the celebrated Lady Rose of New Ross, and the monks is amusing. I extract that part of it which relates to this tower, for the remainder see letter on the parish of St. Mary's.

" These three brethren (i.e. the sons of Rose)
 " not long after this blaudie exploit sped
 " them into some antlandish Countrie to continue
 " their trades. The religious men being doone to un-
 " derstand, as it seemed, by some of their neigh-
 " 14/9/18/11(3) - houses

"hourp which foresailed them homeward that these
 "three brethern were readie to be embarked, slunkt
 "privily out of the towne, and resorted to the mouth
 "of the haven neere a Castell named Hulke
 "tower, which is a notable marke for pilots in directing
 "them which way to sterne there ships, and to
 "eschew the danger of the craggie rocks there on
 "every side of the shore peking. Some judge that
 "the said Rose was foundrefde of this tower, and
 "on purpose did build it for the safety of her
 "children; but at length it turned to their bane.
 "For these revengers nightlie did not misse
 "to laie on a lanterne on the top of the rocks that
 "were on the other side of the water, which practise
 "was not by them long continued, when these three
 "passengers beeing saile with a hesty gale of wind,
 "made right upon the lanterne, not doubting but
 "it had been the Hulke tower. But they took
 "their marke so far amisse as they were not ^{aware} ~~were~~
 "till ^{all} time, there ship was dasht and pasht against the
 "rocks, and all the passengers overwhirled in the sea."
 At Slade-Sladd.

~ In this parish about one Irish mile to the
 north east of the tower of Brooke there is a castle
 of considerable antiquity, which for many generations



W. F. W.

Castle, Glade
 Hook Point
 Co. Wexford

Parish of Hoo

14/6/18/11(5)

114

belonged to the family of Hay or Hayes of whom Col. Hayes formerly of Ballinkeel castle (but now living in London) is the present representative.) The ruins of various fortifications are visible near this castle, but so extensive ^{and shattered} that it would be difficult to describe them. See Wakeman's sketch of this castle.

Of the parish of Templetown

Capt. Lucker

Situation. This parish is bounded on the north by the parish of Dumbrody; on the east by that of Feathard; on the south by the Irish sea and the parish of Booke, and on the west by Waterford harbor.

Name. This name is synonymous with that of the last parish, both being in Irish *Baile an Teampail*, i.e. the town of the church. The name of the former was translated and that of the latter only half translated, causa distinctionis.

Of the old church of Templetown, the east gable and a square tower remain. The tower is ^{ft in} 23.9 by 17.6, and about 4.5 ft high, and the east gable is ^{ft in} 22.8 in breadth and ^{ft in} 3.2 in thickness, and contains three pointed windows.

14/G/18/11(6)

In the townland of House-^{land} are the ruins of a square castle, to which I have no historical reference, but I suppose it must have belonged to the family of Hayes. Its west side measures 22 ft. on the outside; a portion of the north wall about 22 feet in length and 13 ft. of the length of the south wall remain but not to the original height. The east side is destroyed down to the very foundation. The walls are built of reddish stone cemented with lime and sand mortar and are ^{ft in} 4.6 in thickness.

[In the townland of Kilcloggan (now corruptly pronounced Killooggan) there is a square tower still in good preservation, which belonged to the Knights Templars and afterwards to the Hospitallers. It is ^{ft in} 23.6 by ^{ft in} 20.6 on the outside and from 60 to 70 feet in height. Its walls are built of reddish stones and good mortar and are 4 ft. in thickness. | Tradition says that there were several other buildings near this tower but they are all now completely levelled.

I here insert what Archdall has collected of the history of Kilcloggan, but I have great doubts of his accuracy.

116 125

Archdeacon Dunast. Hil V. N. P. 440. R. I. M.

(Kilcloggan)

County of Wexford

Kilcloghan (Cill Clóghán)

In the barony of Shelburne and two miles from the east of the Suir a Preceptory was founded here by 6 more or less Knights Templars, on whose abolition it was given to the hospitaliers (P) and in 1326 John Fitz David was commendator. (Q), he continued in office the following year and with Kilcloghan he governed Balliscastle. (R).

William Keating was commendator of both these houses at the time of the general suppression, and an annual Pension was granted to him on the 10th of July, 1541. (S).

14/9/18/11 (8)

XXX August XXXV Henry VIII the lands &c. belonging to this commandery were found as follows. a castle 120

(P) War. Mon. (Q) King P. 30. (R) D P 84. (S) Harris's ^{acres} _{tab.}

026 117

120 acres of arable 2 of meadow. 3 of
wood, and some mountain being the
demesne lands of the house annual Value
besides reprises. 42. 9 acres of arable in
Templeton annual Value besides reprises
4. 9. in Ballin and Serlock 8 acres
annual Value besides reprises 2. 7. the
Leys containing 15 acres annual Value
besides reprises. 5. 9. a tenement with
a garden. annual Value besides reprises
10. 5 acres of arable annual Value besides
reprises 20. Colles lands containing 15
acres. annual Value besides reprises 4. 9.
Wilken containing 10 acres annual Value
besides reprises. 5. 9. John Hares lands
containing 10 acres annual Value besides
reprises 5. 9. Hares land containing
4 acres. annual yearly Value besides
reprises. 2. 4. Kelleis land containing
5 acres annual Value besides reprises
22. Whitmay containing 10 acres annual
Value besides reprises 5. 1. Serlock.

14/6/18/11(9) 8

8 acres annual Value besides reprises
^{2. 11.} 46 acres of arable in the tenure
 of James Woods annual Value besides
 Dolan lands 4 acres annual Value besides reprises ^{2. 11.}
 reprises 4. 7. Dolan lands 8 acres
 annual Value besides reprises ^{2. 7.} and
 Santhys land. annual Value besides reprises
^{2. 7.} the Rectory of St. Mark's annual Value
 besides reprises ^{66. 8.} with the advowson
 of the Vicarage and the Rectory of Templeton
 annual Value ^{106. 8.} both the said
 rectories were appropriated to the prior of
 Kilmannham also 24 burgages and
 a half in Wessford. in the street called
 Faghte street. annual Value ^{24. 6.} a
 tenement in St. Mary's Parish Wessford
 annual Value besides reprises ^{6. 8.} 60
 acres of land in Ballygellagha. annual
 Value besides reprises ^{3. 4.} 120. acres of
 land in Rochester. annual Value

14/9/18/11(10) besides.

628 119

reprises 6. 8. 2 messuages and four
acres of arable land in St Brigids
town in Toghmore annual Value besides
reprises 3. 4. the following rectories
were appropriated to the said Prior
and his successors. Ballyfellan. annual
value besides reprises, £4. Kilbrides
annual Value ^{besides reprises} £10 — in T., annual
Value besides 13. 4. Whitechurch. annual
Value besides reprises — 8. St Michael in
Wesford annual Value besides reprises 40.
Duncormyck. annual Value besides £20.
the hospital of St John near Wesford,
with 2 Parks. an orchard. and the tithes
of the Parishes of St John and St Brigid
in the said town of no Value besides
the stipends of the Curates. and 23 luggages
and a quarter in St Johns Street. Wesford
annual Value besides reprises 23. 3. all
the said lands &c. are situate in the
County of Wesford (t).

(t) Chief rememb.^r

17/6/18/11 (11)

Inquisition.

Inquisition 11th March xxⁱ Elizabeth ms.
 finds that Alexander Redmonde
 late of Stoke in this county gent was
 seized in fee of a messuage with 3
 carucates & 10 acres & half of land,
 meable meadow Pasture Wood Copse &
 Also a messuage and 8 acres of land
 in Smithlands annual rent 16 $\frac{1}{2}$. Also
 a messuage and 12 acres of land in
 Mureis land annual rent 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ also
 a messuage and 8 acres of land in Harries
 hill & Bolgers hill ye annual rent of
 18. Note all the said lands with their
 appurtenances are situated in y^e Parish
 of Stoke & holden from the Queen. as
 Parcell of this manor. or Preceptory in
 free soccage viz by the annual rent of
 30. & suit and service at the said manor.
 twice in the year. for all service and
 demands.

14/6/18/11 (12)

Inquisition 8th June xxⁱⁱⁱ Elizabeth
 finds

121
ms

finds that Alexander Redmond of
Hooke gent was seized in fee of 360 acres
of arable and Pasture with the appurten-
ances in Hooke and 10 acres of arable
and Pasture with ye appurtenances
in Portersgate. And that Joan Laffan
wife to Peter Fitz Henry enjoys for
her life an annual rent of £10 out
of 180 acres of arable and Pasture lands
in the Halle Parcell of the said lands
that the said lands &c are of the annual
value of 40^s. & held from the Queen as
of ye Preceptory. at the annual rent of
30. The said Alexander was also seized
of 12 acres of arable in Bolgershill
and Harrishill with their appurtenances
held from the Queen at the annual rent
of 3. 4. all ye said lands being in
this County.

Inquisition 7th January 1591 finds

14/6/18/11(13) that

122

631.
ms

that Richard Loues of Graiggs in the
County of Wexford died 20th March 1560
seized in fee of the town of Hawtore &
commonly called the Loues Graigs contain-
ing by estimation 90 acres of arable meadow
Pasture and bog. with the appurtenances
also 30 acres of arable &c in Larneston.
& 60 acres in Palmerstone. annual Value
of the same besides reprises 5 marks
Irish. The said lands being held of
this Preceptory. by the annual rent of
1 ^{or} 2 s. Irish. & the 3rd Part of all the
goods and chattels y^e said Richard
Loues on his death & of his heirs &
successors and that John was the son
and next heir to the said Richard Loues
and then of the age of 40 years. — The
Inquisition also finds that Alexander
Redmonds of Hall in y^e said County on
y^e day of his death was seized in fee
of 300 acres of land with y^e appurtenances

in
14/6/18/11 (14)

632 123

in the Hall aforesaid Church of Hooke.
Petersgate. & Northton. & 12 acres in
Morishlande. 6 in Smitheslande and 4
in Bolgers hill which lands are held
from the commandery by the annual rent
of 30. Irish. & the third Part of all the
goods and chattels of the said Alexander.
or of his heirs for ever. Payable on their
death to the said Lord. & also suit of court
at the said manor of Killogarne twice in
each year. - The Inquisition also finds
that there was also due to the said Lord
of the manor. the 3rd Part of all the goods
and chattels of every Vicar of the church
end of Hooke. upon his death.

ms.

11th November 1444 Elizabeth a lease of
this commandery was granted to Sir
Henry Harrington. Knt. to hold the same
for ever by the fourth Part of a Knights fee
and the annual rent of £35. 16. 8. (u)

Kilclogun and Ballyhack County
of
Wexford

At Kilclogun and Ballyhack. precep-
-tories of Knights Templars and afterwards
of Knights Hospitallers: the second founded
by the O'Mores in the thirteenth Century^d

It is hard to believe that O'More
was the founder of this establishment
for his country never extended beyond the
limits of the present Queen's County.

Perhaps O'More is a mistake for Mac-
Morrough? L. O'Donovan, June 24th 1840.

The parish of Feathard.

Situation.

This parish is in the barony of Shelburne, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Rathree and Tintern; on the east and south-east by Karrow Bay and the Irish sea, and on the south and south-west by Templetown and Dumbrody.

Name. It will be amusing here to quote the derivation given of the name of this place by Thomas Preston Esquire Ulster King in 1641. It is a beautiful specimen of the kind of humbug with which the present King of Ulster intends to gain reputation for philological learning.

"The achievement, or coat armour above depicted, be-
"longeth to the ancient borough and town of Feathard, alias
"Fydert alias Fight hard, in the County of Wexford in
"the Kingdom of Ireland; which said borough and town
"continued an ancient corporation for a long time, it being
"the place where the English (when they first invaded
"the same Kingdom of Ireland) first landed and fought;
"whence it hath the denomination of Fight hard!"

I am inclined to think that Ulster Kings have been visionaries since the destruction of their palace of E. mania. I wish that his Majesty that now is would favor us with a derivation of this name from the Phoenician!

To be serious; what is the true ancient name of this place

place, and what is the meaning of that name?

We, the inhabitants of the barony of Ilda in the County of Kilkenny, always call this place in the Irish language, which we speak very well, by no other name than *fíod ard*, and that we are right can be made appear from the Irish Annals which call the Feathard in Tipperary by the same name. I have met three places of this name in Ireland, and I am now feathered enough to ken that the name is not Flight hard!; one in Roscommon near Athleague, the other in Tipperary, and the third near Baginbun in the County of Wexford. Now we have ancient Irish authorities for the original name of two of these places, for the first the Tripartite life of St. Patrick, and for the second the Irish Annals, and both ^{have} write it *fíod ard*. Next, the Feathard in Wexford is pronounced *fíod ard* by those who speak Irish in the barony of Shelburne, for the old people still speak that language, and in the County of Kilkenny; and will it be denied that it is the same name with the other two? No honest investigator will ever deny it. What then is the meaning of *fíod ard*? *fíod* means wood, and *ard* means high i.e. high wood. Why was this name given to the place? N.T.N. Because the trees on the peninsula extending to the south of this place are all stunted by the sea breezes; and this place being more sheltered produced healthier

14/6/18/11(18)

636 127

trees: Hence by contrast f't's and, where the trees began to ^{appear} grow to their usual height. This is no etymological conjecture but truth itself for it is as true that f't's and means Highwood as that Cnoc and means high hill.

There are no remains of antiquity in this parish but two castles, and Strongbow's camp as they call it. Of the castles one ^{is an} old monastic tower founded by the Angles or Normans shortly after their arrival. This tower is still in good preservation, but all the monastery which is said to have been attached to it, is destroyed. The other castle is in the townland of Dungulph. Strongbow's camp at Baginbun in this parish is still distinctly traceable and should be shewn on the Ordnance Map, as a curious monument of antiquity.

14/6/18/11(19)

END

14 G 18/12

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

Notes, made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, relating to the history, traditions, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Tintern, St. James and Dunbrody and Clonmines, Co. Wexford, with

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

1840

61 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 128-187.

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

The parish of Tintern

Situation. This parish is situated in the North east extremity of the barony of Shelburne, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Clongeen and Owenriff; on the east by St. John's and Cloumines, on the South by Bannow Bay (Luan an Bhainbh), & on the South-west by Feathard and Rathroe.

Name. The name of this place is given from the celebrated Abbey of Tintern in Monmouthshire, of which the Irish abbey is a daughter. The name is Welsh and must be explained through the medium of that language by a person well acquainted with the analogies of that language. If we be allowed to conjecture we would venture to assert that the words which enter into this name are common to both languages, though spelled differently, i.e. Tigh an tiern, i.e. the house of the Lord, but I am far from insisting upon this in opposition to the Welsh etymologists.

(which is 3 Irish miles to the north of Feathard)
The Abbey of Tintern was converted into a dwelling house by the family of Colclough on whose estate it stands. The square tower and one chapel is all that remains at present of this house, the rest was pulled down or remodelled to form the present house. I ascended the tower, but I could not attempt to give any idea of the original form

14/9/18/12 (1) or

or extent of the Abbey, which was apparently a great one.

This abbey and the greater part of its estates have been in the possession of the Colclough family since the 18th. Elizabeth. The present representative is Caesar Colclough Esq who is now living on the Continent.

I here insert what Richd all has collected of the history of this very Anti-Irish house.

130
765

Archdall's Monast^y Hib VII p. 952.
R. S. A.

County
of
Wexford

Tintern

Situate on Banneway in the barony
of Shelburne. and 3 miles north east of
Duncannon Port. William Earl of Pembroke
being in great danger and Peril at sea
made a Vow to found an abbey
in that Place where he should first
arrive in safety and this was the bay
of Tintern. he religiously Performed
his Vow. dedicated this abbey to the
Virgin Mary and settled a convent of
cistercian monks here. whom he brought
from Tintern abbey in Monmouthshire
and granted them, with the consent of ^{ms.}
his wife Isabella.

14/9/18/12(3) three

24 766 131

3 carucates of ^{the} land of Kernet firmed
near the river (Banne). a Parcel of the
land of Ballinmer. the land of &
Balleirge & all the land which was
may be the servant. to the west of
Stranduf all the land of Rathubenia
all Dunnetan all the lands which
was William the Irish man's adjoining
the land of Geofry de Mora. all the
land of Metiper. a burgage in Wesford,
another in Rofs. on the south side
of the bridge. confirms all their Privileges.
sac & soc &c. I Elizabeth on the Petition
of Anthony Colclough of Tintern Kent.
recompensed & confirmed the above grant.

end of
(ms.) 5 febr anno 25. (w).

John Farrell was the first abbot. (x).
(w) Rot. Lanc. (x) War. mon. and annals (14/6/18/12 (4) A.D.

A.D. 1219. The founder died in this year (1). and king John confirmed his will. and Particularly that Part wherein he bequeathed to this abbey 30 carucates of land and enjained Isabella his countess. and Geoffrey Fitz Robert. his seneschal to Provide the same. (2).

1300. John was abbot. and in this year he sued Robert. Prior of St Johns in Kilkenny. for the advowson of the church of St Ewen and St Mary of New Ross. the ^{abbot} Prior afterwards Paid a fine of 60. for the same. (a)

1346. Roger Codd was abbot about this time. when the abbot of Tintern in Wales having commissioned the abbot of Tracton to Visit the filial abbey of Tintern. the abbot of Tracton deposed the said Codd. David Furlong was created in his room

(1) War. Mus. P. 395. (2) Mon. Angl. V. 2. P. 1033. and War. Mus. V. 5. P. 96. (a) King P. 212.

and Codd with the other monks made their Profession and took their oaths to Furlong. nevertheless, through the suggestions of Codd the king Edward III calls H. M. abbot, and orders him to be Put into Possession of the abbey. David immediately Petitioned the King and set forth the true state of the case. whereupon every thing done in favour of Codd was recalled, and David was ordered to be Put in quiet Possession. this was dated at Kilkenny october 20th 13.

1353 Thomas Wyggemore was abbot see Dumbrody.

1356. William Walsh was abbot. See St Mary's abbey Dublin.

1373. The abbot Paid an annual rent of 13 marks to the Prior of Christo Church. in Canterbury Kent. for divers Churches lands &c in this County. which he held in fee farm from the said Prior. (c).

1380. It was enacted by Parliament that no more Irishman, ^{to suffer} to profess himself here. (d)

1402. This abbey was bound to Pay in Perpetuity an annual Pension of 10 marks to the Prior of Christo Church Canterbury (e).

1403. The abbot having forfeited a Pension which had been granted to him the same was re-granted to Henry Strangways (f).

14/9/18/12(7)

1447. The lands of this abbey being

(c) King R. 294. 296. (d) id R 93. (e) Very Pat Ann 4 Hen 4 no 181. Berms Surv Harris & G.
(f) Pat 4 Hen 4 Surv. Berms.

very much wasted and the abbot having
 rebuilt the house at his own particular
 cost and charge the expenditure amounting
 to a considerable sum. in consequence
 thereof it was enacted by Parliament
 that the abbots of Tintern should
 not in future be compelled to attend
 Parliaments or other great councils. (g)
 1441. Thomas Young was abbot before
 this year, for 10th King Edward IV
 the Parliament passed an act reciting
 that Nicholas Furlong and John
 Young respectively pretending to be
 abbot and successor to Thomas Young
 did each destroy and ruin the abbey by
 the grants they had made to divers
 People. the Parliament therefore enacted
 that all such grants should be null

(g) King R. 394. {

and
 14/6/18/12 (8)

and Vaid. (1)

6th June xxxi Henry VIII the two islands called the Sattees with the rectory of Kilmore. Parcels of the Poffepours of this abbey were granted to William At Loos for his natural life to hold by fealty. (1)

John Power was the last Prior abbot
Inquisition 30th August xxxv Henry VIII finds that y^e last Prior was seized } (ms
of the abbey with a dormitory cloister
chapter house. hall and sundry other
buildings. (of no value besides the reprises
a garden containing half an acre and
30 acres of arable land 10 of Pasture &
underwood and bog. being the demense
lands of the abbey situate in the town
of Tintern and of the annual Value
besides reprises of 10^l. one water mill
called the Old Mill annual Value besides
(1) Henry V. (1) auditors office) reprises

772 137

reprises 10. another called the overshut mill annual Value besides reprises.

20, 60 acres of land in Teynteramed. annual Value besides reprises 20. 60 acres of

land in Termore annual Value besides

reprises 20. 100 acres in of arable meadow

Pasture and bog in the town of Banne

with a ferry annual Value besides

reprises. 53.4. 104 acres in Teynte-

Brandon. annual Value besides reprises

20. 60 acres in St Leonards town annual

Value besides reprises 13.4. 24 acres in

the Grange of Kilmore annual Value

besides reprises 40 and one — in the

said Grange. annual Value besides reprises

4. 200 acres in Ballyprose and 0.

Pollerton annual Value besides reprises

60. 24 acres in Ballybought annual

Value

14/6/18/12(10)

value 13.4. 60 acres in Eastletown
 annual value besides reprises 20. 120
 acres in Maysh and Gayneston annual
 value besides reprises 10. 20 acres of arable
 and 40 of Wood and Pasture in Connemara
 and Flemmyngston annual value besides
 reprises 11. 20 acres of arable and 40 of
 Pasture and bog in Rathdowne annual
 value besides reprises 20. 60 acres in
 Rathnegarragh annual value besides
 reprises 17. 30 acres in Ballygarry
 annual value besides reprises 11. 60 acres
 in Belle annual value besides reprises 17.
 20 acres in Searte annual value besides
 reprises 5. 10 acres in Bryndine annual
 value besides reprises 4. 30 acres
 in Tolbyrnaffard annual value besides
 reprises 12. 0. 60 acres in Ballycaifsyn

774 139

annual Value besides reprises 12.8.

120 acres in Shatts. annual Value besides
reprises 10. 60 acres in the other townland
of Shatts annual Value besides reprises
6.0. and a certain chief rent of 4.

annually out of Ryllanke in Passagh-
Lente the whole barony of Tymolyn.

(St Mullins) containing by estimation

400 acres of arable and 300 of Pasture

and Wood. annual Value besides reprises

£ 10. a tenement in the town of Rofs.

annual Value besides reprises 13.4. and

another in the town of Weseford annual
Value besides reprises 6. the following

rectories were appropriated to the abbot

and his successors viz. the Banne annual

Value besides ^{reprises} 20. with the advowson of

the Vicarage: Ryllcohan annual Value

14/6/18/12(12) besides

besides reprises £ with the advowson
 of the Vicarage, Ryllteyrke annual Value
 besides reprises £9. with the advowson
 of the Vicarage. Skylmore. annual Value
 besides reprises £3.10. with the advowson
 of the Vicarage. Naas annual Value besides
 reprises 106. & Ballygarvan. annual
 Value besides reprises 40. Clomyn annual
 Value besides reprises 15. 4. ⁶⁰ & Tintern
 annual Value besides reprises £4. 13. 4.
 and Whitechurch in Tappaghbente annual
 Value besides reprises 20. with an
 annual Pension of 6. & Payable out of
 the Vicarage of Ryllaghry All the said
 lands lye and are situate in this County (K)

24th August 15th Queen Elizabeth this
 monastery with its appurtenances in the
 towns and Vicinities of Tintern le Naske

(K) Chief Lemem.

14/G/18/12(13) - Som

770 144

Donnaghmaine Rathnigernagh. Rowle.
 Searte. Donedowne alias Gronduffe
 Tobernascow. Ballygarvey. Cuniston
 Ballitersoni and Clonin. all lands &c.
 in the town and Vicinity of St Brigid's
 Grange of Rybmore. Ballinaght. and
 Castleowne in this County and all the
 tithes and reversion of the Premises. were
 granted for ever in capite to Anthony
 Colclough. at the annual rent of
 £26. 4. Irish money. (1).

MS Inquisition xxvii Elizabeth finds that
 Anthony Colclough of Tynsterne esq.
 being seized in fee of this abbey granted
 to Thomas Syggen of Syggenston &
 Walter Roche of New Ross the site
 and Precincts of this abbey & all y^e castles
 Profits &c belonging thereto in the townlands

(1) And Gen.

14/6/18/12(14)

of Tintern. the Maske Dawinaghmaine ^{Dorandowne.}
 Rathnegearaghe. Bowle. Skarte, ~~Dorandowne~~
 alias Awondul Tubbernashen Balliganre.
 Gainstone. Ballytarsini & Clomyn ye
 demense land of the abbey & also all
 the castles Profits &c in ye townlands
 of St Brandon, the Grange of Kilmore
 Ballibright. & Castletown all in the
 County of Wexford. &c.

end of
 (ms.)

