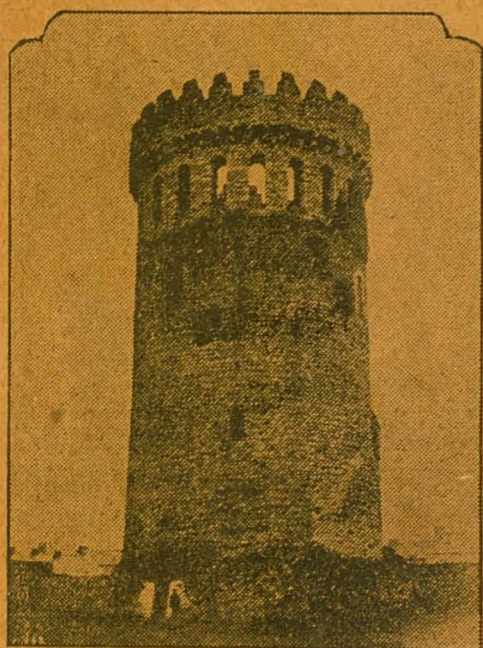


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NENAGH and its NEIGHBOURHOOD



by E. H. SHEEHAN, M.B.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION)

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Nenagh and its Neighbourhood

CASTLE STREET

In the Civil Survey of 1654 we are told that there were at that time in Nenagh 60 cottages and thatched cabins, and it is reasonable to infer that there was very little addition to that number up to the time of the dismantling of the Castle of the Butlers in 1692. Shortly after this date there is evidence of building, isolated locally, and devoted solely to the needs of a community in its earliest stage of development.

The population of the town in 1657 numbered 275, in 1841 it was 8,618 and in 1946, 4,517.

In the year 1760 the only thoroughfare of the town was a crooked passage leading from Smithville, through Bourne's Lane, down Silver Street, Castle Street and Chapel Lane to the Spout. No bridge at Tyone, none at Riverston. No church at Knigh or Kilo-diernan, and old Peter Holmes, we are told, dragged through the mire every Sunday in his coach-and-six to his devotion in the family pew in the old Church of Barrack Street.

The Market Cross is one of Nenagh's principal landmarks. The old Market House was situated at the corner of Barrack Street and Castle Street. It was in dimension 40 feet fronting Castle Street and 33 feet fronting Barrack Street. It was demolished in 1812 and three houses were built on its site, whose owner in 1841 was John Kennedy Burke of Cloncoe, Co. Galway. J.P.

In the old days the sides of the streets adjoining the Market Cross were lined with stalls and stands laden with felt-hats, friezes, flannels, linens of every texture, and then there were kishes of brogues, all sterling home manufacture. At this period the brogue-makers of Nenagh were a conspicuous guild in themselves. They had their band and their banners and in procession they claimed to be second to the tailors in rank. The town-pump was situated near the corner of the old Market House.

THE BRIDEWELL

In 1696 a Session House and Gaol were built on a piece of ground 40 feet by 20 feet situate in Nenagh, and granted to James Harrison of Cloughjordan by Robert Boardman of Nenagh. This old Bridewell was on the site of the present Nos. 10 and 11 Castle Street. (Dunalley MSS.).

Now, there is a deed wherein Alderman Mills of Youghal, Co. Cork, demised to Redmond Morres of Nenagh, apothecary, the piece of waste ground adjoining the north end of the old Market House to range as far as the corner of the Bridewell and to extend backwards to the lane leading to the old Abbey. Thus the ground between the Market House and the old Bridewell came under the ownership of Redmond Morres of Rathnaleen, Nenagh, who was Chief of the great Anglo-Norman family of Montmorency-Morres (Marisco).

In 1735 Redmond Morres demised to John Morres, his eldest son, and a Doctor of Physick—on his marriage to Mary Ryan of Ballymackeogh, one moiety of his shop utensils, drugs and com-

modities which he used therein and a moiety of the fields and houses in the town of Nenagh. John Morres left his Nenagh property to his daughter, Joan, who married Henry Clanchy, Esq. She left two sons, John and George, who sold the last of the family estates to Pepper, Smith and Harrison. The Smith mentioned here is Wm. Smith of Smithville, Nenagh, distiller, who, with his son, Aquilla, became owner of the property in Castle Street in the locality I have indicated above.

The town-house of the Minnitt family of Annabeg stood on the site of the present Nos. 12 and 13 Castle Street. On 17th May, 1750, Robert Holmes of Peterfield demised the plot of ground between the house formerly of Mr. Quintin Dick (O'Meara's Hotel) and the former Bridewell House with the ground and offices backward thereof to John Morres' garden, to Robert Minnitt of Blackfort, for the three lives of Solomon and John Newsome and John Allen. Martha Byron carried on an extensive millinery business here in the mid-nineteenth century.

O'MEARA'S HOTEL

O'Meara's Hotel can boast a history as interesting as that of any other hostelry in the South of Ireland. The house was built originally about 1734 by Mr. Quintin Dick, a Scottish gentleman. It was then a house standing detached with a garden on each side. Mr. Dick died in 1768 and is buried in the old Churchyard, Barrack Street. His family is now represented by Hume of Humewood, Co. Wicklow. In 1788 under Mr. Barry Smith as proprietor there was an Inn here named the "Star and Garter." In 1790 it was owned by Cornelius Pyne of Cashel, and in 1793 it passed from Pyne to John Cantrell and eventually to Isaac Cantrell in the year 1804.

In 1813 Isaac Cantrell demised to John Brundley, the dwelling-house, offices and yards in Castle Street and Abbey Lane. John Brundley was a native of Suffolk and it was known as Brundley's Inn in 1815, later in 1823 it rejoined in the name of the "King's Arms." Mr. Brundley and his son, David, made it famous and in time it was well-known throughout the South of Ireland as Brundley's Hotel. In early 19th century it was one of the chief hotels on the line of road between Kerry, Limerick and Dublin. Its large courtyard was said to be the scene of some sanguinary duels in the fighting days of old.

The Liberator, O'Connell, put up there on his visit to Ennis for the Clare Election of 1828 when he was escorted into Nenagh by 3,000 horsemen. Father Mathew spent some days there during his great Mission. At the time of the Borrisokane trials in 1829 "Long John Doherty," the Solicitor-General, remained some days at Brundley's and Barrister Howley was a frequent visitor.

Other notabilities who sojourned there were Judge Richard Adams when a Barrister; John Redmond, Valentine Dillon, and the famous Dr. Sequah. St. John-Mason, a cousin of Robert Emmett, and a Barrister by profession, was arrested here in 1803 at the time of Emmett's Insurrection. He was incarcerated for three years in Kilmainham.

The hotel came into possession of James O'Meara (Senior) in 1858 and, after several years, James O'Meara (Junior), his son, became proprietor. The latter's wife met with a tragic end during the Civil War in 1922, being killed at her own doorway by a random shot while gazing at the conflict raging outside. Her husband, known universally as "Squire," passed away in 1924, and shortly afterwards the hotel came under a new management.

Nos. 16 and 17 CASTLE STREET

The earliest record of this house is 1756 when Robert Holmes demised to Rev. Thomas Dawson (Clk.) of Nenagh, all that part

and parcels of ground situated in High Street (Castle Street), Nenagh; later, Rev. T. Dawson demised to George Harden a plot in Castle Street bounded on east by holdings of the Rev. Dawson and on west by Mr. Quintin Dick's. It later came into possession of the Smith family and in 1830 Wm. Smith and Aquilla Smith demised to E. P. Leake, tanner, George Harden's house in Castle Street. After Leake came Thomas Thompson Abbott who was succeeded by John Brindley Cornelle, who carried on a flourishing business here up to the Great War (1914-18).

While Edward Leake was in possession he had a grand sign-board of the Ormond Hunt ornamenting the whole upper part of his establishment. On that sign-board the gentlemen of the Ormond Hunt were grouped and their likenesses as accurate as a photo of the present day. The grandfather of the late Lord Dunalley, John Bayly of Debsboro', Captain Gason of Richmond, Cooper-Crawford of Rapla, Jackson of Mt. Pleasant, Jos Willington, Minnitt of Anabeg, John Poë of Solsboro', Rev. Standish Parker of Castletlough, Feltham Watson of Brookwatson, Henry Allen of Shanbally, and Geo. Stoney of Kyle Park. The scene was "in at the death." That splendid painting was from the studio of Sam Switzer, a native artist of rare ability.

Sir William Rowan Hamilton, Royal Astronomer, is mentioned in the deed relating to this premises. His bust was pictured in a recent stamp issue in Eire, and his wife was Helen Maria, daughter of Rev. Henry Bayly, Rector of Nenagh. They were married in 1833 in the Parish Church of Ballinaclogh by Rev. John Head, Dean of Killaloe.

No. 18 Castle Street. Robert Fletcher, cabinet-maker, had a business here a century ago, later the premises were known as "India House" under James Roche, merchant, and later still were occupied by Edward Coyne. William P. Coyne, son of Edward Coyne, born at Nenagh, studied at Tullabeg College and at the Catholic University, Dublin. When the Irish Agricultural Department was established he was appointed by Sir Horace Plunkett to the position of Superintendent of Statistics and Intelligence branch. He compiled a valuable book, "Ireland, Industrial and Agricultural" which was published in 1902.

No. 19 Castle Street. In the closing years of the 19th century this house, part of which is the present Post Office, was a typical Georgian house enclosed in front by an iron railing with shrubbery on each side of a flight of steps leading to the entrance. The owner was Anne Cantrell who married Rev. Thomas Booth of Birr. The Rev. Thomas Dawson lived here as did Rev. Thomas O'Meara (Clk.) a member of the Lissanisky family. In 1830 Anne Eliza Booth demised to John Magrath, merchant, the dwelling house, offices and concerns held by him during the lives of John F. Magrath and Philip Edmond Magrath, sons of the lessee, and Thomas Nugent of Nenagh Mills, at the rent of £52 10s. 6d. The above John Magrath (1778-1850) was great-grandfather of the late Houston J. Sheehan, of Nenagh.

John Magrath conveyed his interest in the premises to James Dempster, M.D., an ex-Army Surgeon. Dr. Dempster sold it to the Rev. John Scanlan for £250, the garden at rear with Temperance Hall and other appurtenances (1858). It was a Convent for some years after 1862 under the Sisters of Mercy.

The Tipperary Joint Stock Bank functioned here before its failure in 1856. The refusal of payment caused the greatest excitement, and the doors were besieged during the day by those who had monetary transactions with the Bank. The mail brought the news that Mr. Sadlier had committed self-destruction by poison. The deposit and credit balances in this branch exceeded the large sum of £20,000, a considerable portion of which was lodgments made by the farming

classes of the district. Mr. Rock, the manager, endeavoured to appease the numerous disappointed claimants for their money.

No. 20 Castle Street. Malachi Nilan carried on the drapery business here (1868-1883).

Hibernian Hotel (22 and 23). Robert Holmes demised a small plot hereabouts to Darby Moran, malster, in the year 1750. He was also given the hop-garden in Nenagh. By indenture 17th January, 1818, W. Burr to John Dalton, carrier, the building plot in Castle Street at the corner of Chapel Lane, same as enjoyed by Roger Gleeson. In 1834 Roger Gleeson to Pat O'Meara, chandler, two dwelling houses at corner of Chapel Lane.

No. 29 Castle Street. The houses 29, 30, 31 were owned by the Watson family of Brookwatson. William Smith and Cooper-Crawford lived here at different times. Captain Richard Bourne, R.N., was the proprietor of the coach-offices here before the days of the railway. He was succeeded in the business by the Hill family—John, William and Maria Hill. Doctor Henry Powell resided here in the early 20th century.

No. 30 Castle Street. Tipperary Joint Stock Bank first opened here in 1839 with Thaddeus O'Shea as manager. John Ryan, solicitor, was a later occupant. Now the abode of James O'Brien, Esq., ex-State Solicitor, Tipperary N.

No. 31 Castle Street. The house formerly held by Lambert Pepper, Esq., of the Ballymackey family, at corner of Spout Road and bounded in the rere by William Burr's garden wall. This corner was "Loeman's Corner" in former years.

FALVEY'S LANE

In 1791 Daniel Griffin of Nenagh leased to Daniel Falvey of Moyroe, Clare, a range of houses and the lane adjoining thereto and the ground appertaining. Hence the name Falvey's Lane. There were 44 tenanted houses in the lease in 1846. Edward Cuddy had property in the lane and house-frontage at Summerhill.

The Castle Hotel. In 1797 Peter Holmes to Thomas Moylan (Land Surveyor) his holding bounded in the rere by the old Castle. He was succeeded by Philip Hogan. This part of Castle Street is conveniently divided into the "Moylan holding," the "Lawrence holding" and the "Parker holding."

In a lease of 1760 Samuel Lawrence of Dromin demised to Patrick Hanley, M.D., his dwelling house, bounded in the rere by the Castle walls.

In 1868 Margaret Parker of Castlelough to James Dempsey Harkness of Nenagh, his dwelling-house, bounded on south by future Lecture Hall.

In 1792 Basset W. Holmes demised to Margaret Parker the dwelling-houses near the east corner of Bachelor's Walk which were built by Patrick Hanley, Doctor of Physick (deceased), and afterwards held by Nicholas Archer, M.D., and Cornelius O'Brien, Esq.

LECTURE HALL

In 1866 Anthony Parker granted the above premises to Rev. William Bennett-Chester, Rector of Nenagh; Robert G. Parker, and Wills Crofts Gason, of Shannonvale, for the purpose of a certain building to be called the Nenagh Lecture Hall to be erected thereon. The Hall was opened in 1869.

There were four houses between Bachelor's Walk and Peter Street at the close of the 19th century. Three of these stood on the site of the new Munster and Leinster Bank. Next to the present Club was the old Post Office with Patrick Cane as postmaster. This former Post Office and the Club was called the "Gason holding." In

1752 Sarah Newsome demised to Richard Gason of Killashalloe (Richmond) all that part of the old walls built by Solomon Newsome and the grounds on which the said walls then stood situated on north side of Castle Street, bounded at the upper end by Dr. McKeogh's potatoe garden and Mat Fitzpatrick's house and in front by the street. North Tipperary Club established in 1884.

That part of Castle Street from Nos. 54 to 60 inclusive was known as the "Lockington holding." The Spains and Cantrells were merchants in this quarter of the town.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL

John Devane was the proprietor of an hotel at corner of Peter Street, No. 54, in the last century. Prince Napoleon, nephew of the great Bonapart, when touring Ireland in 1857 passed through Nenagh and stopped here for refreshment and change of horses. Henceforth was known as the Imperial Hotel.

No. 63 Castle Street. Known as "Sarah Lyon's holding." Here in 1839 was James Coleman's Oyster Bazaar, who also supplied Guinness' prime bottled porter and Jameson's best old Dublin whiskey for his supper rooms.

Nos. 64 and 65. Here lived Andrew Murphy, cordwainer, of Castle Street. A person of consequence in the town and member of the Nenagh Yeomanry.

Nos. 69 and 70. John Heacock, grocer and draper, lived here in 1788. Later Henry Heacock to Wm. Mackey the plot called the "Riding Ring" in Norbury's Lane.

NORBURY LANE

In 1780 Peter Holmes to Otway Fortescue Toler, houses and grounds in Castle Street joining the lane to the stables of John Forrester. The lane led to fields in possession of the Toler family near the present Courthouse. Forrester was Master of the Nenagh Hunt as far back as 1755. Forrester farm was part of the Brook-watson holding.

No. 75. Gregory Fitzpatrick carried on an extensive tannery business in Nenagh.

Nos. 77 and 78. Thomas Hendy, hosier and dealer in hardware, lived here in 1788. Both houses reconstructed to form a single edifice in 1879 under James O'Donovan and called the "Crystal Palace." Fogarty Bros. were extensive drapers here for many years of the late 19th century.

No. 81 Castle Street. This corner house was demised by James Meagher, Esq., of Ballyanny to Bridget Corbett (née Nolan) widow. She was grandmother of the late George Corbett, solicitor, Nenagh.

BARRACK STREET

Royal Oak Hotel. Also called the Railway Hotel, John Carroll, proprietor. John Healy demised the premises to John Bennett, of Riverston, in 1818. Following a big Land League meeting in Nenagh in January, 1881, there was a sumptuous banquet given at this hotel in honour of the speakers who had addressed the crowd.

John Cullen, peruke-maker, lived near Glebe Lane in 1724, and the witnesses of a later lease (1770) to Charles Cullen were W. Evans, "driver" to P. Holmes, and Roger Gleeson, ale-seller.

There were 17 tenanted houses in Glebe Lane in 1841, the owners being William Walsh and Daniel Kennedy.

The Glebe land comprised 3 acres, 38 perches, owner Rev. James H. Poë, in 1841.

24 Barrack Street. George Burr, iron and deal merchant, salt manufacturer.

25-27. James Webb Heaney, gun-maker, 1788.

The present 28-35 were sites of an Inn known in 1760 as "Ye Sign of Ye Ram" or one of the signs of the Zodiac, a very old appellation, as historians tell us. The name of the proprietor was Humfrey Hipwell who had demised to him by Peter Holmes the waste plot of ground adjoining the Glebe.

At River Lane was "sparagibba," one of the gates in the angle between Barrack Street and Silver Street. The new Market House near River Lane was built in 1812.

THE BRICKFIELD

The brickfield was the area bounded on the north by River Lane, on the south by the present gas-works, and in the west by the Clareen River. It comprised 4 acres. In 1728 Mr. Mills, of Youghal, demised to Col. Terence Magrath the house adjoining the Horse Barracks and the Brickfield. This proves the presence of a military barracks here in the early 18th century and hence Barrack Street. It was situated opposite the old church at the corner of Stafford Street. John Douglas, of Queen Street, had an interest in the brickfield as had Rice Lewis in 1881, and Adam Fletcher later. A new road was made through the brickfield in 1840 called Stafford Street after Stafford O'Brien who had property in Bawn and Beredine.

There was a family of note in Nenagh in the 18th century named Corbin. In 1764 P. Holmes to Martin Corbin, his dwelling house, bounded in front by the road to Tyone. Corbin demised to James Gleeson his house bounded behind by the Clareen River. Here also were John Birhagra's (Berkery) and Dixon Byron's garden and John Douglas' field. There was a **Church Street** as a continuation of Barrack Street in the mid-19th century. It extended from the old church to the bounds of the present new Hospital. It disappeared when the railway bridge was constructed. There were 60 houses in Church Street in 1851 and the principal owner was Michael Corbin. At the time the railway was about to be constructed at Nenagh there was a heated discussion at a meeting of the local Town Commissioners whether to have a bridge or alternatively, a level crossing in Barrack Street. The majority favoured a level crossing, but the Bill for the crossing was thrown out by the House of Lords as danger was apprehended and the Company had to build a bridge.

The gas-house was built in 1847 and James Byron was appointed manager.

TYONE OF FAIRS AND FACTION FIGHTS

Proceeding towards Tyone, on the right we pass "The Cottage," the residence of Andrew H. Crawford, former Co. Surveyor, and nearby is the townland of Farnamurry so frequently associated with Knockanederry in the records. Next we come to Tyone, a place famous for its fairs dating back to the early 17th century and its no less famous faction-fights of a much later period.

The Tyone Mills were erected in 1771. There is a lease in which Donat O'Brien demised to Malachi Ryan of Nenagh the dwelling-house, yard and garden of Tyone and flour-mills with all the machinery therein, in as large, ample and beneficial a manner as the same were theretofore demised by Stafford O'Brien. Date of lease to Ryan is 23rd October, 1828. The Kilboy Mss., edited by T. U. Sadleir, tell us that O'Brien Donough of Tyone, Nenagh, keeps and minds bolting-mills there, though he has a very large estate in this Kingdom and in England.

There is mention of Sir Ralph Fenwick of Tyone in Hearth Money Rolls, 1685: there is Col. Daniel Abott's "Three ploughlands of Tyone" drawn by him for his arrears of pay in the Cromwellian

Army, and the acquisition of the property by the O'Brien's. The "Ploughlands" came into the Stafford O'Brien estate of the Irish Land Commission.

COST OF INTERMENT AT TYONE

As Tyone Churchyard is nearby, I think it fitting to give an account for a portion of funeral expenses which was furnished in 1793 to the executors of an individual in Nenagh who had died and who, in due form, was taken to his last resting place in Tyone Abbey in the most respectable style of the period: 17th January, 1793—Mr. Andrew Hurley, undertaker, Barrack Street, to James Meagher, dr., for the interment of your brother.

To 6 yards black flannel	...	...	0	0	2
To 16 yards tape	...	...	0	0	8
To a breast-plate	...	...	0	3	3
To four handles, pleates, and snipe bills	...	...	0	4	10½
To 24 double clasps	...	...	0	8	8
To 6 Cherubim	...	...	0	2	8½
To 3 cwt. white tacks	...	...	0	4	4
To habits, caps and poles	...	...	0	4	4
To 13½ yards Dutch Cambric	...	...	0	18	11½
To 45 yards fine linen for 13 clergy	...	...	5	6	2
To ¾ and half laun for driver	...	...	0	1	11
To 15 pair gloves	...	...	0	16	2
To one cloak	...	...	0	1	7

Returning to Nenagh from Tyone, one passes on the right the pleasant meadowlands of Coolreal and the new Hospital erected on the site of the old Workhouse, built in 1841 to accommodate 1,680 inmates. In 1850 there were 3,960 in the Institution. This building was demolished in 1935. Gabriel Prior, late Editor of the "Guardian," who lived in Barrack Street in his younger days, used to tell of a loud and sorrowful wailing which disturbed the silence of the night in the years following on the great famine of 1847. This arose from the melancholy band of youthful emigrants of both sexes who were passing from the workhouse to make the journey on foot to Limerick. There they took ship for Quebec, or else for Plymouth where they re-embarked for Australia. Note the bye-road on the right at the foot of the railway bridge. This was an old road to Anderson's well before the coming of the railway. The well supplied the residents of Church Street and its vicinity.

THE OLD CHURCH, BARRACK STREET

The old Church in Barrack Street has a plain square bell-tower of moderate height with four windows or opes near its summit and two slits in the eastern wall. The original church was on the same site. It has been described in a Visitation of 1615 as in a partly ruinous condition. But there was a considerable amount of rebuilding at different times, and the present tower, which has the date 1760 inscribed on a stone in the eastern face, was added in that year to the existing church, and then a newly reconstructed church to the same tower in 1809 when £1,300 was lent by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for a general rebuilding of the church which was dismantled in 1860 when the new edifice was erected in Church Road.

There are few items of historic interest available relating to this church. One tells us that on 11th February, 1685, Lady Mary Poë filed a bill against William Poë and Edward Plaisteed, executors of Thomas Poë deceased. In another case, Peter Dalton versus Patrick Urill of Knockbrack, accused of "defamatio," in which persons

named Whitnell, Gore and Cole are concerned. They were from Nenagh and its neighbourhood.

In the year 1701 appears the name of Caleb Minnitt who, having been tried at the Assizes, confesses to transgression and is ordered to do penance publicly during Divine Service on three several days at Killaloe, Nenagh and Birr.

The old church having been sold to a builder, the bell was removed from the tower. On inspection the bell appeared to be cast in 1753 and on it with the date of erection also appeared the name of the Clergyman of the Parish, in raised letters, in that year, viz., Rev. Thomas Dawson, with the names of Churchwardens Richard Gason and James Nesbitt.

It is said that a church existed hereabouts in pre-Norman times, and it was stated by the late Richard Burr, Esq., that he had discovered traces of the foundation of an early church in the field between the churchyard and the Friary in the mid-nineteenth century.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM CHURCHYARD, BARRACK ST., NENAGH.