The Church was a large building
 with a great tower in the centre the
 chancel was converted into a dwelling
 house with 3 floors, stacks of chimneys
 &c. (m) and is now the seat of Vesey
 Colclough Esq.

14 2 11

701

Cellb

5

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967

14/9/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/

Tintern Abbey

[Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History vol. IV. page 335]

§. XV.

* * * * *
The Cistercian abbey of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Tintern, or De wote, in the now county of Wexford, and barony of Shelburne, was founded in this year, ^[1203] by William Marechal the elder, earl of Pembroke, in consequence of a vow, which, when in great danger at sea, he made of erecting a monastery in the place where he might first arrive in safety. This happened to be near Bannow bay, where Tintern is situated. He endowed it, and supplied it with monks from Tintern in Monmouthshire, over whom John Torrel was placed as first abbot (123)

Note

(123) Mare, ib. at Wexford, and Annals at A. 1200. [p. 896]
See also Archdall at Tintern, and Monast. Angl.
vol. 2. p. 1032.

Compared

A. R.

14/9/18/12 (17)

Camp. S. M. H. Nov

In the Townland of St. Kieran's in the south-west corner of this parish there is a small burial ground in which formerly stood a small church dedicated to St. Kieran of Clonmacnoise.

In the townland of Taylorsdown in this parish is shown the site of a castle said to have belonged to the family of Suttons, but no part of the walls remain.

The parish of Blommies.

Situation. This parish is situated in the barony of Shelburne, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Blongeen, Rosegarland Manor and St. John's, on the east and south by Bannow bay, and on the west by the parish of Tintern.

Name. The name of this parish is probably a corruption of Bluam Maighne, pratum sine secessus Moynii, but I have not yet discovered any original Irish authority for its orthography.

The ruins of the ancient Borough of Blommies are situated seven miles north and by East of the village of Treathard near the point where the river Borock (Comhrac) falls into the harbor of Bannow. Previous to the union Blommies, though long in utter ruin, ranked as a borough

town, and sent two members to parliament for the Ely family. This place must have been formerly of much consideration as is manifest from the present ruins, but I do not believe a word of what Mr. Frager asserts in his Statistical Survey of the County of Wexford "that he has inspected in the Library at Lambeth a document from which it appears that, during the sway of the Ostmen or Danes over the maritime parts of Ireland, silver ore was found here in so much abundance that the Ostmen established a mint and coined pieces of that metal here". I find that Sir Charles Boate, Frager and all the writers for the Dublin Society have been very dishonest in their references to archives and authorities, and I therefore treat their dicta with the contempt which they merit.

The ruin of the Abbey of Clonmonee stands near the margin of that inlet of the sea called Luan an Bhainbh (Sinus Banvii). What remains at present is an oblong building measuring ^{ft in} 52.6 in length and ^{ft in} 24.6 in breadth on the inside. Over the arch which separated the chancel, nave and aisles there is a beautiful tower with stone steps leading to the top. The ^{round} arch from which this tower springs is ^{ft in} 15.4 in width and 24 feet in height. The tower is ^{ft in} 31.6 by 20 ft and about 45 feet high.

14/G/18/12 (19)

Lhe

184 147

The great east window is in the pointed Gothic form and evidently the work of the fourteenth century, is said to have been formerly divided into five rays or lights and ornamented with much tracery work, but these divisions are now all destroyed. This window is 16 feet in width at the bottom, and at least 18 feet in height.

The north wall of this chancel contains one pointed window and the south wall three, but I could not measure them.

I could not find one single sepulchral monument in or around this abbey.

A short distance to the N. N. West of the abbey is a portion of one wall of a castle, and nearly due north of it there is a high square tower attached to which is a wall extending about 40 paces in a south direction. This wall probably surrounded the abbey when it was perfect. To the North and by West of this square tower there is a square castle now called "The Black Castle". It measures on the inside ^{ft m} 16.6, by ^{ft in} 13.6.

Its walls are 6 ft. thick, and well built. It is about 48 ft. in height and consisted of four floors.

Another of the castles of Glanmires forms

14/6/18/12(20)

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forms a part of Mr. Sutton's house lying a short distance to the south-west of the abbey.

To the ^{W. and by S.} S.W. of the abbey there is a strong castle (called by the ugly name of the Cow-boy's Castle) which measures 38 ft. by ^{ft in} 25"7. and 36 ft in greatest height, and whose walls are 5 ft in thickness.

Immediately to the west of this castle there is a church in ruins. It is divided into nave and choir, the former measuring ^{ft in} 50"6 by ^{ft in} 21"10 and the latter ^{ft in} 29"6 by ^{ft in} 17"4. The choir arch is a high and pointed one measuring 17 feet in width and about 18 ft in height. There is a square tower attached to the west end measuring 12 ft by 7"11, and about 38 feet in height. The side walls with their windows ^{and doorways} are much disfigured. They are ^{3"4 thick and} built of stones of a good size and cemented with lime and sand mortar, and their greatest height is 12 feet.

In the North-east point of the townland of Bloumines there is a holy well dedicated to St. Nicholas, the great patron of sailors and fishermen, who was probably the patron of the church last described. A "Pattern" was held at this well every year on the 6th of December.

The natives assert that there were seven castles here, but I could not trace the foundations

14/9/18/12 (21)

of any more of them but what I have above mentioned. It is stated that some of them were blown up with gunpowder, but the warrior by whom and the period at which are unknown.

Mr. Brewer asserts that the foundations of numerous other buildings may be traced throughout an extent of at least twenty acres, but the land is now cleared of all their foundations.

I have met an old man who remembers when members of parliament were returned for this ruined Borough.

I here insert what the Irish writers have collected of the history of this place.

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Clonines
in
Co. Wexford

From De Búrca,

14/9/18/12 (23)

De Burgo Hibernia Dominicana Page
310. & III. of C.X.

Of the monastery of Colmines in the
County of Wexford in Ireland

Summary

- Ist Nomenclature and description of the
Borough [town] of Colmines
- II A probability of a monastery of the
order of Preachers according to Ware, Meiland,
O'Keefe, & Echard. Harris assigning
it to the Order of Carmites of the Augustine,
is refuted. A Monastery perhaps of both
Orders there formerly. Augustinians
Priars alone are now in it
- III One of the Order of Preachers, Bishop of
Terni

Clemina Cleminianus (called in Irish
Clachmin, in English Clemines by some
writers) Clemines is a town (situated) or
borough as we commonly speak, situated
in the barony of Shoolburn in the county
of Wexford (i.e. Wexfordiensis) but in the
Diocese of Down in the province of Dublin
(in Provincia Dublinensis) the chief ma-
gistrate of which is called in English Re-
-ceiver and is at present the most illustrious
Dominus Baron Leffus of Leffstown in the
aforesaid county of Wexford. There is also (a)
borough and a considerable market town
which a river washes called Bannow
rapidly discharging itself into a bay of
the Southern Sea. It Clemines is distant
from

14/9/18/12 (25)

from Dublin seventy three miles from
 the first twelve from Town twenty three from
Canicopolis or Wiltown thirty two from
Waterford thirteen from Cork eight from
Galway one hundred and ten from
Londonderry one hundred and seventy
 eight.

It is not improbable that a monastery
 of Priars Preachers existed here. The Ware says
 there was there a Glenninaga seat of Priars
Heremites of the Augustine which Niclaus
 the son of Niclaus a clergyman increased and
 adorned in the year 1286. There are some who
assert that it afterwards became a residence of
the Priars Preachers. See the inquisition
of the court of Exchequer in the thirty first
year

year of Henry VIII. McMond following the smaller somewhat more probable:

McClonins he says, a very small town, there was a monastery of the order of Friars Preachers, of which order however, Paulanus Malcender, and other Writers of this order make no mention, as neither does the ancient or modern Registrars of the Order;

But the reason is, because Wade while he assigns this monastery to the Dominicans confesses that it at first belonged to the Augustinians. St. Gene and St. Gene discusses in this manner; In the county of Wexford (called in Irish Loch Garra) there is according to the testimony of Wade a monastery called Clonins. The time of the foundation of which or its founder does not appear. There was a perhaps some bicariate (vicariate) and consequently left.

14/9/18/12 (27)

left for such without a see as many other places of
was in that Island fell into ruin & oblivion. Hence
 (C) Ben Richard also does not hesitate to reckon the
 monastery of Colomines among other monasteries of
Hibernia Dominicana. Harris in his catalogue
 of the monasteries of the order of Preachers omits
 it entirely but enumerates it in the catalogue of
 the monasteries of the order of Cisterciens of St Augustin &
 But perhaps monasteries of both orders flourished
 in that town although small according to what
 is said above & But in these times there were Priors and
 Priores of the Augustinian order alone in it &

There was no Bishop of an order in the
 Diocese of Down within the boundaries of which
Colomines is situated unless you except one

Stephen Mac Cogan very lately dead to whom

in the year 1129 brother Probert of Coleraine
noise (Colerainensis) Epistolical letters for
 that Diece were given but before their execution
 he was transferred to the Diece of Meath (ad
Midensem) as it will be mentioned in its own
 place.

- (a) Consuetudin Cap. i Num. XXII Page 31
- (b) De Antiquitate Hibernie Cap. XXVI Page 151.
- (c) Page 211
- (d) Page 7 Thome Sancti Richardus Tom
- (e) Tom II Page 13
- (f) Vol II Page 287
- (g) Cap. praeat. XXXVI Num. V Page 288
- (h) Cap. XIII Num. LXXI

Appendix Monastica p. 750

21. Cloisterium in English Cloister in
the County of Wexford, as monastery found-
ed by the O'Caranagh's formerly Kings of
Leinster &c. Chapter IX § 1. Number
VIII. Tit. 8. Page 191. Confer Chap. X § 110. Item.
II. Page 314

13th 125
Nichols Monastium Phil. V. II. p. 934 R. S. S.

Clonmines

County
of
Westford
Co

A borough town in the barony of Shelburne. and 6 miles south east of Dunbrody. The family of Cavenagh founded (c) a monastery here for Hermites following the rule of St Augustin; in 1385 it was enlarged and beautified by Nicholas the clerk. the son of Nicholas; and one the friars of the order of St Dominick afterwards obtained Possession of it. (d).

Nicholas Woding was the last Prior. Inquisition y^e. tuesday next

(c) Allemande. (d) War more.

14/6/18/12 (31) after

after Palm Sunday XXXI Henry
VIII finds that the last Prior was
^{and}_{of} seized of a church and helpy a
_{ms} dormitory, hall three chambers a
Kitchen, cemetery, and cloister within
the seite thereof. annual Value besides
reprises. 3. 4. also a small tower. 4
messuges. 10 gardens an acre of
arable land near ^(now St Kierans Quay Lond) St Kierans Pyll.
and the tithes of the said gardens.
also 2. chief rent arising from Colyns
lands. in Clomyn aforesaid annual
Value besides reprises 23. 8; and
the inquisition found that the said
messuges and gardens in Clomyn
were

were held by service and at the
 annual rent of £ . Irish money (c)
 25th August XXXV Henry VIII. this
 monastery with its appurtenances,
 and one turret, 6 messuages, 10 gardens
 1 acre of arable land near St Kevans
Pyll and £ chief rent out of Collens-
 land in Clommene together with
 the Dominican friary of Rosbercon
 in the county of Kilkenny, were
 granted for ever to John Parker,
 at the annual rent of £ . £ Irish
 money. (f).

14/9/18/12(33)

The ruins of this very extensive
 building situate just over the
 (c) chief remembr. (f) Auditors office river

128 160

may yet be seen. (g).

(g) *Pacotlas Journal*.

14/6/18/12(34)

Commines

County
of
Worcester

At Commines five miles east from
Dunbrody an Augustinian abbey. founded by
the Caranaghs 1385. the ruins overhang the
river. §

Mr. Lucan

Of the parish of Dumbrody & St. James's.

Situation. This parish is situated in the S. W. extremity of the barony of Shelburne, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Killeck and Kilmokea; on the east by those of Rathroe and Feathard; on the south by the parish of Templetown, and on the west by Comar na dtri n-uiscadh.

Name. The name of this parish is called in Irish (by the inhabitants of the Barony of Ida on the ^{other} opposite side of the water.) Dun Brody, which signifies the Dun or fort of Brody, a man's name formerly common in Ireland; and from this interpretation of the name it appears probable that the great abbey of this parish occupies the site of a pagan Dun.

The Abbey of Dumbrody is one of the finest ecclesiastical ruins in Ireland; but it has been so well described by Mr. Brewer that I shall not attempt to add one word to it. It runs as follows — Beauties of Ireland, p. 374.

“The remains of this ^{very} extensive abbey exhibit a scene peculiarly solemn, and partake

"as much of the picturesque as is attainable without
 "the aid of foliage. They may be truly said "to sit
 "in naked solitude on the edge of the whispering waves"
 "No venerable tree shades their decay; no voice save
 "that of the curious traveller breaks on the quiet of their
 "seclusion. Deserted and lonely whilst slowly yielding
 "to the assaults of ages they present to the fancy the image
 "of stern but pensive resignation. It may be observed
 "that the finest points of view for pictorial effect
 "are obtained from the varying positions of a boat
 "on the noble river which flows along the precincts
 "of this august pile.

III "The abbey church was built in the form of a cross,
 "and the walls are still nearly entire. It is said by
 "Ware that the greater part of this church was erected
 "by Herlewin de Marisco, Bishop of Leighlin (Therney's
 "brother's son) shortly before the year 1216; but it would
 "seem to be probable that the building in its present
 "form, was constructed at a more advanced part of the
 "thirteenth century, as the pointed style, in much simpli-
 "city and purity prevails in the principal parts of the
 "interior.

"The nave is divided into a body and side aisles by
 "two rows of pointed arches, eighteen feet in width
 "and thirty feet in height, supported by square piers.
 "The inside of each of these arches is adorned with
 "a moulding, which springs from handsome consoles.

" and produces a pleasing effect. A square tower
" rises from the central part of the edifice, and is
" sustained by arches fifty feet in height. This
" tower although not ungraceful is of low
" proportions, the entire height from the supporting
" arches to the parapets being little more than
" thirty feet. The whole length of the church
" is nearly 200 feet; and the chancel is in the
" same state of lingering decay as the nave.
" The great window over the west entrance is
" forty feet ⁱⁿ height, and comprises three tall and
" narrow lights; with three quatrefoil openings
" in the screen of masonry that fills the head of
" the arch. The door case of the western en-
" trance now mutilated inclines towards the cir-
" cular form, and appears to have been hand-
" somely ornamented. In its more perfect state
" it is described by Mr. Frohdaik, as "being adorned
" with filigree open work cut in the stone, &
" so raised as to allow a finger easily under it".
" The transepts measure from north to south
" 140 feet. In each transept are three chapels
" which have groined ceilings, and are lighted by
" narrow pointed windows.

" In the vicinity of the church are some ruinous
 " vestiges of the hall, refectory and other domestic
 " parts of the abbey; together with the foundations
 " of a spacious cloister."

In the north-east extremity of the townland of
 Nook on the margin of the water there is a curious
 building called by the very unclassical name of
 'Buttermilk Castle' (Baileán na bláthaighe) which
 is said to have been built by the family of Dun-
 brody for protecting the fishery and curing the
 fish taken in that part of the River belonging
 to the abbey. It is now much shattered.

In the North-east corner of Dunbrody townland
 is situated Dunbrody Castle, which is now much
 ruined. The people say that this was originally
 built in the reign of Henry II. but the parts
 of it now to be seen appear to be very modern indeed.

There are also ruins of castles in the townlands of
 Ballyhack and Kilhile, but I have no historical
 reference whatever to them. The site of a castle
 is also shewn in the 'Castle Meadow' in the east
 of the townland of Battleston.

For the names of the wells of this parish see
 Field name book.

I annex here what Archdeacon and others have collected of the history of Dunbrody. It is a curious fact that the Irish annalists have not preserved one single fact connected with its history. The reason is plain because it was an anti-Irish establishment and the Irish annalists knew nothing about its monks or abbots.

164
Archdeacon Monast. Shelb. V. II. p. 136 R. I. M. 257-193

Dunbrody (a).

County
of
Wexford

In the barony of Shelburne, on
the river Barrow and four miles south
of Ross. Harvey de Monte Maurissis
who was seneschal of the whole estate
belonging to Richard Earl of Pembroke,
made a considerable grant of divers
lands to St Mary and St Benedict
and ^{to} the monks of the Abbey of
Bildwas in Shropshire, England,
for the Purpose of erecting an abbey
here for monks of the cistercian
order. This charter was witnessed
by Felice who was consecrated

(a) called also the Port of St Mary.

Bishop
14/4/18/12 (41)

bishop of ossary in the year 1140. (r)
A.D. 1179. Harvey the founder of
this house entered into the monastery
of the Holy Trinity in canterbury. (s)

Richard Earl of Pembroke and Walter
his grandson were Principal benefactors
of this abbey. (t).

1182. The abbot and monks of Bidevas
made a cession to the cistercian abbey
of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Dublin.
of the whole right and claim which
they possessed by the grant of Harvey.
over the new foundation of Dumbrody. (u)
and John Lord of Ireland. in the
life time of his Father. confirmed
Harvey's grant. (w).

1216 Harlewin. bishop of Leighlin.

(r) from Angl. N.2. p 1027. War mon and Bps. p 408.

(s) Pembroke. (t) Council Cister. (u) War mon. (w) Harlewin
collect Mss. N.2.

was interred in the abbey church
a great Part of which he had caused
to be erected. (x)

1296 About this time Walter Earl
of Pembroke confirmed to the abbey the
the grants of Harney and Earl Richards,
namely, Aethaphiniche (Aethschony)
and Croscornacke, the grove there
near to the water and a stretch of
land along the river called ^{now Campile} Kempulle
to the torrent which runs from
the South and falls into Kempulle at
Malpas. and from Malpas by the way
leading to Tacknow; the earl also granted
the following lands to the said monks.
viz. Kalatrum, Cusdulle, Rathorn, &
(X) See App. p. 156 14/G/18/12 (43) Conlath.

Conlath. Typhagan. Lysculaman.
 Tyrganeran. Kullascard, and Ballygone.
 and so on by the torrent which
 runs from Ballyroe westward and
 Drumculpe, the same torrent to be
 their bounds as it falls into the
 water of Bauna; and he further
 granted the lands of Dunsannon
 and Dumbrothy: they to enjoy the
 same, with their churches chapels
 and free customs. (8).

1300. Damini was abbot. who released
 to Thomas Prior of athabell in
 county of Tipperary. the Payment
 of an annual Pension to the said
 abbot of 4 marcs and a half. (2).

1334. Friar Roger Attaugh. Prior of
 (5) Stannis collect. N. 2. (2) King R. 306 } the
 14/6/18/12 (44)

171 261 ~~171~~

the hospital of St John of Jerusalem
did for ever release to the abbot of
Dumbrody all the right which
he had to the lands and tenements
of Kilbride dated at Kilmainham
October the 20th (a)

1340. Philip de Chichull was abbot,
and on his refusal to submit to the
visitation of the abbot of St Mary's
Dublin, he was deposed from his office
by a special commission directed
to John abbot of Bective and T
abbot of Granard; and the Prior William
de Rosse was chosen in his room. (b).
1346. The lands of Knockentarragh,
in the county of Waterford were granted
to this abbey, and the following
year the abbot recovered against

(a) King R 399. (b) id R 301.

Richard
14/9/18/12 (45)

~~177~~ 262 172

Richard the son of John le Paer,
6 messuages and 2 carucates of land
in Knockentarragh aforesaid. (c).

1340. On the 6th of August. King
Edward III granted a confirmation
of the Possessions of this abbey. (d).

1355. The abbot William de Rosse
and Adam and Hugh Barry were
inducted in this year for stopping.

at Haake in this County. Thomas
Herbyn. a monk of Juntern abbey.

Putting him in Prison and there
detaining ^{him} for 3 days and upwards.
and also for robbing the said Thomas
of two horses of the Value of ⁵10.

and half a mark of silver in money
and that the said abbot. Adam

(c) King R. 399. (d) Mon Angl. V. 2. P. 1024.

and

14/6/18/12 (46)

and Hugh. did exel Thomas de Wyggemore. abbot of Tintern. out of this abbey. and did rob the said Thomas of the Value of 8 marks, and of 3 others Value 40. with sundry goods and chattels. but the Jury acquitted (c).

1363. David de Cornwallsh was abbot. and on the monday next after the feast of St John. the Baptist he came to the abbey of Tracton in the County of Cork. with a commission from the abbot of Whiteland in Carmarthenshire, Wales. superior of the abbies of Dunbrody and Tracton to visit and reform the abuses in

(c) King. p 399.

the

14/6/18/12 (47)

1744

the said abbey of Tracton, where he found the monks in open rebellion against their abbot Richard Grayrell, who irritated the commissioners. David to advise and correct the said monks, to satisfy him for his trouble in so doing, he Presented to the said David, an horse of the value of 20 marcs and £10 in ready money; after which David took from the monks another sum of £20 and being thus bribed by both Parties he deprived the abbot Richard of his office; in two years afterwards he was convicted of said offence and fined in the sum of one marc, but received his majesty's Pardon. (†).

(†) King R. 399

1380

14/G/18/12(48)

1380 It was enacted by Parliament
 that no mere Irishman should be
 suffered to Profess himself in this abbey
 1392 David Esmond, a burgess of the
 town of Wexford, being appointed by
 letters Patent to enquire, by the
 oaths of good and lawful men of
 this county, into divers extortions
 and offences committed therein in
 consequence of said letters he came
 to Dunbrody on the 19th of November
 in this year, to speed the said commis-
 sion; but David de Cornwallishe
 then abbot thereof, with John
 Botiller, W. Gouerne, W. Slyne, John
 Milton, Thomas Galgay and Thomas

Mannoch
 14/9/18/12 (49)

~~266~~ 266 176

Thomas Mannock monks aided
and assisted by John Battaille John
Wolfe and Philip Curke, assaulted
the said regal commissioner with
force and violence, seized and
destroyed the Kings letters and
secured Esmond in the abbots
Prison for the space of 16 days,
until they compelled him to swear,
that he would never Prosecute
any one of the aforesaid Persons,
nor John Develyn, who was Priory
and consenting to said transactions. (8),
1394. The said Develyn was abbot,
notwithstanding his share in the
late insurrection, however he did

(8) King P4100

14/G/18/12(50)

not

not long continue in office. for
in this year the sheriff was comman-
ded to take him and all the other
conspirators into safe custody. (3).

1402. King Henry IV granted to
the abbot and convent a confirmation
of all their rights and Possessions. (1)

1410 John call was abbot. (K)

1522. Alexander Devereuse was abbot.
and by Deed dated 10th May. he granted
to Stephen Devereuse, the town of Battles-
town and the Villages of little Hagart
and great Hagart. Bally Gow and
Bally Corean, with all the towns lands
&c. extending from the water of the
great Moor of Clonard to that of the
bishop's lands, thence to that which
runneth to Dungulph, and so on to the

(K) King R. 400. (1) id. p. 399. (K) loc. cit. R. 34.
14/G/18/12 (51) } meanings

268 of 1781 and to the 14/6/18/12 (52)
meanings of Ballymathy. within

the barony of Dumbrody. for the full term of sixty one years, at the annual rent of twenty two mares. (1)

Having thus liberally provided for his family, he surrendered Dumbrody, and was consecrated Bishop of Ferns in the year 1539. (m).

The abbot sat as a baron in Parliament.

14th October XXXVIII Henry VIII. this monastery with the grange containing two acres and the tithes thereof, four messuages sixty acres of Pasture and Wood, and 3 fishing streams in ditto, a water and all the tithes in Dumbrody; also sixty acres with the tithes in the town and Parish of Coule, 120 acres with the tithes in the town and Parish of Shilbetan and Ballyadree, 120 acres in the town

(1) *Immunis*

(m) *Irish Bps* p. 445.

Papers in *Pacatus Collect.* and

and Parish of Baylyleston. 60 acres
in the town of Clonarde. 60 acres in the
town and Parish of Kilbride. 80 acres
with the fishing Stream and custom of
the same. in the Parish of Duncannon.
60 acres and the tithes in the Parish
of Clonsilla. and 180 acres in
the Parish and town of Newbridge.
9 tenements and eight cottages in
the town of Ballyhale. 60 acres of land
with the tithes in the Parish of
Kylchale. 120 acres with the tithes in
the Parish and town of Kammys Grange.
60 acres with the tithes in the
Parishes of Bodeinstuiste. and
Rathpome. 40 acres with the tithes
in Poueston. 40 acres in the town

of
14/9/18/12 (53)

270

180

of Ballynroye in conaught. and
the several lands, tenements, &c. in
the Parishes and towns of Ballymadder,
Ballydoman, Newhagardi, Calaghton,
Knockansawee, and Polmalowke, all
situate and lying in this County. 3
messuages lying in the County of
Waterford. and 30 acres with the tithes
in the Parish of Kilmahow, all
belonging to this abbey, and of the
clear yearly value of £25. 4. 8. tithes
included, were granted to Osborne
Stichingham, in capite at the annual
rent of 70. 6. Irish money. (n)

Ms. 3⁴⁰ 16 Edward VI finds that 8 acres
land in
of Clonlarde & 12 in Kamysgrange
& Mersent were Parcell of the Possessions
of this abbey & also 8 acres of land in
Tylligan. - 12 acres of land in Rathcorne

(n) Auditors General }

14/6/18/12 (54) and

and 12 acres in Doncand in this County.
Rolls.

Inquisition 7th January XIX. Elizabeth.
finds that all the lands, tenements &
Possessions, both temporal and spiritual
in Kilmowage in this County, parcels
of the Possessions of this abbey - and
of the annual Value of 3.4. were concealed
from her Majesty & in the occupation
of Peter Walsh, ^{son of Robert Walsh} of Waterford.

Inquisition 20 August XIX Elizabeth
finds that 150 acres of arable and
Pasture land in Ballyvoyle & Ballin-
evoge with the tithes and other spiritu-
alities annual Value 13.4. Parcels of
the Possessions of this abbey: were
concealed and in the ^{occupation} of
Maurice Fitzgerald & on his death

14/9/18/12 (55)

~~208~~ 272 182

of Sir James Fitzgerald Knt.

The same Inquisition finds that the
rectories, with the advowson of ye
vicarages of Dongarvan, Rinnogongle,
Kinsalebeg, Inglaff, Glasmore, Amare,
Whitechurch, Avicue, Kilroman, Avicue
Rasmyre, & Lysgenane, in the County
^{end of} of Waterford. did belong to the Crown.
_(ms.)

Inquisition 2nd August XXIX Elizabeth
finds that the rectory of Thomalogan
in the County of Limerick was Parcel
of the Possessions of this abbey. (c).

The Parsonage of Terlogin, and the
Presentation to the Vicarage thereof
with half a Plowland called Cowleshine
60 acres of small measure in Cwutte
meoroghe with the Patronage of Kilcorman
all in the County of Limerick and

Parcel

(c) Chief remem.

14/6/18/12(56)

Parcell of the Possessions of this abbey were granted to Robert Collan: see the abbey of Innisfallen in the County of Kerry.

The ruins of this very extensive abbey exhibit an awful and Picturesque scene. The interior walls of the church are nearly entire as is the chancel on each side of which (in the wings of the Church) are three Chapels. Vaulted and groined the ^{great} square aisle is divided into 3 Parts by a double row of arches supported by square Piers. the inside of those arches have a moulding which springs from beautiful consoles. The tower

rest

14/6/18/12 (57)

rest of the building, is supported by a grand arch. the cloisters appear to have been spacious, but their foundations alone remain. Some other ruinous walls indicate where the hall, the refectory, the dormitory &c. stood. The West window of an uncommon form, is entire and the door immediately beneath it was very magnificent, being adorned with filigree ^{open} work cut in the stone, and so raised as to allow a finger easily under it. one Precious fragment of this curious work remains. The chapel of at Portumna in the county of Galway was a dependant of this abbey. See Portumna.

Dumbody

County
of

Wessex

At Dumbody. a Cistercian abbey by
Harvey de Monte Marisco 1182. The interior
walls of the church of this very extensive
abbey are nearly entire with the Chancel and
three side Chapels; the tower low, the west
window entire. and the west door adorned
with rich light Carving. the foundations
of the Cloister and other building traceable.

+ Arch^d. 766. 740. See a view of it in Brit. Mus. XL.

14/G/18/12 (59)

Dunbrody. Lanigan's Eccl. H. vol. IV. p. 252

In the year 1102 the abbey of Dunbrody, county of Wexford, likewise of the Cistercian order, was founded and endowed with lands and property granted by Harney de Monte Morisco. (17)

(17) Ware, *loc. cit.* at Wexford. He says, that [p. 253.] Harney in about the year 1175 gave various lands to God, and St. Mary, St. Benedict, and the monks of Bidevas in Shropshire various lands for the purpose of establishing a Cistercian abbey, but that the one at Dunbrody was not found before the 1102, upon which the abbot and monks of Bidevas granted to St. Mary's abbey of Dublin whatever right and claim they had to the new establishment of Dunbrody. (see ^{also} Archdall at Dunbrody) Harney's deed is in the *Monast. Angl.* vol. 2. p. 1027; but Dunbrody, although mentioned in

14/9/18/12 (60)

466 B54 187

in it is not marked as the place, where the
abbey ought to be erected. One of the witnesses
to it, ^{was a} Felix bishop of Osory, that is, I'Dullany.
Therefore it was later than Nare says; for
Felix was not bishop of Osory until 1140.

Compared.

C.A.B.

14/6/18/12 (61)

END

14 G 18/13

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

Notes made by John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Kilmokea, Ballybrazil and Whitechurch, Co. Wexford, with particular reference to

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

1840

5 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 188-192.

RIA

The parish of Kilmokea.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the west extremity of the Barony of Shelburne; and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Whitechurch and Ballybrazil, on the east by Killesku, on the south by Dunbrody, and on the west by Gomorra d-tri n-uisceadh.

Name.

The name of this parish is supposed to be compounded of Gill, a church, and Mac Aodha ^{with Aodha} the name of a saint, but there is no monument or tradition of such a saint now to be found in the parish.

Of the old church of this parish only the site is now visible. It stood in the graveyard in the townland of Gleebe, but nothing remaining of it to interest the antiquarians.

In the centre of the townland of Priest-haggard there is a ruin of a small square castle of which 13 feet ^{are} still standing.

The engraved map from the Down Survey shows a castle on the Great island in this parish, and the writer about the union of Whitechurch and Kilmokea, in Mason's parochial Survey writes

as

14/9/18/13(1)

as follows on this part of the union.

Several of the square castles built by
the undertakers still exist. One stands at
Stokestown, ^{another} one at Alderstown, a third at
Priest's Haggert and two in the great island
In this townland formerly an island (contra-
distinguished from the Little Island in the river
near Waterford) now a Peninsula formed by bank-
ing out the river, there two Danish raths of
considerable extent, and a strong entrenchment
like that of Baginbun supposed to be erected
for defence of the island from the main land.

Vol. II, p. 539. 542.

The parish of Whitechurch.

Barony of Ida in

Situation. This parish is situated in the baronies of Shelburne and Brantry, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Oldroff, on the east by those of Tellerought and Ballybrasil, on the south by Kilmokea, and on the west by the river Barrow.

Name. We, the inhabitants of the ^{barony of Ida in} County of Kilkenny, always call this parish an Temppull geal, of which White Church is a ^{direct} translation. The name is evidently of no great antiquity.

There are no remains of antiquity in this parish worth notice but the castle of Stokestown which ^(with questionable appearance of truth) is said to have been built by James II. It is still in good repair and inhabited.

The conspicuous hill or mountain of ^{mons} Gliabh Coillte, ^{syvarum} which the writer of these remarks saw every day for twelve years of his life, is in this parish. It is said to have derived its name from the woods with which its sides were anciently clothed, though now it is desolately naked. For the correct names of the ancient wells and other features in this parish see the field name book.

14/9/18/13(3)

Cart Lueker

The parish of Ballybrazil.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the barony of Shelburne, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Whitechurch and Tellerought, on the east by those of Amenduff and Killeske and on the south and south west by Kilmokea and Whitechurch.

Name. We, the inhabitants of the barony of Ida in the County of Kilkenny, and those old people who speak Irish in the Barony of Shelburne always call this parish Baile Bhreasail, i.e., the town or townland of Breasal, a man's name common among the princes of Leinster, but nothing remains to shew who this Breasal was or when he lived.

of the old church of this parish no part remains. Its grave yard, which the people believe to be the oldest in the County is in the south extremity of the townland of Ballybrazil. There are two wells in the

the same townland, one called after the Blessed Virgin and the other after Saint Bridget but they are fast losing their fame for sanctity.

In the townland of Ballykeerogemore in this parish about 1½ mile from Dunbrody abbey are the ruins of a castle said to have been erected by the family of Sutton. This family descend from Roger de Sutton a British knight who in 1169 followed the fortunes of Robert Fitzstephen and Hervey de Montmarisco into Ireland. He obtained from the latter a grant of lands near Dunbrody since called ^(a district is now so called) Sutton parish, and was a subscribing witness to one of the charters of Dunbrody abbey.

A short distance to the north of this castle are the ruins of a small chapel, of which the east gable and bits of the two side walls remain. It is called Ballykeeroge church and said to be coeval with the castle to which it was a chapel of ease.

END

14 G 18/14

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

Letter to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from New Ross, Co. Wexford, in which he writes briefly of his plans to begin the survey of Co.

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

24 June 1840

1 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 193.

RIA

193

Capt. Tho. Larcom, New Ross. June 24th 1840.

Dear Sir, I return the name books of
Shelmahier West with the names settled.
The remainder shall follow immediately. I also
send you all the letters which I have
written myself, I must keep O'Keeffe's
for a few days till I look over them.

I move to Limerick at once that
Messrs. O'Keeffe and Barry may not be idle
but begin Limerick at once. I hope
the name books will meet us there on Sa-
turday morning.

I don't hear a word about Geide Allgothach,
Mr. Petric never answers any letter I write
to him. I suppose he has to contend with
his majesty of Ulster again.

your obedient &c Servant,

J. O'Donovan

14/6/18/14(1)

END

14 G 18/15

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

**Notes made by Patrick O'Keefe and John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey,
concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Kilturk and
Kilmore, Co. Wexford, with particular**

O'Keefe, Patrick

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

1840

4 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 194-197.

RIA

194

The parish of Kilturk.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North by Mulranthin Parish, on the East by Tomhaggard Ph., on the South by the Irish Channel, and on the West by Kilmore Parish.

Name. The name of this parish is probably not of ecclesiastical origin, but compounded of prill, a wood, and torc, of swine, and seems to have been the appellation of the townland before there was a church built on it. J. P.D.

The old church of this Parish, of which not a vestige now remains, was pulled down about 25 years ago, for the purpose of erecting on its site the modern church. This church is built on a rising ground, but the part immediately surrounding the church is level. There is a small grave-yard attached, in which a few bodies are still interred. There is no holy well in the vicinity retaining the name of the patron-saint. On the 4th of April there was a 'pattern' held here, which has been discontinued these twenty years.

In the townland of Ballyhelly, about 20 perches to the South of the church stands an old square castle, the walls, which are perfect, being about 45 ft. high and 4 ft. in thickness.

14/9/18/15(1)

The parish of Kilmore

Situation.

This parish is bounded on the North by the Parishes of Mulbrankin and Kilturk; on the East by Kilturk; on the South by the Sea; on the West by the Lake of Broadwater and a small part of Kilcoan Ph. A small portion of this parish is insulated by that of Kilturk.

Name. This is the name of many churches in ^{Ireland}, and it has been so often explained before that it is needless here to enter into any lengthened explanation of it. The Irish orthography is Beall mor or Bill mor i.e. bella sine ecclesia magna. See my letter on Baslick in the County of Roscommon. J. O'D.

In the townland of Grange are the ruins of the old church of Kilmore; of which all the walls are standing except the west gable. It consists of a nave and choir; the latter being 23 feet long by 14½ in breadth. The east gable contains a window in two parts, which are pointed: it is 6-3 in height by 4 ft in breadth inside, and 4 ft 3 in by 2 ft 9 in outside, each part being 1 ft 9 in. It is formed of very old brown stone. In the south side-wall about 3 feet from the above is a square

196
window, 2 ft 9 in by 11 inches, broken inside, and
11 ft 9 in from it is another of the same size.
Opposite to this latter is a broken window in
the North wall. The choir arch, which is round
above, is 6 ft 10 in in height by 5 ft. The Nave
is 68 ft long, by 14 ft 2 in in breadth. On the
south wall of this portion of the church, 1 ft 3 in
from the wall containing the choir-arch, is a
square window 4 ft by 9 inches, broken inside.
On the same wall, 13 ft from this, is another window
the top of which has been destroyed, being of the
same breadth with the last mentioned. At the
distance of 9 ft further is another window;
but as it is at present broken, it is difficult
to guess its dimensions. Within 20 ft of the
west gable is a round-arched door-way of
thin flags, 7 ft by 4 in inside, and 6 ft 2 in by
3 ft 6 in outside: no cut stone appears in this.
On the North wall opposite to this there is another
door of the same size. This N. wall had,
near the choir-arch, a window which is now
defaced. The walls are about 12 ft high,
and 3 ft thick, being composed of

14/6/18/15(3)

197

mixture of small and large stones, with
gravel mortar.

Attached to the church is a large grave-yard
now not much used. It ^(the church) is on level ground
having an arm of the sea to the North
of it.

St. Patrick's well is about 300 yards E.
of the old Church. St. Joseph's day (19th March)
was the 'pattern'-day, but it has not been
celebrated these 40 years.

Bullyteigue Castle, in the townland of the
same name, lies about 1 mile west of the old
church. It forms part of the dwelling of Mr.
Young, and is quite perfect.

14/9/18/15 (4)

END

14 G 18/16

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

**Notes made by John O'Donovan and Patrick O'Keefe, for the Ordnance Survey,
concerning the history, religious traditions, antiquities and topography of the parish
of Tomhaggard, Co.**

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

O'Keefe, Patrick

1840

4 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 198-201.

The parish of Tomhaggard.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North by the Ph. of Mayglaf, on the East by Ballymore and Ishartmon Parishes, on the South by the Sea, and on the West by the parish of Kilturk.

Name. I take this to be a corruption of *tudm an t-pagaispe*, i.e. the priests' mound or tumulus. It might also ~~was~~ be a corruption *torg mo pacpa* like Saggart in the County of Dublin. Mopacra was a celebrated saint of Fely-Kinsellagh. I.C.B.

Of the old church of Tomhaggard the East and West gables remain perfect, as also the South side-wall; part of the North side-wall is standing. There is no mark of a choir-arch or middle gable visible. The building is 60 feet long by 16 ft. in breadth (inside) at the East end, and 14½ ft. at the west. The cause of this difference is, that 28 feet of the side-walls, a portion which has the appearance of antiquity are thicker than the remaining or more modern portion*. This variation is only observable inside,

* With about 3 feet of the West gable the ancient character disappears in the walls, but the thickness continues the same in that direction as in the other portion.

the outside being perfectly straight. The East gable has a very large window divided into three divisions or parts by two upright mullions: it is ^{about} 11 ft. high by 6 ft. in breadth or width, each division being ^{It consists of cut brown stone.} 10 ft. 8 in. On the South side-wall 16 feet from the E. end, there is a window the features of which are destroyed; and 4 ft. 8 in. from this there was another window which is also now destroyed. Ten ft. 10 in. from this, and 18 ft. from the West gable, and on the old or thick portion of the wall, is an ^{pointed} arched door-way of thin flags; it is 4½ ft. high, and 2 ft. 8 inches in breadth. This does not appear to have been the ancient door, as the stones in it and over it are of the same description as those in the modern part. There is a pointed window on the West gable, 6½ ft. high by 11 ft. 6 in. on the inside, and 3½ ft. 3 in. in height, and in breadth 11 inches outside: it is 6 ft. from the ground. This gable is surmounted by a belfry for two bells. There is but a small portion of the ancient part of the North wall remaining: it is the part where it joined the modern work near the West gable. There is then a breach of 15 ft. on this wall. The North side-wall contained two windows exactly

200 (11)

opposite to those on the South. That toward the E. remains perfect; it is in the pointed style, 2 ft. 11 in high, by 8 1/2 inches.

The side walls are about 11 feet high; the ancient portion is 31 5/8" thick, and the modern 2 1/2 ft. The older part is built of very large stones irregularly laid, with sandy mortar. The West gable and the Eastern part of the side walls are of small stones, and well built.

This church is built on rising ground, there being a little valley between it and St. Anne's well, which is situated about 200 yards south of the church, and at which the "pattern" was ^{held} kept on the 26th of July.

St. James's well is about the same distance (200 yds) to the S. West of the Church, there being ^{about} 100 yds between it and St. Anne's. St. James's day falls on the 25th of July, but no "pattern" has been held at his well these 20 years.

The inhabitants say that in former times, St. Baggard's day which fell on the 3rd of March, was the patron-day of the Parish.

14/9/18/16(3)

12/201

About a quarter of a mile North of the old Church of Tombaggard is Dargy Castle, which forms a part of Mr. Harveys splendid mansion.

In the townland of Cousinstown is S^t. Catharine's well, at which patterns were held on the 25th of November, about 40 years ago.

In Jentstown T. L. is Trinity well, where a pattern was held on Trinity Sunday; but it has been discontinued these 40 years.

END

14 G 18/17

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

Notes made by Patrick O'Keefe and John O'Donovan, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Mulrankin, Ballyconnick, Ballyyingly (sic), Ballymitty, Duncormack (sic) and

O'Keefe, Patrick

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

1840

14 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 202-215.

2022

Of the Parish of Mulranthin

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North by Kilmannen Parish, on the East by Mayglash ^{Ph}, on the West by Kilcoan ^{Ph}, and on the South by Hilmore and Kilturb Parishers.

Name. The name of this parish does not appear to be of ecclesiastical origin, but derived from the town-land in which the original parish church was built. It must be a corruption of Mui Rancán i.e. Rankin's hill; Rankin being a man's name formerly and still common in Ireland. J. D.

The walls of the old church of this parish remained nearly perfect, until about 15 years ago, when they were pulled down, for the purpose of ^{using the stones in} rebuilding the modern church on its site. There is no holy well near it. A 'pattern' was held at the old church on the 1st of March, but it has been discontinued above 30 years.

Mulranthin Castle is about 1 furlong to the East of the ~~old~~ church; only a small portion remains, and the original building seems ^{not} to have ~~not~~ been large.

14/9/18/17(1)

Rathronan Castle stands in the townland of the same name. A considerable portion of the upper part of this castle was removed, and the lower or remaining portion roofed by Mr. Jeffers, who has added it to his dwelling house.

There was another Castle in the townland of South Bridgetown, but the last of it has disappeared about 3 years ago.

Of the Parish of Killag

Situation. It is bounded on the N.-West, and North by Duncormick Parish, on the N.-East by Kilcoan Co., and on the East, South, and West by the Lake of Broadwater.

Name. The name of this parish seems to be of ecclesiastical origin, and means *ch. lath* i.e. church of the hollow, lag or leg meaning a hollow in every part of Ireland. The church however is not in a hollow but on a level.

I. ad.

The old church of Killag, situated in the glebe, consists of a nave and choir, the former being 32 ft. long by 15 ft. 2 in., the latter 22 ft. 4 in. by 10 ft. 7 inches.

The East and West gables remain to the full height. The middle gable has disappeared; and in its place a wall is built up, so as to enclose the choir, which is used as a family ^{tonl.} tomb.

The East gable contained a large window, which is now entirely defaced. In the South side-wall, 2 ft. 7 in. from the East gable there was a window; the features of which have been destroyed; but from one stone which remains it appears that it was constructed of cut brown stone which abounds in the ^{district} neighbourhood.

14/4/18/17 (3)

2) 205

On the North side-wall, within 4 inches of the same gable, - there is another window, of which the top is destroyed inside, and one of the 2 stones that formed a pointed arch outside has disappeared: ^[the window] it was 3 ft. high by 10 inches, and consisted of cut granite.

The West gable terminates above in a double belfry, the upper part of the apertures for the bells being pointed arches, and consisting of thin stones. On this gable 8 ft. from the ground outside there is a square window, constructed of red worn cut stone, 3 ft. by 2 ft. 4 in. inside, and 2 ft. 2 in. by 8 inches outside. On the South side-wall 4 ft. 2 in. from the same gable is a square window of cut granite, 2½ ft. by 2½ ft. inside, 1 ft. 11 inches by 9 inches on the outside, and 3 ft. 6 in. from the ground. Two feet from this is a round-arched door-way of cut granite, the outside consisting of thin flags; the sides are broken away inside. It is 5 ft. 10 in. high by 2 ft. 5 in. on the outside. Two feet 6 in. from this is a round arch perfect inside, where it is 4 ft. 9 in. high by 8 ft. but as the wall outside

14/6/18/17 (4)

is much broken here, it cannot be ascertained from its present state whether this arch penetrated the entire wall or not. On the North wall 9 ft. from the West gable - there is a door-way, ^{the sides of} which are at present very much broken: it had a pointed arch of thin stones; but no cut stones appear to have been used in its construction.

The walls are about 11 feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick, and consist of large and small stones, with gravel and lime mortar.

There is a small grave-yard [?] attached to the old church; but at present it is very little used as burial-ground. The church-well was about one furlong to the west of it; but it was filled up with sand some years since. There is no patron-saint remembered by the inhabitants.

A
So. O'Connell
Dunelm

207

The Parish of Ballyconnick.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North by the Parish of Taghmon, on the East by Coolstuff, and Kilmarnock Parishes, on the South by Kilcovan and Duncormack Parishes, and on the West by Duncormack and Ambrosetown Parishes.

Name. This name is not of ecclesiastical origin but derived from the townland in which the original parish church was situated. It signifies Connick's town, Connick being a family name of Anglo-Norman origin located in the Counties of Wexford and Kilkenny. It was a stone-cutter of the name, ^{that} ~~who~~ cut the ^{upside down} inscription on Tory hill in the County of Kilkenny in the year 1733.

In the townland of Ballyconnick, on a high ridge of ground, stands a part of the old church of this Parish. It consisted of a nave and choir, ^{of both of which} the features are now destroyed. The choir was 14 ft. long by 12½ ft. in breadth: of this only about 3 ft. of the side-walls, and about the same portion of the middle gable remain. The choir-arch was 11' 10" wide; at present about 2 ft. in height, of it remains on each side. The nave is 28 feet long by 14 ft. 4 in. There is scarcely any part of the South side-wall of this portion remaining: about half of the West gable towards the North side

14/6/18/17(6)

remains, being about 9 feet high. The North side-wall is whole with the exception of about 7 feet, this breach being within 3 feet of the West gable, and extending to the ground. The rest of this wall is about 7 feet high, and 2.9¹/₂ thick, and built ~~with~~^{of} large stones (not quarried) with sand and lime mortar.

Attached to the old church is a small graveyard, now hardly ever used. There is no Holy-well in the vicinity, nor is there any Patron-day or Saint remembered.

Ballycunnick Castle was about a quarter of a mile North of the Church; but it is now nearly level with the ground, a small portion of one corner of it forming a part of the Haggard-wall belonging to a farmer.

309
St. Dunmole
Dunmole

The Parish of Duncormack

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North by Ambrosetown Parish, on the East by Ballyconnick and Kilcoan Parishes, on the South by Killaig P., and on the West by St. Imocks, Kilkevan and Ambrosetown Parishes.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin, but derived from the name of the ^{the castle (see infra) upon the} townland in which the original parish church was placed. It is probably of pagan origin and means the Dun or fort of Cormac, a man's name anciently and still very numerous in Ireland. The castle of Duncormac stood within the primitive Dun from which this parish received its appellation. I. R. D.

There are no ruins of an old church in Duncormack: the present church is built on the site of an older church which had been in use until the erection of the other about 30 years ago. Attached is a large grave-yard.

The ruins of the old castle of Duncormack are in the townland of the same name, half a furlong to the South West of the church: it is at present little more than a heap of rubbish.

(2) The river of Duncormack runs between the church and old castle, the tide flowing up towards the ruins. The castle had round it a large ditch, which is now nearly filled up. In *Brewers Beauties of Ireland* p. 363. we read: —

"Dungormuck, or Crossgormuck, Castle, situated on the Barrow lough, in the barony of Bargie, at the distance of about four miles from Clonmines, was built by the de Marisco family. The Constable Hervey de Montmorency granted the tithes, and certain regalties here, to his abbey of Dunbrody."