AUSTIN, Geo., 1934 ; BENNETT, John, 1862 ; BOUCHIER, John, 1880 ; BOURNE, John, 1788 ; BRUNDLEY, John, 1828 ; BALDWIN, Edward, 1854 ; BYRON, James, 1870 ; BULL, Wm. H., 1876 ; BURR, William, 1840 ; CARRY, Allen, 1857 ; CANTRELL, Joshua, 1852 ; CASHEL, Rowan P., 1859 ; CROFTS WILLS, 1817 ; CODD, Margaret ; CRUISE, Vere, 1868 ; DICK, Quintin, 1768 ; DILLON, Garrett, 1826 ; DELANEY, Adam ; CHARLES, Elizabeth, 1938 ; DUNDAS, Major John Hamilton, 1867 ; FINCH, William, 1779 ; FLETCHER, John Burr, M.D., 1847 ; FRITH, Wm., 1820 ; GASON, John, 1759 ; HARDEN, Geo. of Nenagh, 1774 ; MILL, James ; HODGINS, Elizabeth, 1768 ; HOLMES, Peter, 1843 (Vault) ; KITSON, Edward, M.D., 1883 ; KEMPSTON, J., 1849 ; LAWRENCE, Samuel, 1846 ; RICE-LEWIS, 1815 ; LANE, Wm., 1762 ; MASON, John, 1753 ; MORTE-SHED, James, 1880 ; MORTON, 1857 ; MAGRATH, John, Castle St., 1850 ; McCUTCHEON, James, 1891 ; McKEOGH, Pierce, M.D., 1836 ; O'Neill QUIN, M.D., 1880 ; POE, James Jocelyn, 1895 ; POE, Rev. James Hill, 1859 ; PRIOR, Gabriel, 1860 ; SMITH, Barry, 1790 ; SWITZER, Christopher ; TUCKER, Nion, 1868 ; WALKER, Adam, 1853 ; WILLIAMS, Benjamin, 1771 ; WATSON, 1796 ; YOUNG, Wm. of Annebrook, 1812 ; NEWTON, James, M.D., Kilkenny Militia, 1856. Erected by fellow officers.

"Murray, farewell! companion true and brave,
A random shot assigned thee to this grave.
Yet lives the soldier's fame to grace his bier,
Thy laurels won in Egypt flourish here."

In connection with the above epitaph, the story goes that Murray, a very popular officer in the 6th Garrison battalion stationed in Nenagh in 1811, was shot in mistake for the Colonel commanding the Corps, an exacting martinet named Dana. After an exhausting day of manoeuvres at Killeen, the Colonel turned into a field at Ballinaclogh and commanded the regiment to resume exercises. This exasperated the already weary men and when he ordered the Grenadier company to advance and fire a volley, the company all fired and down fell Adjutant Murray slain by a shot meant for Colonel Dana.

The epitaph was written to the memory of Ensign and Adjutant Murray by Oliver Dease, then proprietor of the mills at Islandbawn.

THE FOOT BARRACKS

It is of interest to note that there was also a Foot Barracks in

Nenagh. This was situated, roughly, between the Old Church and the present Fleming and Lee's premises, or perhaps more to the rear of the latter. It was bounded on one side by the churchyard and in the rear by Anderson's field. The last Regiment to be quartered there was the Glengarry Fencibles—a Scottish Militia.

There is a tradition in Nenagh that the Colonel of this Regiment, on entering the town for the first time at the head of his men, cut down with his sword the Orange arches which spanned the street corners in celebration of some historic event. This was in the year 1800. While stationed in Nenagh one of their officers, Captain Archibald McDonnell, died in hospital and was given a military funeral. In retrospect one can visualise the scene as the cortege proceeded down Abbey Lane headed by the pipers playing that melancholy dirge, "Lochaber no More," to the old Abbey Churchyard, where this kinsman of the Clan Glengarry chieftain was laid to rest far away from the vale of the Garry River in distant Inverness.

At the present house of Fleming and Lee, Barrack Street, resided John Meagher, merchant, linen and woollen draper, in the year 1788. His sons were Timon Meagher, half-pay officer; Samuel Lawrence Meagher, and James Poë Meagher. It is on record that he lived in a large slated house with large yard, bounded in the rear by the field of Lewis Anderson, gauger. This house served as a military hospital for the local garrison during the wars of Napoleon. The Clareen River, running underground here divides Upper and Lower Ormond.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

The Parochial School was erected here in 1828 on the site of the former premises of Caesar Otway of the Castle Otway family. There is a lease from Robert Holmes to Caesar Otway, merchant, dated 1755. The witnesses were W. Cleburne of Ballicolliton and Samuel Lawrence of Drummmin. His son, Loftus Otway, was a linen and woollen draper in 1788. Besides the school, there was also established a Savings Bank. It was in this school that the inquest was held in the Langley case in the month of May, 1849.

The lease relating to the house adjoining the Parochial School on the west is of interest. It recites that James Parsons Kennedy of Charleston, S. Carolina, attorney and administrator of Brian Kennedy, late of Nenagh, demised to James Carroll, coroner, the dwelling-house in Barrack Street now held by James Carroll during the lives of James Parsons Kennedy, Smith Pyne, late of Charleston deceased; Laurence Ryan and Francis Cane, late of Charleston, Gents.

Michael Corbin was owner of above dwelling-house in 1841. The above names strongly suggest a colony, in miniature, of Nenagh folk who has settled in this Southern State of the U.S.A. previous to the mass emigration of those in a lower sphere of life which later occurred.

THE GLOBE INN

On the site of the old Munster and Leinster Bank stood in the year 1785 the Globe Inn and its proprietor was Samuel McMullen. That it was a popular resort may be seen from the following extract: "The gentlemen of the Nenagh Hunt dined at the house of Samuel McMullen, Globe Inn, Barrack Street, on Monday, 17th inst. Johnathan Willington, President. The dinner was served up in superb style with wines and viands of the choicest description. The utmost hilarity prevailed throughout the evening ("Clonmel Gazette," 26th March, 1785).

John Cantrel became owner of the house after McMullen, and the former demised to John Pyne in 1797 who built stores and carried on the business of brewer at the rear of the premises. Next, in 1821, Garrett Dillon and O'Brien Dillon demised to William and Richard Burr, the dwelling-house, brewery, malt-house, stores, yard and garden heretofore held by John Pyne with all the coppers, pans, barrels, keeves and utensils. Richard Burr resided here in 1841 and O'Brien Dillon was owner. Robert Jocelyn Waller carried on here as a maltster from 1870 to 1878 when this old residence of the Burr family was reconstructed to accommodate the new Munster Bank, later the flourishing Munster and Leinster Bank.

No. 52 Barrack Street. In 1724 John Mills of Youghal demised to Andrew Lyons of Nenagh, cordwainer, his dwelling-house and garden and plot of waste ground in Barrack Street, Lower Ormond, extending back to the watercourse.

In 1785 Peter Holmes to Mat Dungan, merchant, the dwelling-house and premises bounded on the east and north by the house and concerns of Samuel McMullen, innholder; Dillon to Burr, Garrett Dillon of Dublin, B.L., to Wm. and Richard Burr, three houses in Barrack Street with garden and offices commonly called "Lyons holding" in Lower Ormond, 5th May, 1823. Doctor Patrick Glissane lived here early in the 19th century; he married Dorothy Going of the Traverston family. He was a Churchwarden in Nenagh, and left that town for a lucrative position in Queensland, Australia, about 1841 and remained there until his death.

Here also lived Doctor Charles Langley and here occurred the painful incidents disclosed at the inquest held on the body of his wife in May 1849. The sensational trial for the murder of his wife took place at the March Assizes, held at Nenagh in 1850, and resulted in his acquittal. He left Nenagh, resumed his medical practice in Liverpool, and died there in 1882 at the age of 76.

After Dr. Langley's departure, Dr. Edward Kitson lived here, and later Mr. Patrick Moylan, coachbuilder.

About 20 yards to the rear of the present Bank of Ireland there stood, up to comparatively recent times, a detached three-storied dwelling-house with a lawn in front bordering the street. This was the residence of Adam Burr, Esq., eldest son of Wm. Burr, brewer. The Provincial Bank first opened here in 1856.

No. 59 Barrack Street. Occupied by John Higgins in 1849, Adhuc Florens.

GARDA BARRACKS

In 1770 James Willington demised to Milo Burke of Rapla, the house where John Meara, merchant, then lived, and small plot next Ben Williams' tan-yard in Abbey Lane. It was in 1823 the residence of Morgan O'Meara who, according to Maurice Lenihan, the Limerick historian, was the last of the O'Meara's who exercised chieftancy over his sept. He died in 1829. In 1841 Richard Leyne, a relative of Dan O'Connell, resided here; he was a Resident Magistrate and was succeeded by Major E. T. Priestly, who later attained high rank in the Royal Irish Constabulary.

69 and 70 Barrack Street. This three-storied house of an imposing appearance was demised in 1778 by Peter Holmes to John Meagher, merchant. Its entrance doorway is similar to those still to be seen in the old Dublin Georgian houses. Possibly there were two living-rooms on the ground floor when first erected. James Meagher demised to James Fitzpatrick this dwelling-house with passage leading from the street through the old market-house to back of said concern in 1812. This passage remains to the present day and formed a boundary to the market-house. James Hanly came into possession of the premises in 1852. Here in one of the

capacious rooms was held the annual St. Patrick's Day banquet, the interior being decorated with flags and bunting of patriotic design.

It was also the venue of the former "Hell Fire" Club and the Ormond Club established in 1906. At one time a bridge passed from Mr. Murray's, draper, at 4 Castle Street, to the rear of the upper storey of the Barrack Street house, where sleeping accommodation was provided for the assistants.

SILVER STREET

Beginning at No. 1 Silver Street. In 1831 John Kennedy demised to Bridget Corbett, widow, the house where Terence Egan lived. It was later the residence of John Bull, auctioneer, and later still of Samuel Brindley, merchant.

The first turning on the right going up Silver Street was named McAfee's Lane, a bye-way long forgotten in the town. As the name implies, he was from the North, an Ultagh or Ulsterman. Neal McAfee was a man of consequence in the early 18th century.

McAfee resided near the corner of the lane and he had as neighbour Richmond Allen, also a man of note. In 1725 Alderman Mills demised to Richmond Allen his present dwelling house, yard and stables fronting the road to the mines. On the opposite side of the road was "Allen's garden," as the ball-alley quarter was originally called. Stephen and Robert Allen were near relatives of Thomas Poë, the progenitor of the Tipperary branch of the family, and came from Fermanagh. Richmond Allen was their nephew. Stephen Allen was Churchwarden of Ballymackey between 1717 and 1726, and the Allen vault is in the Churchyard there. Richmond was a merchant in Nenagh and had two sons, Thomas and John, and a daughter, Judith.

The following demise shows the topography of this locality about 150 years ago. Wm. Lawrence of the Silvermines to Daniel Carty of Nenagh, sawyer, a dwelling-house in Silver Street with garden thereto to the old Town Wall of Nenagh, bounded in the rear by the wall of the Bridewell in Pound Street) and in front by Silver Street, for the lives of Frederick, Bishop of Osnaburgh, and William Henry, Duke of Lancaster. Daniel Carty to do suit and service at the Manor Courts, Leet and Baron of Nenagh, and will grind all his corn and grist and buy all his malt at the malt-house of Nenagh—1790.

THE OLD BARRACKS

The next building of note is the three-storied house known as the Old Barracks, now Ryan and O'Hara's stores, and its history is both interesting and unique.

When this, a typical Georgian house, was erected, it stood isolated fronting the road to the mines or Silver Street. The entrance was approached by a flight of steps with a small courtyard in front. It was built between 1770 and 1780 and was the home of Joseph Smith, distiller, a brother of Wm. Smith of Spout Road, a distiller as well. There is one peculiarity about the house which has puzzled generations of Nenagh folk, namely, the reason for the underground passage beneath the street. It should be explained beforehand that Joseph Smith's distillery was on the opposite side of the street, and there was a subterranean passage leading from the distillery and malt-house to the vaults in the basement of Smith's house. It was the practice evidently for the employees to roll out the barrels from the distillery by the passage beneath the street into the capacious cellars in his residence. The house had a small garden about $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre in extent at the time of the lease, Holmes to Smith, 1782.

In 1801 the house was taken over by the Barrack-Master General

from Mr. D. O'Brien at a rent of £100 per annum, and it continued as a military barrack up to 1832, when the new Depot was erected in Summerhill.

After the wars of Napoleon numerous demobilised soldiers from Nenagh and its vicinity attended here to receive their gratuity or "blood-money" as the old name hath it, or else a disability pension of 1/- a day. In after years the former barrack served as an auxiliary workhouse during and after the famine year of 1847, and later a police barrack. The Nenagh Institute Club had their quarters here in the 1880's of the last century.

JOHN'S LANE

John Kilduff of Nenagh demised to John O'Brien, Attorney, the waste plot of ground in John's Lane bounded in rear by the garden wall of the late Joseph Smith during the lives of John O'Brien, the lessee, and Fitzgerald O'Brien, sons of John O'Brien of Nenagh, Attorney-at-law (1817).

There were 28 tenanted houses in John's Lane in 1841, the owner was John O'Brien.

John's Lane led to the old Fever Hospital, built in 1829 by William Burr, now the Christian Brothers' School, and continued as such until 1849 when the new Hospital was erected at the Workhouse. On the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854 it served as an auxiliary barracks and was a National School under Wm. Kelly and Patrick Bowler before the coming of the Christian Brothers in 1862.

BOURNE'S LANE

That part of Nenagh known as Bourne's Lane or the passage to Shesherah figures in the earliest history of the town proper. Bourne's Lane, named after Captain Richard Bourne, R.N., proprietor of the coach-offices before the days of the railway. He had his stabling adjoining the Smithville residence. Laurel Lodge, at the corner of Bourne's Lane, was the house and garden formerly held by William Clayton joining the Silvermines Road near Nenagh, held under lease October 1725. In addition he held the land part of Nix's holding known as the "Lough Field" adjoining Bourne's Lane held under lease 1780, and parts of the lands of Shesherah-Daravahir known as the "Review Field."

O'Brien Dillon, an attorney of note in Nenagh during the first half of the 19th century, lived in Laurel Lodge. He was on terms of intimacy with all the great Irish politicians and agitators of his day—O'Connell, Sheil, O'Gorman-Mahon, Ronayne and Martin Lanigan. At the celebrated Waterford election of 1826 between Villiers Stuart and Lord George Beresford he fought a duel with a Mr. Maunsell and winged his opponent. He married Miss Keon of Dublin. In 1858 adverse circumstances set in and after a struggle of four years he had to succumb and sell out his property. He recovered in New York and formed some influential connections. His daughters married well. He died in Brooklyn, U.S.A., aged 77. He was related to the Earl of Kenmare and other families of distinction.

Coming to the eastern side of Silver Street, there is a demise Edward Hayes to Pat Hayes of 27 tenements on the east side of Silver Street bounded on the north by Dr. Neil Quin's premises and on east and south by John Charles' premises. Carrol Watson to David Hayes, 1858.

Shamrock Club. The premises of this Labour Club was occupied for many years by Doctor Neil Quin, a well-known Nenagh medico of the last century. He had here an elegant and commodious residence. It later acquired the name "Silverton." Here also

resided Rev. Maurice Studdert, a native of Clare. Doctor Quin died in 1880 aged 84. He married in 1826 Miss Harriet Harding of Beechwood, Nenagh. She was related to the Holmes family and to Sir Francis Osborne, Bart. The old Town Wall crossed the street at this point and here was the entrance called Thomond Gate. The wall passed about midway between John's Lane and William Street until it reached the upper end of Pound Street.

The following relates to the old Wesleyan Church in Silver Street, now the premises held by Messrs. Ryan and O'Hara :—

Indenture, 24th January, 1812, between John Watson of Brookwatson and John Lewis of Nenagh—Whereas Comerford O'Leary of Nenagh did or on the 3rd January, 1796, demise unto Thomas B. Watson the waste piece of ground with offices in rere thereof formerly held by Luke Ussher, i.e., coach-house and tay-house and small stable, bounded on one side by John Ryan's (hatter) holding, on the other side by the house of Comerford O'Leary, in the rere by Joseph Smith's distillery and in front by Silver Street.

Witnesses—Joseph Harding, Samuel Switzer, James Baskerville.

Shamrock Place. In 1783 James Hastler of Newforest, Tipp., to Joseph Smith, the malt-house and two gardens behind same and front yard called "Nix's holding," bounded on north by a lane leading to said premises from Silver Street. Leonard Nix, who died in 1739, lived in the vicinity of Smithville.

Ball-alley Lane. Known originally as Allen's Garden, bounded by the Glebe field and by the holding of Wm. Frith known as the "Ball Court Walls." There were here 45 tenanted houses in 1841, of which 35 were owned by John Kennedy, and later by his son-in-law, Wm. Vére Cruise of Lacka, Lower Ormond.

QUEEN STREET (Mitchel Street)

It is not generally known that Queen Street was formerly a continuation of Pound Street in the sense that it bore the same appellation. It became Queen Street in 1839.

In 1743 Wm. Connors had his dwelling-house on the site of Nos. 11 and 12 Queen Street, which he demised to James Yates Egan of Windsor, Ontario. It was formerly held by Thomas Eagleton, Whitesmith.

From 14 Queen Street to No. 20, inclusive, was the plot of ground built on by Wm. Connors and Mat Gleeson, bounded on north by Tom Connors' orchard and fronting the street called Limerick Street in Nenagh, being premises demised in lease of 1745.

George Ryall is given as owner of five houses on this side of Queen Street in 1841. Ryall was a relative of Thomas Harrison, M.D. All the estate of Wm. Connors was legally vested in James Jocelyn Poë and his two sons.

Landed Estates Court: Judge Lynch to James H. Poë—"The piece of ground formerly built on by Wm. Connors, also Mat Gleeson's former ground and former angle of Coghlan's garden, and all houses thereon in Queen Street, formerly called Limerick Street, and said premises are in Queen Street, Nenagh—1868."

The house at the corner of Queen Street and Pound Street was known as "Carry's Corner." Mr. Allen Carry lived here and Purefoy Lockwood of Cashel was the owner of the premises and of No. 22 adjoining.

Nos. 28 and 29 Queen Street. In 1782, dwelling-house and garden held by Thomas Stoney. Later Thomas Sadler Stoney of Ballycapple House to Edward Pine.

Nos. 36 and 37. In those houses dating back to the early 18th century was centred the principal industrial activity of the locality. In 1725 Thos. Lawrence had a demise 80 feet in front for the lives of Solomon and John Newsome. His premises were 139 feet deep and comprised houses, cellars, stables, offices and yards.

In 1782 Samuel Lawrence of Riverston, grandson of Thomas, demised the house and yards in Pound Street (Queen Street) to Saunders Young, woollen draper. Later, Richard England Young to Rice Lewis, woolcomber, the holding formerly held by Saunders Young, Luke Ussher and Larry Fitzpatrick. In 1867 Rice Lewis to Thomas Pine, 36 and 37 Queen Street (Rowan Cashel, owner) with yard and garden adjoining McAfee's lane at the rere, together with the spinning-mill, steam-engine, boiler and all other machinery and fixtures.

THE NATIONAL BANK

With regard to the site of the present National Bank, there is on record, a demise from O'Brien-Dillon, Esq., Solicitor, to Michael Harty, apothecary, of the dwelling-house where O'Brien-Dillon then resided with yard and small garden and offices in the rere, in as full a measure as Garrett Dillon, Esq., the deceased father of said O'Brien-Dillon, held and enjoyed, which are situated at the Cross Corner (Market Cross) of Pound Street (Queen Street) in the centre of the Town of Nenagh during the lives of Michael Harty, the lessee, Philip Harty, his brother, and O'Brien-Dillon, the lessor.

Michael Harty, apothecary, erected two good houses on the site of O'Brien-Dillon's house at the Market Cross.

On the 1st January, 1836, Mr. Harty demised to the National Bank in Queen Street his dwelling-house and Michael Dwyer's house upon which Dan O'Brien lately built. Dan O'Brien, a prominent business man in Nenagh for 40 years and known by the sobriquet "choose for yourself," lived in the house which formerly adjoined the Bank premises and is now incorporated in the lately reconstructed National Bank. Matthew Montmorency-Morres, of the great Anglo-Norman family of Rathnaleen, Nenagh, resided at O'Brien-Dillon's house at the Market Cross because of an agreement between Matthew Morres and Garret Dillon in 1789.

Thus, it can be seen that Richmond Allen, Thos Lawrence, Neil McAfee, Wm. Clayton, Matthew Morres and Garrett Dillon, outstanding personalities in the early history of Nenagh, were all grouped about this corner of the Market Cross in Silver Street and Queen Street. The Manager of the National Bank in 1859 was John Devitt, father of the Rev. Matthew Devitt, S.J., born in Nenagh, whom old Clongownians from his native town will remember as Rector of the College from 1890-1900.

Passing the ex-Servicemen's hut, visited by Lady Haig in February, 1929, one comes to a wall lining the pathway, in the wall is inserted a Tablet inscribed "Wesley Place, 1856."

In 1789 P. Holmes demised a field at the back of the Pound to Nion and Peter Tucker and later held by Rice Lewis. In 1797 P. Holmes demised the plot between R. Lewis' garden at the corner of Richmond Road and Tucker's holding to John Landy and three houses were erected thereon by Edward Cuddy and hence the name "Cudville." Landy demised to Rev. Wm. Crooke, Wesleyan Minister, in 1857, and it was he who inserted the Tablet referred to above. This clergyman was later Vice-President of the Irish Methodist Conference. His son, Mr. William Montgomery Crooke, who died in England in 1945, was a distinguished Liberal of the old school who enjoyed the confidence of the Irish leaders, Redmond and Dillon, as well as his own chief, Mr. Asquith.

In the Rate Book of 1859, the first three houses in Cudville are as follows—No. 1 in ruins; No. 2, Rev Samuel Ferguson; No. 3, house, office and garden. Subsequently, Nos. 2 and 3 were reconstructed to form the present house (McConnell) and the premises in rere of both, together with those of No. 1, were joined together to form the elegant and commodious garden now to be observed there.

Nos. 4 and 5 in 1859 was the residence of John Fennell Magrath, Solicitor in Nenagh for over 40 years, and the immediate lessor was Ambrose Lynch Berry. Between Cudville Lane and Richmond Road was Rice Lewis' garden where three houses were built by James Quinlisk, later demised by Rice Lewis to Rody Spain. Mrs. Mitchell occupied the corner house.

There were 37 tenanted houses in Pound Road in 1841, the principal owners being given as Rice Lewis and Patrick Haugh.

RICHMOND ROAD AND GORTLANROE

On the north side of Richmond Road Robert Metlen owned considerable property. This Metlen was a mason by trade and a skilful stonedresser; the name appears in the records relating to Nenagh in the 18th century.

In 1732 Alderman Mills of Youghal, Co. Cork, to Richmond Allen, Gortlanroe (178 acres) by lease from Philip Percival and Martha Percival (née Donnellan) and Nehemiah Donnellan to Allen for the lives of Thomas, John and Judith Allen, the three children of Richmond Allen.

1774—Richard Wills Gason to Charles Butler Stoney of Portland, Tipperary, Gortlanroe, 178 acres.

Stoney to Stoney—Gortlanroe (178 acres) bounded on the north by the lands of Broder and Curraunduff, on the north-east by a trench formerly made and let out by the order and direction of Nehemiah Nixon Donnellan of Artane, Dublin, which divides said lands from that part of the lands of Drumm in the possession of Samuel Lawrence and his undertenants and bounded on the east by the lands of Nenagh, on the south by the lands of Sheshheragh-daravohir, on the west by Clonmuck (Salsboro') and Belleen which lands of Gortlanroe are part of the lands called Moyroe and the Commons of Nenagh.

There were 61 tenanted houses in the White Walls Road in 1841, and the principal owner was Edward Cuddy.

Principal owners of Gortlanroe in 1841 were James Jocelyn Poë (120 acres), Thomas Stoney (90 acres) and R. W. Gason.

DENOMINATIONS OF GORTLANROE

Clover Hill, held by John Hastings Otway, K.C., Recorder of Belfast.

Moneyraby, held by John Egan Grace, Solicitor.

Handkerchief Feld, held by Henry Harington Poë.

The Yellow Meadow, 29 acres, held by H. H. Poë.

Mackey's Field, Middle Field, Lower Field.

POUND STREET

Beginning at the lower end of Pound Street, a short lane called Dwyer's Lane ran from corner of Queen Street to join Norbury's Lane which lay in Castle Street at the Commercial Club, to the fields where the Courthouse and Gaol now stand. Dwyer's Lane was then in 1860 continued to meet Peter Street and is now Bank Place, from the Provincial Bank adjoining it. In 1786 Joseph Gason demised to George Dwyer, clothier, dyer and presser, the premises in Pound Street. Hence Dwyer's Lane.

DONOHUE'S ORCHARD

On the site of Nos. 1 to 4 Pound Street was the dwelling of Andrew Donohue, Inn holder. This Andrew Donohue and his

orchard are mentioned very frequently in the early records of the town. He flourished about the middle of the 18th century. In 1786 George Dwyer to James Hanly, 40 feet of lane leading to Andrew Donohue's orchard, and later, Stafford O'Brien to John Hanly, that part of Donohue's holding known as "Andrew's Orchard." This orchard was located on the site of the present Wolfe Tone Terrace and extending north to the Bank premises adjacent. There were 27 tenanted houses in Hanley's Lane in 1872.