Scar Castle is situated in the townland of the same name. It had originally 3 floors; the first, which is arched, and measures 16 ft. by 16^{ft.} (inside) remains. The walls are 5½ ft. thick, and about 40 feet in height. This castle appears ^{very} old.

The Parish of Ballynitty.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North by the parish of Koretown, on the North-East by the Parish of Taghmon, on the East by Ambrosetown, on the South by the parish of Kilkevan, and on the West by Ballingly Ph.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical original, but taken from that of the townland which was probably derived from the name of a family, but I have no record to throw light upon it. L.D.

There is in the townland of Ballynitty, a spot of ground planted with white thorns, on which the people say there was formerly a church; it is called the 'church-field', and part of the foundation of the old church is traceable. In the same field about 200 to the West is St. Peter's well, a good spring. Speaking in full the people call this spot, 'Ballynitty old church field'. There was a pattern held here about 40 years ago, on

14/6/1817 (10)

St Peter's day (29th June).

212

In the townland of Hilltown, about half a mile to the South of the site of the old church, there is an old castle called Hilltown Castle.

Attached to the main body of the castle to the South is a long court, which is at present used as a dwelling-place. The castle measures 27 feet by 14 on the outside, ~~and~~ is about 42 ft. high, and appears to have had 4 floors.

14/6/18/17(11)

10/213
Dr. D. D. D.
The parish of Ballyingly.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North and East by the parish of Ballymitty, on the South by the parish of Kilkevan, and on the West by the Ph. of Ballylannan or St. John's.

Name. This is also the name of a townland: it is pronounced Ballin-gly, but its meaning is not obvious, g. baste na s-cloise townland of the mounds or ditches? I. 30

The ruins of the old church of this parish are situated in the townland of Ballyingly, on a rise of ground over the narrow creek which separates it from the parish of Ballylannan: it is commonly called Ballyingly Abbey. This building was 50 feet long by 19 ft. 4 inches: it has no appearance of a choir having been attached to it. The East gable has disappeared; above the West gable is a double belfry thickly covered with ivy. This gable contains a pointed

14/6/18/17(12)

window of cut limestone, broken on the inside.
 Outside it is about 10 feet from the ground, about
 4½ ft. high and 15 inches wide. Only 2½ ft., adjoining
 the West ^{gable} of the South sidewall remain.
 On this wall 5 ft. from the West [?] gable there
 is a window, now injured. The door-way is 6 ft. 4 in.
 distant from this: on the inside it is round-arched,
 consists of thin stones, and is 8½ ft. high by 5 ft. 4 in.
 on the outside it is in the pointed style, (the
 Eastern half only ^[except one stone 4 ft. 10 in.] ^{constructed} built of well-cut
 lime-stone), and is 7 ft. high by 4 ft. 2 in. The lower
 stone of the Southern part of the West side remains.
 On the North sidewall, at the distance of
 14 ft. 4 in. from the West gable, there is an-
 other door-way, round-arched on both sides,
 the inside being constructed of thin stones,
 and 9 ft. high by 4 ft. 9 in.; the outside of cut
 limestone, and 7 ft. 7 in. in height by 4 feet.
 The ^{inner} side of this door-way, to the stone
 from which the arch springs, is removed.
 Eight ft. from this on the same wall there is
 a breach of 8 ft. extending to the ground.
 Within 9 ft. of the East end of this wall is

a window pointed outside, round-arched inside, consisting of thin flags, inside it is 6 ft high by 4 ft ^{and outside}; 5 feet from the ground; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft high by 10 inches.

What remains of the South wall, and the North side wall, are about 15 ft high, and 3 feet in thickness; the stones are of a good size, ~~and~~ not quarried, and irregularly laid with gravel and lime mortar.

There is a large grave-yard attached, but it contains very few graves.

Lady's Well is about 300 yards North-West of this in the same townland. It has not been resorted to for cures &c within the memory of any one living. No patron-day or Saint is remembered by the people.

END

14 G 18/18

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

**Notes made by John O'Donovan and Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey,
concerning the history, traditions, antiquities and topography of the parishes of**

Ballylannan (sic), Killisk, Killincooly

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

O'Keefe, Patrick

4 July 1840

8 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 216-223.

West Bingham
done

216 (13)

The Parish of Ballylannan or St. John's.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North by the townland of Garveyrichard, on the East by the parishes of Horetown, Ballymitty and Ballyingly, on the South by the Ph of Kilkevan, and on the S. W. and West by the Parishes of Clounmines and Clongeen.

Name. This is not of ecclesiastical origin but the name of a townland signifying the townland of O'Lonan, a family name still in existence. The original Irish orthography is baste uí lonáin, villa nepotij Lonani.

J. O'D July 4th 1840,

The ruin of
Ballylannan old church lies in the townland of the same name, on the verge of the creek that divides the Barony of Shelmalier West from that of Shelburn, the ruins of the church of Clounmines being on the opposite side of this creek at the distance of about a quarter of a mile ^{to the} South West.

14/9/18/180)

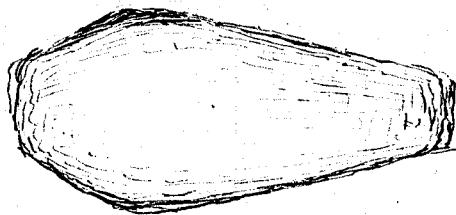
14) 217

Of this old church no part now remains but the East gable, which is entirely covered with ivy.

The small grave-yard belonging to this church is not much in use at present.

St. John's well lies in the townland of Ballyowen about a mile from the ruins. The pattern which was formerly held at this well has been discontinued since the year '98.

In the townland of Ballylaman, about 200 yards West of the old church, there is a mound, somewhat of this shape.



It is 65 feet in circumference, about 12 ft. high at the wide part of it, and about 8 ft. at the other end. It takes its name from the townland on which it is situated.

14/6/18/18(2)

The Parish of Ballyvaldon

218/15

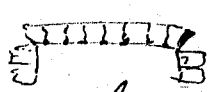
Situation. This parish is bounded on the North by Meelragh and Killincooly Parishes, on the E. and S. E. by the Sea, and on the W. by the parishes of Castle-ellie and Killila.

Name. I take this to be an anglicising of Baile Mhailduin, O'Malden's town, but I have no document to prove its original Irish spelling. It must therefore, like hundreds of other names, remain doubtful perhaps for ever.

L.S.D.

Of the old church of Ballyvaldon, situated on the glebe, the entire of the walls remain perfect. It is $54\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 18 ft. in breadth. On the East gable ^{there} was a window, disfigured on the outside; but it is now filled up with stone and mortar. The upper part of the inside of this window is a flat arch of thin stones, the whole being $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in breadth. On the South side-wall $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from this gable there is a window, which is also disfigured

14/9/18/18(3)

16P19 on the outside; where one cut brown stone, on the East side of it, is all that remains. The inside is shaped thus at top , the upper row of stones being slightly arched: here it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high by 3 ft. 10 inches. There is a narrow window in the West gable about 14 feet from the ground and with about 4 ft. of the top. It is square, consists of three flags, and is narrower on the inside than on the outside, being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ high by one foot outside, & about the same height, by about 5 inches in breadth inside. The door-way is on the South side-wall at the distance of 12 feet from the West gable. On the outside it is in the pointed style, & ^{formed} built of brown cut stones, which look very old; on the inside is a round arch of thin stones. This door is 6 ft. high by 4 feet $\frac{1}{11}$ in inside, and on the outside 5 ft. 3 in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The North side-wall is featureless.

These walls are 10 feet high 3 ft. 3 in. in thickness, and built of small quarry stones, with gravel and lime mortar.

Attached is a small grave-yard much in use:

14/6/18/18(4)

228 (17)

it is situated in a valley surrounded by little hills.

The patron saint of the Parish is St. Thomas, on whose festival, 21st of December, the pattern was held, until about 30 years ago.

St. Thomas's well is situated in the townland of Garraun, about a mile to the North West of the old church.

14/9/18/18(5)

18) 221
St. Swithin
(Done)

The Parish of Killisk.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North and N. West by the parish of Ballyhustard, on the East by Castle-ellis ph. on the South by the ph. of St. Nicholas, and on the West by that of Kilmollock.

Name. Seems a corruption of kill uisce, i.e. the church of (i.e. at or near) the water.

200

The old church of this parish was situated in the glebe. The middle gable, which is 10 ft high, & contains the choir-arch, is standing; of the rest of the walls only the foundation remains. The nave of this church was 26 feet long by 16½, the choir 15 ft. by 12. The choir-arch is round, and formed of thin stones; it is 7 ft. in height by 5 ft. 2 inches in breadth. The walls were 3 feet thick, and built of

14/G/18/18(6)

~~with~~ very large stones, with sand and lime mortar. This church appears to have been old. It was built on level ground. No-one has been interred in the grave-yard these 40 years.

St. Bridget's well is about one furlong North of the old church, but it has not been resorted to for cures within these 20 years. No Patron-day is remembered by the people.

14/9/18/18(7)

The Parish of Killincooly.

Situation. This parish is divided into three parts separate one from the other; one is on the sea-shore between Ballyquaidon & Kilnuckridge, another between Meelagh and Kilnamanna, and the third between Kilnuckridge and Stillrish.

Name. This name is apparently a corruption of billin cuile, the little church in the corner or angle but it would be now difficult to determine why such a name was originally given.

LoD

The old church of this parish, which was pulled down about 43 years for the purpose of building with the stones, the R. chapel of Litter, was situated in a valley in the townland of Killincooly. It was 45 feet long by 18^{ft} in breadth; but the foundation can scarcely be traced at present. The grave-yard attached is not much in use.

St. Michael's well is situated on the glebe about 300 yards N.W. of the site of the old church, and about 1/2 a mile from the sea. A pattern was held here on St. Michael's day, 28th September, until about 25 years ago.

14/6/18/18(8)

END

14 G 18/19

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

**Notes made by Patrick O'Keefe and John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey,
concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Kilmuckridge
and Monamolinn (sic), Co. Wexford,**

O'Keefe, Patrick

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

1840

5 p.

Pages measure between 24 cm. and 25 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 224-227.

MRIA

"Miles well" is in the
Grand old castle
Chamber is a very old

RIA

14/6/18/19(1)

The Parish of Kilmuckridge.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North by the Parishes of Kilnamanna, Killincooly and Kiltrish, on the ^{N.E. by the} ~~the~~ ^{parishes of} Killincooly and Donomore, on the S. by Killincooly P^h and the Irish Sea, and on the West by Killincooly and Meelnagh P^h.

Name. This name which sounds very outlandish is evidently compounded of bill, a cell or church and the name of a saint, but there is no well or other monument to determine who he was. Muckridge could be a corruption of Mochuarg.

The old church of this parish, which was situated on high ground in the Glebe T.L. was pulled down about 20 years ago for the purpose of erecting on its site the modern protestant church. It has, attached, a very large grave-yard, much in use at present. There is no holy well in the vicinity, nor is there any patron-saint remembered by the people.

About a furlong to the East of the church is a large Moat, on the summit of a little hill in the townland of Kilmuckridge.

14/6/18/19(2)

22) 225

It is 120 paces in circumference at the base, 20 paces in diameter at the top, and about 18 feet high, from the bottom of the ditch, which is about 8 feet deep and 12 feet in breadth. This moat has no other name but Kilmuckridge Moat

St James
The Parish of Monamolin

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North by the Parishes of Kilbride and Ballycanew, on the East by the Pt of Kiltrish, on the West by Kilcormick Pt and on the South by the parishes of Kilnamanna and Killincooly.

Name: This name is an anglicising of Muine Moling i.e., St. Moline's hill. For the meaning of Muine, which is generally anglicised Money see my letter on Monymore in the County of Derry, and for some account of Moling see letters on Timolin in the County of Kildare and St. Mullin's in the County of Carlow.

14/6/18/19(3)

The old church of this parish has disappeared these many years back. The present church which is a very handsome one is built about 12 years, and the church which was in use till then had no appearance of being the original Church of St. Molings. There is a very large grave-yard attached, which is much in use, and is situated on a ^{minie} rise of ground whence the name.

St. Molins well is situated about one furlong South of the Church, in the same townland (glebe). There are two large white thorn trees growing over it. It is not visited at present for any cures. The 17th of June was the pattern-day, but in place of the pattern a fair is now held on that day. This is the day marked as St. Molins' in the Irish Calendar of the Bishops.

"17 Jun: Molins luácha ó tíg Molins an tpyota"

"Molins Luacha of Timoling of the stream, i.e., St. Mullin's on the Barrow in the County of Carlow.

14/6/18/19(4)

There is a townland in this parish ~~and~~
called Cloch na mallacht. The people say that
(^{stating no doubt}) a priest was ^{cropping} a small hill in it, and
that he was annoyed by an evil spirit, and
knelt on a rock to curse it, leaving the
impression of his knees in the stone. There
is no account, to be had at present, of this
stone. It is said, that this occurrence
gave name to the Townland; - Cloch na mallacht
i.e. the stone of the curses.

END

14 G 18/20

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

**Notes made by John O'Donovan and Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey,
concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of St. Mary's,
Enniscorthy town, Co. Wexford, with**

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

O'Keefe, Patrick

1840

23 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 228-250.

**Included are related extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters', Mason's
'Statistical account, or, Parochial survey of Ireland', Archdall's 'Monasticon
Hibernicum' and Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum'.**

The Parish of St. Mary's

Situation. This parish which contains the greater part of the town of Enniscorthy, extends, from a quarter of a mile South of the town, 4 miles along the West side of the River Slaney.

Name. The church was dedicated to the Blessed virgin, hence the name, *Do*.

The Town of Enniscorthy

Name. The inhabitants, of the Barony of Ida in the County of Kilkenny who speak Irish very well always call this town *inn Cópéadó*, which is also the name given ^{for it} in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1460. Holgan writes it *Inis Conirthe* in the Life of St. Senán of Scattery Island, who built a church here, but that is a misprint for *inn Cópéche*. Gough in his foolish additions to Camden supposes this town to have been the capital of the horiondi of Ptolemy, and the Chevalier de Montmorency in his communications to Mr. Bremer, observes that the name may be also derived from Enis-scor-teach, the stud-house pasturage. But the two latter gentlemen are no authorities, being mere unlearned conjecturers. There is no evidence whatever

14/9/18/20(1) to

to shew that Enniscorthy was a town, village, or even
 rath before the arrival of the English, nor any thing
 but a green island formed by the River Slaney, and
~~this~~ near which there was a primitive little church
 built by Saint Senán, and this shews that it could
 not have been the capital of the Foriandi. As
 to the Chevalier de Montmorency's conjecture that
 the name is compounded of Enis-scor-teach, the
 stud-house pasturage, it is false for it ap-
 pears from the Irish authorities that it is not
 the original form of the name. The name is
 really compounded of Enis, an island, and Cor-
 thadh, a man's name, and all the conjectures
 and guesses of pretenders to a knowledge
 of Irish derivations will never succeed in
 proving the contrary. See my observations on
 the signification of the name of Ennistullen
 in the County of Fermanagh.

Ld

Inis Corthaigh (Enniscorthy).

A.D.

[An. 4. Martini]

1460. The Monastery of Inis Corthaigh⁽¹⁾ in
Leinster, in the Diocese of Ferns, on the
Banks of the River called Glaine, was founded
for Franciscan Friars.

Comp'd

D. 16.

(note)

- (1) Inis-Corthaigh, now Enniscorthy, a Market town on the River
Nanny in the Barony of Scarewalsh, about ^{eleven} ~~nine~~ Miles
(Irish) North west of Wexford. L.O.D.

The name is pronounced Inis-Core-hä in
Irish, L.O.D.

14/6/18/20(3)

Enniscorthy

recte 17
C. XVIII

A.A. S.L. p. p. 614 Corrected to 528, C.
2nd Vt: S. Senani, sine Supplement: Vt: S.
Senani, (Ex Hibernico transumpt:).

S. Katalis Saint Senamus after great struggling
 and resistance of mind, at length comply-
 ing with the pious Father commanding him
 thus, asks whether should he emigrate.
 Katalis says, that should he be asked of, and
 expected from him, by whom, he is called
 to such an office. Therefore obeying the
 commands of the Father, the holy man
 takes his leave of the fellow brethren and
 Abbot, and receiving his benediction, under-
 taking his journey towards Leinster, being
 directed by Angelical guidance, came
 to a certain island in the territory of
 U-Kenselaighe, near the river Glane,
 which is called Iris-Connithe, [and]
 having made a stay for some time there,
 contracted friendship and familiarity
 with Saint Maidoc, Abbot of Ferns.

S. Katalis
 Abbot of
 Kilmannach
 Droghda
 in Ossory
 under
 whose
 rule, Saint
 Senan
 lived (see
 c. XVI)
 persuaded
 him, when
 the fame
 of the miracle
 worked
 through
 him by the
 Lord, spread
 his name
 among the
 neighbouring
 people, to
 go to some
 other place
 and found
 a Monastery
 in which
 as Abbot
 he might
 instruct
 others in
 the Monastic
 institute.
 see c. XVI

+ Saint Senamus

* the Abbot

recte 1m17 Cópiche. J. 28

14/6/18/20(4)

234

205

2

41

(Goughs Camden)

232

205

285

County
of
Wexford

Eniscorthy

Eniscorthy is a small market and dis-
franchised borough town on the River Slaney
by which there is a navigation for small
sloops down to Wexford. The situation is
agreeable and picturesque with the remains
of a considerable castle, built by the first
English settlers.^v

At Eniscorthy was an abbey of
Canons of the order of Saint Austin, founded
by Girald de Bredergrast and John
St John bishop of Ferns, 1240. Another
of Observantines founded 1460. In the
County of Wexford were no less than nine
houses
{q. Wilson. 282. Hist. Mus. III} {r. Arch. 740}

14/4/18/20(5)

~~304~~
286

233

234

205

2

houses of Austin canons. founded in
the sixeth century, besides those above
specified. This place was attacked by the
rebels on the 28th of May 1798 who penetrated
into the town, and set it on fire, but they
were gallantly driven out by a handfull
of militia and Yeomanry; who however
evacuated it after the battle with most
of the loyal inhabitants, and retreated
to Wexford. The rebels then took possession
of the town. when they burned the
houses of all the loyalists, and completed
the misery of the place; numbers of
old men women and Children fled to
an adjoining wood. where they mostly

fell
14/6/18/20(6)

234 305 2
387 1
fell victims to the barbarity of the rebels.

They pulled down the organ-pews,
communion table, and all the furniture
of the Church, which they burned to ashes,
and took the bell, which they carried to
their encampment on Vinegar hill, a mount-
ain near the town on the other side of the
Slaney, where they hung it between two
beams to mark time, and give alarms in
case of danger. which place was the scene
of the most horrid atrocities; the rebels
were driven from it by General Lake
on the 16th of June 1798.

1-19/18/20(7)

Enniscorthy

County
of
Wexford

A market town and borough on the river Slaney, in the barony of Seacowash and nine miles north west of Wexford.

Abbey of Regular Canons.

Gerald de Prendergast. Patron of this house, made a grant of the same to be a cell to the abbey of Saint Thomas in Dublin, and ordered that it should be governed agreeable to the rules of St Augustin, and the customs of the said abbey; and for the health of his own soul, the soul of his wife and those of his father and mother, whose bodies rest here, he

granted
14/9/18/20(8)

granted for the better support of the
canons. and to contribute to the relief
of the Poor. the churches of St Senan.
Enniscorthy. St Brigid near Ardles.
and St John. with all his lands
lying and situate near this house.
the lishes of his mills near at Enniscorthy
to timber from his woods. with liberty
of feeding their cattle in the same
and all other necessary Pasture. With this
John bishop of Ferns. who filled the
see from 1223. to the year 1243. consequently
this grant was within that time. and
the said bishop appointed that this
convent should consist of 4 brethren
and a Prior. to whom Prendergast.
the founder. granted 2 carucates of

14/6/18/20 (9) lands

called

237

~~209~~
291

lands, Cernath, adjoining their house.
in exchange for two carucates which
Philip de Barry and Philip de
Prendergast had granted them in
the Village of Sendan near the bridge
of Cork. reserving however to the
canons the chapel of St Katherine
in the said town. with the tithes
thereunto belonging, and one burgage.
Witness John bishop of Ferns. (P).

6th December 1581. a lease of this
abbey was granted to Edward Spenser
at the annual rent of £13. 5. (a).

Inquisition 6th November 13 James^{ms.}
finds that Thomas Earl of Armonde
was seized in fee of this monastery.

and all its Possessions Spiritual

(P) King P. 148. 149. (a) and Gen.

14/4/18/20 (10) and

ms and temporal, and that Andrew &
James White being enfeoffed of the
same. by Indenture dated 24th of
November. XXXVI Elizabeth did
grant to Edward Eustace gent the
townland of St John aforesaid
and 400 acres of land in Ballinacargin
Tomdoff. Ballinperesagh and Moyru-
ghery, together with the tectories of
Temple Thomas and Ballinbustert in
the Murrowes. and the demense lands
of the abbey for the term of 60. annual
2nd of ms Value besides reprises £20. (r)

Franciscan Friary

Was founded for priors minor

(r) Chief Remembrance,

of
14/6/18/20(11)

of the strict observance A. D. 1460 (rv)
by Donald Cavenagh surnamed the
Brown head of his sept. In an ancient
mssal belonging to this monastery we
find that its dedication was on the
10th of October in the same year. (s).

1476. The mssal continues to inform
us that Donald Fuscus Lagenaie
Prince of Leinster died 21st of April
in this year. towards the conclusion
of this book it is remarked that the
said mssal was written in this priory. (ss)

Inquisition 30th August XXXV Henry
VIII finds that the Prior of this house
was seized of a church heltry and
a chapter house, a dormitory hall
four chambers, a kitchen 2 orchards

(rv) Am 4 marks, (s) War mss. 34. (ss) and
14/9/18/20(12)

312
294

240

and three gardens. annual Value besides
Leprises 13. 4. ⁶/₁₂ (+).

4th November XXXVII. Elizabeth. this
Priary with the appurtenances, a water
mill an orchard, and 6 acres of land
in this County together with the
manor of Enniscorthy was granted
for ever to Sir Henry Wallop Knt
to hold by Knights service, and not
in capite, at the annual rent of
£10. 16. ⁷/₁₂ (u)

M.S. 8th June 18 To James a Patent was
Paped to Sir Henry Wallop Knt of
the priary, with one garden and two
small Parcels of land or Parks
there, with one other Park containing
by estimation 6 acres to hold the

(x) Chief Remour (u) And Gen

Same

14/c/18/20(13)

same for ever as of the castle of
 Weseford, by Knights service viz by service
 of the 20th Part of a Knights fee & not
 in chief. nor by Knights service in chief
 to Pay the annual rent of £13.5.4, for
 this house granted together with the
 manor of Ennescothy, & to maintain
 upon the said ^{manor} land a house one fee
 for horsemen of the English nation
 well instructed and armed & to Pay
 all and every Procuration, synodical
 stipend, curates Pensions & all & every
 other burthens ordinary and extra-
 ordinary. (nn).

Union of Enniscorthy;

[comp'd
P.H.]

Enniscorthy (the name of this Union) is said
to be so called from a crooked Island
in the River. It consists of five Parishes,
viz. Ballyhuskard and Templeshannon
Rectories, which are situated in the Barony
of Ballakeen; St. John's a Rectory, and
Blunmore a vicarage, situated in the Barony
of Bantry, and St. Mary's, a vicarage
in the Barony of Scarawalsh, and all
in the Diocese of Ferns and County of
Wexford. * * * * *

That part of Oulard Hill, called Scenogrick, [p. 350.]
vine

14/6/18/20(15)

Hills Vinegar hills hanging over Enniscorthy, and Bree Hills in the Parish of Clonmore, are the only high lands which are worthy of notice; they are all fit for pasture and tillage.

Rivers The River Slaney, which takes its rise from Lugnaquilla, in the County Wicklow, runs through the Union north and south; into which the Doro and Urrin two small streams, which take their rise from Mount Leinster, empty themselves.

Ancient Buildings &c.

[1.357] There had been, it is said; a monastery at St. John's; but no vestige of it can at present be discovered. A very fine old Castle is to be seen in the town of Enniscorthy, supposed to have been built by King John: it

it has been lately repaired, and is now the residence of A. Hawkins, Esq. Law Agent to the Earl of Portsmouth.

There is ^{also} an old feudal Castle at Mackmire, in the Parish of Clonmore, the residence of Newton King Esq. and the ruin of a Castle called Brown's Castle, hanging over the River, about 3 Miles from Enniscorthy. [p. 352.]

There is no Round tower, but a beautiful Danish Fort or Rath at Selville or Motrabeg, in the Parish of Temple Shannon.

There is also one at Donanore, in the Parish of Clonmore.

Vol. I. p. p. 349, 350, 351, 352.

For

14/9/18/20 (17)

vol. III.

[P. 523] 28

+ + + +

For the protection of these possessions and of the English settlers in the County Wexford, Raymond built the strong Castle of Enniscorthy on a commanding situation over the River Slaney; and houses gradually accumulated round it for the purpose of supplying the garrison with provisions, as well as for trade and security. To this origin may be traced the present town of Enniscorthy. The effects of nearly five centuries were unfelt by this massive structure, and it stood uninjured by time or warfare till besieged, taken, and destroyed by Oliver Cromwell in 1649. After an interval of ^{about} 130 years, from the grant of these lands in the C. Wexford to Raymond le Gros, Hollinshead informs^{us}, that "Gilbert de Sutton, Steward of Wexford, was slain by the Irish near the town of Hamon le Gras, which Hamon bore himself right valiantly in that fight, and escaped through his great manhood; but afterwards in 1315, was killed ^{valiantly fighting against Edward Bruce and the Scots,} who had invaded Ireland, and were overrunning the Province of Leinster. X

14/6/18/20(18)

We read in Gaugh's Comden that

"St Eniscorthy was an abbey of canons of
 "the order of St. Austin, founded by Gerald
 "de Prendergast and John St. John bishop
 "of Ferns 1240. Another for Observantines
 "founded 1460."

In Archdall's Monasticon Vol. v. ii. p. 740. A.D.
 is the following: — [under Eniscorthy]

"Abbey of Regular Canons.

"Gerald de Prendergast, Patron of this house,
 "made a grant of the same to be a cell
 "to the abbey of Saint Thomas in Dublin."

Of this abbey of St. Austin not a vestige
 now remains, as far as I could ascertain by
 examination of the ground, & enquiry from
 the people; nor is its site even remembered.

"r. Arch. 740."

14/9/18/20 (19)

247
The foundation of the Franciscan Abbey is
thus recorded by the H. Masters.

"1460. The Monastery of Inis-Corthaigh
"in Leinster, in the Diocese of Ferns, on
"the banks of the River called Glaine, was
"founded for Franciscan Friars."

Archdall in the Mon. Hist. has

"Franciscan Friary

"Was founded for friars minor of the
"strict observance A.D. 1460 (rv) by Donald
"O'Leavenagh surnamed the Brown head
"of his sept. In an ancient missal
"belonging to this monastery we find that
"its dedication was on the 18th of October
"in the same year. (s)

Brewer in his 'Beauties of Ireland'.
vol. I. p. 382. thus describes the ruins
of this monastery, as existing his own time

(rv) Ann. to Masters. (s) War Infor. 34. 14/6/18/20(20)

“The remains of this friary stand on
 “the river, and comprise a tower or steeple,
 “together with the spacious kitchen, and the
 “apartments of the father guardian, which
 “are in tolerable repair, and inhabited.”

This tower together with other parts of
 the monastery were in existence until
 about 4 months ago, where they were
 blown down by a storm; and the stones
 were removed to the Chapel yard by order
 of the R. C. Bishop of Ferns. The site
 is pointed out, by the people, on the bank
 of the river, very near the Castle.
 Part of the foundation of a wall, 3 or 4 ft.
 thick, which was a portion of the old building,
 is still traceable.

The situation and appearance of the
 Castle of Enniscorthy are well described by
 Brewer: — his words are:

[Beauties of Ireland vol. i. p. 382]

14/9/18/20(21)

"On the side of the river, opposite to the remains
 "of the Franciscan convent* stands the Castle, one of
 "the noblest, as well as earliest, military structures of the
 "Anglo-Norman settlers. This stately pile owes its origin to
 "Raymond Le Gros, the Achilles of the expedition, of
 "which Strongbow was the Agamemnon. The great
 "possessions of the founder in this County, and elsewhere,
 "his individual importance, and his near alliance
 "as brother-in-law with the sovereign lord of
 "Leinster, added dignity even to such an edifice as
 "tradition commemorates Eniscorthy Castle to have
 "formerly presented. In after times this fortress
 "was possessed by the sept of Macmorrough, and
 "was given by Donald Kavanagh to the franciscan
 "friars, as a mansion for their guardian. The
 "castle was taken in 1649, by Oliver Cromwell, but
 "was afterwards repaired by the Wallop family* * * *

[p. 283] "This fine Anglo-Norman structure is of
 "a square form, and is flanked at each corner
 "with a round tower. The material of which
 "the walls are composed is a hard blue slate,
 "dug on the spot. The cases of the doors and
 "windows, like those of the friary, are of a grey
 "quint stone."

[* But on the same side of the River Dork].

14/G/18/20(22)

This castle has been repaired in latter times, and is now the residence of the Earl of Portsmouth's Agent. Mason in his Parochial Survey says, that it was supposed to have been built by King John.

I here insert what the Irish writers have collected, of the history of this place:

[See pp. 230-240]

END

14 G 18/21

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

**Notes made by John O'Donovan and Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey,
concerning the history, traditions, antiquities and topography of the parishes of
Templeshannon and St. John, Co.**

O'Keefe, Patrick

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

1840

7 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 251-256.

RIA

(17)
This castle has been repaired a better time,
and is now the residence of the Lord of Port-
mouth's agent. Mason in his Personal Survey
says that it was supposed to have been built
by King John.

14/9/18/21(1)

8/257

The Parish of Templeshannon.

Situation. This parish, which contains the portion of the town of Enniscorthy East of the River, is bounded on the North by the Parish of Clonsilla, on the East and S. East by Ballyhustard P^h on the S. by the P^h of Edersmine and on the West ^{S.W.} by the River Glaney.

Name. The name of this parish is compounded of Teampull, a church and Seanáin, the genitive form of Seanán, the name of a famous Irish saint whose principal establishment was on Peatery Island in the Shannon. A distinct reference is made to this saint having made a stay at Enniscorthy in the life of him published by Fohgan, an extract from which is above given in the account of the town of Enniscorthy.

Teampull Seanáin i.e. ecclesia Senani.

I.O.D.

14/G/18/21(2)

14/9/18/21(3)

The old church of Templeshamon, which is situated on the skirts of the town of Enniscorthy, consisted of a Nave and choir. The nave is about ^[50 ft.] 13 paces in length by ^[27 1/2 ft.] 6 1/2 paces in breadth. The side-walls, which appear to retain the original height, and extend the entire length of this portion of the church, are about 18 ft. high. On the South side-wall about 10 ft. from the ground (outside) there is a window, round above, measuring about 2 1/2 ft. by 7 inches outside, & widening considerably on the inside. Only the Northern portion of the W. gable remains, & at the Southern extremity of the part remaining is a large stone, which seems to have been the ^{lower stone} bottom one of a door-way. The walls of the nave are about 3 ft. thick, & covered with ivy.

* It is difficult to be certain of the shape as it is covered with ivy

- 10) The middle gable rises little above the side-walls, the upper part being removed; the choir-arch is much disfigured, but it would appear to have been pointed. This gable is also covered with ivy. The choir was about $12\frac{1}{2}$ paces long, and appears to have been of the same breadth with the nave; but as its side-walls are now level with the ground it is impossible to measure its breadth with accuracy. The East gable is almost perfect, being slightly injured at the top. On this gable there is a square window, formed of granite on the outside, where it is about 6 ft. high by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; it widens considerably on the inside. This gable is built of small and very thin stones, and is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in thickness. The nave is built of large and small stones.

Burial is still continued in the grave-yard attached to this church. No patron-saint or day is remembered by the people.

The Black Castle, of which only one wall about 30 ft. high remains at present, was built on a rock on the banks of the Slaney 3 miles from Enniscorthy, in the townland of Brownawood.

12/
Inclaves

255

The Parish of St. John's

Situation. This Parish is bounded on the North by St. Mary's and Monart, on the East by the River Slaney, West by Templescoby and Rosedroit, and on the South by the Parish of Clonmore.

Name. The parish church was dedicated to St. John, unde nomen.

St. John's-House the residence of Dr. Hill, occupies the site of the old monastery of St. John's, of which not a vestige now remains.

In the townland of St. John's there are the ruins of an old church called Corrig, of which very little remains, except the Western end of the S. side-wall, and the N. W. corner: the entire of the walls however are above ground. It would be ^{very} difficult to measure

14/6/18/21(6)

256 13

this church inside, where it is entirely overgrown with rank weeds; the outside is about 9 paces long by 7 paces in breadth. The walls are built of small stones with lime and sand mortar, and are covered with ivy. The grave-yard which is still in use is planted with Elm, oak, white-thorn and other trees.

There is no holy well near this or St. John's. The old inhabitants say that there was formerly a 'pattern' in this Parish on ^{old} midsummer day i.e. the 24th of June, the festival of St. John the Baptist.

END

14 G 18/22

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

**Notes made by John O'Donovan and Patrick O'Keefe, for the Ordnance Survey,
concerning the history, traditions, antiquities and topography of the parish of Old
Ross, Co. Wexford, with particular**

O'Keefe, Patrick

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

1840

3 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 257-259.

RIA

The Parish of Old Ross.

Situation. This parish is bounded on the North by the Parishes of Ballyanne and Clonleigh, on the E. by those of Newbawn and Adamstown, and on the South by Carnagh, Kilscanlan and Owenduff. It is situated in the S.W. part of the Barony of Bantry, and 5 miles from New Ross.

Name. It is difficult to determine with certainty why this place was called Old Ross, as there seems to be every evidence to prove that New Ross was the place where St. Abban placed his famous monastery. See my letter on Monasteries in the County of Kildare in which I have proved that ^{not this Ross} to be the place called Ros glas na Muimhneachs. I.O.D.

There is at present not a vestige of the old church of this parish remaining: the modern church occupies the site of an older church which was in use until the erection of the present building, i.e. about 17 or 18 years ago, as I have been informed. It is situated in the T.L. of Mill Quarter, and has a grave-yard in use attached.

No Patron-day or Saint is remembered in the Parish. Nor is there any recollection of St. Alban or St. Evim. (see Extracts from Colgan for Ros-mic Erimin)

There is no holy well bearing the name of any Saint, in the Parish. Burns Well which lies on the N. extremity of Ballymacar hill at ^{its} base, was formerly resorted to for the purpose of performing stations; but the name of the saint to whom it was dedicated is now forgotten.

In the S. extremity of Spring Park T.L. is Old Ross Mount, in form a truncated cone. It is about 137 ft. in circumference at the base, 34 ft. in circumference at the top, and planted with Fir trees &c.

Adjacent to this Moat formerly stood an old castle, said traditionally to have been the residence of the father (or grand-father) of Rose Macrao of whom hereafter, (in treating of New Rofs).

The site of an old castle is pointed out in the townland of Finchogere, in the centre of a fort.

In the townland of Palace East, a Palace is said formerly to have stood, but the name of its founder or occupier is now forgotten: its site is still shown.

“About a mile [⁴recte 5 miles] east of New Rofs is old Rofs, which tradition asserts was in ancient times the residence of the Kings of this country. There still remain a large Tumulus and other vestiges of antiquity.”

— Gaugh's Camden (C. of Wexford.)

The engraved map from the Down Survey marks castles or castellated houses at Roachestown, & Ballinlane (Ballylane) and another between the names Comlong (Camlin) and Bregan (breakin) in this parish. They are not noticed in the Name book but their sites should be shown on the Plan.
“(C. Beaupre)”

END

14 G 18/23

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

Notes made by John O'Donovan and Patrick O'Keefe for the Ordnance Survey, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of St. Mary's, New Ross, Co. Wexford, with particular

O'Keefe, Patrick

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

1840

84 p.

24 cm.

Includes an ink sketch of the Three Bullet Gate, New Ross, Co. Wexford, drawn by William Frederick Wakeman.

Pagination in original binding was 260-342.

Included are related extracts from Archdall's 'Monasticon Hibernicum', Gough's Camden, the 'Annals of the Four Masters', 'The History of the Irish Rebellion of 1641' and Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum'.

The Parish of St. Mary's.

14/9/18/23(1)

Situation. This parish, which contains the town of New Ross, is situated in the S. W. extremity of the Barony of Pantree. It is bounded on the West by the River Barrow, on the North by the parish of Ballynane, and on the S. & E. by the parish of Old Ross.

Name. The name of this parish requires no explanation.

The Town of New Ross.

Name. This town is to this day called Ros mic tpiúrn by us - the natives of the Barony of Ida in the County of Kilkenny. It is also called by the same name in the annals of the Four Masters and in the Life of St. Alban. See my letter on Monasteries in the County of Kildare in which I have demonstrated that Colgan and Lanigan are wrong in making this ^{or old} Ross the place called Ros glas na Mrimineach in ~~the~~ ^{ancient} authorities. LoD

181 261

New Ross goes by no other name among the old inhabitants of the County of Kilkenny but Ross into English, i.e. the promontory or shrubbery of the son of Tréan, who seems to have been a great chief of Leinster, but I have nothing to determine when he flourished. It was from this name that Holingshead made out Rose the fabled character who built Ross to which she transferred her name! The old inhabitants of the Baronies of Bantry and Shelburne called this fabled character Rose Macroome, which is nearly the name of the town in the original Irish. The foundress of Ross was not called Rose but Isabella. I am unable to determine why this town was called New Ross, for it is certainly older than the locality called Old Ross! Perhaps Isabella, the foundress of the town of Ross had her seat at old Ross first, and that when she erected the New town on the Barrow it was called New Ross in contradistinction from her old seat which was called Ross also. This seems probable for most unquestionably St. Abban's monastery was at Ros mic Tréan on the Barrow.

14/6/18/23(2)

In Gough's Camden vol. IV. p. 323, we read.

“ In this county [Weisford (Wearford)] on the Barrow
 “ antiently flourished the considerable city of Rosce,
 “ populous and much frequented by merchants, fortified
 “ by Isabella daughter of earl Richard Strongbow
 “ with a vast circuit of walls of which it now
 “ only shews the remains. For by the disagreement
 “ between its citizens and the religious it has long
 “ since fallen to decay.”

In the Extract from Molinied's Chronicles
 published in the Anthologia Hibernica vol. III. p. 170 ssq.
 is the following: (See the entire account appended infra)

“ The walls stand to this daie, a few streets
 “ and houses in the towne, [Rosce] no small Parcell
 “ thereof is turned to orchards and gardens. The greater
 “ Parte of the towne is steepe and streaming upwards. Their
 “ church, ^{is called Christ's church} in the north side whereof is placed a monument
 “ called the King of Denmarke his toome, whereby con-
 “ jecture may rise, that the Danes were founders of
 “ that church. This Rosce is called Rosce Nava
 “ or Rosce Ponti, by reason of their bridge.
 “ That which they call old Rosce, beareth east three
 “ miles from this Rosce into the Countie of Weisford,
 “ an ancient manor of the earle of Kildares.”

14/9/18/23(3)

20/

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14/G/18/23(4)

In another part of the same description, Holingshed has:

“These walls in circuit are equal to London walls.
“It hath three gorgeous gates, Bishop his gate on
“the east side; Algate on the east south east
“side; and South gate on the South Part. This
“towne was no more famous for these walls,
“than for a notable wooden bridge that stretched
“from the towne unto the other side of the water,
“which must have bene by reasonable surveis
“twelve score if not more.”

The article commences thus: [Holingshed]

“Rope, an haven towne in Monister not far
“from Waterford, which seemeth to have been in
“ancient time a towne of great Port. Whereof
“sundrie and probable conjectures are given, as
“well by the old ditches that are now a mile
“distant from the walls of Rope between which
“walls and ditches the reliks of the ancient
“walls, gates and towers, placed betwene both
“are yet to be scene.”

Two of the old gates of the town remain to
this day, the one lying towards the N.E. and the
other towards the S.E. Near the latter there is a
portion of the old wall, as also a tower said by
some to have been formerly on the town-wall.

For descriptions of Mulgrave tower (Castle of Rofs) Maiden's gate & tower, see Name book A.418, pp. 24, 25, 26.



14/6/18/23(5)

The three bullet gate
Newsp

The erection of the monasteries of Ross, are thus related 1644 67
in Nichol's Monast. Hist. VII. P. 449 R. S. A.

"Ross"

Barony
of
Wexford
and

"A beautiful sea-Port on the river
Barrow. in the barony of Bantry, which
carries on an extensive trade and retains
the Privilege of a borough; this town was
formerly strongly fortified. in high repute.
and adorned with many religious houses.
The first which we meet on record is the

Crouched Friary

Which was built on the summit of
an hill in the town; but one of the
priars having killed a Principal inhab-
itant. the whole body of the People arose.
Put the priars to death. and totally
destroyed the friary. and the

Monastery of St Saviour.

For Conventual Franciscans was
erected on the site of the first foundation

by

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by Sir John Devereuse (x).

A. D. 1300 The founder granted to these friars a certain duty on all ships coming into the Port of Rops. (y).

1283. Henry was Prior (z)

1310. About this time the town was walled in and this priory was included. (a)

1318. A Provincial chapter of the order was held on the feast of St Bartholomew. (b)

1333. On 6th March died Adam de Callan, guardian of Rops. who had filled that office for 24 years. (c).

1345. In a chapter held at Clane, in county of Kildare, this priory was assigned to the wardenship of Dublin (d).

1406 The friars complaining to King Henry IV. that the Provost, and burgeses levied taxes on the ships, merchants, &c. within the friars bounds, contrary to

(x) War. mem. (y) War. Mem. V. 34. (z) King. 10. 314. (a) *Allemunde*. the
(b) *Chym. annal.* (c) *id.* (d) *id.*

the grant of the founder. the king confirmed the aforesaid grant on the 8th of December. James Earl of Armond & being then Lord Lieutenant. (c).

August 28. XVII J. Elizabeth a Mrs. grant was made to Thomas Earl of Armond of y^e side of this house containing by estimation half an acre. a church & cloister. hall kitchen. churchyard & garden the foundation of a mill & y^e weir was on y^e Barrow. an orchard and 6 gardens containing by estimation 2 acres. a close containing an acre and a half like measure and 3 Stangs of meadow lying in y^e town of Ross. y^e same was granted for ever in fee socage. & not in capite at y^e rent of 2^l 6^s. 10^d. Irish. (+).

End of
ms.

680 267

Inquisition taken 30th June XXXI Elizabeth
finds that seven acres of land in Glan-
saint-Saviour annual. besides reprises 3.
were Parcels of the Possessions of this
Priary (8).

Ms. Inquisition XII James finds that James
Duff of Ross was seized in fee of this
house containing half an acre. a church.
cemetery. cloister. hall kitchen and
garden. the seat of a water mill on
the Barrow. an orchard and 6 gardens
containing 2 acres. a close and 1 acre
and half a stang of meadow in the
lowland of Ross. held from the crown
in fee and common socage. and not
in capite, at the annual rent of 2^l.
10^s. Irish money and of the yearly 0

(8) Chief Rememb.

Value

14/G/18/23(9)

value of 10^s. over and above the said
rent and all other reprises. Duffe was
the assignee of the earl of armonde (99).

end of
ms.

The east end of the building is now
the Parish church.

Augustinian Friary

To whom this friary owed its origin
we are not informed, but according to
Ware. it was founded in the reign of
King Edward III. for Eremites following
the rule of St Augustin (1).

Robert Overard was Prior but at
what Period is not recorded. (i)

John Gregory was the last Prior
Inquisition of Wednesday next after
ye feast of St Bartholomew XXXV Henry
VIII finds that ye last Prior, was, seized
of a church and helfry, an hall dormitory

ms.

(99) Chief remons. (1) Ware mon. (i) King P. 423.

602 269

and some other buildings, within
the Precincts, and a cemetery the whole
containing one acre annual Value besides
reprises 3. 4. also of one tenement, one
messuage and 5 gardens. in Roff, annual
Value besides reprises 13. 2. and 20 acres
of arable land. 30 of Pasture, and two
of Woods. in Pollecapyll annual Value
besides 10. 2. (16).

16th January XXXV of same king, this
friary with the church &c. two messuages
3 gardens in Roff. 50 acres of arable
& Pasture. and 2 of wood. in Pollecapyll
in this County. were granted for ever
in capite by knights service to Richard
Butler his heirs and assigns at the
annual rent of 17. Irish money. (1).

(K) Chief rent. (1) and Gen.

14/6/18/23(1)

Ing.

Inquisition xxvii Elizabeth sends the
that Anthony Colclough of Tyntern
in this County Esq was seized of this
monastery and of certain gardens belong-
ing thereto. annual value besides reprises
6. 8. Chief lemma.

Richard Viscount Mountgarret died
23rd December 1541. seized of this monas-
tery & was of the annual value of 20. "

Rot. Cam. "

end of
list.

The extensive remains of the Franciscan
Monastery still exist in good preservation,
having the Parish Church of St. Marys
attached. As the yard, in which these ruins
lie, is kept constantly locked, we had no op-
portunity of examining the walls minutely.

14/9/18/23(12)

684 271

I here append what the Irish Historians
have collected of the History of Ross.

14/G/18/23(13)

[Annals 4. Master]

Ross Mac Trivim.

[comp'd
OK]

A.D.

1394.

Art M^c Morogh, King of Leinster, marched with an Army against the English, burned Ros-mac-Trivim including both its houses and Castles, and carried away from it Gold, Silver and hostages*.

1417.

Art, Son of Art, who was son of M^c Morogh, who was son of Maurice, Lord of Leinster, a man who had defended his own province against the English and Irish from his sixteenth to his sixtyeth year - a man abounding in hospitality, knowledge and most expert at arms - a man.

Familiar

14/G/18/23(14)

* This passage proves that Ros Mac Trivim is the place called Ros mac Trivim in the life of St Alban, for there were never any castles at old Ross was never a town.

566 273

familiar with
1 success and 1 Kingly dominion, and the
enricher of Churches and Monasteries by
his donations and Grants, died (after having
been 42 years in the Lordship of Leinster) a week
before Christmas. Others assert that a woman
gave a poisonous draught to him and to
Leinster at
O'Deorain chief Brehon of Ros-mac-Brinim
(old Ross) of which both died.

278 ore 82
274 668. cl.

Roisnictuin

A. A. G. G. p. 617 col: 1.
C. XXVI Vit: I. Abhian,
Abhatis de Magharmuidhe
(Ex illis. Membrano
codice Kailkenniensis.

See Camras, for
Chapter 26.

A. A. G. G. p. 751. col: I.
c. 3. Vit: I. Cormaci Abhatis
(Ex vetusto MS. Hibernico
Leccanensi latine reddita.

But I. Eimius, who is also
called ⁽⁵⁾ corruptly, Euineus, he

{ I. Eimius,
Rossense
Monasterii.
m.

14/6/18/23(16)

008.13.

275

- took himself to the territory
of Leinster, and to the margin
of the river Berbha, where
in the town, in which, it dis-
-embogues itself into the

[†]fre turn, [†]Sea, he erected a noble ^{which was}
^{signifies} a narrow monastery in a place, called
Sea between two lands, by the Ancients, Ros-mic-
an arm of the sea, - treoin ⁽⁶⁾, in that age, Ros
a strait - glas; and which, from the
- a frith, flock of monks, his own fellow.
(2) [†]The sea.

- countrymen, who followed
him from his own country
Munster, and whom he most
holily ruled therein, began
from that time, to be called
Ros-glas na Muimneach, that
is, [†]of the Muimnians; and

[†]ex sua
patria
from his
(or their)

[†]Muimni-
- orum.

cum tempore
in progress of time, grew
into a large and flourish-
-ing town formerly.

There the Holy man shone
with many and great
miracles: and ⁺on account ⁺ob
of the reverence [paid] the ^{reveren-}
first founder, that monastery ^{-tiam}
stood in such great veneration ^{primis}
with posterity, that it was ^{lit.}
held, and was a most safe ^{on account}
-asylum, and nobody ^{of the re-}
-durst to offer violence or ^{-verence}
injury to the holy place
who did not suffer the
severity of divine vengeance
not long ⁺deferred. For the
⁺or
delayed.