In 1756 Robert Holmes demised to Barnaby Phelan of Nodstown, Tipp., the house and garden of Thomas Connors, clothier, bounded by Wm. Connor's garden, and thence by the orchard ditch easterly to the stoney field. The Stoney Field was the field bestrewn with stones from the demolished outworks of the castle, it covered the sites of the present Town Hall and part of the Courthouse. All the estate and interest of Barnaby Phelan, the original lessor, became vested in Richard Lalor Sheil and Anastasia, his wife, and in 1852 Anastasia Phelan Lalor Sheil demised the property to her daughter, Mary A. Petre. The lands over which Peter Street and Cudvill Road are constructed legally belonged to Mrs. Petre, a member of the family of Lord Petre, Catholic English Peer. Richard Lalor Sheil, M.P., was the well-known supporter with Daniel O'Connell of the struggle for Emancipation. The new street to the Courthouse was hence called Petre Street but became Peter Street by mispronunciation. Ri. Lalor Shiel owned 4 acres of the Pound Street fields in 1841.

THE PARISH POUND

In 1764 Peter Holmes demised to Richard Mason of Nenagh the Parish Pound of Nenagh. Peter Mason of Rosemount, Carrigatoher, to Frances Kent, three houses on west side of Pound Street near the Pound, now held by Patrick Cawley. In 1841 Judith Cawley is the occupier of four houses in numerical order with the "Pound," and Frances Kent was the owner.

At Annebrook, near the Tennis Ground, lived in former years the Young family, some members of which were William Young (1768—1812), David Neligan Young, ob. 1906; and Henry Young, late 66th Foot and 6th Veteran Battalion, died 1863, aged 83. At the rear of Annebrook House is situated a quaintly-built outhouse with circular ope in front and specially constructed for the purpose of winnowing.

Opposite Annebrook on the eastern side of the road was the Erasmus Smith School, now a dwelling-house with a lawn in front. It had 21 Catholics among its pupils in 1824. Mr. John Lydon was Principal. One of its most promising pupils was a Master Baxter, and that recalls the names of three brothers who lived at Kilcoleman Cottage early in the 19th century; they were Professor Joseph Raleigh Baxter; Doctor William Baxter, ob. 1875; and James R. Baxter. Their father was general manager to Col. Finch of Kilcoleman. James Baxter was Editor of "Baxter's Literary Journal" and "The Nenagh Gazette." His paper was short-lived because of a libel on a local gentleman; he served six months in gaol for the libel. Dr. William, the most gifted of the three brothers, was educated by Col. Finch.

On the upper and eastern side of Pound Street are two three-storied houses where lived formerly Patrick Carroll, Co. Inspector R.I.C.; and Charles O'Dell, R.I.C. Other occupants were Edward Lee, solicitor; Wm. Hill, and Captain John Dobbs. Captain Dobbs was barrack-master in 1824. He served under Sir John Moore at Coruña and was severely wounded at Bayonne, France, in 1814.

P. Holmes demised to Thomas Acres the plot of ground whereon the Courthouse and Bridewell in Pound Street were situated.

OLD COURT-HOUSE, POUND STREET

The old Court-house in Pound Street is an historic landmark in the town of Nenagh, but unhappily has now sunk into a state of utter ruin.

This old Sessions house and Bridewell was erected during the latter half of the 18th century, about 1760, at the time when the one in Castle Street was considered unsuitable owing to lack of accommodation.

The building is somewhat in the Jacobean style of architecture, consisting of a central edifice with two wings, one of which is incorporated with a house near the corner of John's Lane. The building is surmounted by a small bell-tower and the outer stonework is well preserved with finely-chiselled niches in each wing fronting the street. A small courtyard is passed through and the entrance door, over which was formerly the Royal Coat of Arms, is approached by a double flight of steps leading into a court-room of moderate dimensions, whose walls were at one time embellished with frescoes, some tattered remnants of which may still be seen.

The Court-room has a basement with bricked floor and in the wings are upper and lower apartments, the upper with boarded floors. There are on each side of the ground floor dark, narrow passages with vaulted ceilings leading to the rear of the building where there is a "black-hole" — gloomy and repellant in the extreme.

The windows giving light to the passages are protected by stout iron bars of massive strength set firmly in frames of dressed stone. The Bridewell portion gives one the impression of a noisome dungeon such as is pictured in the pages of mediæval history.

The earliest items of interest relating to the old Sessions House are taken from the "Clonmel Gazette," 1788, as follows:—

Address to Dominick Trant, Esq., Assistant Barrister for Co. Tipperary, by the Justices and Grand Jury assembled at Nenagh for the Quarter Sessions of the Peace held on 4th February, 1788—

"We the Justice and Grand Jury assembled at Nenagh beg leave to return to you our warmest thanks for your excellent charge and thus publicly to declare the great satisfaction we feel at seeing a person of your knowledge and impartiality presiding in that office. (Signed), Henry Prittie, George Pepper, Ml. Head, Solomon Cambie, Thomas Biggs, John Bloomfield, Stephen Hastings, Jonathan Willington, Foreman."

Sessions of the Peace, 8th October, 1793: Presiding Justices—Peter Holmes, Henry Prittie, George Harden, John Head.

Replevins—Michael Comerford, Silvermines.

PRESENTMENTS (1800) (From Hutchinson Papers, Timony)

High Constable, Lower Ormond; Ben Falkiner, Bell Park, Borrisokane.

To Thomas Bird, sub-constable, for escorting prisoners	£1	0	0
To John Prosser for his half-year's salary for care of Sessions House	...	...	...
To same for fuel to air the Court-house of Nenagh	5	0	0
To same for his trouble at two last Quarter-Sessions	1	0	0
To same for one year's salary for care of Bridewell	4	0	0
To John Prosser for supplying prisoners in Bridewell with fire and candle-light and bedding	20	0	0
To Wm. Berragan (Bergin) for his trouble and attendance as interpreter at two last Quarter Sessions	5	15	0
To Wm Smith to erect stocks in town of Nenagh	4	0	0
To Samuel Abbot to provide stocks for Borrisokane	5	0	0
To Sam Switzer for bedding and fuel for prisoners	10	0	0

The following from the "Diary of Sergeant Calladine," 19th Regiment, 1836 :—

"In Nenagh we had some very harrassing duty with escorting prisoners, as great depredations were committed about this part of the country. The prisoners were committed to Clonmel Goal till the Sessions, and had then to be brought to Nenagh for trial, and then had to be escorted back to Clonmel. They were escorted from Nenagh to Moneygall, there we were met by a party of the regiment lying at Templemore who took them forward."

Maurice Lenihan, the Limerick historian, who lived in Nenagh in the 40's of last century, was a regular attendant in his capacity of journalist at the proceedings which took place in the old Court-house. He particularly singled out one, Martin Lanigan, as the object of his admiration—a brief description of whom he prefaces with a couplet as follows :—

And may the sun of glory shine forth for evermore,

On handsome Martin Lanigan, the pride of Templemore.

"Martin Lanigan, an attorney by profession, was a chivalrous gentleman, tall and graceful with classical well-formed features, grave but not severe in expression. There was never a celebrated case at the Sessions in Nenagh, Thurles, or at the Assizes for Clonmel that he was not called upon to champion the right of the poor and oppressed. In Nenagh he often appeared at the Quarter Sessions, where his voice made the old Court-house in Pound Street shake as though a hurricane had passed through it. His appearance caused indescribable dismay to the Bench and to every great unpaid occupant thereof. When Mr. Lanigan appeared in the Solicitor's bax and raised his voice, to see the entire Bench staring or peering through their eye-glasses was a picture which is not now to be witnessed in the most far-distant portion of our island."

After the completion of the new Court-house in Peter Street in 1844, the old Sessions House was unoccupied for some years until the military authorities decided that it might serve as an auxiliary barracks to the one in Summerhill, and accordingly Col. Napier, R.E., was sent in 1847 to inspect the premises. He stated, in his report to the Board of Ordnance, that it was in bad repair, that the roof was rotten and the whole place infested with rats. That there was a very confined yard with a bad well and the Fever Hospital (Christian Brothers) quite near. However, the owner of the building, Matt Hogan, got possession and succeeded in carrying out satisfactory alterations with, incidentally, profit to himself, and a detachment of the 34th Foot took up their quarters there in 1848. In 1849 there was a company of the 79th Cameron Highlanders in the re-conditioned premises. Those soldiers used to give daily whatever food they could spare to the poor creatures who might be seen standing outside the gate waiting for their allowance and blessing their benefactors. This regiment on its departure from Nenagh for Kinsale was accompanied out of Nenagh by a large number of the townspeople, several of the gentry and all of the Constabulary. On passing the Market Cross they were loudly cheered. They won the esteem of all by their behaviour while in garrison.

A detachment of the North Tioperary Militia was stationed in the Old Court-house during the Crimean War (1854-'56) and it figured prominently in the mutiny of the Corps in the latter year. It was outside this barracks that the last determined stand was made by the mutineers when, outflanked by the regulars coming from the direction of Cudville, they were compelled to surrender. Those not made prisoner threw away their firelocks and accoutrements and dispersed over the countryside. Thus ended the "Battle of the Breeches."

In its later days, before relentless decay set in, the old Sessions House and its former Court-room were availed of by the local Dramatic Society to perform some of the classic pieces. We are told,

for example, that Shakespeare's "Othello" was presented at the old Court-house, Pound Street, in 1853 and won the approval of a critical audience.

Patrons of the "light fantastic" were also accommodated there. In 1860 Moylan's coach factory was established here temporarily, but as the years passed the premises became uninhabitable and neglected as it was, the end was soon inevitable.

Between John's Lane and Queen Street were in order the "Acre's holding," the "Mackey holding" and the "Stritch holding." Mackey's Lane, also called "Lewis Lane." It had 14 tenanted houses in 1841. Thomas Kennedy was the owner.

Between Mackey's Lane and corner of Queen Street. In 1757 Robert Holmes to John Stritch, concerns at lower end of Pound Street and at the Town Wall opposite the Pound gate. In 1781 Peter Holmes to Doctor Duggan, the house, garden and five cabins formerly held by John Stritch (deceased). Purefoy Lockwood was owner in 1841. He married Maria, only daughter of Doctor Duggan, was a native of Cashel, half-pay 30th Foot, and Captain at the Old Soldiers' Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin.

WILLIAM STREET

William Street, named after William Flannery. P. Holmes to John Carroll, Land Surveyor, the plot of ground in Pound Street where John Carroll lately built his house, bounded in front by Pound Street and in the rear by the Silver Street gardens, and described in the lease as lying outside the Old Town Wall of Nenagh. Carroll's daughter married Wm. Flannery and the holding was then assigned to him. Date of lease, 1805. William Street had 70 tenanted houses in 1872.

The residence Smithville, named after the Smith family which derives from Ralph Smith, grandson of Joshua Smith, a Cromwellian officer. William Smith, brother of Ralph, married a Miss Kent of Garrykennedy, daughter of Aquilla Kent; his son, William Smith of Smithville, distiller, married Abigail Poë of Knock, Ballymackey, and had Aquilla (1776—1859) who married Miss Doolan and had Wm. Poë Smith and Aquilla Smith, M.D. (1806—1890). Smithville was bounded on the east by the passage to Sheshera (Bourne Lane), on the north by Wm. Connor's field; on the Pound Street side were the fields of Andrew Donohue and of Thomas Lawrence. There was a field adjoining Bourne's Lane held by Thomas Poë Acres. In 1841 James Acres was the owner of 12 tenanted houses in Bourne's Lane and a garden of 1 acre, 2 roods, 19 perches under P. Holmes. The Rev. Michael Martin of Killaloe had also an interest in the Smithville property.

In William Street were an Independent Chapel and also a Savings Bank during the 19th century.

In 1737 Philip Percival, a relative of Nehemiah Donnellan, demised to Thomas Laurence the land of Shesherahdaravahir, meaning the "ploughland of the foster-mothers," comprising 129 acres. Parts of Sheshera in former days were denominated the "Review field," the "Racing field." Here also was the playing grounds of Nenagh's first Rugby Club (1884). An old road traversed the fields midway from north to south and continued to the road at the west side of Tullaheady bridge, thence it may be traced through the field opposite as a long winding track to Old Tullaheady House, now demolished, which was situated near the railway. It was the residence of Counsellor O'Dwyer who flourished during the latter half of the 18th century and was a relative of Edward Finch of Tullamore Park.

ABBAY LANE

Abbey Lane, as one of the approaches to the old Friary, would

naturally be of great antiquity as a roadway, and when the population of the town was very sparse there was a tannery here in the year 1736 as seen in the lease Robert Holmes to Ben Williams. In 1738 Robert Holmes demised to Terence Magrath, gent., his dwelling house and piece of land fronting the passage to the Abbey; his property was bounded by the garden of Mr. Quintin Dick (Hotel). He was succeeded by his son, James, an officer of Marines under Col. Wolfe. Opposite him on the other side of the lane was Roger Kennedy, whose demise in 1726 was 46 feet of ground fronting Magrath's garden as far back as Edmond Egan's holding (Garda Barracks).

On the west side of Abbey Lane the following were owners in 1848:—Caleb Going, five houses; Dr. Neil Quinn, three houses; Rev. J. H. Poë, four houses, which served as a Charitable Institution; Timothy Murray; Wm. Mackey. On the other side Rody Spain, James Parsons O'Meara, Gregory Fitzpatrick, and Anthony Nolan. There were 37 tenanted houses in the lane in 1841 and some of the trades carried on were—Pat Mullally, whip-maker; Denis Wolfe, town-crier and umbrella-maker; T. Pepiatt, stay-maker, and Dan Galvin, agent for Borrisleigh hats.

Abbey House is one of the few houses in Nenagh whose history goes back to the early 18th century. In 1721 Robert Holmes demised to James Taylor, chandler, the then Taylor's dwelling-house and garden, bounded on the east by the meadow of Redmond Morres (Brewery fields), on the west by Terence Magrath's holding, on the north by the Old Abbey Wall, and on the south by John Lockington's holding and the flag-fields next adjoining the malt-house, 2 acres. James Taylor died in 1743. Next, James Willington of Killowning demised to Mary Taylor, widow, a messuage or small part adjoining Abbey Lane by the same meares and bounds as held and enjoyed by said Mary Taylor. The chandlery business was carried on here by two members of the Poë family in 1770.

Abbey House was the residence of Lewis Anderson, gauger, in 1788, after whom Anderson's Well in the near vicinity is named. The Rev. George Robinson of Armagh became owner early in the 19th century, probably a relative of the Taylor family. Later, Mr. Burr was in possession, 1822) and Wm. Poë Smith was the occupier in 1841 with Richard Burr as owner. When Mr. P. Moylan's coach factory was established here it gave considerable employment and attained a high efficiency in the work it turned out.

CHAPEL LANE

Beginning at the Castle Street corner, No. 1 was the residence of Pat O'Meara; in No. 2 was the Nenagh Catholic Circulating Library (1837) in charge of Mat O'Flanagan; Philomath, and Thomas Gregg Carmody, music teacher. No. 3 was the Temperance Committee Room with the Rev. Michael Scanlon as occupier.

At one period there lived at No. 2 the mother of John Augustus O'Shea, the distinguished Nenagh journalist. Her daughter, Marion O'Shea, went to America and married, firstly, A. M. Fortescue, and secondly Robert Roosevelt, uncle of the late Theodore Roosevelt, President U.S.A. Her son, Kenyon Fortescue, was an eminent New York Lawyer, and another, R. G. Fortescue of the U.S. Army, acted as War Correspondent during World War I (1914—1918).

There was originally an old church in Chapel Lane, dating back to before 1731, with thatched roof. It was entirely rebuilt on the same site in 1813 by Rev. Daniel Murphy, P.P.

The Temperance Hall in Chapel Lane was built after 1830 about the time of Father Mathew, and he administered the pledge to the large crowd assembled in the chapel yard from the upper window of the hall overlooking the lane. This was on the occasion of his first visit to Nenagh—Tuesday, 3rd March, 1840.

When Daniel O'Connell visited Nenagh on 27th May, 1843, he was entertained at a sumptuous banquet laid out in the Hall. The chair was taken by O'Brien Dillon, Esq., and on his right sat the guest of the evening, the Liberator; on the left of the Chairman sat the Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Bishop of Killaloe. In this building also was the female National School and the male National School adjoining. The year 1856.

In the first half of the 19th century there lived in Chapel Lane, Timothy King, a dapper little man with cane and snuff-box, high white shirt-collar and frilled bosom and high-heeled boots. He was full of quips and pranks. He taught a semi-classical school for a long time in Chapel Lane and celebrated in song the charms of a belle who once lived there under the appellation of "The Star of Chapel Lane." He eventually became a National teacher. But it was confined to the Poor-house urchins. He had fallen on evil days, poor fellow!

THE REBEL'S DEN

The residence of Mr. Cavanagh in Chapel Lane has been named the "Rebel's Den" and never was a name more aptly chosen.

To begin with, it was the residence of Father Wm. O'Meara, who lived there late in the 18th century. The lease is as follows:—"John O'Meara, gent, did demise unto the Rev. Wm. O'Meara of Nenagh, Parish Priest, the lot of ground situated on the east side of Chapel Lane in Nenagh on which the said Wm. O'Meara lately built his present house and offices with the gateway and garden thereunto belonging, bounded on the east side by the holding of John Watson (rere of 29 Castle Street), on the west by Chapel Lane, on the north by vacant ground now in the possession of John O'Meara and on the south by the Chapel Yard." Sworn 27th March, 1791.

This Father O'Meara was, with the Rev. Mr. Fulton, Protestant Minister of the Silvermines, charged with swearing in United Irishmen. They were brought from Nenagh and lodged in Limerick Gaol by a detachment of the 7th Dragoons. Next, they were taken into Waterford by a troop of the Iverk Cavalry and sent to the guard-ship at Duncannon Fort, near New Ross. The subsequent fate of the two clergymen has never been ascertained.

Maurice Lenihan, the Limerick historian, lived in the "Rebels' Den" in 1848. He was Editor of the "Tipperary Vindicator" at the time, and the following is his account of the arrest of Michael Doheny, the most daring of all the Young Ireland Party: "Doheny was arrested for a violent speech at Roscrea and committed for trial to Nenagh Gaol. A strong escort of the 34th Foot conveyed him to the County Gaol of the North Riding. There was something like the desire for a rescue in Peter Street but his guard were too many and the prisoner was committed to the custody of the gaoler. Early next morning he sent me a note to the effect that Mr. Prittie of Corville, Roscrea, was prepared to take bail for his appearance at the next Assizes of Nenagh. I went to Roscrea and Edward Stephen Egan of that town came with me to Corville where Mr. Prittie received me with the utmost courtesy. We drove back to Roscrea where bonds of £100 each were perfected at Smallman's Hotel. This was 15th July, 1848: about 5.30 that evening Michael Doheny walked out of the Gaol at Nenagh with Mr. Laffan, a solicitor, of Templemore, and the present writer, cheered to the echo by thousands who had assembled about the prison whom he addressed in a strong and eloquent speech. He dined with me that evening at my house in Chapel Lane and left. He hurried out of Nenagh after addressing some words on the outskirts of the town to members of the Fulton and O'Meara Club. That night he went on towards Templeberry

and thence he proceeded to Cashel on his way to Slieve-na-Mon Mountain. Later, £300 was offered for his capture but he fled the country for France."

James Stephens, the Fenian chief, was in hiding here after his escape from Ballingarry in 1848 and for that reason it was called the "Rebel's Den." Peter Gill of Nenagh, well-known on the popular side in Irish politics, also resided here; his grandfather was a confidential friend of Robert Emmet.

William O'Brien, M.P., gives a short but vivid sketch of his career in his "Recollections":—"Peter Gill, named the 'General,' was himself one of the oddest figures in the Tipperary of those days. Both as journalist and an orator he was for many years the principal articulate protector of the Tipperary tenantry, a loaded blunderbus being their only other resource when Peter's eloquence failed. His fearless paper, the 'Advocate,' was subject to occasional disappearances, on which occasion the subscribers were informed that 'in consequence of the absence of the proprietor on important political business the 'Advocate' will not appear this evening.' The 'staff' mostly lived on the premises with the 'General' in a queer communist promiscuity of goods and victuals. The 'General' had an inexhaustible fund of rich natural eloquence set off by a mellow voice, a mouth capable of the drollest by-play, a rolling eye and an eye-glass which he fixed under his eye-brow arch during his speeches convulsing the crowd with a variety of humorous jerks and winks. His stream of sparkling native eloquence was unfailing." He died aged 70 and was buried in Tyone.

BACHELOR'S WALK

Lease 26th October, 1752—Sarah Newsome of Nenagh let to Robert Minnitt of Blackfort, Nenagh, all that main tower or castle of Nenagh, and the ramparts or walls about the same, and the piece of land called the Castle garden adjoining on the north side thereof by the boundaries following: To wit, on the south-east by the upper end of Doctor Hanly's new garden wall (rere of Lecture Hall) and the dry wall on a range therewith to the small tower called the 'wine-cellar' (tower near entrance from Bachelors' Walk), and thence to the Arch in the end of the old walls called the "Five Alley" (entrance door) and thence as the wall ranges to the out square or angle of the fortifications easterly unto the meeting of the main tower aforesaid to the dry wall dividing the hop-garden (Church Road) from the Castle garden, and thereby to Michael Brien's garden ditch (Falvey's Lane), and thence to the quick-set hedge dividing the Castle garden from John Forrester's field under Samuel Lawrence (grounds of Catholic Church) near the Bachelor's Walk or road.

In 1824 John Robert Minnitt of Blackfort to Pat O'Meara, merchant, Castle Street: The Plot called the Castle plot, bounded on the south and east by Parker's holding (Lecture Hall), by the "Lawrence" and "Moylan's holding."

Deed of conveyance, 18th September, 1860, between Daniel O'Meara of Nenagh, merchant, and Most Rev. Dr. Flannery, Bishop of Killaloe; Rev. John Scanlon, Adm. of Nenagh; Rodolphus Spain, Anthony Nolan, James O'Brien, Martin Corbett, inhabitants of Nenagh; O'Brien Dillon, James Kilkelly, John F. Magrath, solicitors. The above O'Meara confirmed unto Most Rev. Dr. Flannery the plot of ground called the Castle plot upon trust for the use of the Roman Catholic parishioners of Nenagh.

There were 20 tenanted houses in Bachelors' Walk in 1841 and William Minnitt, Esq., was the principal owner.

Note.—Billy Ellard's famous school in Bachelors' Walk near the Castle field during closing years of last century. The Castle field

was the venue for Nenagh Athletic Sports and Circuses at the same period.

PETER STREET

John R. Minnitt was the owner of building ground in the new street called Peter Street in 1844, this was situated on the north side, bounded in rear by Bachelors' Walk, on one side by R. Gason's property and on the other side by Lord Norbury's land now held by Rice Lewis and his tenants.

In 1859 Robert Murray of William Street, Dublin, officer of the Provincial Bank, acquired the field formerly held by Pat Connors, 3 acres, for the purpose of erecting a Bank. On 25th March, 1864, the new Provincial Bank was completed and opened in Nenagh. The cost was £4,000. John Morton, manager.

COURTHOUSE

The new Courthouse was erected in 1843; at first the building was surmounted by a figure of "Madame Justice" complete with scales and drawn sword. The facade of the Court-house is particularly chaste and elegant, modelled after the Grecian Style. John Hanly of 27 Summerhill, Nenagh, was the contractor, and the architect was Mr. Keane. The Courthouse was opened on Monday, 18th March, 1844, when the Grand Jury were sworn by James Carmichael, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Crown, before Wm. Barker, Esq., High Sheriff, and Samuel Going, Esq., Sub-Sheriff.

In 1839 the Commissioners appointed for erection of new Courthouse and Gaol were Lord Dunally, Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, D.L.; Peter Holmes, R. W. Gason, R. U. Bayley, George Jackson, Caleb Going, James Willington, John Bennett (Sen.), Hastings Atkins, James Dempster, M.D.; Malachi Ryan.

The old turf-market was on the site of the present Town Hall, erected 1889. The officials of the prison in 1856 were: Governor, Thomas Rock; Deputy-Governor, Nathaniel Beatty; Surgeon, George Frith, M.D.; James Going, turnkey.