+ Sacratio

ia
Sacrarium
which
signifies

(1) The
place
wherein
holy things
are laid,
a sextry,
a vestry

(2) Also
a chapel,
an oratory,
or closet
appointed
for divine
worship.

Holy man is said to have
obtained from God, that
none of the Lagenians, who
might, by violent attempt taste
food, or drink in his ^{+ (or) oratory.} Sanctuary
or offer any other violence ^[to it]
should prolong his life beyond
the ninth day ^{+ from that}
period. ^{cygnus plum} A hell, or little hell ^{+ behind}
of this Saint, called Bernan ^{that}
Emhin is said to have existed ^{is, from}
there also after his death, ^{the period}
and to have been held in such ^{when such}
great veneration, that posterity ^{violence}
especially, those descended ^{might be}
from the seed of Engenius ^{offered.}
his father, were wont to
swear by it as if a kind of

inviolable oath, and to
 + decide by virtue of a
 solemn oath, controversies ^{+ 8 motas}
 that had been stirred ^{controver-}
 up. It was in defence of ^{-bias}
 this town, that famous bat- ^{Juraments}
 -tle of Belach Muga in the ^{Sacraments}
 plain of the territory of Bi- ^{conclude}
-drona, commonly called ^{many be}
Mag-aillie, was fought, ^{rendered,}
 in which, the Munonians ^{and to de-}
 who were the invaders, sus- ^{-cide by}
 -tained a great defeat, their ^{virtue of a}
 King, Corbmac Mac Culen- ^{solemn}
 -nan being killed. ^{oath [taken}
^{on it] con-}
^{troveries}
^(or disputes)
 that had
 been stirred
 up."

Notes. p. 755. col. 1.

5. Sanctus vero Evinus, qui
 & corrupte Evinus c. 3. This
 Saint is venerated on the
 22nd December, at which
 we give his Life, in which,
 as in this [Life], and by the
 Martyrologies in common, he
 is called Evinus. But
 in the Life of S. Moluán,
 he is called Eiwinus, Abbot
 of Ros. mic-treoin, and by
 Jocelin in the Life of S. Patrick
 c. 186, he is called Evinus,
 and he wrote the acts of
 S. Patrick, as Jocelin states, ibid.
 Ware lib. 1. c. 3 and other [writers]
 6. 7. Priscus Ros mictreoin.

exinde Ros-glas na Muimneach.
 In the Life of S. Moluán,
 -and in the Irish [Life]
 of S. Maidoc, it is Called
Ros mic-treoin, in this
 [Life], and in the Life of
 S. Emin himself it is called
Ros-glas na Muimneach.

8 Eorum Rege Corbmaco
 Culennani filio interempto
 c. 3. Mare l. i. c. 6. Hætem
 lib: 2. ^{in Rege Flannio} at Raing Flann: the
 Four Masters in the Annals
 at the year 903, in which [year]
 they state, the Raing was
 killed in the same battle,
 agree [on the event]

But Ware above, states that
he [the King] was killed
in the year 907 or 908.

See what shall be said
more copiously, of
him at 16th August, on
which, this most holy man
is venerated as we will
show there.

(Goughs Camden)

New Ross

282

673
County
of
Wexford

New Ross^{sea port} a beautiful little town of
goods trade in wool beef and butter by
means of its own river formed by the
conjunction of the Mure and Barrow.
which brings up ships of very considerable
burthen to its quay. is also a borough.
corporation. market and post town. situate
in a bottom with lofty hills behind it
It is one of the staple ports for exporting
wool but its chief exports are beef and
butter^c It held out against the marquis
of Ormonde 1643 and afterwards against

(b) There are several places of the name of Ross^{Cromwell}
in Ireland: as Ross in this County, Ross Methair;
in the county of Cork. Roscrea in that of Tipperary;
Ross Clogher in that of Louth. &c. Beaupar.³

^c Wilson. 261. 338.

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284
#694 283

Cromwell 1649 but was taken by both.
It was formerly ^{strongly} fortified and walled to
some of the gates remain. The church
which is a large building stands on
a hill behind the town. It gave the
title of Earl and Viscount to Sir Richard
Parsons whose grandfather Sir Richard
was created Viscount 1681 and his
father Richard earl 1718. but the
title expiring in this family was revived
in that of Gore 1773. which title becoming
extinct. it was again revived in the
family to whom it was originally
granted. Laurence Harman Parsons
Viscount and Baron Oremantown. was

14/6/18/23(25)

was created earl of Ross February 1806
with remainder to Sir Lawrence Parsons
of Bui Baronet. At Ross or Ross point
was a franciscan monastery founded by
Sir John Devereaux in the thirteenth
century; and another of Austin friars
founded in the reign of Edward III

There was an older house of crouched
friars; but one of the friars having killed
a principal inhabitant the town people
rose. put the friars to death. and totally
destroyed the house.

[Anthologia Hib. VIII p. 140]

Extract from Holinshed's
ChroniclesCounty of
WexfordDescription of the Principal
towns[of Ireland]

Rosse, an haven towne in Maumster
not far from Waterford, which seemeth
to have been in ancient time a towne
of great Port. Whereof sundrie and
Probable conjectures are given, as well
by the old ditches that are now a
mile distant from the walls of Rosse
between which walls and ditches the
relics of the ancient walls, gates and
towers. Placed betwene both are yet
to be seen, The towne is builded

in a barren soile, and Planted
among a crew of naughty and Profling
neighbours. And in old time when
it flourished, albeit the towne were
sufficiently Peopled, yet as long as it
was not compassed with wals, they were
formed with watch and wards, to keepe
it from the greedy snatching of the
Irish enemies. With whom as they were
generally molested, so the Privie
cousening of one Pezzant on a sudden
incensed them to invade their towne
with strong and substantial wals.

There repaired one of the Irish to
this towne on horseback and espung
a Piece of cloth on a merchants stall.
looked hold thereof, and let the cloth

to the lowest Price he could. As the merchant and he stood dodging one with the other. The ware, the horse-man considering that he was well mounted, and that the merchant and he had grown to a Price, made wise as though he would have drawn to his Purse to have defraided the money. The cloth in the meanwhile being tucked up and placed before him he gave the spur to his horse and ran away with the cloth. being not imbaras from his Posting Pace. by reason the towne was not enclosed either with ditch or wall. The townesmen being pinched at the heart that one rascal in such scornful

wise
14/9/18/23(29)

~~must~~ should give them the Stampaine,
not so much weighing the Slenderesse
of the losse as the shamefulnesse of
the faile. they Put the heads together.
consulting how to Prevent either the
rushing on the Posthall sling of anie
such adventurous rakehell hereafter.

In which consultation a famous
Dido, a chaste widow, a Politike dame,
a bountifull gentleman called Rose,
who representing in Sincerity of life
the sweetnesse of that hearbe whose
name she bare, unfolded the devise
how anie such future mischance should
be Prevented; and withall opened
his Coffers liberallie, to have it furthered;
two good Properties in a cancellor.
His devise was that the towne should

incontinentlie he inclosed with wals,
and therewithall Promised to discharge
the charges. so that they would not
sticke to find out labourers. The
devise of this worthe matter being
use, and the offer liberall, the towns-
men agreed to follow the one and put
their helping hands to, the ^{attaining of} other.

The worke was begun, which thorough
the multitude of hands seemed light.

Then the whole towne was assembled,
bag and rag, cut and long taile; none
exempted, but such as were bedred
and impotent; Some were tasked to
delve others appointed with mattocks
to dig, diverse allotted to the unheaping
of rubbish, manie bestowed to the carriage

of Stones. sundrie occupied to the
tempering of mortar, the better sort
used in overseeing the workmen. each one
according to his Vocation employed. as
though the cities of Carthage were
afresh in building, as it is feathie
verified by the golden Poet Virgil and
neathie Englished by master Doctor
Phaer

* * * * *

The labourers were so manie, the
works, by reason of round and exchequer
Paiment so well applied, the quarries
of faire marble so nere at hand (for
they affirme, that out of the trenches
and ditches hard by their rampiers.
the Stones were had, and all that Plot
is so stonie that the foundation

in hard rocks) that these wals with
divers ^{large} great barrels suddenly mounted,
and in manner soon finished, than
to the Irish enemies notified; which
I suppose was no small course to them.
These wals in circuit are equal
to London wals. It hath three
gorgeous gates. Bishop his gate is
on the east side; Algate, on the
east southeast side; and South gate
on the South Part. This towne was
no more famous for these wals,
than for a notable woodden bridge that
stretched from the towne unto the other
side of the water. which must have
been by reasonable surmise twelve score
if not more. Diverse of the Peales

logs and stakes, with which the bridge was underpinned, stuck so this day in the water. A man would here suppose that so flourishing a town, so firmly builded so substantially walled, so well peopled, so plentifully with thriftie artificers, stored, would not have fallen to aies sudden decay.

But as the secret and deepe judgements of God are veiled within the coverture of his divine maiestie, so it standeth not with the subtyse of man his wit to be at his braines in the curious in searching of hidden mysteries, Wherefore I as an historian undertaking in this treatise rather plainlie to declare what was done than rashlie to inquire why it should be done. * * * * *

This Rose, who was the foundresse
 of these former rehearsed walls, had
 issue three sons (howbeit some hold
 opinion that they were but her nephews)
 who being bolstered out thorough the
 wealth of their moother, and supported
 by their traffike, made diverse Prosperous
 Voyages into forren countries, (But as
 one of the three chapmen was imployed
 in his traffike abroad, so the Prettie
 Popplet his wife began to be a fresh
 occupying giglet at home, and by report
 fell so farre acquainted with a religious
 cloister of the towne. * * * *

Both the Parties wallowing in the
 puddle of adulterie. suspicion began
 to creepe in some townesmens brains;
 and to be briefe it came so farre.

14/6/18/23(35) thorough

through the just judgment of God
to light whether it were in her husband's
his absence or that her lover used
her fondlie in open Presence as the
Presumption was not, onlie vehement,
but also the fact ^{too} apparent;

her unfortunate husband had no sooner
notice given him upon his returne of
these sorrowfull news, than his fingers
began to riddle, his teeth to gnaw, his
eyes to pickle his ears to dreggle his
head to dazzele inso much as his heart
being seared with yealousie, and
his wits installed, through Phrensie
he became as mad as a March hare.

But how heavilie sorrow her husband
tooke it, done (Rose and all her friends
(which were in effect all the townsmen.

townsmen, for that she was their
 common benefactress, were galled at
 their hearts, as well to hear of the enormous
 adulteries, as to see the bedlam Rangs of
 brain-sick jealousy. Whereupon diverse
 of the townsmen grunting and groaning
 at the matter, said that the fact
 was horrible, and that it were a shame
 of charity utterly to grub away such
 wild shrubs from the town. * *

* * * * *

Others soothing their fellows, in
 these mutinies turned the Private injurie
 into a Public quarrell, and a number
 of the townsmen conspiring together
 flocked in the dead of the night, with

appointed
 14/9/1823 (37)

appointed to the abbey, wherein the
 prior was cloistered, (the monument
 of which abbey is still to be seen
 at Hopton on the South side) where
 undersparring the gates and bearing up
 the dormitory door, they stabbed the
 adulterers, with the rest of the convent
 with their weapons, where they left them
 goading in their blood.

The uproar was great and they to
 whom the slaughter before hand was not
 imparted, were wonderfuller than a story.

But in especial the lament of the
 clergy bare none hollow hearts to
 the townsmen; and how friendly their
 outward countenances were, yet they
 would not with inward thought
 forget.

forget nor forgave so horrible a murder
but were fullie resolved whensoever
opportunities served them, to set in their
skirts by making them soule as sorrow
full a kyrie. These three brethren not
long after this bloudie exploit, sped
them into some outlandish countries to
continue their trade. The religious men
being doone to understand, as it seemed
by some of their neighbours which
foresailed them homeward, that these
three brethren were ready to be embarked
slunkt Privilie out of the towne, and
resorted to the mouth of the haven, nere
a castell, named Hultke tower, which
is a notable marke for Pilots, in directing
them which waie to Steere their ships,
and to eschew the danger of the craggie

14/6/18/23 (39) ^{rocks}

~~82~~ 698 298

rocks there on every side of the shore
Peking. Some judge that the said Rose
was foundress of this tower, and on purpose
did build it for the safety of her children,
but at length it turned to their lane.
For these revengers mightie did not misse
to lay on a lantern on the top of the
rocks, that were on the other side of the
water, which Prachse was not long by
them continued, when these three Passengers
leaving saile with a lustie gale of
wind made right upon the lantern, not
doubting but it had bene the Houlke
tower. But they took their mark so
farre amiss, as they were not ware till
some their ship was dasht and rusht
against the rocks, and all the Passengers
overwhelmed in the sea.

14/6/18/23(40)

* * *

* * * * *

The walls stand to this daie a few
 streets and houses in the towne. no small
 Parcell thereof is turned to orchards and
 gardens. The greater Parte of the towne
 is steepe and streaming upward. Their
 church is called Christs church in the
 north side whereof is Placed a monument
 called the King of Denmarke his toome.
 wherby conjecture may rise, that the Danes
 were founders of that church. This Rofse
 is called Rofse Nava or Rofse Ponte.
 by reason of their bridge. That which they
 call old Rofse. lieth east three miles
 from this Rofse into the countie of Wilsford.
 an ancient manor of the earle of Kildare.
 There is the third Rofse on the other side
 of the water. called Rofse Starcan. so

named that it standeth in the countie
of Kilkennie which is divided into three
Parts into Irican. Ida and Idouth.

Wusford a haven towne not farre from
Drogheda. I find no great matters thereof
recorded. but onely that it is to be had
in great Price of all the English Pastures
planted in Ireland, as a towne that
was the first port of call and harbour
of the English conquerors.

301
701

Rosmictreoin

Lanigan Ec hist vol I. page 400.

See Extracts for Achadh abhla from Lanigan
Page 39. (Note 120)

This vol II. page 311

§. III. * * * * * About this period lived, although he was earlier than some of those now treated of, St. Evin, likewise of the royal house of Munster, and called Ros-mic-treoin, now Old Ross in the county of Wexford, not far from the river Barrow, whom I find titled not only abbot but bishop (40)

Note

(40) yet he is usually called only abbot. In the Life of St. Cormac, (at 26 March) who was of the royal blood of Munster, of the Eugenia line, Evin, ab. Emhin, is stated to have been a brother of his. Having left his own country he went to the neighbourhood of the Barrow and erected, according to said Life, a monastery at Rosmictreoin, which, from the number of Munstermen, who followed him thither, was called also Rosglas-na-Muinneach. According to other accounts this monastery was founded by St. abhlan, but afterwards governed by Evin. * * * * * That Rosmictreoin was the same place as what is now called Old Ross is clear from its being described as in the south of Leinster, and near the boundaries of that province. It is said that it was called also Rosglas, as indeed the appellation Rosglas-na-Muinneach indicates.

This vol III. page 14

§. IV. * * * The earliest account I meet with of abhlan's transaction, that appears tolerably authentic, is his having founded the monastery of Ros-mic-treoin, or Old Ross, sometime in the sixth century.

(40) We read in the life of Malua of Clonfert Malua, "D. Malua visitavit S. Evinum abbatem, in regione Kinnelack non longe a flumine Bercha in monasterio. Rosmactreoin, quod sanctissimus senex abhlanus fundavit, habitantem." As St. Evin died about 600, that monastery must have been established prior. In this passage abhlan is called an old man, and might have been really so at the time of the foundation of that monastery, if it took place not long before 600. * * * I do not find mentioned by O'Riada, although he has so many others, that never existed; nor do I think it certain that abhlan was the founder of it.

4/9/18/23 (43)

Seánboth Sine.

Comp. A. B.

cl. 9. 60s. Cech nua noll por brianub me
each n' lach, a brianub .i. me each=
dach do marba la hampdech Senboize.
Sine, a la a d'gibpime bu deim amasl ar bhar.

Saran roeb de peolgope. ampcilch phboize Sine
em dalb zabrianub b'ac. po marb brianub m' e
thas mb'ac m' each. dom h'p'ac an trapp'ach
m' cae ma nuapac. ar can o do puap'ac'ac
Dra m'ac h' t'p'ac tuip'ac'ac. me each me muip'ac
nocha b'p'ac m' bolgan. do cill q'ac coa Allan.

History of the Irish Rebellion of 1641

P. 106. R. S. A.

The Lords justices Letter to the
Speaker of the House of Commons in
England touching Ross. &c.

(County of
Wexford)

Sir

Our very good Lord, the Marquis
of Ormond, having in his March, in
his last expedition, consulted several
times with the Commanders and
Officers of the Army, in a Council of
War, and so finding that subsistence &
could not be had abroad, for the Men
and horses he had with him, or for
any considerable part of them, it was

14/9/18/23 (45) resolved

resolved by them, that his Lordship
with those forces should return hither,
which he did on the 26th of March.

In his returne from Rops, (which
in the case our forces stood, he found
difficult to be taken in, as though our
ordnance made a breach in their
walls, it was found necessary to desert
the siege) he was encountered by an army
of the Rebels, consisting of about 6000
Foot and 650 Horse, well armed and horsed;
yet it pleased God so to disappoint their
councils and strength, as with those
small forces which the Lord Marquis
had with him, being of fighting

men 2500. and 500 Harse, not well
armed, and for the most part weakly
horsed; (and those as well Men as
Harse, much weakened by lying in the
fields several nights in much cold and
rain, and by want of Man's Meat and
Harse Meat) the Lord Marquis
obtained a happy and glorious deliverance
and victory against those Rebels, wherein
were slain about 300 of them and many
of their Commanders, and others of
Quality, and divers taken prisoners; and
amongst those Prisoners Colonel Cullen,
a Native of this City, who being a

Colonel

14/9/18/23 (47)

Colonel in France, departed from thence,
and, came hither to assist the Rebels,
and was Lieutenant General of their
Army. in the Province of Leinster; and
the Rebels Army was totally routed
and defeated, and their baggage and
ammunition seized on by his Majestys
Forces, who lodged that night where they
had gained the victory. and on our side
about 20 slain in the fight, and divers
wounded.

We have great cause to praise God,
for magnifying his goodness and Mercy
to his Majesty, and this his Kingdom,

14/6/18/23 (48)⁵⁰

so manifestly, and indeed wonderfully
in that victory.

However, the joy (due from us &
upon so happy an occasion) is, we
confess mingled with very great distraction
here, in the apprehension of our unhappi-
-ness to be such, as although the
Rebels are not able to overcome his
Majesty's Army, and devour his other
good Subjects, as they desire, yet
both his Army and good Subjects are
in danger to be devoured, by the want
of needful supplies forth of England;
for as we formerly signified thither:

Those
14/6/18/23 (49)

Those forces were of necessity sent abroad, to try what might be done for sustaining them in the country, so as to keep them alive until supplies should get to us. But that design now failing, those our hopes are converted into astonishment, to behold the unspeakable miseries of the Officers and Soldiers for want of all things, and all those wants made the more insupportable in the want of Food, whilst the city (being) all the help we have, is now too apparently found to be unable to help us, & as it hath hitherto done. And divers

14/6/18/23(50) Commanders

Commanders and Officers in the
Army, do now so far express the sense
of their sufferings, (which indeed are
very great and grievous) as they declare,
That they have little hope to be supplied
by the Parliament, and therefore with great
importunity to be permitted to depart
this Kingdom, as it will be extremely
difficult to keep them here.

By our Letters of the 23rd of March,
we signified whether the insupportable
burthen laid on this city, for victualling
those of the army left here, when the
Marquis of Ormond with the forces &
he

14/G/18/23(51)

he took with him, marched hence;
which burthen is found every day
more heavy than other, in regard
of the many housekeepers thereby &
breaking up house, and scattering
their families leaving still fewer to
bear the burthen. We also by those
Letters, and by our Letters of the 25th
of February, advertised thither the
high danger this Kingdom would
incur, if the army so sent abroad,
should by any distress, or through want,
be forced back hither again; before
our relief of Victuals should arrive

14/6/18/23 (52) North

South of England,

When we found that these men were returning back hither, although we were (and are still) full of distraction, considering the dismal consequences threatened thereby in respect of our wants; yet we consulted what we could imagine feasible, that we had not formerly done, to gain some food for those men; and found that to send them or others abroad into the country we cannot, in regard we are not able to advance money, for procuring the many requisites

incident
14/G/18/23 (53)

incident to such an expedition. In
the end therefore, we were informed
to fix an our former way, and to see
who had yet any thing left him untouched
from him. to help us; and although
there were but few such, and some
of them poor Merchants, whom we
have now by the law of necessity utterly
undone, and disabled from being
hereafter helpful to us. in bringing
us in Victuals, and other needful
commodities, yet were we forced to
wrest them, commodities from them,
And, certainly there are few here
of

14/G/18/23(54)

of ourselves and others, that have not
felt their parts in the enforced regard
of our proceedings, towards preserving
the army; so as what with such hard
dealing, not less grievous to us to do,
than it is heavy to others to suffer, and
by our descending (against our hearts)
far below the honour and dignity of
that power we represent here, under
his Royal Majesty. we have with
unspeakable difficulty prevail'd so
as to be able to find bread for
the Soldiers for ^{the space of} one month.

We are now expelling hence all

Strangers

14/4/18/23 (55)

Shangers, and must instantly send away for England thousands of Poor dispoild English, whose very eating is now unsupportable to this place.

And now again and finally, We earnestly desire (for our confusions will not admit ~~of~~ the writing) of many more letters, if any) That his Majesty and the English Nation, may not suffer so great, if not irrecoverable, prejudice and dishonour, as must unavoidably follow our not being relieved suddenly; but that yet, (although

14/G/18/23 (56) ^{it}

it be now at the point to be too late)
Supplies of Victuals and Munition
in present to be hastened hither to
keep life until the rest may follow,
there being no victual in the store,
nor will there be a 100 barrells of
Powder left in store, when the art
Garrisons (as they must be instantly)
are supplied, and that remainder,
according to the usual necessary expence,
besides extraordinary accidents, will
not last above a month. And the
residue of our Provisions, must also

, come

14/G/18/23 (57)

come speedily after, or otherwise England cannot hope to secure Ireland, or secure themselves against Ireland, but in the loss of it, must look for such enemies. from hence, as will perpetually disturb the peace of his Majesty, and his Kingdom of England, and annoy them by sea and land, as we often formerly represented thither; which mischiefs may yet be prevented, if we be yet forthwith enabled from thence with means to overcome this Rebellion.

We hope that a course is

14/6/18/23(58). taken

taken there, for hastening' thither
the provisions of Arms and Munition.
mentioned in the Dacquet, sent in
our Letter of the 20th of January,
and the 600 Horses. which we then
moved might be sent thither by recruits,
and that the 7893 £ 3 s. for Arms
to be provided in Holland, (besides
these we expect in London) hath
been Paid to Anthony Theiens in London,
or to Daniel Wilbrants in Amsterdam;
and if that Sum had been paid,
as we at first desired, we might'

will
14/6/18/23(59)

well have had those provisions arrived
here by the 10th of March, as we
agreed. However, we now desire, that
that Money, if it be not already paid,
may be yet Paid to M^r Anthony &
Tiers in London, or M^r Wilbants
in Amsterdam, that so those provisions
may arrive here Speedily, which (consi-
dering that Summer is now near at
hand) will be very necessary, that
when our Supplies of Victuals. Munitions
Clothes. Money, and other provisions,
shall arrive, we may not, in the
Public

14/6/18/23 (60)

319 385
(37)

public Service, here lose the benefit
and advantage of that season, &
And so we remain,

From his Majesty's Castle
of Dublin the 4th of
April 1643.

The Marquis of Ormond's
expedition against Rofs.

This letter as you see, was writ
some weeks after the battle of Rofs;
however, in brief, it gives you a
faithful account: Yet that a more
particular one may also be committed
to posterity, accept of the following

14/G/18/23 from
(61)

from the Pen of a chief officer in
that expedition,

March the 2nd 1642. the English
Army marched forth from Dublin
toward Kilkenney, consisting of
about 2500 Foot and 500 Horse, together
with two pieces of Battery, and
four small brass Pieces, the Marquis
of Ormond being Lieutenant General
of the Army. and my Lord Listie
General of the Horse.