Before the Courthouse in Peter Street was built the present road from Peter Street to Cudville was represented by a path through the fields. John Landy put in a claim for damage to his corn-crop during the fighting near Pound Street in the Militia Mutiny of 1856.

SPOUT ROAD

In 1737 Robert Holmes demised to Daniel Carroll a range of small houses fronting the Castle, bounded on the south by the lane leading to Tubberfalling, thence to the malthouse ground and malthouse lane. Tubberfalling was the well or spout in Spout Road.

Beginning on north side of Spout Road, Nos. 1 to 7 were held by John and Alice Tucker. In 1841 Anne Hornidge of Cumber, Offaly, was the owner of houses Nos. 8 to 15 inclusive. Adjoining the Spout was a row of miserable cabins called Silvester Row after Silvester Fogarty, the owner. The net annual value of each was as low as 10/- and some were 5/-. Silvester Fogarty held 4 acres under Wills C. Bennett in Polsheshery. The keeper of the well or spout was a character named Peggy Leary who bore an unenviable reputation as a virago in days long gone by.

That part of the Dublin Road between the Spout and Bennett's Bridge was known as Newtown Lawrence. It had 41 houses, some with gardens attached in 1841, and the owners were George Cashel and John Preston. Newtown Lawrence is named after the Lawrence

family, a family of outstanding importance in Nenagh during the 18th century an dlater.

The Lawrence family came to Ireland during Queen Elizabeth's reign. John Lawrence of Lisreaghan, Co. Galway, married in 1640 a daughter of John O'Donnellan of Ballydonnellan. This Lawrence was also connected with Walter, 11th Earl of Ormond, by marriage. Richard Lawrence lived in the Silvermines in 1641 where there was a branch of the family domiciled for over a century. In 1847 there lived in Spout Road a Sgt. McKeon, one of the last survivors of the Peninsular campaign. He had been in a Dragoon Regiment and was orderly to the Duke of Wellington in Spain.

SUMMERVILLE

In 1806 Capt. Wills Croft of Riverston demised to Rev. Thomas Falkiner (Clerk) that part of a field near Nenagh named Dawson's meadow (6 acres) bounded on the west by Lockington's meadow or field, on the north by Sam Lawrence's field, and on south by road to Toomevara, and all timber and timber trees now standing or growing or for ever thereafter to grow on said premises. Rev. Mr. Falkiner was chaplain to the troops in Nenagh during the Wars of Napoleon.

Professor Mahaffy in his book, "Georgian Society," mentions a good Bossi mantle-piece removed from Peterfield to this residence of Peter Holmes (Jnr.) who died here at a comparatively early age in 1843. Some of the most beautiful mantlepieces were made by the Italian, Bossi, who worked in Dublin from 1785 to 1798. His method was to lay patterns of coloured marble on white. He carefully guarded the secret of his work while in Ireland.

Major John Hamilton Dundas also lived in Summerville during the 19th century. Major Dundas was 24th in direct descent from the founder of the House of Dundas, heir of the Earl of Crawford and Lindsey. He was an officer of the 15th Light Dragoons and a major in the 85th Light Infantry. He married Mary Augusta Postle, widow of Peter Holmes, esq., of Nenagh. He was a descendant of a long line of illustrious ancestors in the Kingdom of Scotland; sprung from the Saxon Princes of Northumberland and the Saxon monarchs of England. He came to Nenagh with the 85th Regiment in 1843 and died at his residence, Summerville, on the 23rd December, 1867, aged 62. He was interred in Holmes family vault, old Churchyard, Barrack Street, Nenagh. He was a notable figure in the Nenagh of his time and was a Justice of Peace. His widow continued in residence in Summerville for several years until it passed to Robert Jocelyn Waller in 1887.

RIVERSTON

1725—Alderman Mills of Youghal demised to John Dexter, agent for Nehemiah Donnellan, the parcel of ground comprising 2 acres which Donnellan lately enclosed in the lands called the "Woods of Nenagh."

Mrs. Delaney, in her memoirs dated 1732, gives a description of Riverston, the proposed new country residence of Mr. N. Donnellan in that year:—"Mr. Donnellan has only laid the plan of his improvements and raised five nurseries for that purpose, his designs when finished will be delightful. Nature has done everything for him he can desire—fine woods of oak, a sweet winding river, and charming lawns that will afford him sufficient materials to exercise his genius on. At the bottom of the hill which is covered with woods runs the river, by the side of which Mr. Donnellan can make cascades, and do what he pleases with it. I almost envy him the pleasure his improvements will give him every hour. We have gone every morning in chaises to view Mr. Donnellan's grounds."

The lands of Summerville, Weir Island, and Riverston were held by the repps. of Wills Crofts (Mrs. Jane Lovett Bennett was last survivor) in perpetuity under the Reps. of Samuel Lawrence whose Rep., Major Henry Baynes Lawrence, conveyed to John Bennett—Mrs. Poë's only surviving brother—all the interest H. B. Lawrence had in these premises under the Fee Farm Grant which was executed to him by the Holmes trustees prior to the sale in 1856. Riverston came under new ownership in 1935.

Passing Bennett's Bridge, there is seen on the left at the foot of the railway bridge an old roadway which crossed the Ballintotty River to meet the Birr road at the foot of Rapla hill. On this road, near the bridge, there is a well called "Kenneally's Well." In the masonry containing the well is a stone bearing an inscription from the Gospel of St. John; the date is 1848. Returning to town from the bridge one passes "Bennett's flowery vale," immortalised by the Nenagh poet, the late Sergt. Kiely, R.I.C.; on the left are Millmount lands known as "Weir Island" and "Dooley's meadow," bounded on the north by the road to Toomevara and on the east by the mill-race and river as far as the bounds of Polshesheree. Hereabouts is the newly constructed swimming pool.

On Dublin Road (at the Spout) was a spring of excellent water with a covering of masonry on which were inscribed the words, "Erected to commemorate the benevolence of the English nation to the poor of Ireland at a season of extreme distress, A.D. 1822." The road going to the Railway behind old Chapel was constructed shortly after the railway appeared in Nenagh in 1864. The "Priest's field" is mentioned in the Riverston property. I would venture to say that it means the "Monk's field" and was situated on the railway side of Spout Road, behind and in line with the Spout.

Between the Spout and Brewery Lane were seven houses owned by George R. Brading of Derby in the year 1841. (Also spelled Braden).

A wooded tract embraced the area around Riverston and Summerville. The barrack-field was called the "Wood-field"—Kylera, west part of the wood. In a lease of 1739 James Taylor of Abbey House to David Malone mentions the field adjoining the wood-gate, and gardens in front joining the Ash-park extending back to John Lockington's field (behind gardens in Summerhill). His widow, Mary Taylor, leased the wood-field to Mathew Morris in 1783. In Riverston are still to be seen some very ancient ash trees, as well as numerous young ones of the same species in Poë's lane.

Nehemiah Donnellan, a Galway man, purchased Nenagh in 1703 from the Second Duke of Ormond. His charming home at Riverston was exchanged after some years for Artane, Co. Dublin, for his son was returned M.P. for Tipperary in 1737 and Nehemiah (Sen.) went to reside near the capital. Probably Lawrence went to live in Riverston in that year, for there is on record the marriage of Samuel Lawrence of Ash Park to Catherine Poë of Solsboro' in 1743. The Riverston property comprised the following divisions:—Woodfarm (35 acres); Holmes' meadow (7 acres); Nixon's meadow (6 acres), also called Lockington meadow; Priest's park or field (6 acres).

On 20th November, 1762, N. Donnellan did demise to Samuel Lawrence the premises for three lives renewable for ever. Samuel Lawrence, by will of 1781, conveyed to Samuel Lawrence (Jnr.) his interest in above holding. In 1827 Samuel Lawrence to John Bennett of Riverston the field known as "Dawson's meadow," bounded on east by Millmount, on the west by Lockington's meadow and the Grove, on the north by the Wood-field, on the south by the road to Toomevara, and also that part of Lockington's meadow including the passage from Castle Street (Summerhill) to said meadow. "Dawson's meadow" was the field between "Summerville" and the Dublin road.

Samuel Lawrence of Millmount (Riverston) died in 1783. He

was succeeded in Riverston by Captain Wills Crofts of a notable Cork family who served in the American War of Independence, returned and settled in Nenagh. He married in 1784 Mary Gason of Richmond and his daughter and heiress, Maria, married John Bennett, Esq., in 1806, who was the eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bennett, formerly Judge of the King's Bench in Ireland. The property passed to the Poë family by the marriage of Jane Lovett Bennett to James Jocelyn Poë of Solsboro', Nenagh, in 1843. Capt. Wills Crofts died in 1817.

THE MALT-HOUSE

In 1721 Philip Percival demised to T. Wilson the malt-house, barns and orchards of Nenagh. William Smith was a distiller in Spout Road before 1788, as was also his brother, Joseph, in Silver Street. On the 11th August, 1792, Peter Holmes demised to Wm. Smith the malt-house of Nenagh with the garden, house, yards and distillery and passage from Spout Road to the maltings.

In 1827 Aquilla Smith, son of William, demised to Aquilla Smith the younger, the malt-house and distillery of Nenagh as above; also two fields near the Abbey of Nenagh called the "Flax Fields" (2 acres 2 roods 30 perches). Also the plot of ground known as the "Priest's Garden" bounded on the west by the Chapel yard, on the north by John O'Meara's holdings in Lower Ormond. This garden was near the rear entrance of the old Chapel.

In 1821 Aquilla Smith demised to Wm. and Richard Burr, brewer, the brew-houses and malt-houses with the house, mill and stores with all the utensils and rights of passage from Spout Road.

The Burr family was connected with the business life of Nenagh for half a century. Those who recollect Wm. Burr and his brothers, the extensive employment they gave and the munificent charities which they periodically bestowed, will bless their memory which is fragrant and perisheth not. Asphilanthropic a family as ever proved a blessing to any community.

Adam John Burr, son of Wm. Burr, potifex (brewer) entered Trinity College, Dublin, 1834, aged 17; William Thomas Burr, son of Richard Burr, entered T.C.D. 1860, aged 17.

The residence of Wm. Burr was the present Brewery House, and of Richard Burr, No. 51 Barrack Street—the old "Globe Inn" and former Munster and Leinster Bank. Adam Burr lived in a house, now demolished, behind present Bank of Ireland. George Burr, brother of William, had an extensive business at 24 Barrack Street.

1838.—In this year the old establishment of Messrs Burr was closed up owing to the Father Mathew crusade. In a few years after, it became an auxiliary workhouse (1847) where some hundreds at least of famine-stricken paupers breathed their last after enduring untold suffering. It accommodated 600 of the poor. The number of deaths from cholera there was estimated at 50 per cent.

1848.—The immense stores of Mr. Burr were taken to accommodate a squadron of the 1st Dragoon Guards from Limerick "to repel the rebellious movements of the disaffected." William Walsh was owner of four houses in Brewery Lane, 1841. Sophia Bannerth had a pub with Billiard Saloon at rear, at the western corner of Brewery Lane.

SUMMERHILL

The present Summerhill was regarded as a continuation of Castle Street and was so called up to 1839 when that part from Spout Road to Military Barracks acquired its new appellation.

At No. 11 Mr. Otway had a house and garden in 1792, and Mr. Mat O'Flanagan conducted a school in this building in the early

part of the 19th century, the premises extending to Spout Road. Here the youthful Burrs, Brundleys, Bouchiers, Acres and Watsons of the town imbibed the ancient classics, a heavy item in the curriculum at the time, and comprising six authors in Greek and Latin. They were also instructed in arithmetic and the use of Globes. Master James Fitzpatrick, member of an old Nenagh family, was "longe primus" in Declamation; he in later years achieved distinction as Judge of the Supreme Court, Cape Colony, and was father of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick who was knighted in 1902. Mr. O'Flanagan announces in his prospectus that he has been in France and writes and speaks French elegantly and fluently and is willing to impart his knowledge of that language to any student who so desires. Later, Mr. R. Butler, B.A., was Principal here of an English mercantile, and classical College.

In after years this building was known as the Munster Hall under "Friend" Ryan, and the local Dramatic Society availed itself of its spacious dimensions to give several presentations, "The Colleen Bawn" being an especial favourite as well as other meritorious productions.

No. 13, "Guardian Offices"—House built by John Hardy and let by Michael Reaby to John Hardy (Jnr.). Anne Wilkinson demised to Joseph Hardy of Nenagh in 1789, and ground in re-re back to Spout oad. Here also lived Dr. Augustine Duggan in the late 18th century; he was brother-in-law of Rev. Thomas O'Meara (Clerk) and thus became possessed of considerable property in Nenagh and vicinity. Later there resided here John Egan Grace, Attorney-at-law, after whom Grace's Street was named.

The Agricultural and Commercial Bank was established here in 1836. It was for many years the residence of the Prior family—Messrs. George, Adam and Gabriel Prior. Successively Editors of "Nenagh Guardian," printed and published on the premises.

14 Summerhill.—In 1753 Michael Reaby demised to Michael Charles, slater, the dwelling-house of Mr. Charles, yard and garden, with tenement adjoining. Later, the house of Charles and tenement were demolished and two houses erected on the site. One held by Mrs. Sarah Charles, and the other (1) an R.I.C. Barracks in 1854. James Holland, classical teacher occupied No. 14 in 1841.

The following names are found in the records in connection with the houses No. 12, 13, 14, 15 Summerhill, and also in the premises on both sides of Spout Road—Michael Reaby; Michael Charles; John Hornidge of Cumber, Offaly; Eliza Mitchel (née Hornidge); Anne Wilkinson of Mertle Grove, Roscrea; Rev. Adam Boyd and wife (née Hornidge); Adam Acres; Robert Elliott of Offaly; John Hardy of Nenagh; John R. Braden of Derby; Dan Mitchel of Mexico.

No. 16 Summerhill.—Referred to in the Records as Captain Bland's messuage and Mansion House in Nenagh (1772). Captain Neville Bland of Blandsfort, Leix, received the Mansion House from Samuel Lawrence of Millmount (Riverston) in 1767. His niece married J. Crawford of Ballintoher. He demised the property to Mrs. Letitia Toler of Rapla. Captain Bland died in 1789, and Malachi Ryan is given as owner in 1841.

The next occupant of No. 16 was James J. Kilkelly of a noted County Galway family; he practised as a solicitor in Nenagh for many years. His mother was the daughter of Thomas Lawrence of Springfort, Nenagh; she died here in 1864 at the age of 86. His father was Joseph Kilkelly, formerly Captain 97th Regiment. The next resident was John Barron Sheehan, a native of Waterford. Remembered by those of the old R.I. Constabulary whos till survive as a martinet of the most rigid type.

No. 17 Summerhill.—Parish Priest's house. Occupied in 1841 by Horace Uniacke Townsend, Co. Surveyor, a native of Cork.

No. 18.—Erection of Glebe House, 1812. Rev. J. H. Poë, owner in 1841.

No. 19.—Samuel Lawrence demised to Timon Meagher the house, offices, and garden lately held by Samuel Lawrence bounded on north by O'Leary's holding.

No. 20.—In 1797 Anthony Burke of Mackney Burke, Newport, to George O'Leary, M.D., his dwelling-house in Castle Street (Summerhill). George O'Leary demised to Arthur O'Leary all his estate. In 1839 Arthur O'Leary demised to Edward Baldwin and he demised to Susan Charlotte Cashel, wife of Frederick Knipe Cashel, his son-in-law.

Doctor, O'Leary's brother, Major Arthur O'Leary (alluded to above) was a Peninsular War veteran of the 55th Regiment and had the unique experience of commanding the Depot of that Corp in his native town — Nenagh. He died in 1861. Dr. R. Morton, first president of the Nenagh Cycling Club, lived here in 1898.

No. 21.—Michael Carroll was the earliest occupant as far as the records show, but later there lived here Francis Meagher with Edward Burke as owner, in 1841, and later still Francis Cahalan, M.D., followed by Michael Gleeson, Esq., Crown Solicitor.

No. 22.—Aquilla Smith to Rev Ambrose O'Connor, P.P., the dwelling-house in Summerhill. Aquilla Smith resided here in 1831. He was father of Aquilla Smith, M.D. (1806-1890) who was a celebrated numismatist. His collection of Irish coins in the Royal Irish Academy is famous. William Cantrell was owner of this house in 1841.

No. 23.—In 1804 John Cantrell demised to Fitzgerald O'Brien, Solicitor, his house. There also dwelt here Edward Lee, Solicitor, of the Barna, Newport, family, and Thomas Thompson Abbott, coroner. Later, Dr. Joshua R. Minnitt, M.O. Nenagh Workhouse Hospital for 45 years.

No. 24.—John Cantrell to Robert Smith Cantrell, the house and plot of ground where he then lived bounded on south by F. O'Brien's. Lease 1810. Anne Booth (Née Cantrell) was owner in 1841. Mr. George Langford, solicitor, lived here; also John Wolfe, solicitor, of the Rockford family. Later, it was the residence of Most Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Killaloe, and of his successor, Most Rev. Dr. Flannery. Mr. Thomas Saunders, of Borrisokane, 1872.

No. 24 was the temporary residence of the Judge in former years when Assizes were held. His return from the Court was attended with much pomp and ceremony. An escort of Hussars accompanied his Lordship's carriage, and, as he ascended the steps to his lodgings clad in his robes of scarlet and ermine, the trumpet resounded. Meanwhile two of the R.I. Constabulary in spiked helmets and carrying short snider rifles stood rigidly at the present on the pathway. Those men were constantly on guard outside No. 24 during his visit to the town.

No. 25.—Joshua Cantrell, Half-pay Officer, resided here. Later it had as occupant Dr. Thomas Spain whose munificent donation to the funds of the new Church built in 1896 is commemorated by the imposing window behind the High Altar. The Cantrell family came from Shinrose originally and figured prominently in the life of Nenagh for nearly a century.

The first occupier of a cottage built on the site of the present house at **No. 27** Summerhill was the Rev. William O'Meara, P.P., who died in 1791. Lease: Mathew Morres to Rev. Wm. O'Meara, all that part of the wood-field near Nenagh as heretofore enclosed by said Wm. Meara on which he lately built a house, offices and garden, 60 feet in front; bounded on the west by the old Turnpike Road, on the south by the passage to the fields of the Rev. Thomas Dawson (behind gardens in Summerhill). Sworn 20th October, 1785. Next, it was the residence of James Carden, J.P. Later, by a lease, Ri Burke and Capt Anthony Burke of Riversland, Newport, and John O'Hanly, architect. To the latter was demised the house and garden bounded on the north by the Military Park. The lease dated 15th

January, 1825, was witnessed by Edward Bourke and the Rev. Roger O'Hanly of Nenagh, a Friar of the Carmelite Order. John Hanly was an eminent architect, he built the Courthouse and Gaol and the Military Barracks in Summerhill. He raised the original cottage to a three-storied house about 1830. After 1856 John Anderson, County Inspector R.I.C. lived here until 1875, and the late John Houston Sheehan took up residence in 1879.

SUMMERHILL HOUSE

Situated on the western side of Summerhill, a handsome detached residence with fine Georgian doorway, small court-yard and wall lining the pathway. It was built about 1836 and the occupier in 1841 was Adam Walker, Barony High Constable, the owner being Anne Maria Grace.

It was the residence of George Bolton, Esq., for nearly 20 years. Bolton came to Nenagh to practise as solicitor in 1844, he was a native of Stradbally, Leix. He secured himself in the graces of Crown officials and married as his first wife Miss Rowan Cashel. He was Crown Solicitor for Co. Tipperary.

Dubbed by Wm. O'Brien, M.P. for Mallow: "That gnarled oak of the criminal forest," Bolton obtained £300 damages for an article in O'Brien's "United Ireland." The case was tried in Belfast. "It was Bolton," say O'Brien in his "Evening Memories," "A veteran official of unreverent grey hairs and too hardy a cynic to disavow the abandoned character of his private life, who had directed the entire campaign of reprisals for the Phoenix Park murders. He swindled his second wife, a Miss Brown of Gloucester, worth £60,000 and aged 68 years in a heartless manner and was guilty of inhuman baseness to her. He was in the Court of Bankruptcy for £90,000. He was the principal secret manipulator of the Criminal Law in Ireland—the craftiest of all the Castle sleuth hounds." Bolton left Nenagh for 16 Merrion Square in 1870. He died in Cork in 1894, aged 76.

John Burr became the owner of property from Bolton's house to Church Road and, later, Bolton himself was the owner. Major Percy, R.M., lived in Summerhill House in 1881, and Major Holt Waring, R.M., in 1883. Mr. Anthony Nolan, solicitor, resided there at a later period.

The field in the angle between Summerhill and Church Road was anciently called the **Hop-garden** and John O'Meara was the owner. John O'Meara was a relative of Rev. Thomas O'Meara (Clk.) and Dr. Duggan was brother-in-law to the latter. Dr. Duggan's only child and heiress married Purefoy Lockwood of Cashel and the latter demised to John Egan Grace, attorney, two fields possessed by him bounded on the east by James Frith's field and on the west by Bachelors' Walk. Hence the Hop-Garden was also called Dr. Duggan's field and later Bolton's field.

The present Ormond Cinema is built on the site of a house called "Ivy House." In 1794 John O'Meara to Cornelius O'Brien, the dwelling-house and field adjoining called the "Hop-garden." Its last occupant was Jonathan Harding of Bessboro', Ballymackey (1869). The house was in a ruinous condition for many years.

In this former hop-garden or Bolton's field (now built over) were held the annual sports in the 70's of last century. In the year 1877 one of the items on the programme was a tug-o-war between Nenagh Cricket Club and Carrigtoher; another was climbing the greased pole for a ham. Here also was witnessed a victory of the Nenagh Rugby team, over Garryowen in the 90's, when the former club fielded such stalwarts of the game as Fred Bull, Adam Birney, Jos. Gleeson, George Austin, Dr. Morton (Jnr.), Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Bertie Gill, McLeod of the National Bank, and "Motty" Hackett.

THE CHURCH ROAD

In 1833 John Watson of Brighton to John Egan Grace, the waste plot of ground opposite the former residence of Dr. Duggan (Guardian Offices). Before Church Road was opened up it was called Grace's Lane, and after completion of the new Protestant Church it got the name of Church Road, and Grace's Street as a continuation.

CONVEYANCE OF SITE FOR NEW CHURCH AT NENAGH, 1856-'59

Carrol Watson of Brookwatson; Wm. Bassett Holmes of St. David's; Rev. J. H. Poë, Incumbent of United Parishes of Nenagh and Knigh; James Bell Kingsley of Ballyhogan, Nenagh; John Morton of Nenagh.

New Protestant Church consecrated 19th December, 1860.

In January, 1865, there occurred what was called the "Nenagh Church Pew Case." It seems that a pew was occupied by Mr. Corneille's three assistants. The Churchwarden, Mr. Henry Harington Poë, proceeded to eject them in favour of some Bank officials. The assistants resented this and offered resistance. They were thereupon given in charge to the police and taken to the Barracks in Summerhill. The case went finally to the Court of Exchequer, Dublin. The jury found for the plaintiffs—W. King, John Smith and Robert Hodgins. Defendant, H. H. Poë, was ordered to pay £5 for battery and £5 for imprisonment. Judgment for plaintiffs on appeal. The case did not terminate until December, 1867.

There are mural tablets in the Church commemorating Col. Simon Finch, 1684; Wm. Finch, 1778; Major Dundas, 1867; Blanche Poë, 1834; John Burr Fletcher, M.D., 1847; and a stained window in the chancel to Rev. J. H. Poë (ob. 1859), Rector of Nenagh for 28 years.

Grace's Street was built in the 40's of last century to provide accommodation for the wardens and officials of the newly-erected Gaol. In later years it was a favourite residential quarter for retired members of the R.I. Constabulary. Part of the street was built on land held by Caesar Otway of Nenagh.

TURNPIKE ROAD (East Side)

A deed of 1792 recites a demise by Elizabeth Minnitt to Nicholas Toler, of the park or field near the Old Turnpike-gate of Nenagh, formerly held by Dr. Thomas Harrison.

In 1786 John Kildea of Nenagh to Pat Meara of Drummin, the waste plot in Turnpike. In 1793 Samuel Lawrence to Wm. Hourigan the plot formerly held by Pat Meara, bounded on one side by Wm. Hourigan's, on the other by Sam Lawrence's, and in the rere by John Phelan's fields. John A. Vincent eventually became owner and John Duggan built three houses on the plot. Later, Rev. Francis Cleary became owner and after him James Dempsey Harkness. Miss Godbey had her select school at the corner house, now called the "Crescent," in the '90's of last century. In the Rate Book of 1841, Thomas, Michael and William Hourigan are recorded as the owners of eight houses between the Barrack field and corner of Birr Road.

The Rev. Francis Cleary belonged to "Cleary's of the Briary." The O'Cleary's were "Sergeant's" to the Earl of Ormond for his demense at Nenagh. They held the lands of Belleen and Broder—which immediately adjoin—in the year 1641. Broder was part of modern Richmond.

There is mention in the Records of a Post Office on the west

side of old Turnpike near the "suburbs of Nenagh." It was probably situated at the former residence of Mr. Joseph Gleeson. Possibly it was connected with the functioning of the Turnpike Gate nearby. It is significant that James Frith lived at the point indicated; he was Postmaster of Nenagh in 1788 and owned the land hereabouts. The west side of the old Turnpike was bounded by Dr. Duggan's field, also called the "Fair Green," and Grace's field. Mr. R. Magrath Frith was principal owner of houses on this side of the street.

Major Michael Emmett Urill lived in the Turnpike as a youth. He emigrated to the United States and, having distinguished himself in the American Civil War, he was later elected to the Legislature from the City of Washington, D.C. The Bluebell Inn was situated opposite the Military Barracks.

MILL ROAD

At the corner of Mill Road and Birr Road a tablet inserted in the wall is inscribed "Harkness Place"—1878. North View on east side of road was occupied by Thomas Gregg Carmody, musical teacher and for over 40 years organist to the Nenagh Catholic Church. Mr. J. D. Harkness built nine houses on west side of road in 1841, mainly occupied by coopers, and Robert Frith was principal owner.

THE BIRR ROAD

Then foot it up the old Birr Road,
To sound of lute and lyre;
With shoulders square by Turnpike,
Eyes right by "Slack the Fire." (Old Song).

The southern side of Birr Road, going towards the river, had a row of houses owned by Catherine Cleary; part of these houses was later demolished and on the site were erected two three-storied houses by Mr. J. D. Harkness. Fronting them on the north side were houses the property of Thomas Carmody and George Frith. These continued to the point where the present ones begin. The former may be described as the Birr Road of 1840 and preceding years.

In 1771 Peter Holmes leased to John Minnitt of Blackfort, 3 acres on the north side of Birr Road, bounded on the east by James Frith's garden, and in the same year to George Frith—2 acres between Minnitt's holding and the Mill Road. In 1843 John Minnitt leased to Wm. Gleeson 2 fields in the Birr Road bounded on west by Thomas Carmody's fields and on the east by five or six gardens laid out in strips at the rear of Widow Shaddock's premises. The brick-field, which succeeded that of Barrack Street, lay between the north side of Birr Road and the river, the scene of a skating carnival during the severe winter of 1894-'95. The owner was Mary Harrington. On the south side of Birr Road was part of the lands of Riverston held by Thomas, Patrick and William Hourigan and John Phelan.

It is said that the old Town Wall terminated at Kylera Bridge bounded by Bennett's fields. "Kylera" means the west part of the wood which existed hereabouts in former days. The barrack field was called the "wood-field," part of the wood-farm of Riverston or Millmount. In after years the field was held by Mr. Thompson-Abbott from Major Henry Baynes Lawrence of the noted Riverston family. It was acquired by the Board of Ordnance in 1850 when it was intended to build a large Cavalry and Infantry Barracks on this field capable of accommodating 1,000 men, but the project was later

abandoned. The field was retained as a drill-ground for the regular troops in garrison, and as an encampment for the 4th Royal Irish (Militia) during their annual training (1885-1903). It witnessed a Nenagh team's first appearance in the game of Rugby football in 1875, and numerous cricket matches played by the local garrison with visiting elevens. In 1860 some of the Nenagh inhabitants gave an exhibition of their skill in the now forgotten pastime of archery.

The older inhabitants of the town may remember the militia clad in scarlet tunics, white belts (pipe-clayed) and Glengarry caps marching to Mass on Sundays to the old Chapel headed by their band, or en route to Lord Dunalley's for "ball-firing," enlivened by the music of fife and drum. In this connection William Jones, an old and respected inhabitant of Nenagh, writing in 1880, says that Nenagh men have always formed a numerous and important part of the Army of England both in peace and war, but particularly when hard fighting was the order of the day. He remembers to have seen an entire Regiment—the 18th Royal Irish—raised almost, if not entirely, in Nenagh and about it. This splendid Corps, he says, was commanded by Sir William Parker Carroll. Everyone of the N.C.O.s of the Regiment was raised under the shadow of the old Castle, but whose careers, except very few, terminated upon the battlefields of India, China and the Crimea.

The road going east from the bridge at Kylera passes on the right "Mackey's Flats" and ascends the hill known as Rapla Hill, formerly called "Morres' Hill" from the Norman family of Morres which lived nearby at Rathnaleen. Having reached the top, a bye-road turns southward and in the angle formed with the main route are two well-preserved forts giving its name to the townland—from Rath and Aileen (née O'Kennedy) wife of Fulco de Marisco (Morres) who in 1304 built the castle of Rathnaleen in the valley of Glaunafoucka. In a book by Col Harvey Morres, written in Paris in 1828 giving a history of the family, there is an engraving of the Manor House of Rathnaleen which has the appearance more of a cottage ornée with outhouses attached and situated between the old Castle—but a stump of which now remains—and the stream which flows into the upper or Ballintotty river. There is no trace of a foundation of the Manor House visible at the present day.

SOUTHILL

The residence named Southill commands a superb view of the surrounding country. There is on record a lease from Anne Elizabeth Cantrell to Patrick Clarke of Dublin, Esq., part of the town and lands of Rapla called Southill formerly held by Otway Toler and Richard Burke, 74 acres; the year 1828. John Vincent, solr., is given as owner in 1850. John Standish Wolfe resided at Southill and Wm. Smith at an earlier period.

THE SHOOTING OF PATRICK CLARKE AT SOUTHILL

The above gentleman, who had come to reside at Southill, was shot dead on 31st October, 1845, whilst on horseback on the road leading from the cross at Rapla to the gate of Rapla House. His two sons-in-law, John Vincent of Dublin and Wm. Roe of Rockwell, contributed £100 as part of the reward for information leading to the arrest of the guilty party. The murder of Mr. Clarke was followed by the ejection of nearly every tenant from the lands of Southill, and not a homestead was left standing where a large number of persons resided previous to the tragic event. A whole townland was then well-nigh depopulated, some of whose inhabitants had no knowledge whatever of the terrible transaction. The inquest was held at Southill House by J. J. Carroll, Coroner, assisted by Sir

Thomas Dancer, Bart., of Modreeny; Joseph Tabuteau, R.M.; Captain Pollock, R.M.; P. Carroll, C.I., R.I.C.; three Messrs. Young; Messrs. Stoney, Byron, J. J. Poë and John Tuthill of Rapla House. Doctor Kitson performed the post mortem and the finding at the inquest was that deceased met his death as the result of a gun-shot wound in front of the head. His pistols were missing. He was buried in Dublin, where he had a mansion in Mountjoy Square West. He had married a member of the Trench family.

Two men named Rice and Hayes, who lived nearby at Southill, were tried, found guilty and sentenced to death by Judge Ball. They were executed outside Nenagh Prison in June, 1846. A third party named Hawkins, the chief participant in the crime, escaped and was never apprehended.

Tradition in the locality has it that the deceased's constant theme was abuse of O'Connell and the clergy; frequent litigation between him and his neighbours. In many respects he was most injudicious—that he was dissatisfactory, harsh and exacting.

Rapla, like Knigh, is a puzzling place name. The word means "noisy." The O'Kenedy family of Rapla was one of the leading families in the Barony of Upper Ormond. They were nearly related to the 10th Earl of Ormond. Philip O'Kennedy of Rapla was ancestor of Rory, whose marriage to Joan Butler in 1609 was instrumental in his family holding Rapla even unto the Penal times, and an O'Kennedy was paying quit rent of it as late as the last years of the 17th century. In 1700 Rapla included Southill and Shean, at which place are two well-preserved forts. Rapla Castle, the seat of the O'Kennedy's, was situated at the rere of Rapla House. It seems that the townland was well populated in the 18th century.

Daniel Freeman, 1744; James Otway, 1763; Philip Magrath, 1744. Above were three residents of Rapla district (Bentham).

RAPLA HOUSE

In 1784 Rapla House was the residence of Jonathan Willington. He was President of the Nenagh Hunt, and at the annual dinner given at the Globe Inn in Barrack Street in 1788 he informed his fellow-members that a sporting deer would be enlarged at the hill of Rapla on the 17th March following.

The Ormond Hunt is supposed to be one of the oldest in Ireland. Previous to 1798 the Ormond County was hunted by private packs of fox-hounds belonging to the Tolers of Beechwood, the Falkiners of Mt. Falcon, and the Willingtons of Rapla. Colonel Giles Eyre (mentioned in "Charles O'Malley") occasionally visited Ormond by invitation. Here it may be mentioned that the sporting song, "Tally-ho in the morning," claimed as its author John Falkiner of Willsboro' an uncle of Richard Falkiner, J.P., Mount Falcon. "Waterloo Tom" used to sing it at Ormond Hunt dinners. The above "Waterloo Tom" was Tom Middleton, of Elm Hill, Ballymackey, and uncle of Jonathan Harding of Bessboro'. Middleton was a cavalry officer and was said to have cut in two from shoulder to hips a French chasseur at Waterloo (1815). Again Lever refers to it in "Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon." As far as is known Captain Middleton was the only soldier from Nenagh district who took part in that famous battle which brought about the downfall of Napoleon.

The Willington family held Rapla until the early 19th century when it was occupied by Wm. Cooper-Crawford, and John Tuthill (1850). For many years subsequently it was the home of Major George Jackson and George Herbert Jackson, named Herbert, after Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., Vice-admiral and a native of Kerry, who took a distinguished part in the Chinese War of 1840. The succeeding occupants of Rapla were the Wolfes, connected by

marriage with the Jacksons and a branch of the well-known family of that name of Forenaghts, Co. Kildare—the first of whom to settle in Nenagh was John Wolfe, Solicitor, son of William Standish Wolfe of Baronrath, Co. Kildare, and his wife (née Toler). He married a daughter of Wm. Kingsley of Rockford in 1828 and was father of Toler Kingsley Wolfe of Rapla who married in 1853 Miss Jackson of Mount Pleasant and died in 1878, leaving issue John Standish Wolfe of Southill who died in 1901.

There is a local tradition relating to one John Carroll of Birr, a noted piper, who used to visit the Poës at Solsboro'; the Cooper-Crawfords of Rapla, and Portumna Castle; he died 1823. At present the blackened ruins of Rapla House evoke a vague feeling of depression and desolation. The staring vacancy of the empty windows recalls the shattered ruins of a bombed homestead. It would need more than a piper now to dispel the mournful silence encompassing its walls.

KILRUANE

In Griffith's Valuation, 1850, the landlord of Kilruane is given as Thomas Taylor Rowley. He married a daughter of Daniel Toler of Beechwood. Rowley hailed from Co. Meath and was a relative of Lord Langford.

Kilruane Protestant Church was erected in 1822; in the burial ground adjoining are memorials to the Rev. Thomas Hawkesworth, Rector and Vicar of Kilruane for 16 years. He died 1841. Also to David Simpson, William Cooper-Crawford, John Dempsey Harkness, Sgt. Hennessy, Barrack Warden, died 1898, and Tuite Sir Mark Anthony Henry, 10th Baronet (1808-1898).

Perhaps the most remarkable resident of Kilruane was Sir Mark Tuite of the family of Tuite of Sonna, Co. Westmeath, and tenth representative of a baronetcy dating back to 1622. He was born in 1808, served abroad in the West Indies and Demerara as a Captain in the 19th Foot (Green Howards). He married in 1854 Margaret, grand-daughter of Sir Henry Levinge.

The Tuite family have been settled in Ireland since 1172, and trace their descent to Richard de Tuite who, in that year, accompanied Strongbow to Ireland. The motto of the family is "Alleluiah" and the crest, an angel holding a flaming sword.

The older generation of Nenagh folk living in Birr Road and Turnpike may remember Sir Mark coming into Nenagh from Kilruane House seated in a "common" car driven by his faithful henchman, Darius Peters—Sir Mark on one side near the shaft, Dorry at the other, and Morgan Tuite, nephew and heir-presumptive, reclining gracefully behind. A halt is called outside "Maggie 40's" in Summerhill for refreshment, after which their journey is resumed. Later that evening Sir Mark might be seen at Corneille's discussing a "half-one" and wearing his ancient top-hat, said top-hat, incidentally, serving on occasion as a receptacle for a Dublin-bay herring.

It is worthy of note that this elderly Baronet conceived the idea of a flying machine long years before aviation became an accomplished fact. In truth he laboured diligently for many seasons at a contraption of his own invention which he fondly hoped would arise and circle aloft over the grounds of Kilruane; but in vain. His efforts met with no success. Before his death he abandoned his flying machine and devoted his time to poetic effusions: many such from his pen appeared in the "Guardian." He died in 1898 aged 90, having been previously received into the Catholic Church. His nephew, Sir Morgan, retired to the family home in Westmeath and was living in 1941.

GRAIGUE (Beechwood Park)

The first Toler associated with Nenagh district was Nicholas Toler, Quarter-Master General in the Cromwellian forces. He specialised in buying out the land from those among the soldiers who were unwilling to "sit down" on the land they had acquired as arrears of pay. Thus three soldiers of Capt. Prittie's troop assigned their lands of Garryglass, Parish of Kilnaniff, to Quarter-Master Nicholas Toler of Ballintotty for £45 17s. in the year 1659 (Bowen Popers). Thus in the course of years the Toler family came to possess landed property of considerable extent. There was a Nicholas Toler of Beechwood in 1699 who died in 1732. His son, Daniel, married Letitia Otway, who had issue Daniel Toler of Beechwood, M.P. for Gorey and brother of John Toler, born 1745, who was appointed Attorney-General and later in 1800 Chief Justice with the title of Baron Norbury of Ballycrenede. His wife, née Graham, was created a Peeress of Ireland with the title of Baroness Norwood of Knockalton. Lord Norbury was one of the Judges who presided at the trial of Robert Emmett in 1803.

Daniel Toler, referred to above, had a daughter and co-heiress, Harriett, who in 1800 married Sir Henry Osborne, 11th Bart., M.P. for Enniskillen, ancestor of Sir Charles Osborne, 14th Bart., who died in 1879.

From John, 1st Earl of Norbury, descended Otway Fortescue Graham Toler, father of James Otway Toler, Colonel 74th Regiment, who died in 1913. The latter's son, Leopold James Toler, Captain 6th Middlesex Regiment, was taken prisoner at Mons in August, 1914. On his release in 1918 he volunteered for the expedition to Archangel in 1919 in which campaign he gained the Military Cross. He died in June, 1938. He was the last of the family to occupy Beechwood. Beechwood House has been described as an early house with pediment and good doorway over which is inscribed the date 1741. A castle of the O'Hogans, bearing the date 1594 and the initials O'H., is incorporated in the structure of Beechwood House.

CLERMONT

A short distance from Beechwood on the road to Birr is Clermont, the ancient Cluanyn where lived "Black James" Morres, head of the House of Montmorency-Morres and ancestor of Hervey Morres of Rathnaleen who figured prominently in the rebellion of 1798. It was also the residence of James Montmorency, grandson of "Black James," chief of his name; he lived at Ballycapple nearby at a later period. He died at Glenahilty in 1766 and was buried in the vault of the O'Hogans at Ardcroney, his aunt having been married to Daniel O'Hogan of Beechwood.

A later occupant of Clermont was Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Evans, who was succeeded there by Christopher D'Alton, a member of the Grenanstown family. Mr. D'Alton was especially devoted to the game of cricket and as captain of his side against visiting teams was noted for his keenness on the field of play as well as for the lavish hospitality he bestowed on his guests who had assembled for the day's pastime.

The Marquis of Ormonde, owner of Clermont, was occasionally entertained by Sir Wm. Osborne when on a visit to his estates about Nenagh. His tenants were feasted at Clermont House at the time of his lordship's marriage in the year 1876.

FORTWILLIAM

Fortwillian, between Clermont and Modreeny, was the seat of Wm. Crawford, Esq., grandfather of Cooper-Crawford of Rapla, a

sporting, jovial gentleman. The lady who held the position of governess at Fortwilliam bore the name of Owenson, later on better known as Lady Morgan, author of "My Wild Irish Girl." Ned Lysaght, a noted figure in Dublin society, especially in literary circles, was god-father of Lady Morgan. He was called to the Bar in 1788, was a frequent and welcome visitor at Fortwilliam and wrote verses in praise of his god-child and the Crawford family. Lady Morgan died in 1859.

At Modreeny House lived Sir Thomas Bernard Dancer, Bart. The first Dancer was created Baronet in 1662 and received 729 acres at Modreeny under the Act of Settlement, 1666. Sir Amyrald Dancer 5th Bart., born 1768, married Matilda Going of Monaquil, and had Thomas Bernard, 6th. Bart., who died in 1843. Modreeny House was sold in 1870.

BROOKWATSON AND THE MANOR MILL

The New Line between Ellard's corner in Grace's Street and the Mill Road, bounded on the south by "Bowler's field" and the present St. Joseph's Park (built on the site of Nenagh's former cricket field) was opened up in 1860. Mr. T. Abbott held lands to the north of the new Road during the last century. They were bounded on the east by the road to the mill, on the south by James Frith's lands and on the north by the "road leading to the House of Drummin." The road to the House of Drummin was that road or avenue situated nearly opposite the entrance gate to Brookwatson House and bounded by trees along part of its course. The House of Drummin was in the field opposite Brookwatson and was also approached by a rare entrance with iron gates from Drummin Road. There are traces of a gate-lodge to the avenue on the road leading to the mill.

BROOKWATSON

The Manor Mill of Nenagh is that now known as Scott's Mill, and a description of the Mill and adjoining lands in a lease of 1782 is of interest:—All that and those grist-mill and malt-mill of the town of Nenagh together with that piece of land adjoining which is part of Grange containing 21 acres, and the piece of ground on the south-west bank of the river containing 35 acres accupied by James Phelan and Wm. Curtin and lately in the tenure of Timothy Meagher and known as Toberanisk (St. John's Well). Those premises and lands which comprise what is now known as Scott's Mill and the land on both sides of the river were demised by the lease of the 12th April to John Watson, from whom Brookwatson derives its name. "Toberanisk" means the well of the fish.

This lease was a lease for lives renewable for ever; the grantor was Peter Holmes of Peterfield. The lease was renewed in July, 1808, again to John Watson. Carrol Watson, grandson of John, acquired the remainder of the Brookwatson holding by fee farm grant in 1853 from the trustees of the Holmes estate. This was in two divisions, one is described in the old lease as the "field formerly held by Samuel McMullen, part of Boherbee situate in the parish of Nenagh." The other is described as part of the lands of Monastakane then or lately in the possession of John Ryan, "and also part of the lands of Monastakane" being the farm of land called "Forrester's farm," and part of the lands formerly held by the Rev. Henry Bayly called part of Boherbee in the parish of Nenagh. Monastakane was the old name of Brookwatson.

On 6th March, 1794, John Watson demised to John and Oliver Dease of Dublin, merchants, the flour mills of Nenagh with machinery and utensils, with yard at back of mill comprising one

acre being a part of the lands of Grange, to hold unto said John and Oliver Dease for the life and lives of Thomas Watson, Henry and John Watson.

1811.—John Watson, now of Dublin, to Feltham Watson, Lieut. late 57th Regiment, son of said John Watson, the Nenagh mills and farm of 57 acres, 21 acres of said land formerly held by John and Oliver Dease, and now held by Richard Going and his undertenants, Forrester's farm, Boherbee and Monastakane.

1824.—The last renewal is dated 26th October, 1824, from Feltham Watson to Thomas Nugent for lives of John Watson, John Brennan and Thomas Nugent the younger. Toberanisk, 35 acres.

When Carroll Watson died in 1860 the place went into chancery. He was an English barrister, at one time Auditor of the College Historical Society (T.C.D.). His brother, John, emigrated to New Zealand in 1819 and married Angelina Marriott, niece of Sir James Marriott, Judge of the Admiralty Court. Their grandson was Henry Brereton Marriott Watson, the well-known novelist, who died in 1921.

1861.—Scott's Mill was rebuilt and remodelled. "The blackened ruins for many years rose like a melancholy memorial amid a most picturesque scenery rich in all the beauties of hill and dale, wood and water; the night of accidental but terrible burning was remembered by Peter Gill in his boyhood. They were rebuilt and fitted up by Mr. A. Finn, architect.

1864.—Estate of Carrol Watson (deceased) 147 acres. £1,000 was spent by Thomas Nugent in improvements from 1861 to 1864. Mills now a first-class concern. Mr. Samuel Scott, a native of Wexford, became owner of Mills in 1864.

June, 1866.—St. John's Well, Brookwatson, was formerly visited on St. John's day (24th June) by thousands living within a dozen miles. There, people lived for weeks in tents and booths, their time being occupied between revelling and praying. It was almost deserted in 1866. Boherbee and Forrester's farm were on the opposite side of the road to Brookwatson House. John Forrester was Master of the Nenagh Hunt in 1755 and had his stables in Norbury Lane.

The Manor Mill dates back at least 300 years. Mathew Morres was at one time tenant of the Mill, and there is on record a lease of 1791 from Thomas Harrison (who purchased part of the Morres property) to John Watson, of that part of Nenagh formerly held by John Morres, bounded by Brookwatson, by James Frith's and the river and named Gortaphlaca which means "the swampy field," opposite the present Showground.

Brookwatson was called Wellmount in 1841.

Brookwatson House was in ruins for many years towards the close of the 19th century, and the surrounding grounds were open to the public without hindrance. In the beginning of the 20th century the late Mr. Samuel Bernal erected an elegant and commodious residence on the site of the former house and established a successful dairy-farm now carried on by his son, Kevin O'C. Bernal, who is a brother of John Desmond Bernal, M.A., F.R.S., Professor at Birbeck College, London, and one of the foremost among England's men of science.

WELLINGTON

The foundations of the former Wellington House may still be traced without difficulty. They are near the weir on the northern side of the river near the mills. The land here was called Wellington presumably in honour of the victor of Waterloo.

1816.—Going and another to Simpson Hackett, banker and ors, that piece of land near the flour mills of Nenagh now known by the name of Wellington and held by Richard Going and buildings

thereon, 17 acres. Incidentally, "Wellington" was involved in the failure of Going's Bank, Nenagh, in the year 1815.

October, 1841.—To Let, "Wellington," with 16 acres, a charming residence commanding a beautiful view of the Nenagh River. Apply, J. Falkiner, Rodeen, Borrisokane. It was tenanted by members of the Falkiner family for several years and later by Robert Lawrence Brereton in 1859.

1860.—Tenant of Wellington, part of Grange, in 1860 was John Houston Sheehan, 26 acres and rent £48 per annum. Sheehan was a tenant under Court of Chancery for 7 years pending the Chancery of Brereton and Watson. Tenant entitled to emblements, if any.

1871.—Fee Farm Grant from B. W. Holmes to George Bolton, Wellington, 21 acres; also Toberanisk, Boherbee and Forrester's Farm.

1872.—Modern Wellington House erected. Geo. Bolton of 16 Merrion Square, Dublin, to Michael Head, the lessee, that part of the lands of Nenagh called Wellington, 26 acres.

THE DISTRICT OF BALLYANNY AND BALLYARTELLA

The Nenagh River leaving Scott's Mill at the bridge (formerly called Nugent's bridge) bends towards the west at the "pool" and flows gently to the bridge of Clarianna, mentioned in the Civil Survey as one of the bounds of Nenagh Parish. In the neighbourhood are Ballyvillane and Moyroe. At Moyroe there lived, towards the close of the 18th century one of the numerous branches of the Poë family, namely Emanuel of Moyroe, whose son, Edward, D.S.P., 1783. Here also lived one of the ubiquitous Lawrence family—Samuel of that name, and later on Thomas Fitzpatrick, and in 1859 Malachi Ryan.