The 3rd the Army being come
nigh Castlemartin, the Rebels then
possessing it, gave it up to the

Lieutenant

14/G/18/23 (62)

from the Pen of a chief Officer in
that expedition,

March the 2nd 1642. the English
Army marched forth from Dublin
toward Kilkenny, consisting of
about 2500 Foot and 500 Horse, together
with two pieces of Battery, and
four small brass Pieces, the Marquis
of Ormond being Lieutenant General
of the Army. and my Lord Lislie
General of the Horse.

The 3rd the Army being come
nigh Castlemartin, the Rebels then
possessing it, gave it up to the

Lieutenant

14/G/18/23 (62)

Lieutenant General, upon his promise of fair quarter, which they accordingly had, to march away thence with the safety of their lives, they being in number about 400 Men and Women; and the same day 3 divisions of Foot were sent to Kildare and a castle called Tully which the Rebels then quitted and left unto us.

The 14th the Army came to Typoolin, where finding two castles possessed by the Rebels, our Cannon compelled them to submit to mercy, very few

14/G/18/23(63) S

of them escaping with their lives, & there being about 100 of them slain; and also of the English Army was slain Lieutenant Oliver, and about 12 Souldiers.

The 11th, my Lord Leslie march'd from the Army at Temple Saul before day towards Ross, having with him Sir Richard Greenwile Sir Thomas Lucas, and about 400 Horse, and also Sir Foulk Hunches, with about 600 Foot. Being come within 2 miles of Ross, our Horse took 4 Horsemen of the Rebels, Prisoners

who

14/6/18/23 (64)

who informed us that the Army of
the Rebels lay then about 3 miles-
distant thence, being near 4000 men,
Shortly after my Lord Lislie, came
before the town of Ross, and by a
Trumpeter he sent to the town, to
have some one of quality therein to
come and treat with him, concerning
the Surrender of the same to the
King's use, which they refused to
do. Then Sir Thomas Lucas, fearing
the safety of the Army (by reason
he understood that the Rebels army
lay last night, within two miles of

14/6/18/23 (65) the

The English Army importuned
my Lord Lisle to march back with
all his horse, to secure the Army.
leaving Sir Faulk Huncks with
his division of Foot, to guard a
pass in that way. And then after
a few miles riding further, the
English Army appeared at hand,
which march'd on towards Ross, might
before which that night a great
Part of our Horse and Foot lodged,
And the next morning our Cannon
were drawn and planted against
the town, and continued battering

14/6/18/23(66) with

with two pieces, on a part of the
 town walls, about two days together,
 which made a fair breach therein,
 which Sir Faulk Huncks undertook
 to assault with his Men, and attempted
 it, but were beaten back with some
 loss, which so much disheartened the
 Soldiers, that they, could not be
 drawn on again; and finding that
 the besieged had both daily and
 nightly very many men, and much
 Ammunition, and other recruits, &
 conveyed by boats into the town,
 and understanding that the Rebels

14/9/18/23(67) Army

Army was grown very strong within
 few miles of ours, and our Lieutenant
 General finding Bread to be grown
 scarce in our Army, resolved to
 leave Ross as it was, and gain Hanover
 by a battle with the Irish.

The 18th our Army being marched
 away, about 2 miles distant from
Ross, the Irish Army appeared &
 fairly in view, who hastened their
 forces into Batalia, on a ground
 of some advantage, nigh the way
 our Army was to pass. Whereupon
 our Commanders endeavoured with

all
 14/6/18/23(68)

all diligence to draw their forces into
Battalia, to, confront the Rebels within
the distance of Cannon Shot, our
Cannon being placed at the front of
our Infantry, which was winged
by our horse troops, and advanced
forward before our Army, within's
Musquet Shot of the Enemy's fore
troops; Sir Richard Greenville (having)
that day the Vantguard of the
(Horse) had his division for the
right wing of the Army. Likewise
my Lord Lislie's Division (having)
the battle) had the left wing of the

Army
14/9/1823 (69)

Army; Sir Thomas Lucas Division
(having the Rearguard of the Horse)
had the one half of his Division,
appointed to stand for reserves for both
the wings of House. Both Armies
being ordered against one another, Sir
Richard Greenville sent forth towards
the Rebels a forlorn hope of 100
Horse, commanded by Lieutenant
White, which advancing towards
two Troops of the Rebels, they
seemed to shrink from. Then
(our Cannon beginning to play)
Captain Atkins commanding a
forlorn

14/6/18/23(70)

forlorn Hope of about 100 Musketers,
march'd forwards directly before our
Foot Army towards the Rebels, who
had manned a ditch in a High-way,
lying right before their Army, with
a great number of Musketers; during
which time, certain other divisions of
the English Foot followed orderly
their forlorn Hope, Captain Atkins
with his Shot excellently performing
his part, by exchanging Shot with
the Rebels that lay in Ambush,
Sir Richard Greenville, with his
Division on the right wing, advanced

14/4/1823 (71^{to}),

to begin the battle; in the interim &
whereof, Sir Thomas Lucas (being's
Major General of the Horse) came
and took upon him the chief command
thereof; and so leading those troops
on towards the enemy, being come past
a deep high way, that lay between both
armies, presently (at hand) advanced
towards those Horse a division of Horse
and Foot of the Rebels, Sir Richard
Greenville being then in the head of
his own troop, (which had the right
hand of that division), commanded
his men to keep together, and charge
home without wheeling; which was

no sooner spoken, but immediately
Sir Thomas Lucas, call'd aloud to our
Troop, to wheel to the left hand, which
they presently performing, were gotten into
a lane in some disorder, and before they
could get out of same, and come into
any good order again, a Troop of
about 100 of the Rebels Horse all of
Gentlemen of Quality, and Commanders,
led by Cullen, their Lieutenant
General, charged our horse on the left
Flank, Whereupon Sir Richard
Greenwile encouraged several of his
Troops, by his example to, charge

the
14/6/18/23 (73).

the Enemy, where meeting with Colonel
Cullen, in the head of his Troops,
divers blows passed betwixt them; mean
while my Lord Lisles with his Troops
gallantly charged Cullen's Troop, on
his Flank and Rear, whereby they were
so routed, that the troops were all inter-
mixed one with another, and the execution
of both parties continued violent, until
about 20 of the Rebels Horse escaped
away together, leaving the rest of their
commandes to be killed and taken prisoners,
(as they were) during which time the
Foot and Cannon Performing well

14/6/18/23(74)

Shear

their parts, drove the Enemy to shift
away to save themselves, which Captain
Harmon seeing, pursued their Rear
with some Horse, with which he did
notable execution; and, to say the
truth, it is probable that most of the
Rebels had that day been cut off, had
not the impassable deep Highway
between both Armies, hindered our
Left Wing of Horse from giving an
upon their Side, and also the disorder
that hapened to the right wing of
the Horse, by their unhappy wheeling

To

14/6/18/23(75)

to the left hand, But so soon as
the Officers of those Troops, could
reduce their Men again into order,
my Lord Lisle and Sir Richard
Greenvile presently pursued the Enemy
with 2 Troops, and sent Sir William
Vaughan with 2 Troops more to
pursue others, flying away to the
right hand, And having followed
the chase of them about 2 or 3 miles
distant from the Army, (the Rebels
having made their escape over Bogs
and unpassable Grounds for Horses)

our Horse were fair to leave
 them, and return to the rest of the
 Army, where the Cannon stood.
 In which Service were 800 of the
 Rebels slain, amongst which were
 a great number of their ^{best Gentry and} Commanders;
 There were of the Rebels taken Prisoners
 Colonel Cullen their Lieutenant
 General, Major Butler; besides
 divers other Captains, and some
 of their Ensigns; of the English
 Forces were slain not full 20 Men;
 in which Service Sir Thomas Lucas
 unhappily received a very sore wound

in
 14/6/18th 23 (77)

in his head. That night, the English Army lodged at Ballyheggan. After which time, the Army march'd without molestation of any enemies, until they return'd to Dublin, where the Rear of the Army, came safe on Monday the 27th of the same month 1643.

Where they were again quarter'd, even to the undoing and great desolation of that poor city, which had now suffer'd so much, and so long, under the burden and insolencies of unpaid, wanting Soldiers, as

They

14/6/18/23 (78)

They were unable to bear it longer,
and with loud, cries and complaints
make known their grievances to the
Lords Justices and Council, wholly
unable to relieve them, And indeed
such was the posture of the present
affairs at that time, as every thing
tended to bring on a cessation: yet
for the present, the Lieutenant
General, (that the soldiers might
be quieted) published a strict
edict, (Prohibiting all soldiers
to offer the least violence to any

who

14/6/18/23 (79)

who brought Provision to the Market,
or any inhabitants of the town, under
the severest penalties of the Marshals
Court; which for a time begat an
Obedience, But the Army being ill
clothed, meanly victualled, worse paid,
and seldom employed in service; necessity
enforc'd them to those outrages Humanity
could not take notice of, many of
them being the effects of a very pinching
want; though the Lords Justices and
Council (to the great dislike of the
Army) pursued some of the Offenders
with

14/G/18/23 (80)

with exemplary Justice. A sense
of which with the meagre return
which Serjeant Major Warren brought
out of England, on his solicitation
for the Soldier's Pay, and the dissatis-
faction that thence arose; some of
the Officers, not all, (there was a
party that presumed they might
have gone through with the work,
had not there been another in the
loom) afterwards Presented the
State, the 4th of April 1643. with
a paper in such a stile, threatening
so much danger, as the Lords Justice

14/6/18/23 (81)

and Council remitted the copy of
it to the parliament of England
which here follows. * * * *



RIA

In the central E. part of the townland of Maudlins or Alcock's Park, is a portion of the wall of an old Monastery.

St. Stephen's well lies in the S.W. extremity of the same townland (Maudlins)

In the N. extremity of the townland of Morrissey's Land, is St. Stephen's grave-yard, ^{foundation?} and the site of a chapel.

In the S. extremity of South Knock T.L. is Brandon well (a holy well) which gives name to Brandon Hill in the same T.L.

In the N.E. extremity of Mount Elliott T.L. is a well called Tobair na S-cailteach, Tobernagalligh.

In Arnestown townland is a well called Tobair caoch, Toberkeagh [the Blind well] believed to have restored sight to the blind.

The ruined Castle of Mountgarrett stands in the townland of the same name. It measures $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 21 ft inside. The South wall is about 60 feet high, the East and North walls about 45 ft and the West wall about 30 ft, these walls being 5 ft. in thickness. It consisted of 5 storeys, but none of the floors now remains. It is thus described in Brewer's Beauties of Ireland vol. I. p. 861.

"On the summit of Mountgarret, a lofty hill which overlooks the town of New Ross, is an ancient Castle, now in ruins, which chiefly demands notice on account of the fine view thence obtained over a vast extent of rich country, enlivened by the flow of the Nore and the Barrow. This place gives the title of Viscount, in the Irish peerage, to the second eldest branch of the house of Butler, which derives from Richard, second son of Pierce, or Peter, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, and of Lady Margaret Fitzgerald, daughter of Gerald, or Garret, eighth Earl of Kildare."

"For description of Castle Moyle, & Arnestown castles, and the Castle on McMurrough's Island see Name Book A. 418, pp. 28, 6, & 48.

For McMurrough well see Name Book A. 418. p. 3.

14/G/18/23(84)

END

14 G 18/24

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

**Notes made by Patrick O'Keefe and John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey,
concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Killegney,
Ballyanne, St. Mullin's (sic),**

O'Keefe, Patrick

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

1840

8 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 343-350.

RIA

The Parish of Killegney

Situation. This parish is situated in the N. E. part of the Barony of Bantry, 8 miles from New Ross, and 17 from Bunniscorthy. It is bounded on the North by the parishes of Killam and Rosdrait, on the E. by Chapel P., on the South by Adamstown and Old Ross, and on the West by Clonleigh and Temple-vedigan Parishes.

Name. The name of this parish is compounded of Gill, a church and Bignigh, the genitive form of Bigneach, the name of a saint. I find only one saint of the name mentioned in the Irish Calendar, viz Bigneach the son of Cu-Gathrach whose festival was celebrated on the 24th of April. See Letters on the barony of Irishmen in the County of Donegal, where a similar name occurs. I. O. D.

The ruined church of this parish does not appear to be a century old. Its walls are perfect. It is 36 ft. long by 18 ft. in breadth. There is a large window on the E. gable, round-arched within and without, formed of hammered granite. There are two windows of the same form in each of the side-walls. The door-way is on the Western end, having a brick arch over it. About 10 years ago when ~~the~~ more modern church, which is still in use was created, it was suffered to go to ruin.

14/9/18/24(1)

344
The walls are about 16 feet high. The graveyard of this church is small, and not much used. It is situated on a rise of ground.

Lady's well is about a quarter of a mile S. West of it, in the townland of Lominearly.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ a furlong North of the ruined church, in Killegney T.P. there is a large moat, 110 paces in circumference, 20 paces in diameter, and about 20 feet high.

In the townland of Ballyboro, in the Demesne of Lord Clare, stands Boro Castle, which is believed by the people to have been built by Brien Borioimhe; but its features at the present day do not shew any marks of antiquity, the windows being composed of brick. It is 42 feet long by 24^{ft} on the outside; the walls are about 40 feet high, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness. It has two gables similar to those of an old church, and is all covered over with ivy.

The Parish of Clonleigh.

Situation. This parish is situated in the central part of the Barony of Bantay, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of New Ross. It is bounded on the N.E. and W. by Templeudigan P^h, on the E. by the Parish of Killegney, on the South by Old Ross and Ballyanne Parishes.

Name. The name of this parish is evidently not of ecclesiastical origin, it being called after the town-land in which the original parish church was placed. For the meaning of clon see my letters on Clonmacnoise and Clonfert, in which I have proved the word not to be of ecclesiastical origin. Cluain liath means the grey clon i.e. the grey lawn or bog island.

There is neither ancient nor modern church in this parish. There is a spot in the townland of Clonleigh, where it is said that there was a church, but not a stone is to be seen there at present, nor does any one remember it to have been used as a burial-place. The spot was never tilled. There are some wells in the townland, but none of them reputed Holy.

The Parish of Templeudigan.

Situation. This parish is situated in the N. part of Bantry Barony, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from New Ross. It is bounded on the North by the P^{re} of Killybeg, on the E. by Killybeg P^{re}, on the S. by Colonsleigh and Ballyanne, and on the West by St. Mullins P^{re}.

Name. The name of this parish is spelled Temple-Ludigan in old documents quoted by Archdall. It signifies the church of St. Lugidon or Lugnadon the nephew of St. Patrick. It is always called by the natives (who still speak Irish pretty well) Teampull Lúgadáin which puts the meaning beyond dispute. It should be Anglicised Templeludigan. See my letter on *Specha Goill* in Lough Corrib where this saint's monument still exists. ^{old} In the townland of Templeudigan there is an old grave-yard, in which a handsome modern church has been built about 20 years ago. No person in the parish remembers to have seen ^{any part of} an old church in this grave yard; but in digging graves the foundation-stones of some old building have been found.

St. Patrick's Well is about half a furlong North East of it, in the same townland. It was much resorted to until about 20 years ago for the cure of different diseases; and a 'pattern' was

held on the 17th of March.

In the townland of Ballywilliam there is a burial-place, now out of use except for children or strangers. It is in the middle of a fort.

It is said that there was an old Castle on another part of the same townland, about a quarter of a mile to the North of this Fort, but not a stone of it remains now.

(8) 244
Lucy

348

The Parish of Ballyanne.

Situation. This parish is situated in the central West part of Bantry Barony, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from New Rop. It is bounded on the North by the Parishes of St. Mullins, Templeudigan and Clonleigh, on the S. and E. by Old Rop and St. Mary's P. and on the West by the River Barrow.

Name: The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin, but borrowed from that of the townland in which the original parish church was built. It is locally supposed to mean St. Anne's town, but I think it means Euna's town, and that it was called after a man not a woman.

Isd

Of the old church of this parish, which consisted of a nave and choir, the latter only remains at present. Its windows are built up, and it is enclosed as a burial-place, the entrance being by a door ~~built~~ on the middle gable, where the choir-arch formerly was, which is kept locked. This choir is 20 ft. long by 18 ft. on the outside. The window in the E. gable which is closed up, is square, with a lintel; it is 4 ft. high by 1 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the

14/6/18/24(6)

outside, and formed of cut granite. There are two small square windows, one on each of the side-walls, at the distance of 10 feet from the East gable. They are 2 ft. high by 4 inches, and not of cut stone. The walls of the choir are about 10 ft. high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness: the stones^{are} of a regular size, and are cemented with lime and sand mortar.

The Nave was $36\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long by $18\frac{1}{2}$: but there is scarcely a stone of this part of the old church to be seen except barely the foundation.

Attached to the old church is a large grave-yard, which is situated on level ground.

About 120 yards North of it is Lady's Well, over which there are two large ash-trees growing. It was much resorted to by pilgrims, until about 20 years ago.

The Parish of St. Mullin's

Situation. The part of this parish in the County of Wexford is situated in the W. extremity of the Barony of Bantry, 6 miles from New Ross. It is bounded on the N. by the Commons of Bantry, and St. Mullin's in the County of Carlow, on the S. by ^{the P. of} Ballyanne, ~~and~~ on the E. by Templeudigan Parish, and on the W. by the River Barrow.

Name.

For the name and ecclesiastical antiquities of this Parish, see St. Mullin's Co. Carlow.

For description of Poulmounty Castle see Name-Book. p. 15. — For description of the stones called ^{Rampodacpura} Ramshagh pua s. see p. 23, 24.

END

14 G 18/25

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

**Notes made by Patrick O'Keefe and John O'Donovan, for the Ordnance Survey,
concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Carnagh,
Kilscanlan and Commons of Bantry (sic),**

O'Keefe, Patrick

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

1840

3 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 351-353.

RIA

The Commons of Bantry.

Situation. In the N.W. part of the Barony of Bantry, about 7 miles north of New Ross. They are bounded on the N. and W. by the County of Carlow, E. by the Parishes of Killann and Templeudigan, & S. by St. Mullins Co. Wexford.

Name. These Commons are called after the Barony to which they belong, and this retaining the name of a famous Irish tribe as appears from O'Heerin's topographical poem.

There is nothing of antiquarian interest ^{to be} in these Commons.

The Parish of Carnagh

Situation. This parish is situated in the S. extremity of the Barony of Panty, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from New Ross. It is bounded on the N. and W. by Old Ross, on the S. and E. by Owenduff, and on the S. W. by Tellerought Ph.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin, but borrowed like many others from the name of the townland in which the original church was placed, and thus derived its name probably from a sepulchral earn which the progress of cultivation has removed. Carn Eacach would signify the earn of Eochy. ^{God}

The walls of the old church of this Parish are still standing, in the townland of Carnagh. It is 40 ft. in length by $17\frac{1}{2}$. The only window which appears at present is on the E. gable; it is chiefly formed of brick, and retains none of its original features. The door-way, which is also of brick, is on the North side-wall. The walls are about 10 ft. high, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ in thickness, and are built of field stones with lime and sand mortar. This church does not appear to be more than 150 years old, perhaps not even so much: it is looked up as a family-tomb burial-place for some families. There is a large grave-yard attached, much older looking than the church.

316

353 E. 11

The Parish of Kilsacanlan

Situation. This parish is situated in the S. extremity of the Barony of Bantry, 5 miles from New Ross. It is bounded on the N. by Old Ross, S. & W. by Carnagh Ph., E. & S. E. by the Parish of Arescenduff.

Name. The name of this parish is of ecclesiastical origin and means Gill Scamlain, the church of St. Scamlán, but I do not find any such Saint in the Irish Calendar unless he be the same as Scandalus, who was venerated on the 27th of June. &c.

In the S. E. extremity of the Parish there is an old grave yard, now almost out of use; but not a vestige of the old Parish church exists.

END

14 G 18/26

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

**Notes made by Patrick O'Keefe and John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey,
concerning the history, traditions, antiquities and topography of the parishes of
Clongeen, Inch, Tellerought (sic) and**

O'Keefe, Patrick

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

1840

8 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 354-361.

The Parish of Clongeen.

Situation. This parish is situated in the S.W. extremity of the Barony of Shelmalier West, 9 miles from New Ross and 8 from Tullymore. It is bounded on the North by the P^h of Newbawn, on the E. by Ballylannan and Moretown P^{hs}, on the S. by Ballylannan (or St. John's), and on the W. by the Parish of Quenduff.

Name. I take this name to be a corruption of Cluain casin, which is always rendered secessus amicus by Colgan. Cluain means a fertile insulated spot of land, and casin, which is generally anglicised keen, signifies smooth, fair or beautiful.

J. O'D.

Of the old church of this parish not a stone remains at present; ^{but} the extensive grave-yard which was attached to it is still much used.

St. Edan's well is about one furlong North of this; it was a 'pattern'-place formerly, but it is not resorted to at present, nor is the pattern-day remembered by the people.

(i.e. Colloquies)
The old grave-yard and St. Edan's well lie in the townland of Clongeen.

14/9/18/26(1)

In Clongeen detached (Southern part) there was an old abbey called Abbeybraney, of which not a stone is to be seen at present. Its site is occupied by a large house called Abbeybraney House.

In the townland of Loughnakeer there is a spot where it is said that formerly ^{there} stood a church dedicated to St. Catherine, but of which ^{every} the foundation cannot now be traced. Near it was a ^{holy} well called St. Catherine's well.

There was a Castle in Newcastle townland, but it is now level with the ground.

In the same townland (Newcastle) there is a large Moat called Rath Gorey moat; it is about 20 feet high, and is very much decayed. Rathgorey is in the original Irish orthography Rath Guaire, and signifies the Rath or fort of Guaire, a name ^{Prope} formerly common in Ireland.

The Parish of Inch.

Situation. This parish is situated in the S.W. extremity of the Barony of Shelmalier West, about 7 miles E. of New Ross the market and post-town. It is bounded on the East and West by the Parish of Clongeen, on the North by Newbawn and on the S.W. by Owenduff Ph.

Name. This name is an anglicising of *Innir* or *Inne*, which signifies an island or the holme of a river. I take this to be the *Innir* doirne of the Irish Calendar. J. D.

Of the old church of this Parish there are some parts of the walls remaining still; but it is so covered with thorns and briars, that its length and breadth could not be measured. It was built with very large stones, and has the appearance of great age.

No interment has been made here, according to tradition, these hundred years back.

14/9/18/26(3)

(H) 357

On the Eastern edge of the River Owenduff,
in the townland of Kagle, not far from the
old church is Lady's well; but it is concealed
in the middle of a shrubbery.

Ballynecol
H

The Parish of Tellerought

Situation. This parish is situated in the
Northern part of Shelburne Parony, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles
from New Ross; and is bounded on the N.
by the Parishes of Old Ross and Carnagh,
on the S. and E. by Owenduff Phⁿ, and on
the West by Whitechurch and Ballybrayil Phⁿ.

Name. I have no document to prove the original
form of this name which is very obscure. In the
Liber Regalis Visitationis it is called Tolleragh, but
this is an error for Tolleraght: Tularis hí Ruicataris?

L.S.

14/6/18/26(4)

The spot occupied by the site of the old church of this parish is now almost on a level with the rest of the green field in which it stood, and which is mowed every year.

About 60 yards South West of this site is Lady's Well, which was formerly a place of pilgrimage, but has not been resorted to as such these 40 years.

About 100 yards West of the site of the old church, in the same Townland (Tellerought) are the ruins of an old Castle, of which the walls are perfect excepting the S. E. corner which is destroyed up to within about 12 ft. of the top, and a breach in the South side 6 feet wide extending from the ground about 10 feet. This castle measures 13 ft. 4 in. both ways, and is about 45 feet high; the walls are 4 feet in thickness. It had four floors, and is built on low ground.

In the townland of Aclamon the people shew a spot where it is said that there was an old church; but not a stone now remains, nor are there any marks of graves.

Copy
2
Lucker

The Parish of Owenduff

Situation. This parish is situated in the N. E. extremity of Shelburn Parony 6 miles from New Ross. It is bounded on the North by the parishes of Carnagh, Hillscaulm and Old Ross, on the E. by Newbawn, Clongeen and Inch Ohs, on the South by Tintern and Rathroe, and on the West by Tellerought, Killeesh and Ballybrasil Parishes.

Name. The name of this parish is not of ecclesiastical origin but the church was called after the river Abhainn dubh, fluvius niger, near the banks of which it was erected. There are many rivers of this name in Ireland, but in English they are always made Blackwater, not Black river. See my letters on the Avon Selle which falls into the Boyne at Navan, and on the Cumar or Confluence at Slonard. L.O.D.