Ballyvillane was originally of larger extent than at present and denoted the lands attached to the Manor Mill, Nenagh. Ballyvillane Cottage, built about 1852, was the residence of Wm. Healy, Esq., manager of the Nenagh branch of the ill-starred Sadlier's Bank. The owner was Warren George Mangin and its extent 129 acres.

Ballyanny was known in the Down Survey as Ballyanny More and Ballyanny Beg; in 1840 Ordnance Sheet as Upper, Middle and Lower Ballyanny.

The family of Pepper of Ballymackey has been associated with Clarianna from an early date. Thus, Thomas Pepper of Lissaniskey to Hampden Pepper, the lands of Ballyhimikin-Shesherakeale (or Clarianna) 1755.

There lived at Clarianna Dwyer-O'Leary, who built Millview; this family originally came from Rathnaleen c.f. O'Leary's Well and Richard Leary of Rathnaleen, Probate 1714. Other occupants of Millview were Patrick Hctor, miller, and David Brundley, who died there in 1863.

From the bridge at Clarianna the river flows past a level tract which includes the ground of the famous Ballyanny cricket club that flourished here in former years. And now on the right is Ballyanny and on the left Ballyhimikin. The Mill at Ballyanny is known as the "mill that never worked," due no doubt to faulty engineering—the structure of the mill itself is quite substantial. A stone in the yard adjoining bears the following inscription: "Built for Stafford O'Brien, Esq., 1790." Stafford O'Brien of Ballyanny made his last will in 1795 so that his children by Mary Nowlan should share and share alike. He made his brother, Henry O'Brien of Blatherwick, England, his trustee and guardian. He revoked his will and gave all to Henry O'Brien.

Stafford O'Brien died shortly afterwards (1795) leaving Stafford O'Brien, Donatus O'Brien, Ellen Tinsley and Mary Anne O'Brien, his children by said Mary Nowlan. Stafford on his death was seized as of freehold for lives renewable for ever in the lands of Ballyanny

and houses and plots in Nenagh which he willed to Henry O'Brien.

Henry O'Brien died in 1810 and left all to his son, Stafford O'Brien, and made Stafford and Donatus executors. In 1813 Stafford O'Brien of Blatherwick conveyed the lands of Ballyanny to John Magrath, merchant, of Nenagh, as trustee for children of Stafford O'Brien of Ballyanny. By the consent of Judith O'Brien, wife of Timothy Meagher, John Magrath gave to John T. Carroll of Limerick one-fifth share of the lands of Ballyanny, 226 acres and tenements in Nenagh. John F. Magrath, solr., Martin Gason—17 October, 1847.

BALLYANNY AND BALLYARTELLA

At a later period the name of Hon. R. Leeson is identified with Ballyanny as it was with other townlands, notably Drummin and Lehesseragh.

Leeson property, 1841.—Part of the lands of Grange formerly held by Samuel Robbins, gent., and now by Pat Gleeson, and bounded by the lands of Ballyanny from the ford of Clarialla to the ford on the high road leading from Nenagh mill to Ardcroney. Ballyanny, 75 acres formerly held by the cottiers with 42 acres adjoining and bounded by the lands of Knigh and part of Ballyanny formerly held by Tim Dalton and then called "Sutton's part of Ballyanny." James Meagher, gent., was the occupant of Ballyanny House adjacent to the Mill in 1830, and later it was the residence of Tommy Rochford, an ardent advocate of improved farming methods. Near the mill above-mentioned there is still pointed out by the old people the site of the "Old Town" with remains of house-sites, probably the abode of tenants on the Ormond Manor-lands in Norman times.

With regard to the history of the Leeson family, Hugh Leeson, settled in Ireland in the time of Charles I. His son, Joseph Leeson, ennobled in 1756, was advanced to the Earldom of Milltown in 1763. Robert, fourth son of the Earl, married in 1795 Grace Head of Derrycastle and secondly Harriet Brooke, sister of Sir Henry Brooke, Bart., of Youghal, Nenagh. His grandson, Robert Cecil, married Maria, daughter of James Kennedy of Ballyanny in 1853, and left issue. The Earl inherited from his father—a wealthy Dublin brewer—a vast fortune and this money purchased the land on which he built the mansion, considered by many to be the most splendid in Ireland—Russborough, Co. Wicklow, 20 miles from Dublin. Leeson Street in the Capital is called after the family.

BALLYHIMIKIN (Rockford)

James Kingsley of Ballyhogan demised to Wm. Kingsley of Dublin, the lands of Ballyhimikin formerly called "George Hayes' proportion," 37 acres, and lately held by Philip Hogan. James Kingsley of Nenagh, merchant, 1781.

John Wolfe, Solicitor, of Dublin, married Frances, daughter of Wm. Kingsley, Solicitor, of Rockford and Dublin, in 1823, and thus the Wolfe family came to occupy Rockford.

Violet Bank.—A traveller describing the environs of Nenagh in 1811 mentions one Henry White Going of Violet Bank and states that "his cottage and limited demesne forms an enchanted sylvan scene. From his room one sees the river within a few perches of the window, a view which might rival the fanciful descriptions of romance." The ruins of this charming residence may still be seen and the enclosure of a brick-walled garden adjoining, which, no doubt, in days of yore gave a bountiful return.

The original Rockford House was situated near the river on the site now occupied by farm buildings. The modern house was erected about 1880. The first house was a residence of the Kingsley family and stood in a demesne.

Studded with many a stately ash full-grown,
It's river bank with beech and elm adorned.

There was a fish-pond near the edge of the water—a feature invariably present in the grounds attached to the Big House in the 18th century. A trench lined with masonry discharges its waters into the main stream behind the former residence. This trench or aqueduct, with its course marked by fir trees at intervals, serves to divide the lands of Drummin from Coolaholiga, and farther up, it meets at right-angles the “trench formerly made and let out by the orders of Nehemiah Nixon Donnellan which divides Gortlanroe from that part of the lands of Drummin in the possession of Samuel Lawrence and bounded on the east by the lands of Nenagh.” This trench, constructed over 200 years ago by Donnellan, lord of the soil before Robert Holmes, remains to this day in a remarkably well preserved condition.

KNIGH

Knigh Castle is situated a short distance inside the road on the right going north before passing the entrance gate to Blackfort. This was an O'Kennedy Castle. Knigh turret is comparatively modern.

The Minnitt family, long associated with Knigh and district, came here from Co. Limerick towards the end of the 17th century, and acquired their lands by purchase.

Minnitt, Robert, Knigh, 1709 (Probate).

Minnitt, Robert, Blackfort (Lisduff), 1773.

Minnitt, Joshua, Annabeg, 1788.

“Knigh,” says Lenihan “is the patrimony of the Minnitt family, of whom Joshua R. Minnitt, J.P., of Annabeg, is a member and a very popular landlord. Roger Kennedy, who died 1778, was grandfather of Dr. Kennedy, Bishop of Killaloe. The view from Knigh turrett is very interesting, it embraces the town and castle of Nenagh, Lough Derg and Dromineer. The country is very handsome about Monsea. The owners of Monsea in 1841 were W. Sadleir and Geo. Langford.”

Knigh Churchyard is the burial place of the Minnits of Annabeg, the Kingsleys of Riverview, John Wolfe of Rockford, and one of the O'Fogarty family whose tombstone bears an inscription in Irish.

In the ruins of the old church at Knigh over the burial plot of the Minnits and Fletchers is a slab let into the wall, and now fractured, carrying the inscription—“Caleb Minnitt, barbarously murdered at Cranaghduff in the plains of Duhara, Tipperary, on 2nd April, 1707.” Respecting the above, the Rev. J. F. French writes in “Memorials of the Dead,” year 1910-1912—The Minnits and Parkers were both of Cromwellian stock. Their estates joined and the families were intimate. Caleb Minnitt was born 1680 (he was 26 when he died). Ann Parker was young and beautiful and he betrayed her. She often urged him to marry her, but being put off with denials or excuses, she engaged a band of her father's tenants to be concealed in a quarry near her place of appointed meeting with Caleb Minnitt, with orders that if his conduct was still unsatisfactory, of which she would give them notice by dropping a handkerchief, they should avenge her wrong and dishonour. They met, she prayed, entreated and wept, but he still coldly refused her suit. She let fall the handkerchief and in a few moments he was dead at her feet. The perpetrators of the crime were never prosecuted. Their names were James Cherry, John McDowel, Anne Parker and others.

Ballyartella Manor was originally, with Dromineer, an O'Kennedy inheritance but later came into possession of the 10th Earl of Ormond in the 16th century. In the 17th century the Countess of Ormond held all the land between Annabeg and Bally-

common. The Civil Survey (1654) gives the Countess of Ormond as proprietress of Ballyartella. Upon said lands stood a ruined castle irreparably demolished, two mills, a fishing weir, two thatched houses, six cottages and a garden plot. It is in the united parishes of Monsea and Dromineer. The Manor Mill in the late 19th century was converted into a cloth mill by the late Mr. John Hanly.

1841.—Owners of Ballyartella were Robert Minnitt and James Fogarty. The "Tipperary Advocate" refers to one Colonel George T. Bourke, Governor of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A., and formerly of Ballyartella, uncle to Dan Fogarty of Canada fame. Patrick O'Keefe, house, mill and land (1841).

1887.—Philip Lyster, Ballyartella Mills.

RIVERVIEW

Riverview.—The seat of the Kingsley family, situated between Ballyartella and Annabeg, who settled in Ballyhogan in the early 18th century. They gave many distinguished sons to the army and the medical profession.

Wm. Kingsley, Ballyhogan, 1726 (Probate), Samuel Kingsley, Ballyhogan, 1753; John Kingsley, Killard, 1772; James Kingsley, merchant, Nenagh, 1780. Richard Poë of Beleen married to Susan Kingsley in 1743.

DROMINEER

Bordering the road near the entrance gate to Annabeg House is a colonnade of magnificent beech trees, and a charming view of this residence of the Minnitt family overlooking the river can be obtained from the bridge nearby. From here the Nenagh River pursues a very winding course to Lough Derg.

Dromineer Castle stands out prominently at the lake-side. It was built in the 16th century by Earl Thomas who let it to Thomas Cantwell, and the latter held it up to the end of the 16th century. In Cromwell's wars, Ireton sent a party to Dromineer where there was an officer and 50 men. Little resistance was offered and the castle was taken and garrisoned. In 1660 James, 1st Duke of Ormond, recovered the greater part of Dromineer. In 1665 John Parker was in residence in the castle. The castle was reconstructed in the 17th century and the present windows inserted. It was dismantled at the end of the 17th century, probably about the same time as Nenagh Castle, i.e. 1692. On the Nenagh River the "Fishers' Place" was the mensal land of the fishermen of the Earls and Dukes of Ormond (a small strip of land enclosed along by the bank of the river extending from the mouth of it up to the old fishing-weir of Dromineer Manor).

The old Church at Dromineer is one of the most ancient in all Ormond. It has 12th century features. Also of note is the meadow-forest of Killelagh, exceeded in extent only by the famous fort on the Dromoland estate, Co. Clare. Peter Bayly, Esq., was owner of Shannon Vale in 1841, and in the same year out of a list of 24 rated occupiers in Dromineer, 15 bore the name of Magrath.

RATE-BOOK, 1841

Lady Farnham owned Ballydrennan, Carrig, Castle-Sheela, Cushmona, Dromineer, Garranfadda, Gerryduff, Gortyhogan, Killawn, Shannon Hall, Tomona.

Carrig was owned in pre-Cromwellian days by the O'Hurleys of Knocklong, Co. Limerick, by reason of a marriage with one of the O'Hogans of Monsea.

Carrick-Peacock—Thomas Peacock, Carrig, 1714 (Probate).

Ballydrennan—Here a German bomber was forced to land in darkness on the evening of 13th December, 1943, without injury to the occupants. Having destroyed their machine the crew surrendered to the local authorities and, after a meal at the Carmel Hotel, Summerhill, Nenagh, were removed for internment at the Curragh of Kildare. The youthful appearance of the Germans was apparent to those who had witnessed their arrival in the town.

Farnham.—In "Burke's Peerage" it is shown that the Rev. Henry Maxwell, 6th Lord Farnham, married in 1798 Lady Anne Butler, daughter of Henry, 2nd Earl of Carrick. Her son was Henry, 7th Lord Farnham. Family residence—Co. Cavan.

THE HOLMES FAMILY OF PETERFIELD, NENAGH

Gilbert Holmes, Dean of Ardfert, lived in Kilmore House, Upper Ormond, in the mid-19th century. The first Holmes came to Ireland as Private Secretary to Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, in 1630. He was Cursitor of the Court of Chancery in 1646, was Sovereign of Naas, Kildare, in 1673, and died 1675. His son, George, married Miss Hamilton of Liscloone, Offaly—a family related to the Duke of Ormond—and had issue Peter Holmes of Peterfield, Nenagh (b. 1675), who was M.P. for County Tipperary and died 1731. He was father of Robert Holmes (b. 1706) who, in 1733, acquired the legal ownership of Nenagh from Nehemiah Donnellan. The heirs of Robert Holmes of 1733 have held the fee-simple of the town since that time. Robert Holmes, who married Elizabeth Malone, was the father of Peter Holmes (b. 1730) of Peterfield—Irish Bar, 1760; Sheriff, 1772; M.P. for Kilmallock, 1790; M.P., Doneraile, 1798. He married Miss Prittie in 1765 and d.s.p. 1802.

This Peter Holmes had a brother, George Holmes of Lisclooney, who married Isabella Hamilton and had Gilbert Holmes of Belmont, Offaly, who married Maria Saunderson of Castle Saunderson, Co. Cavan, and was father of Gilbert Holmes, Dean of Ardfert, referred to above. Dean Holmes married Lydia Waller Saunderson in 1810 and died 1846 aged 75. He had a grandson, Wm. Bassett Traherne Holmes (b. 1858 and died unmarried in 1906), and Major-General Hardress Gilbert Holmes of St. David's, Nenagh.

Above Gilbert Holmes of Belmont had a son, Peter of Peterfield (b. 1765), married Maria Hamilton, was Sheriff 1795 and died 1843. He left a son, Peter of Peterfield (b. 1798), married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Postle and died 1843. He lived at Summerville, Nenagh. His widow married in 1884 Major John Hamilton Dundas, late 85th Foot, and officer of distinguished Scottish ancestry.

Isabella Holmes married Thomas Dawson, of Nenagh, in 1742. Bridget Holmes married Jahn Bayly, Debsboro' in 1753. Peterfield House erected 1777, demolished 1941.

BAYLY OF DEBSBORO'

John Bayly of Debsboro' married Elizabeth Prittie in 1690 and died 1709. To him the Farm Grants were made in 1702 by the Duke of Ormond. His grandson, John, was Sheriff in 1759 and father of John who married a daughter of Lancelot Crosbie of Kerry and had John who married a daughter of Richard Uniacke of Cork and died 1800. The family had three residences occupied by (1) John of Debsboro', (2) Richard of Ballinaclogh, (3) Lancelot of Bayly-farm. They were also related to the Waller and Barrington families. Archibald Rowan Hamilton, the eminent astronomer and mathematician, married Helen Bayly of Ballinaclogh.

GOING FAMILY

The Going family emigrated to Ireland in the 17th century.

Robert Going of Cranna, who died 1731, had a son, Robert Going of Traverston, whose eldest son, Robert of Traverston, married Miss Maunsell of Plassey, Co. Limerick, in 1764. Their son, Thomas of Traverston, was High Sheriff, Co. Tipperary in 1803. He married Miss Powell, daughter of Caleb Powell of Clonshanvoy, Co. Limerick. He died 1841. He had a son, Caleb Going, J.P., Chairman, Nenagh Board of Guardians, who died 28th January, 1881, aged 82.

There was also Philip Going of Monaquil, J.P. Mary Atkins, whose family came from Cork originally, married in 1802 James Thomas Davis, Surgeon, Royal Artillery; he left a son, Thomas Osborne Davis, one of Ireland's noblest patriots. It should be explained that the Atkins family had intermarried with the Goings of Monaquil. In the 18th century, through Ormond influences, the O'Kennedy family of Poleinorman managed to hold on to Traverston up to about 1745. Then John O'Kennedy of Poleinorman died and his widow sold Traverston for £6,000 to the Going family who held it up to recent times. The widow and her daughters went to Co. Kildare (Morristown near Straffan) where some of their descendants are still to be found.

GENERAL SIR WM. PARKER CARROL

In Lissenhall, a short distance from Nenagh, there lived in the middle of the 19th century the family of Sir. Wm. Parker Carrol of the old Ui Cearbhaill Eli. General Carrol, to give him his proper rank, was born at Tulla, near Nenagh, in the year 1776. His ancestor, Long Anthony Carrol, a colonel in King James' Army, defended Nenagh Castle in 1691 against the Williamite forces and later fought at Aughrim. Later they moved and acquired the holding in Kilmore Parish, probably by purchase.

Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, the future General entered the Army in 1794. He was Captain of a Fencible Regiment in 1800 at Gibraltar; while there he proved himself a strenuous opponent of the punishment of flogging then carried on in the army to an abominable excess. At Buenos Aires he distinguished himself at the storming of the place and voluntarily remained behind when the place capitulated.

When the Spaniards rose against the French he was sent to Spain as a Military Commissioner, then entered the Spanish Service and behaved with a gallantry which deserves the highest encomiums. He was present at 28 battles and actions in all of which he took part, particularly in defence of the bridge of Penaflor which he held with an inferior force against the vanguard of Marshal Ney. He was present at the battles of Tumanes, Alba de Tormes, Valladolid, Albuera and Badajoz (1811). In 1813 he was at Bayonne; in 1814 was advanced to Major-General and decorated with the Royal Order of Charles III. He received the honour of Knighthood and twelve clasps, medals and other decorations abroad; the freedom of the city of Dublin; a sword from the members of the Irish Bar and the Knighthood and the Cross of the Bath at home. He was later appointed Colonel of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment.

In the Town Hall of Gibraltar to this day may be seen a full-length drawing of Sir Wm. Parker Carrol as a Bolero dancer. At this exercise he was unmatched and in it his commanding figure appeared to the greatest advantage. At this time he was the finest, the most accomplished, and the bravest gentleman in the garrison, and the idolised of all classes.

On the 17th December, 1811, a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen of the Baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond and Owey and Ara was held at Nenagh, at which a resolution was adopted voting a silver vase valued 100 guineas with an address to be presented

to General Carrol as a mark of their esteem and regard, and their approbation of his service in the patriotic cause of Spain. On the staff of the distinguished officer in the years 1812, '13 and '14 were Captain Emanuel Poë of the 89th Regiment and Lieut Wm. Whitfield of the 62nd; the former uncle to J. J. Poë of Riverston, Nenagh, and the latter father to George Whitfield, Esq., J.P., of Modreeny, Cloughjordan.

2nd July, 1942.—Died General Sir William Parker Carrol at Tulla House, Nenagh, aged 66, buried at Kilkeary. A stately monument has been erected to his memory by his son, Captain Hutchinson Carrol of Lissenhall House. It is in the shape of a pyramid and on its sides are inscribed the many battles in which this distinguished officer took a prominent part. (Like the Wellington monument, Phoenix Park, in miniature). In him were blended a combination of great literary talent and strong military ardour. To the accomplishments of the scholar were added the frankness of the soldier and the graceful courtesy of the polished gentleman.

He married in 1817 Emma Sophie Sherwell of Kew, Surrey. He had two sons, Captain William Hutchinson Carrol, his heir, of Tulla House, Nenagh, and John Egerton (1819-1852).

James Dempster, M.D., of Nenagh, married in 1818 Elizabeth Carrol, a member of the Ely O'Carrol family. Their son is interred in the O'Carrol vault at Kilkeary.

I wandered alone by the green-clad hill,
And the sun's rays low and mellow,
And the closing day so calm and still,
By the arbours and orchards of Tulla,
And I thought of the brave old General who,
Like his own good sword, was tried and true.

LORD DUNALLEY

The founder of this family was Col. Prittie, High Sheriff, Tipperary, 1659, who had a grant from Charles II of Dunalley Castle. Upper Ormond, and other estates in Co. Tipperary. He had a son, Henry Prittie of Kilboy, Nenagh, Captain of Horse, who sustained a siege of 21 days in his castle against the disbanded soldiers of James II after the Boyne. He died in 1692 leaving a son, Henry, who married Miss Harrison, daughter of Mr. Harrison, M.P. for Tipperary; he died 1738, leaving Henry Prittie, M.P. for Co. Tipperary (1761-68). His son, Henry, was 1st Baron, M.P. Tipperary 1776-1790, created Baron Dunalley of Kilboy in the peerage of Ireland, 1800.

Henry prittie was granted 3,642 acres in Upper Ormond and Owey and Ara under the Act of Settlement, 1667).

Colonel H. Prittie commanded a Regiment in the Cromwellian Forces; he had 60 men under Captains Bolton and Alland.

Wm. Leeson was the architect of Kilboy. In the house are many portraits of the Ponsonby family (Mahaffy).

In 1882 died Edward Prittie, son of the Hon. Francis S. Prittie. He was a distinguished painter. One picture, 'For God,' was exhibited in Dublin.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SILVERMINES, NENAGH

Extract from a Natural History (1726) by Dr. G. Boate:—

"This mine standeth in Co. Tipperary, Barony of Upper Ormond and Parish of Kilmore, upon the lands of John McDermott O'Kennedy, not far from Castle of Downaille, 12 miles from Limerick. The lands where the mine is be mountainous and barren, but the bottoms (valleys) and the land adjoining are very good for pasture and part arable. It was found in 1686, but at first only was a

lead mine. The Lord President of Munster made use of some of the lead to cover the house which he was then building at Bunrattle (sic.). Each miner has a part of the land valued at £20 sterling per annum. Afterwards it was found that the lead was mixed with silver. This mine yields two different sets of ore—one is of a reddish colour, the other like marl, something bluish (sic.) and more soft. The ore yielded one with another 3lbs. weight of silver out of each ton, but a great quantity of lead, so that was considered the best profit. The silver of this mine was very fine."

The mines were worked on a large scale by Sir George Hamilton in the reign of Charles I, and had been worked by Italians in the 13th century so that Dr. Boate was out to a considerable extent. On the hill above the Silvermines is seen the remains of "Cromwell's Road," which is said to have been made by the Cromwellian Army (under Ireton) en route to Limerick.

THE POË FAMILY

Three sons of Anthony Poë of the County of Notts, England, settled in Ireland, namely William, Thomas and Anthony, and served with distinction in the Parliamentary Army. Thomas Poë settled in Co. Fermanagh, he became Lieut. in the Parliamentary Army in Ireland and was the progenitor of the Tipperary branch of the Poë family with all its ramifications. When lands were allotted to soldiers he established his claim and by letters patent, 2nd March (1667-'68) the lands of Killownie (115 acres); part of Cappagh West (Lislane 161 acres); Knockgilty (88 acres) or 355 acres in Upper Ormond were granted to Thomas Poë in fee simple, subject to yearly quit-rent of £3 7s. Thomas Poë acquired also by purchase the several lands in the Barony of Lower Ormond mentioned in his will, held by him in fee-simple. He made his will in 1683 and gave to his son, Richard Poë, one moiety of Beleen, Clonmuck (Solsboro') and Coolaholiga—382 acres, and he gave the other moiety to his grandson, Thomas Poë, the fourth son of his son Emanuel. Thomas Poë died in 1683.

Branches of the Poë family—Richard of Belleen; Emanuel of Glenahilty; Emanuel of Clonmuck (Solsboro'); William Poë of Knock, Ballymackey; Edward of Moyroë; James Jocelyn Poë of Derrinvohil and Riverston; Henry Harington Poë of Solsboro'; Emanuel Thomas Poë took the name of Harington a quo General Sir Charles Harington, a distinguished soldier of the Great War (1914-1918). The Poë family has been associated with the town of Nenagh for fully three hundred years.

BALLYMACKEY AND TOOMEVARA

Ballymackey is named after a very ancient Ormond family—the Mackeys—who had their lands there in the early 16th and 17th centuries. They had, however, sold out for the most part to the son of Archbishop Miler Magrath, prior to the Civil Survey of 1654.

The Magraths became well-established in Ballymackey Parish and Brian Magrath, son of Miler, settled at Bleane Castle, Toomevara.

COLE.—The family of Cole was associated with Ballymackey in the early 18th century. The Coles were an illustrious family located in Devon to which "Old King Cole" of the nursery rhyme owes its origin. Robert Cole in the 17th century went to Ireland and acquired the Ballymackey estate by purchase from the Ffranks of Frankfort, Roscrea. This Robert Cole was M.P. for Enniskillen in 1661 and was Knighted in 1671. Mr. Robert Cole had one son, Robert, who had one daughter, Jane. Jane Cole was heiress of Ballymackey and married Henry Bowen of Cork. Henry Bowen died in 1722. Cole was regarded only as a Christian name in the

family. Cole Bowen owned 5,060 acres in Co. Tipperary. About 1860 'Camira,' Ballymackey, had become Robert Cole Bowen's second seat. Ballymackey Castle, once the residence of Jane Cole's grandfather, Sir Robert, was then a ruin. It was also the seat of the O'Meara's, Morgan O'Meara (ob. 1829) being the last to occupy the residence attached to the Castle. 'Camira,' a 17th century house, was reconstructed and used. Twice a year the entire Bowen Court household moved to Camira from Cork. Miss Bowen's grandfather took off the slate roof and replaced it by a tarred canvas one with a flat curve like a railway-carriage.

Ballymackey Church built 1815. Churchwardens of Ballymackey and Annameadle :—

- (1716-1740)—Nicholas Toler, George Jackson, Joseph Hill, John Brampton, James Lucas, William Poë, Ebenezer Peacock, Robert Cole, Thomas Crafford.
 (1741-1761)—Geo. Ryall, Thomas Short, Wm. Lewis, Ambrose Cambie, Charles Minchin, Philip Going, Darby Lalor.
 (1765-1786)—Jonathan Willington, Butler Stanley, John White, Thos. Pepper, Morgan O'Meara, Robert Clarke, Maunsell Andrews, John Gason.
 (1796-1820)—Thomas Kent, Ben Hawkshaw, Sam Harden, Ri Kyffin.

Residents of Ballymackey, 1835 :

Castle Willington—Jon Willington.	Lisaniskea—R. Smithkick.
Woodville—Humphrey Minchin.	Elmhill—W. Middleton.
Bessboro'—Jonathan Harding.	Camira—Rev. P. Bolton.
Mt. Pleasant—Capt. Jockson.	Falleen—G. Riall.
Donnybrook—Wm. Poe.	Hermitage—W. Jackson.

TOOMEVARA

Archbishop Miler Magrath obtained from Queen Elizabeth in 1597 a grant of the Abbey and Abbey lands of Thome (Toomevara), one Donald O'Meara being the last Prior. He married Any O'Meara of Lissanisky and settled some of his large family of sons of this marriage in an around Toomevara. Marcus Magrath owned the Manor of Thome in 1641. The Archbishop acquired a goodly estate in Ormond by the end of the 16th century. Other Magraths settled in Monaquil.

The Magraths lost all their property in Ormond in the Cromwellian wars. The O'Mearas almost alone of the Ormond clans survived the confiscation. Thady O'Meara, son of Daniel of Lissanisky, succeeded in holding on to his entire property in the Toomevara and Kilmore Parishes (1641-1660).

The ruins at Toomevara are those of an Augustinian Priory of the Canons Regular and were a cell of Mona Incha at Roscrea. The Priory of Thome was governed by a Warden and the family of O'Meara farmed the Wardenship. The ruin in the street at Toomevara is not the old Church of Thome. The graveyard that surrounds this ruin was once part of the Priory graveyard across the road. It is the remains of the "butt" of a ruined castle mentioned in Miler's grant. The Religious House was founded most likely by Donan, a priest, in the 7th century for the regular Canons of St. Augustine.

The connection of the O'Meara family with Toomevara goes back to the 14th century, they seem to have come from Waterford. Hy Fiarach or Toomevara, a district in Upper Ormond. This district was co-extensive with the Parish of Aghnameddle in the fore-mentioned Barony, and obtained its name from being the burial place of the O'Mearas.

MEMORIAL IN TOOMEVARA GRAVEYARD

CLARA MEARADUM. TUMULO JACET HOCCE. PROPAGO
CUI AETERNUM PRECIBUS PANDE VIATOR ITER. GULIELMO
DEUS FILIUS REGALE MEARO (et) HELENÆ BURCAE
PANDE CRUORIS ITER. ILLE VIAM MERITIS STRAVIT.
MARMOREUM HOC LECTOR SIT TIBI TESTIS OPUS.
1644 (1624). EDUC. A MALO.

Translation—In this tomb lies the illustrious sept of the Mearas to whom, wayfarer, open the Heavenly Road by your Prayers. O God, the Son, open the Royal Road by Thy Blood to Wm. Meara (and) Ellen Burke (his mother). He strewn Life's way with his merits (of which) reader let this marble work be for you a testimony. 1644 (1624). Deliver them from evil.

Donal O'Meara—Chief of his 'nacion' 1541.

Thady O'Meara, last Prior of Tyone Abbey, 1551.

Donal O'Meara, last Prior of Thome (Toomevara).

William O'Meara, Knockalton, Nenagh, 1749.

Most Rev. Dr. William O'Meara, Bishop of Killaloe (1752-1763).

Edmond O'Meara—Physician 1636. Practised in Ormond and in Dublin. His son, Francis, Sheriff of Wicklow 1688. Killed at the Boyne, 1690.

Dermot O'Meara—(Floruit 1610, native of Ormond). He wrote in Latin verse a history of the Butlers, Earls of Ormond (1615), and some valuable medical works in Latin. Wrote inscription on O'Meara tomb.

General Thomas O'Meara—Commanded at Dunkirk, 1792.

General Daniel O'Meara—Commander of the Forces at Jamaica, 1816.

Surgeon Barry O'Meara—Surgeon to Napoleon at St. Helena, son of Jeremiah O'Meara, supposed to have sprung from the medical family (Dermot O'Meara).

Rev. Wm. O'Meara—Parish Priest of Nenagh, transported in 1798. Subsequent fate unknown.

Doctor Rowan Cashel practised in Toomevara in the mid-19th century. He took great delight in fowling, always accompanied by his old dog, 'grouse' and if ever there was an enthusiast about fishing, the Doctor was one. He died in October, 1878. The long funeral cortege as it wended its way to the Churchyard of Ballymackey spoke silently and eloquently of the estimation in which he was held.

The McEgan Family.—There were Egans living in Annameadle Court up till 1738 when Howard Egan, the owner at that time, died. After that it passed to Denis O'Brien who was married to Miss Magrath, grand-niece of Howard Egan. There is a vault in the Churchyard of the McEgan family who lived in the old Mansion House of Aghnameadle. The MacEgans, who were Brehons, established their chief residence and university in Aghnameadle Castle. They were kinsmen of the Magraths who were Ollaves to the King of Thomond. The Castle of Urragh, near Lough Derg, belonged to the head of the Magrath Clan.

The inhabitants of 'Toomevara did not escape the horrors of 'Black '47' nor the miseries which followed in its wake.

THE FINCH FAMILY

The original member of this family in Ormond was Col. Simon Finch of the Cromwellian Army, who was Governor of North Tipperary in 1660 on the Restoration. To him came Sir William Flower, agent of the Duchess of Ormond, in that year to recover possession for her of the manor lands of Nenagh and Ballinclogh which had been allocated by the Cromwellian drawing of lots to Col. Daniel Abbot, then Governor of Nenagh Castle.

Col. Finch "did good service at the battle of Worcester" according to Ludlow, and in 1653 he came back to Ireland in command

of five companies of Foot as reinforcements for Sir Hardress Waller. This Col. Finch obtained extensive estates in Ara, Tipperary, for his arrears under the Act of Settlement and settled at Kilcoleman on one of the old Holdings of Mac I. Brien Ara. He died 1684 and there is a tablet to his memory in the Nenagh Protestant Church. A member of the family, Edward Finch of Tullamore Park, Nenagh, married Anne O'Dwyer of Tullaheady and had issue, William, his heir, of Tullamore Park, and Edward of Tullamore Park, Captain Life Guards. William Finch, Kilcoleman, flours 1947.

KILMASTULLA CHURCHYARD

Kilmastulla Church built in 1790 by the Archbishop of Cashel. McCutchin, Robert, Boherlody Park, died 1842.

O'Brien, Rev. B., D.D.—Knight of Malta, Chaplain to Louis XVI of France, died 1828, aged 86.

Just opposite Kilmastulla Church was the large house known early in the last century to coach travellers on the Dublin Road as the place occupied by Mr. Bourne for stables, which was built by and had been the residence of one of the Mac I Briens Ara, who exercised feudal sway in the district. The house was three stories high and had three rows of windows in front. The site was afterwards occupied by the farm-house of Mr. Healy.

Nearby is "Cnoc no Croice" or "Hill of the Gallows." The hill is about 400 yards north of Kilmastulla Church and commands an extensive view of the country. On the top of the hill where the fatal tree had been erected by the tyrant Mac I Brien of the day, there is the site of a deep pit. At the bottom of this pit was found three or four beams standing on end which could not be removed. There is little or no surface on the hill but the hard gravel. Some bodies were supposed to have been thrown into the pit in 1738.

In the tradition of the people the Mac I Brien Ara bore the character of a fierce, unrelenting, if not of a cruel and violent race of toparchs who ruled with an iron hand in feudal style.

THE DALTON FAMILY

The Daltons of Grenanstown, Nenagh, were descended from Sir Walter D'Alton who settled in Westmeath at the time of the Norman Invasion and seated at Milltown, otherwise Mount Dalton. Peter D'Alton, the first of the Dalton family of Grenanstown, came from a place called Dundonnell in Westmeath and appears as a Grantee of the lands of Traverston, Ballynenagh and others, amounting to 1,528 acres, according to the Act of Settlement, 1666. He probably acquired Grenanstown by purchase from Captain Salt, a Cromwellian officer.

In the 18th century members of the family went abroad and took service in the Austrian Army. Of these Richard Dalton was created a Count of the Austrian Empire in 1772 by the Empress Maria Theresa of Austria. He applied and was authorised to use the title and arms in the United Kingdom by Royal Warrant, 26th October, 1785. The cousin of Count Richard Dalton, Edward, General Count Dalton of the Austrian Army, was killed before Dunkirk in 1793. He had under him as Ensign, Harvey Morris of the great Anglo-Norman family of Rathnaleen, Nenagh. The wife of Edward was Mary McCarthy, daughter of Co. McCarthy of Aherlow, and the children were Peter, Albert, Christopher, Francis and Anne. The wife died and was buried at Bath. There was James Dalton, a Colonel in the Imperial Service; Christopher and his cousin Edward of Grenanstown. In the worst of the Penal times they assisted the Catholics of the neighbourhood and granted a site for a poor Chapel at Grenanstown. The remains of the mud walls are still to be seen.

Henry Eustace of Corbally, Leix, married in 1819 Henrietta, daughter of Peter, Count Dalton by his wife, Rose Barnewall, daughter of Lord Trimlestown, and died 1844 leaving issue Henry of Corbally and Grenanstown.

Peter of Grenanstown (1660) married Margaret Wogan of Rathcoffey, Co. Kildare, and had a son, Peter of Grenanstown.

September, 1877—Death of Edward Count Dalton at Brighton, aged 81. 1793—Died at Richmond, London, Hon. Christopher Count Dalton, late Col. Commandant of the Elector of Saxony's body-guard and brother to General Dalton lately killed at the siege of Dunkirk.

THE LAST OF THE O'MEARAS

Up to the year 1829 lived a fine old Irish gentleman representative of an ancient chieftancy, a man of a hundred fights, a Nimrod in the field, a gambler addicted to all sorts of gallantry, brave, hospitable, improvident, noble-mannered and wicked.

Morgan O'Meara, the last of the O'Mearas who exercised chieftancy over his sept, was heir to a patrimony which extended from Bennett's Bridge near Nenagh to beyond Toomevara itself, the burial place of the O'Meara's took its name from his family of which, heir male to the name, though not to the property, existed in the person of two nephews less than a century ago.

The O'Meara estates embraced a large portion of Upper Ormond. The residence of the O'Meara was at Ballymackey Castle, and there the old chieftain lived in princely style until he had gambled away his princely estates to a "friend" of his named Kilpatrick, from whom they were afterwards purchased by the Tolers, ancestors of Lord Norbury.

There was high festival and true Irish hospitality always kept up at Ballymackey Castle—the dwelling-house was attached to the old castle during the life of the O'Meara. He used to lay in a store of 30 pipes of claret at a time, and made one prolonged sitting of it while the liquor lasted. He was a first-rate sportsman, but he generally let others enjoy the chase, being addicted to pleasures of a less innocent character, while he drank, gambled or spent his time in similar enjoyments.

He was in politics a high Tory, and he saved the lawyers a great deal of trouble and his tenants a great deal of expense and annoyance by exercising a summary jurisdiction in cases brought before him in his magisterial capacity, his penalties being all imposed in a truly chieftain-like manner by thrashing the guilty parties with his stick. This stick he always carried in consequence of a lameness arising from having fallen out of a lofty vehicle which he was driving tandem-fashion accompanied by a companion.

O'Meara was perpetual Mayor of Cashel, the duties of which were performed by a deputy. He was also captain in the Nenagh Yeomanry, and his tall figure and attenuated features were remembered by old inhabitants. He always kept a piper to enliven his company, and a very clever artist he was. He was stone-blind and thought so highly of himself that he would drink nothing but claret. The piper's name was Forrester.

The usual change came slowly but surely—almost all the estates were gambled away, and O'Meara was enabled to preserve only a small annuity to support himself in his old age. He lived up to the year 1829, and his remains were interred in Ballymackey. His town house was in Barrack Street, the present Garda barracks.

Above Morgan O'Meara was son of another Morgan O'Meara and Eliza Pennefather, who were married in 1751. He had a brother, General Daniel O'Meara, commander of the forces in Jamaica, who married in 1798 Mary, daughter of Sir Joseph Peacocke of Barntick near Ennis. The General lived in Thomas Street, Limerick, and had

two sons who were well-known and very popular in that city in the middle of last century. He had a daughter who married Rev. Richard Studdert of Quin, Co. Clare, in 1818.

N.B.—Ballymackey Castle mentioned above, originally an O'Kennedy castle, was once the residence of Sir Robert Cole. He acquired the Ballymackey estate from the Ffrank family of Frankfort, Roscrea, by purchase. He was M.P. for Enniskillen in 1661 and was knighted in 1671.

N.B.—John Peacocke O'Meara of Castleconnell and Wm. H. O'Meara, Surgeon, H.M.S. "Urgent," living in 1887.

A TOUR OF LOUGH DERG BY M. LENIHAN

("Limerick Reporter," 1870)

"At Duhara are slate quarries worked by Mr. Wm. Headech of Cloneybrien House, 'Graves of the Leinstermen'—This place is said to be the site of a battle between the forces of Donald O'Brien and the men of Leinster; the King of Leinster's son, MacLoughlain, fell in the battle and was buried at a rock in Toumlock mountain immediately over the gap at an elevation of 950 feet over the sea. Toumlock is the estate of Charles Rolleston, Q.C. (recently Chas. Rolleston-Spunner, Q.C.) and than whom no advocate was more popular on the Leinster Circuit for many years. There are many incidents of historic interest suggested by the locality, and the transcendent splendour of the scenery charms the eye and elevates the soul as we look north, south, east and west. We cross Youghal bridge and go towards Monroe, whose castle fell in 1848, to the ancient burial ground of Youghal-Arra. This church was dedicated to St. Conlan, whose patron day was kept on the 24th July. There is a well near at hand also dedicated to St. Conlan. There are two very large red or golden trout religiously preserved in this well, and are looked upon with the greatest regard by the people. Tomb of the Powers of Monroe House, here since Cromwellian times. Most of the occupants of this burial place are of the name of O'Brien—descendants, no doubt, of the ancient McBriens of Ara.

Garrykennedy is a delightful place. There is the handsome demesne of Capt Bernard, Youghal Cottage; and Youghal House belongs to Mr. Smithwick, J.P. The square castle at Garrykennedy was the residence of one of the O'Briens Ara called Slanger Castle. Near Garrykennedy House the Terry Alts in former days dug a grave in a plantation and affixed a threatening notice over it for Mr. Colleton, an English gentleman who then resided here. He immediately began building a round tower for his own protection but it was never roofed nor finished. The entrance door was approached only by a ladder.

Portroe stands on the townland of Sheshsharoe, but principally on that of Garrykennedy. The country here is beautifully wooded with ash and elm trees and large quantities of alder.

Church of Castletown—Tomb of Terence O'Brien and Mori Ni Carrol. Tombs of Briens, Parkers and Gleasons.

Arthur Parker, J.P., died 1837 aged 68, of Castlelough. The Parkers were respected by all classes. The Head family was succeeded by Francis Spaight of Limerick, and ever highly esteemed. The Head family is now represented by Wm. Henry Head of Modreeny House, for whom His Majesty William IV. stood sponsor. The family derives from Michael Head of the City of Waterford, who, in 1672, was Sheriff of that City and Mayor of the same in 1684. John Head, Esq., of Waterford, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Samuel Wade, Esq., of Derry (castle), the descendant of General Samuel Wade, the debenturer of Cromwell's Army who obtained large grants of the O'Brien property in Duhara, and whose portrait in armour is said at present to ornament one of the rooms

in Derrycastle House. Maria Head (above) died ere she felt the pang of seeing the unparalleled scenic attractions of Derry Castle, for so many years the proud patrimony of her ancient and respectable family, pass for ever into other hands.

Mr. Spaight affords every facility to pic-nic parties at the "Cottage" which has been a favourite resort with casual visitors.

Captain Parker, the debenturer, died in Youghalarra Parish in 1820, his property being all sold after his death. The Parkers of Castletown (Castelough) came from Co. Limerick, where Anthony Parker's grandfather was High Sheriff in 1761 and his great-grandfather in 1738, to Co. Tipperary and got his lands by purchase.

John Head who married Elizabeth Wade, had a son, Samuel, who married Miss Cole of Castlough, and a grandson, Michael Head, who married Miss Prittie. The latter had a son, Rev. Dean Head, who married Miss Darby in 1816 and had a son, Henry Darby Head, who died in 1884 aged 66. John Head, brother of Michael (above) married Miss Toler, sister of Lord Norbury. There was also a General Michael Head in the family.

FAMOUS BREACH OF PROMISE CASE

An action for breach of promise of marriage took place 14th June, 1837.—Henrietta Head, daughter of late Michael Prittie Head, was plaintiff, and defendant was Simon George Purdon of Tinerana, Co. Clare, aged 28; before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and a special Jury. They were cousins, and their residences were situated directly opposite each other over Lough Derg, one on the Tipperary side, the other on the Clare side.

Excerpts—"I have not had a glimpse of you at the window since last we met, though I have squinted for hours through the glass."

Mr. Michael Head, brother of the young lady, was the bearer of love missions."

"Something more than a mile by water across the Shannon (Lough Derg) was the distance between Derrycastle and Tinerana."

"Defendant married Miss Louisa Ponsonby, daughter of the Bishop of Derry, in August, 1836, and Mr. Head died on 11th July, 1836. Thus, gentlemen, did the bridal festivities at Tinerana take place almost concurrently with the death-wailings at Derrycastle. The parties were engaged for eleven years." (Counsel's address).

The Jury returned a verdict of £3,000 damages against defendant. (Joly Collection—National Library, Dublin).

The hill over Portroe is called Knock-a-Hoglish. Youghal means the "place of the yew trees" which formerly abounded here. The view from Portroe is really superb. The lake expands widely here and the coup d'oeil which takes in Inniscaltra and its round tower on the opposite shore, the stretch of water from Portumna to Killaloe, the mountains of Clare and Galway and the delightful parks of Castletown and Landsdowne, the residences of the Parker family, is one of the most magnificent that can thrill the heart and make the Irishman love the old land with undying affection.

The bridge of Castletown, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Portroe, has inserted in its southern battlement a stone on which is sculptured the likeness of a perch fish. These bear records of the sportsman, probably the late Anthony Parker, Esq., under whose auspices very likely the bridge was built.

ARDCRONEY AND DISTRICT

The story of Michael Larkin, "the faithful butler," is connected with the murder of Mr. John Waller at Finnoe House in 1843. Ardcroney Castle is in ruins. It was the patrimony of the

ancient sept of O'Hogans. Atkinson of Ashley Park near Lough Ourna, a handsome lake of freshest spring water. The "orna" or wheat grows to a delightful yellow complexion about here and the district was famed for magnificent wheaten crops.

The Falkiner Family.—Richard Falkiner of Mount Falcon, Borrisokane, only son of Richard Falkiner of Dublin, built Mount Falcon in 1730. He was born 1691, married in 1720 Maria Rogers of Ballyknavin, Co. Tipperary, and died 1733. He was succeeded by his son, Richard, who died 1786; the latter's son, the Rev. Richard D. Falkiner, of Mount Falcon (born 1755, died 1825) left as heir Richard of Mount Falcon, Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards, served in Peninsular War, born 1778 and died 1833, leaving as heir Richard Henry Falkiner who died in 1907.

Mount Falcon, built 1731 (? 1721)—"A small house with cut limestone front and good early doorway. Staircase of Jacobean type in two flights. (Mahaffy, Georgian Society).

On the way to Ardcrone from Scott's Mills one passes Ballinwear where lived formerly Mr. Otway, Inspector of Schools. It afterwards became the property of Counsellor Otway, a gentleman of high literary attainments. Wm. Standish Wolfe was the occupant in 1860. Overlooking the lake of Lahorna is the noble mansion of Ashley Park embowered in trees. Further on is the Chapel and burial ground of Ardcrone. In Ardcrone Parish there was once a lake covering 172 acres the water of which was drained off by Rev. R. Falkiner of Mount Falcon and the land is now highly productive. Next we come to the 'robbers bush' where it was attempted to assassinate Mr. Walsh, Manager of the National Bank, Nenagh, on his way home from Borrisokane in Christmas week, 1875. There are remains of an ancient castle at Ballyloskey and Ballinderry was the seat of Captain Saunders, J.P. A former proprietor of Borrisokane and of a large district of country around was David Clarke, Esq., J.P., Macclesfield. He lived in Bushy Park House.

Ardcroney was one of the earliest inhabited places of North Tipperary. A handsome gold gorget, now in the Dublin Museum, was found there in the last century. Towards the end of the 13th century there was at Ardcrone a Bishop's Manor and demesne after the Norman model, with a castle and chapel conjoined as an ecclesiastical residence. In the castle lived the head of the Erenach family, usually an O'Hogan, a family which gave numerous Bishops and clergy to the Church besides Abbots and Priors to Lorrha and Nenagh. The O'Hogans of Ardcrone were a race which inhabited the Ormonds before the Dalgais. After the Cromwellian plantation the lands became the property of people of the name of Kelly and Halsey.

THE BRERETON FAMILY OF RATHURLES, NENAGH

There is on record the name of a Major Brereton as one of the officers of Col. Sadleir's Regiment who served as Adjutant-General in Ireland under Cromwell. Thomas Brereton of Clonanihy, Co. Tipperary, married Mary Carroll of Ballycrenede and had (1) John, his heir, (2) Thomas, born 1742, married Miss Lawrence. She married secondly Saunders Young of Nenagh in 1781; (3) Mary Brereton, married in 1765 John Watson of Brookwatson.

John, the heir, born 1729, married Margaret Watson of Garrykennedy and died 1813, leaving Thomas of Rathurles and John of Oldcourt whose son, Thomas, married Miss Sadleir of Castletown, Tipperary, and died 1860. Of this family was Captain Frederick Sadleir Brereton, R.A.M.C. (retired), author of "With Shield and Assegai" and other stories.

At Rathurles Cross is one of the great monuments of Irish antiquity. This is the great triple-ringed earth fort of Rathurles,

uninhabited—now at least—since the 12th century. In Ormond only the “meadow fort” of Kilteelagh, near Dromineer, approaches it in area. Finely sited on an eminence, its whole appearance, even now, proclaims that it was once the great walled dun of the early Chieftains of Ormond long before even Nenagh was heard of. On the northern side of it will be found near the ancient entrance two “Remarkable Stones” as they are shown on the Ordnance Sheets of 1840. That they were the gate piers of the fort has been confirmed recently on inspection by the highest modern authority—inspection of them will show on each a short projecting tenon to engage with the lintel. The authority referred to writes:—“I judge them to be the jamb-stones of a very monumental doorway, almost megalithic.” There are no historical documents relating to Rathurles. It must have been uninhabited since the Butlers came to Ormond about 1185.