14/6/18/26(6)

Of the old church of this parish, the E. gable and 36 feet of the side-walls adjoining it remain, the West gable is down to the very foundation. This church was 51 feet long by $15\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. There was on the E. gable a window which is now destroyed: two windows which were on the South side-wall are also destroyed, as well as another which was on the Northern side-wall. The walls of the church are about 10 ft. high, 2 ft. 9 in. in thickness, and built of quarry stones with lime and sand mortar. It does not appear to be ancient. Attached to this ruin is a small grave-yard much used at present; it lies about 200 yards West of the river (of Awenduff) in the townland of Golstown.

St. Margaret's well is in Rathlumney T.L.: it has not been visited by pilgrims these 20 years.

In the townland of Nash is a small burial-ground, in which parts of the foundation of a church are traceable.

14/9/18/26(7)

12) 361

About one furlong from this is a holy well called ^{Tobay} Cholmarn, which is still resorted to for the cure of sore eyes &c &c.

Boley Castle, in the townland of the same name, measures $26\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 22 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ inches (outside). The walls are about 55 ft. high, and 4 ft. in thickness, and are all perfect. It contains 4 storeys, and is built in a hollow field, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile N.W. of Owenduff old church.

END

14 G 18/27

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

**Notes made by Patrick O'Keefe and John O'Donovan for the Ordnance Survey,
concerning the history, traditions, antiquities and topography of the parishes of
Killesk, Co. Wexford.**

O'Keefe, Patrick

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

1840

2 p.

24 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 362-363.

RIA

The Parish of Killest.

Situation. This parish is situated in the central North parts of Shelburne Barony, 8 miles from New Ross. It is bounded on the North by the Parishes of Owenduff and Ballybrasil, on the E. by Rathroe P., on the South by St. James and Mumbrod, and on the West by the Parish of Kilmokea.

Name. This, like Killish, is a corruption of Bill uisce, i.e. the church of (at or near) the water.

L.D.

Not a vestige of the old church of this P. remains at present: a spot near the Castle of Killest is pointed out as its site.

Killest Castle stands in the townland of the same name. The walls are about 23 ft. high, and are perfect except on one side, where there is a considerable breach, made, according to tradition, in the Cromwellian wars.

14/9/18/27(1)

The Parish of Rathroe.

Situation. This parish is situated in the central part of Shelburne Barony, 10 miles from New Ross, and 2 from Nuncannon. It is bounded on the North by the P^h of Quenduff, or the N. W. by Silleek P^h, on the N. E. by the P^hs of Tintern and Featherd, and on the S. and S. W. by the P^h of St. James and Drumbrady.

Name. This name is not of ecclesiastical origin but derived from the name of a fort or rath in which the original parish church was placed. The original Irish form of the name is Rat puais, i.e., the Red Fort. See my letter on the parish of Lissoneuffy in the County of Roscommon, the original church of which was built on a fort or rather fort. Epist. 1. 1. 1.

The old church of this parish, of which barely the foundation remains, was built in a round fort, 44 paces in diameter, and surrounded with a ditch and rampart. The ditch is about 6 paces in breadth, and the ^{which rises to the level of the central} parapet ~~is~~ ^{part is} about 5 feet in height. The old church was 60 ft. long by 16½ ft.: no lime mortar appears in the foundations. The grave-yard of this church has not been used as a burial-place these 30 years, except for still-born infants.

About half a mile South-East of this church in the townland of Theilbaggan is a holy well called St. Agnes's Well; but it has not been resorted to for cures &c. these 30 years.

14/G/18/27(2)

END

14 G 18/28

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

Trace map of southern Co. Wexford, copied from Mercator's Atlas. Includes title page.

6 May 1840

2 p.

24 cm. (title page)

17 x 19 cm. (map)

Pagination in original binding was 364.

RIA

C^o. of. WEXFORD.

— From —

Mercator's.

— *Antient. Map.* —

—

14/G/18/28 (1)

14/9/18/28(2)

END

14 G 18/29

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

Trace map of east Co. Wexford, copied from Mercator's Atlas.

6 May 1840

1 p.

19 x 17 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 365.



END

14 G 18/30

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

Trace map of lands in Co. Wexford, copied from Speed's map of 1610. Includes title page.

6 May 1840

2 p.

24 cm. (title page)

20 x 19 cm. (map)

Pagination in original binding was 366.

RIA

C^o of WEXFORD.

From

Speeds Antient

— MAP. —

— 1610 —

14/6/18/30(1)

SPEEDS MAP OF THE

A hand-drawn map of the Wexford region in Ireland. The map shows the coastline of the south and east, with several rivers and towns marked. Key locations include Catermagh, Con, Wex, Wexford, and Waterford. Rivers like the Suir and the Black River are depicted. The map is signed 'R. Rick Williams' in the bottom right corner.



The Scale of Miles.
1620

Q.S.O. 6 May 784.0

J. H. C.

14/9/18/30 (2)

END

14 G 18/31

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

Trace map of Co. Wexford, copied from Speed's 'Map of the Province of Leinster' (1610).

5 May 1840

1 p.

23 x 19 cm.

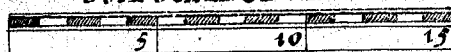
Pagination in original binding was 367.



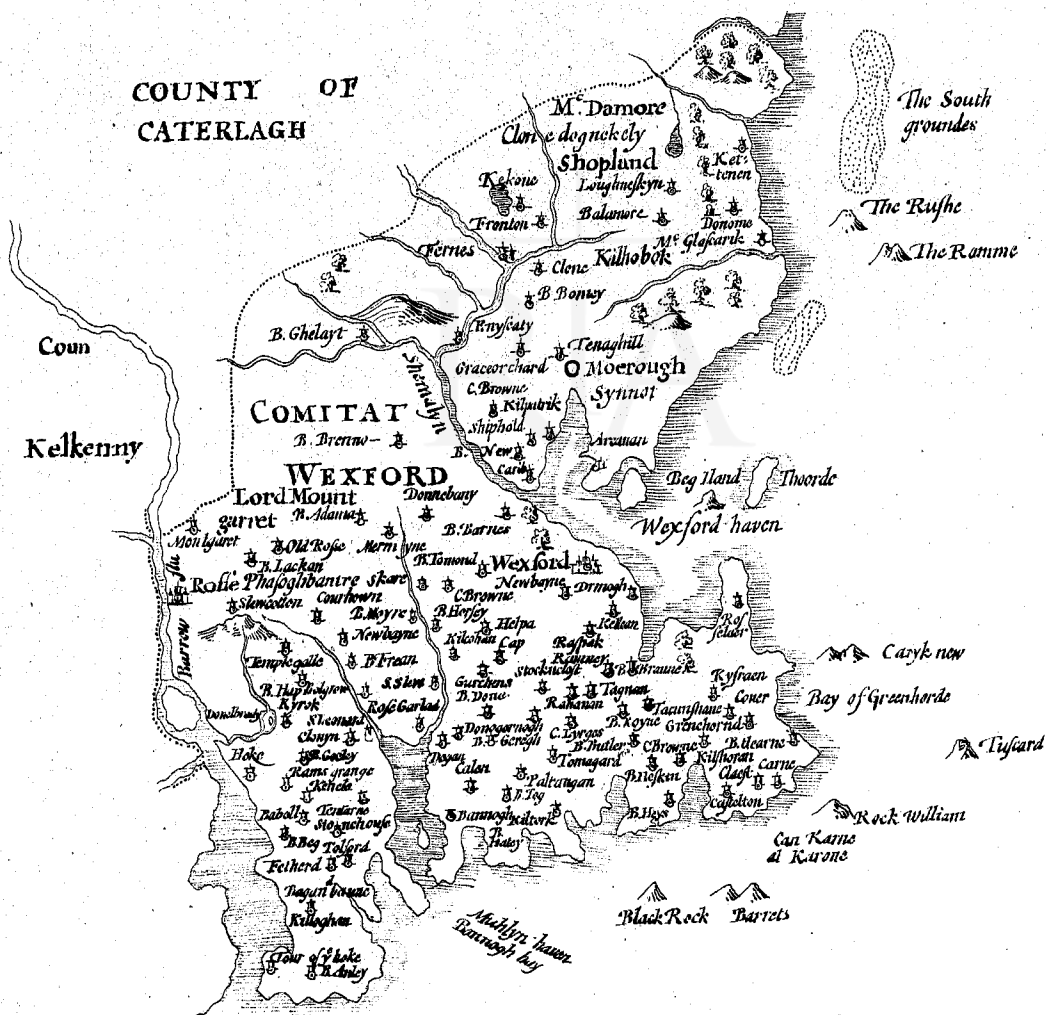
364

Traced from
SPEEDS MAP OF THE
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER

THE SCALE OF MILES



ANNO DOMINI 1650



O.S.O. 6227 7840

J. H. C.

14/6/18/31(1)

END

Outsize maps

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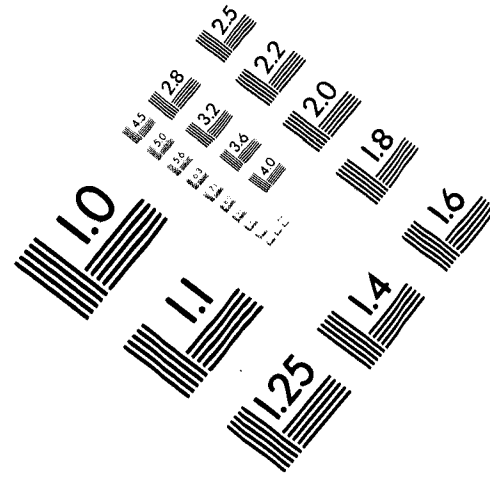
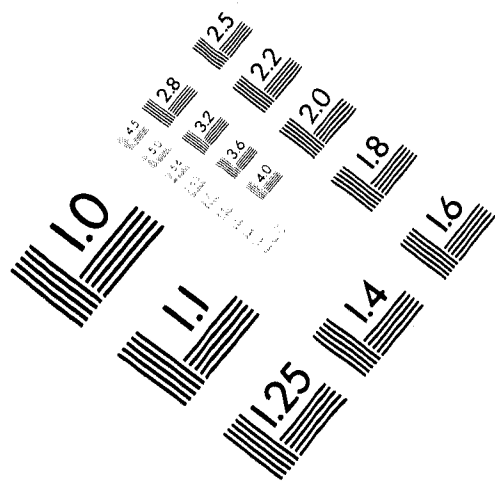
14 G 18

Wexford (Vol.2)

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16 ×

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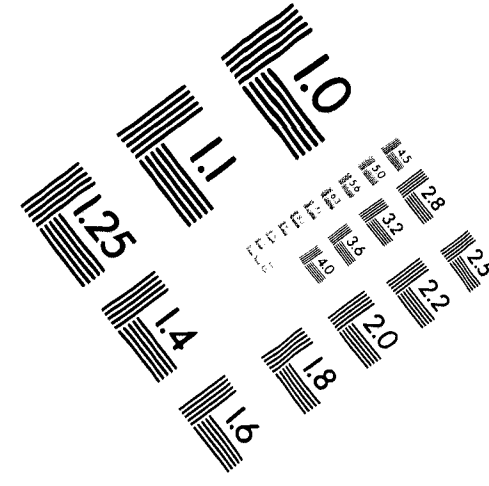
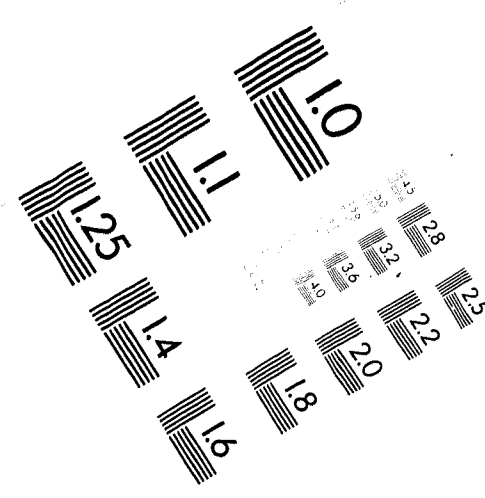
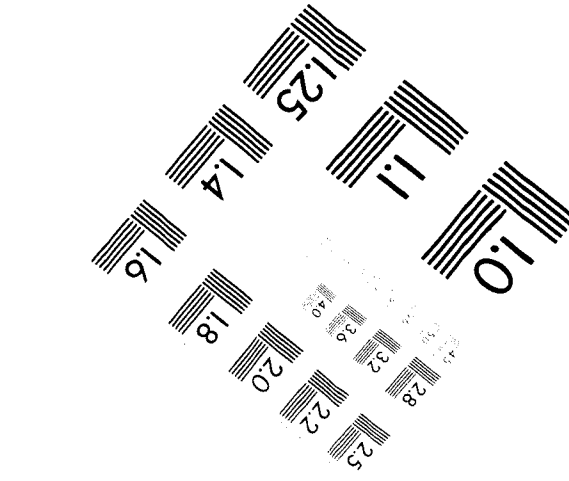
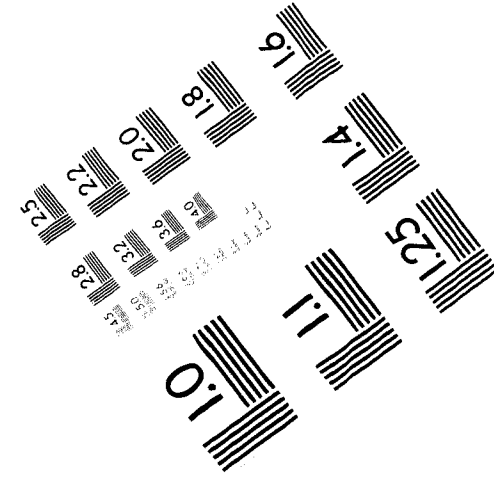
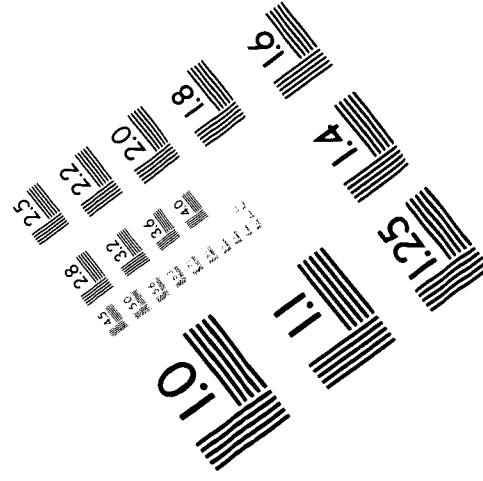
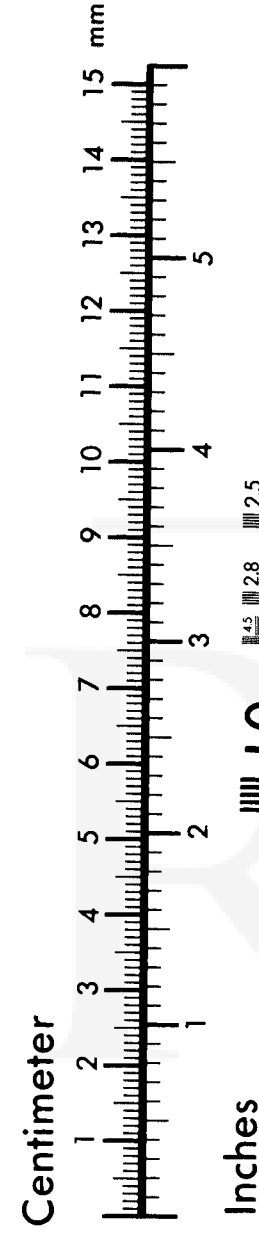


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (QA-3)

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BY APPLIED IMAGE, INC.



14 G 18/32

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

Trace map of Co. Wexford, copied from the Down Survey.

24 December 1839

1 p.

49 x 37 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 368. Document is outsized.

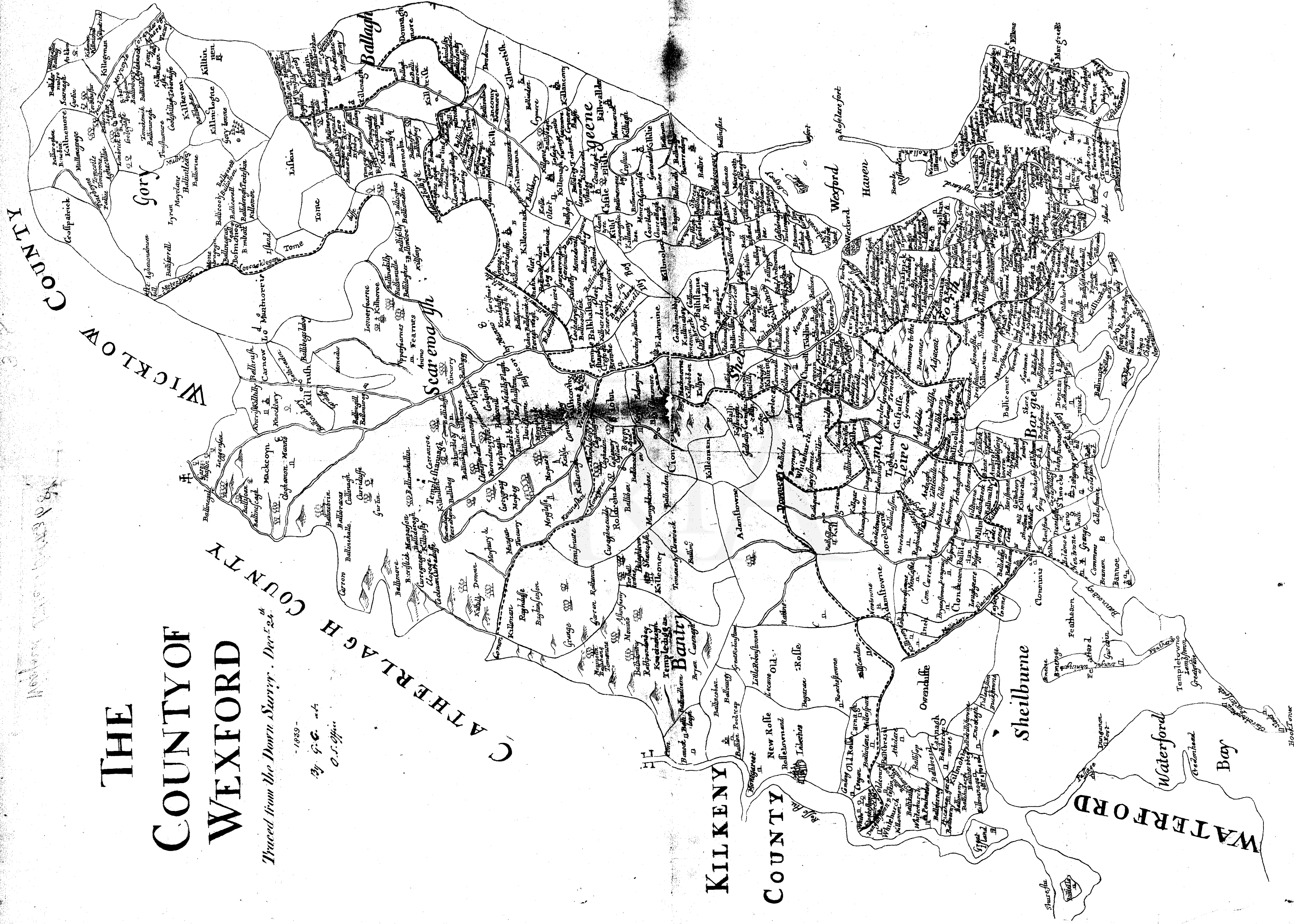
Indicated are the baronial and parish boundaries of the County, the townlands therein and the location of churches and friaries.

THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD

Traced from the Down Survey. Dec^r 24.

- 1829 -

By G. C. & C. S. Office



END

14 G 18/33

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

Section of printed map of Co. Wexford with hand-drawn map in pencil on the other side of page.

Nineteenth Century

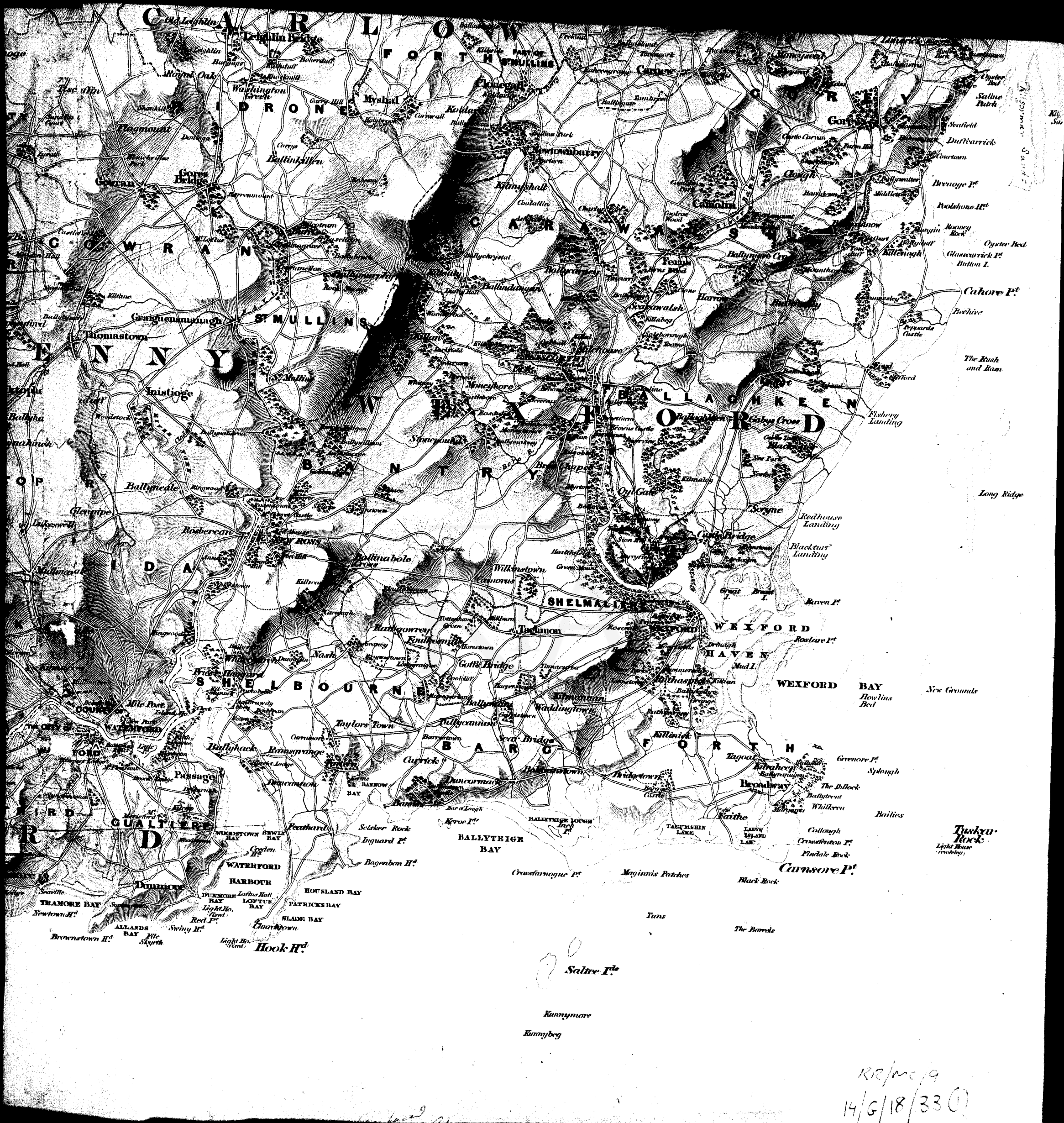
2 p.

32 x 30 cm.

Pagination in original binding was 369

This has been cut from a larger map.

Indicated are the baronial and parish boundaries of the county.



369

14/6/18/33(2)

RIA

END

14 G 18/34

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

Sketch map of Co. Wexford, with hand-drawn map in pencil on the other side of page.

[Nineteenth Century]

2 p.

44 x 32 cm.

Map is hand-coloured;

Indicated are the baronial and parish boundaries of the county;

Verso of map includes a rough sketch map of the lands along the



1/10/1917
100

1/10/1917
100

RIA

(2)