Inside the fort is a feature unknown elsewhere in Ormond, that is a church of the 15th century all of one piece and date, 60 feet by 30 outside. There is no mention of this church in the church records of the 15th and 16th century. It may have been a domestic chapel erected by the local chieftain. There is no churchyard but the members of the Brereton family are interred outside the wall. The whole condition of the building and the fort is a tribute to the care bestowed on them by the family both now and in the past. The little round castle down by the garden is also interesting. Its features date to the 16th century and it may not have been an O’Kennedy Castle like its great neighbour across the main road at Ballintotty which was the home of one of the great Ormond O’Kennedys (O’Kennedy-Don) up to Cromwellian times.

THE CLEBURNE FAMILY

One of the sons of this ancient Westmoreland family went over to Ireland and founded the important family of the Cleburnes of Ballicolliton, Nenagh. William Cleburne, in 1677, purchased from Captain Solomon Cambie the castles, towns and lands of Ballicolliton, Bunadubber and Killinboy, also part of Annagh from the castle of Annagh to the ditch of Kilbiller. This William was an eccentric character, but of a kindly nature. He became the friend and adviser of the poor. At his castle he lived the life of a recluse, relieving the suffering and distressed and so engrossed in philosophy and physic that he was called the “Seer of Ballicolliton.” About 1640 he married Brigid Ward of Kilkenny and, dying in 1682, he left two sons (1) William of Ballicolliton, (2) Richard of Bunadubber, and Mary, who married Richmond Allen and had issue Stephen Allen. William of Ballicolliton Castle married Elizabeth Cambie of Annagh Castle. He died in 1684, and all of his landed estate in Tipperary passed to his nephew, William, son of Richard of Bunadubber. This William of Ballicolliton Castle in his will directed his body to be buried in the Church of Kilbarron—Gulielmus Cleburne de Bn. Armiger Obiit Vigesimo Secundo Die Mensis Octobris. Anno Dom. 1684. Above inscription is to be seen at the present day. William, son of Richard of Bunadubber, succeeded to castles, towns and lands of Ballicolliton, Bunadubber and part of Annagh. He was very popular. He married in 1744 Grace Perry of Woodroffe, Clonmel, Leaving (1) John, (2) Richard of Bunadubber who married Rebecca Kingsley. John married Grace Palmer and had two daughters; (3) Edward, married Miss Palmer and died in 1819 aged 99.

Patrick Ronayne Cleburne (1828-1864) was a Major-General in the services of the Confederates during the Civil War in America, and one of the most distinguished officers in the confederacy. He commanded the Irish Brigade and was “Ipsis Hibernis Hibernior.”

THE OTWAY FAMILY OF CASTLE OTWAY

Set amid the rugged hills of North Tipperary and adjacent to the village of Templederry was the mansion of Castle Otway, the home of the Otway family, Lords of the Soil, for many generations.

The name of the first settler was Captain John Otway, a Cromwellian soldier of Clohonan Castle (Templederry) who got a grant of that place by patent, 10th October, 1685. He was Sheriff of Tipperary in 1680 and married Phoebe Loftus, daughter of Nicholas Loftus of Fethard, in the year 1650. Like the Cleburnes of Ballincolliton, Lower Ormond — another ancient family of note — the Otways came from Westmoreland and their residence there was Ingham Hall.

Captain Otway had a son, Thomas of Lissenhall, Nenagh, who married a Miss Locke and had a son, Henry, who succeeded to Castle Otway. This Thomas died in 1724, one of his daughters married Lambert Pepper of Mota, another, Jane, married Daniel Toler of Grange, and another married Rev. Robert Craven, whose daughter became the wife of John Carden of Templemore. A son, James of Knockalton (ob. 1734), married Eliza Wickham and had James of Rapla (ob. 1763) who married Sarah Woodward of Cloghprior, and had James of Ballinwear, Nenagh, who died in 1839, aged 88.

Cooke Otway, son of Henry and great-grandson of John Otway (Patentee, 1685) died in 1801 aged 72 and was succeeded by his son Henry. Henry married Miss Cave and was succeeded by his son, Robert Otway-Cave, M.P. for Co. Tipperary (1832-1844). He assumed the surname of Cave upon succeeding to the estates in Lincolnshire of that ancient family.

Robert Jocelyn Otway (Vice-Admiral), grandson of Cooke-Otway, succeeded to Castle Otway under the will of Hon. Robert Otway-Cave in 1849. Vice-Admiral Otway, born 1808, married Anne Crofton, daughter of Sir Henry Crofton of Leitrim, and had an only child and heir, Frances Margaret of Castle Otway, who married in 1865 William Clifford Birmingham Ruthven (later Otway-Ruthven) and had issue.

Loftus Otway is recorded as carrying on the business of merchant, linen and woollen draper in Barrack Street, Nenagh, in the year 1788. He had a son, the Rev. Caesar Otway, who was author of "Irish Sketches," "Tour in Connaught" (1828). He was author of Dublin Penny Journal with George Petrie. He lived 1780-1842.

The Rev. Otway had a son, John Hastings Otway, who was born in 1808 and brought up by his uncle, Rev. James Hastings, a descendant of the Huntingdon family. He was Recorder of Belfast in 1869, he died 1884 and was buried at Mt. St. Jerome, Dublin, in the Otway family vault. He discharged his judicial functions in uniform and perfect integrity. He possessed landed property at Gortlanroe, Nenagh, in 1841.

General Sir William Loftus Otway, 6th son of Cooke-Otway, born 1774, Col. 84th Foot, Knight Commander of Charles III of Spain. He served with distinction in the Peninsular War (1808-1814)

CASTLE OTWAY IN 1798

"At Castle Otway Fr. Kennedy, the P.P., voluntarily acknowledged that he had been sworn a "United" man by Fr. William O'Meara, P.P. of Nenagh, a priest who had sworn in others. Fr. O'Meara was transported.

"Otway's parish, it was sworn, was organised and well supplied with arms and that they were soon to rise and massacre all the loyal subjects. The people were well armed with pikes, 1,780 pikes surrendered."

"Cooke-Otway, formerly Captain 1st Life Guards, was most active in putting down rebellion in Co. Tipperary. He raised a Yeomanry Corps, but was afterwards obliged to disband the Popish members as they had taken the United Irishman's Oath. Cooke-Otway is said to have given a man 25 lashes in the presence of General Sir James Duff." (Musgrave—History of 1798 Rebellion). The memorials in Templeberry Church are mostly of the Otway family.

ECHO OF 1798

Court-Martial at Limerick, 10th April, 1800, under Lt.-Col. Atherton of the Lancashire Light Dragoons, President.

James Flannery (1) For treasonable practices in assembling with others in arms at little Ormond Stile in Co. Tipperary in the month of September, 1799, for the purpose of attacking His Majesty's Corps of Yeomanry quartered at Castle Otway and seizing the arms and ammunition belonging to His Majesty deposited there; (2) As one of the United Irishmen in said county, and collecting and procuring pikes and bayonets to be used in case of insurrection or rebellion; (3) For conspiracy with other United Irishmen to murder Sir John Carden, Bt., a magistrate of Co. Tipperary.

Matthew Gleeson—(1) Charged with treasonable practices in assembling with several others in arms at Ormond Stile, Co. Tipperary in September, 1799; (2) For conspiring with others to murder Cooke-Otway, Esq., a magistrate of Co. Tipperary and Captain of the Castle Otway Yeomanry.

Result: James Flannery—Guilty of (1) and (2). To be transported for life. Matthew Gleeson—Acquitted on second charge. Transportation for life. Sentences later mitigated to transportation for seven years (Kilmainham papers).

A centenarian named John Fogarty lived in Nenagh in 1872 and took a pleasure in telling his neighbours in John's Lane his personal reminiscences. He assured his listeners that he and his fellow pikemen who composed the Killoscully contingent came frequently into dangerous closeness with Col. Waller's yeomen, and often—from the rebels' hiding place—saw the Colonel and his troop riding about on their farm-horses in search of the enemy. He stated he was born at Rossaguile. He was baptised by the Rev. Fr. Cooke, P.P., of Killoscully who, he said, fled from France in troublous times and settled down in that part of the country.

LISSENHALL

Lissenhall was one of the principal residences of the Otway family in the 18th century. Thus we have Thomas of Lissenhall (Probate 1724) and Loftus Otway who died in 1777 as occupants of that delectable abode. It was the subject of interminable correspondence between the military authorities and one John Devoy respecting its suitability as a barrack in 1813, and Devoy had a school there for a short period. Robert Otway Cave, M.P., was its tenant.

Shortly after 1840 it was occupied by the O'Carrol-Ely family. Egerton Griffin Carrol, grandson of the famous General, died there in 1897. The last resident of Lissenhall was Miss Carrol, a kindly lady whose tall and commanding appearance was, I am sure, an inheritance from her distinguished forbear, "Long" Anthony, and other stately ancestors.

LATTERAGH

Latteragh is passed on the way to Castle Otway. Here, at his

shooting lodge, Glenmore, within five miles of Nenagh and three of Borrisoleigh, died the Earl of Orkney in May, 1877, aged 73. His name was Thomas John Hamilton Fitzmaurice. The Latteragh estate belonged to the Fitzmaurices (Morres) centuries ago, and the tomb of Sir John Morres (1620-1720) is to be seen in the chancel of the Old Abbey at Latteragh. His wife, Ellen Butler Morres, died 1721, for whom the monument was erected by Hon. Redmond Morres, their son. Also Redmond Morres, Bt., died 1740, great grandson of Sir Richard Morres, erected by Harvey Morres of Castle-morris, Kilkenny. Lord Orkney married Amelia Samuel of Portugal. He was buried in Latteragh. The family vault was not opened for 140 years. Above Fitz-Morres was the Knockagh branch (Templemore) of the great Anglo-Norman family of Montmorency-Morres of Rathnaleen (Nenagh) and other manors. Sir Redmond Morres, who died in 1740, walled in the deer-park of Latteragh containing many hundred acres. He died at Carlow and was buried at Latteragh. His manors were purchased by Lord Shelbourne, Lord Clive, Lord Norbury, etc.

THE FAMINE YEARS IN NENAGH AND DISTRICT

"Amidst the horrors of Black Forty-Seven," says A. M. Sullivan in his Story of Ireland, "the reason of strong men gave way. The people lay dead in hundreds on the highways and in the fields. The corn exported from Ireland that year would alone, it is computed, have sufficed to feed a larger population. The Irish peasantry in those days were enduring all the pangs of famine or the humiliations of outdoor pauper life. Coming near home it can be seen that the fertile plains of North Tipperary did not escape the dread visitation of famine and pestilence. The present writer will endeavour to convey a vivid description of the events which were associated with this unhappy period.

1846—9th May: A relief committee was appointed to deal with the present emergency. A gift of £50 from Mrs. Otway-Cave, widow of the late M.P. for Co. Tipperary, was most welcome. There were many others also who contributed generously to this most worthy object.

June—Public works have been undertaken and a new street opened between the Courthouse and Cudville. Indian meal was selling at Nenagh at 1d. per lb.

December, 1846—There are 2,200 totally destitute persons in Nenagh, of whom 700 are widows, orphans and infirm. A soup-kitchen has been opened in that town at which hundreds of the poor are supplied gratuitously, while those able to pay are charged 1d. the quart. ("Tipperary Vindicator").

1847.

February—The progress of the famine is fearful. Traces of death appear in the countenances of the aged and the young.

March, 1847—There are 1,500 paupers in Nenagh Workhouse and upwards of 1,000 families are daily relieved at the soup-kitchens, whilst the cultivation of the soil is still almost totally neglected.

June—At Nenagh fair a most extraordinary exhibition were a few cartloads of coffins which, strange to add, met with a brisk sale. No more patients to be admitted to John's Lane Fever Hospital because of overcrowding.

November—Mr. Burr's large corn stores in Barrack Street to be altered and repaired for the purpose of serving as an auxiliary hospital.

"In Nenagh Union the black-sodden rye bread, the poor dying by the roadside, in the streets; the coffins sold at the market-cross,

the famine-stricken woman dead and five children by her side in the market house of Nenagh where the death-rate in the Workhouse by fever and famine was 200 a week. The dietary in the Union Workhouse under the inspectorship of Mr. Darcy was most repellant in character." (Lenihan, "Limerick eporter").

1848

The concerns of Mr. Fitzpatrick in Abbey Lane have been taken over for an additional workhouse.

In the electoral division of Knigh there is the greatest distress. Deaths are daily occurring both there and in Aghnameadle. The accounts from the latter district are horrifying. Skibbereen is thrown into the shade and yet Aghnameadle and Toomevara are in the most fertile districts of Ireland.

July—In Nenagh Union 16,000 of the labouring classes are in receipt of relief. Yet notwithstanding this and the over-crowded state of the workhouse, the streets of Nenagh are daily thronged with crowds of poor, several of whom commit petty offences for the sole purpose of being committed to gaol.

October—The workhouse and auxiliary workhouse of Nenagh Union, capable of containing 1,700 persons, are filled with the poor. Mr. Burr's extensive premises in Spout Road, when ready, will accommodate 600 more.

1848: October—"A heart-rending spectacle was exhibited on Thursday evening at the gate of Nenagh Workhouse. In inclement weather nearly 500 half-naked creatures of both sexes and all ages stood shivering on the road opposite the Workhouse where they had been all day awaiting an order of the Board to be admitted. Some of them were in the most dangerous stages of dysentery and fever, and all, from debility, unable to walk a dozen steps, their features were pallid with disease and want. The anguish of these poor people may be judged when after coming 10 or 12 miles they were told at the gates of the House that there was no more room, that the house was full. Still they lingered. In the evening some 30 or 40 paupers were turned out to make room for an equal number of the crowd while the rest returned weary and disappointed to the cheerless homes they left in the morning." ("Freeman's Journal").

1849

6th January—Revolted state of Brewery Auxiliary Workhouse. No fuel, no shoes for paupers and wretched diet. Fourteen ounces of rye for breakfast and a pint of gruel, the gruel made of water and pepper with one ounce of meal. Noxious stench from privy, paving stones for flooring, and damp everywhere. 116 deaths from 25th November to 30th December, 1848. ("Tipperary Vindicator").

10th February, 1849—3,009 inmates in Nenagh Workhouse (34 deaths per week). The Inspector of Nenagh Union, Mr. Darcy; the porter, and a ward-master have died of fever and others of the officers are ill.

February—The dépôt of the 79th Highlanders in Pound Street gives daily a large quantity of food to about 30 or 40 destitute poor of the town. Whatever food the soldiers can spare they give to the poor creatures seen standing outside the gate and blessing their benefactors. ("Nenagh Guardian").

April—50 per cent. deaths from cholera in John's Lane Fever Hospital, Brewery Auxiliary and Barrack Street Workhouses.

11th May—At a meeting of the ratepayers held at Nenagh on Sunday, the Rev. Nicholas Power and Rev. Joseph Mahony, Catholic clergymen, gave most deplorable details of the sufferings of the poor of that part of the country. It appeared that since Christmas there had been nearly 1,000 deaths in the Workhouses of the Nenagh Union. ("Freeman's Journal").

May—The Workhouse of Nenagh is nothing better than a

slaughter-house. The poor packed together there like beasts and the awful mortality that follows this. (Rev P. Kennedy, P.P. of Terryglass and Kilbarron).

Smithville has been rented from Mr. Michael Harty, apothecary, and will be ready next week for 300 paupers.

August—James Mara, coffin-maker to Nenagh Union, sent in a bill to Nenagh Board of Guardians for 1,130 coffins furnished by him from 25th March to 25th July—a period of four months.

18th August—180 young women were assembled in the dining hall of Nenagh Workhouse to undergo inspection by Mr. Henry, the emigration agent; they were aged between 15 and 19. All appeared cleanly despite the pauper dress. One hundred of the number are to be selected for a free passage to Australia.

2nd June—Sack of the village of Toomevara. The happy homes of the villagers were swept away as if by a tornado, their roof-trees were torn asunder. The agent of the landlord, Richard J. Wilson, came and destroyed every trace of the once popular village. The sight was terrible. House after house was tumbled by the crow-bar brigade and as the debris was cleared away men, women and children crowded into the churchyard of the village and threw up huts against the chapel walls, these were later knocked down by the vigorous blows of sundry bailiffs and their inhabitants scattered far and wide over the country. About Nenagh from Bushfield to Carrigatoher there is scarcely a habitation standing, and many of the houses in the village of the Silvermines have been levelled. ("Freeman's Journal").

1852

April—A second batch of paupers from Nenagh—180 females and 20 males—arrived in Limerick by car conveyance in charge of the Master and Matron, and embarked in the ship, "Jessie," for Quebec. They were all comfortably equipped for the voyage. One half of the emigrant girls were employed on their arrival intown or country at 2 to 4 dollars monthly wages.

1853 : June—1,738 paupers in Nenagh Union. Conditions have improved in the Workhouse. Population of Nenagh Union, 1841—70,788 ; 1857—56,465.

BOWEN PAPERS

With the passage of years a decided improvement took place in the unhappy lot of the Workhouse inmates. The dietary had improved. A large area of ground attached to the Institution was cultivated, and male inmates were employed at shoemaking, tailoring and the young women worked at spinning and carding, and 100 were employed in the laundry. The Workhouse Auxiliaries and particularly the "Brewery"—heretofore denominated as a pest house—were perfectly healthy, well ventilated and free from cholera and other epidemic diseases. About 4 acres of land are attached to the "Brewery," thus providing a means of recreation for the paupers at stated hours. At the Smithville Auxiliary Workhouse 400 boys are instructed in agriculture, reading, writing and arithmetic, and 200 girls are in the school attached.

THE '48 MOVEMENT IN NENAGH AND DISTRICT

The year 1848 has been called by an Irish Viceroy the Year of Revolutions, and indeed in that year there were general and almost simultaneous outbreaks in the Capitals of Europe. There were now in Ireland two Repeal Organisations — the original, founded by O'Connell, the other the Irish Confederation, started by the seceding Young Irelanders or Confederates as they were called at this period.

The secession was produced by O'Connell's attempt to enact from all Repealers a declaration against physical force.

Two outstanding figures of the Confederation, namely Doheny and Lalor, were incarcerated for a short period in Nenagh Gaol. Father Kenyon of Templeberry, one of the most brilliant intellects of the Movement, lived but a few miles from the town of Nenagh. Thomas Davis, one of the founders of the "Nation" newspaper, was a frequent visitor at his friends' residence at Monaquil; his father, an Army surgeon, having married Miss Atkins, a near relative of the Goings family. Francis Meagher, B.L., a Nenagh man, was Junior Counsellor with Isaac Butt, K.C., and Whiteside for the defence of Thomas Meagher at the latter's trial in Clonmel.

On 29th July, 1848, James Fintan Lalor, son of Patrick Lalor, Esq., Tinakill, formerly M.P. for Leix, an avowed Republican and the writer of some of the most powerful as well as the most extreme articles of the "Felon" newspaper, was arrested at Ballyhane, Co. Tipperary, the residence of Mr. Kennedy, and conveyed to Borrisoleigh whence he was brought to the County Prison at Nenagh.

Letter from Fr. Power of Nenagh to Patrick Lalor, Esq.:—

Nenagh, 14th August, 1848.

Dear Sir,—Your son, Mr. James Lalor, was removed from the prison here at 2 o'clock on yesterday morning and taken to Dublin in order to give evidence at the trial of Mr. Martin. I have not been able to learn whether he will be brought back here—the Governor of the prison could not inform me. If Mr. Martin be allowed to escape, Mr. Lalor will compromise himself and incur whatever penalty Martin may be liable to, because he is resolved to assume the authorship of all the articles in the "Felon." I was constantly beseeching him to walk about the prison grounds, but to no purpose—he spent most of his time in bed. As far as I could I have endeavoured to cheer the poor fellow by telling him all the news and supplying him with books. He complains bitterly of being deprived of newspapers—that I cannot remedy. Meagher, Leyne and another were arrested at Holycross yesterday. We are perfectly tranquil in this part of the country, but the harvest prospects are most gloomy. The wheat crop is very bad and nearly destroyed by the constant rain. What will become of our unhappy people during the approaching winter? It is shocking to contemplate the future.

With best regards to Mr. Jerome Lalor, I remain, Yours truly—
Nicholas Power, C.C.

On 13th August, 1848, Lalor was removed from Nenagh to Dublin. The confinement in the prison did not agree with Mr. Lalor whose usually delicate state of health was further debilitated by incarceration. He was finally released on 14th November, 1848.

In 1849 Lalor and Thomas Clark Luby paid a visit to Fr. Kenyon at Templeberry. Lalor introduced Luby and shortly afterwards brought their secret business on the tapis and mentioned that in Dublin he was aided by a staff of 48 men who were bold young fellows. Kenyon gave Lalor letters of introduction to influential Irishmen in Limerick—of which he was a native—and elsewhere.

"On the night of our visit Kenyon lighted the way as we ascended the most eccentric little spiral staircase in the world to the upper storey of his most whimsically constructed little Chapel House, to a narrow little room and a narrow comfortable little bed. He made it a point to assign this bed to rebels such as John Mitchel, Michael Doheny, John Watson. Others like John O'Donnell, John O'Leary, Bartholomew Dowling, Fr. Meehan, John Martin, James Stephens, even Lalor himself were in the little room at one time or another. I have always occupied it on my visits to Templeberry." (Thomas Clark Luby). "My first night's sleep in the odd little room was most refreshing. But poor Lalor suffered from Bronchitis. For four days he was forced to remain in bed. I used to bring him some

tea each morning. One morningas Kenyon and I were seated at breakfast busily knocking the tops off our eggs, who should suddenly enter but Lalor; he glanced rapidly at our proceedings and blurted out—"So you two have got eggs?" Years afterwards Kenyon used to laugh immoderately whenever he recalled our friend's look and exclamation on this occasion. Kenyon admitted the vigour of Lalor's literary style, but he thought his mind incomplete, thought him narrow to fanaticism and consequently, in the true and broader sense, not a logical reasoner. Lalor's firm belief in the people's cause survived the long soul-searching months in prison. His health alone was permanently injured. After Davis, Mitchel, Duffy and perhaps Father Kenyon, Lalor ranks as the most vigorous intellect of the Young Ireland Movement. He died in the Autumn of 1849 at the comparatively early age of 42.

LUBY'S IMPRESSION OF FATHER KENYON

On this my first visit to Templeberry, I was anxious to see a man all of whose famous letters in the old "Nation," "Irishman," "Felon"—letters remarkable for their powerful reasoning—I had read over and over with ever fresh delight. How often had I heard the unique letters applauded to the echo by my fellow law students at the dinners of the Queen's Inns. No one could deny the rare literary and controversial ability of this eccentric Irish priest. His views were in many respects congenial to my own. He was brimful of humour, strong in argument, bold in the perilous field of speculation. I certainly perceived, however, before I knew him very long that he was in a sense thrown away—in short, that he was what the French call "un homme manqué."

John Augustus O'Shea, himself a Nenagh man, writes as follows on Fr. Kenyon:—"Poor great John Kenyon, how pitiful that thou shouldst have passed away giving the God-like powers that were meant for mankind to a narrow circle. Thy gifts were developed but never utilised as they should have been for thy brethern. Thy mind rich in amplex beauty bloomed in loneliness and its fruit fell in utter prodigality of waste on the barren soil. No finer intellect, no loftier genius, no nobler spirit, no warmer heart has appeared in the Irish race in our day."

POLICE AND MILITARY ACTIVITIES

2nd August, 1848—It was rumoured that some of the leaders of the insurgents were seen in the direction of Kilcommon in the Keeper range of mountains. A considerable concourse had gathered round them but owing to the prompt intervention of Rev. John Moloney, P.P., Kilcommon, the attempt to raise the people of that district was ineffective. He entreated the leaders to fly as soon as they possibly could for safety because the army and police were closely searching for them.

On Thursday morning at a very early hour the entire Keeper mountain, all the Anglesea line of road were invested by a great number of police and military. Never did those mountains witness so great a force at or near them. The search of the police and military continued until nightfall, but unsuccessfully.

September, 1848—Fracas at Nenagh between civilians and some officers of 34th Regiment. Police in Nenagh, 36 in number, to be reinforced by 150 additional constables.

1848—Army in Nenagh numbers 1,080 men under Col. Trevor. 300 men of the 59th Foot encamped in Barrackfield. Men of 34th Foot in Summerhill and Pound Street barracks. A squadron of 1st Dragoon Guards to be quartered in the immense stores of Mr. Burr in Spout Road.

July, 1848—Richard Pennefather, Sheriff, Co. Tipperary, in a letter to Major-General Napier, Limerick, suggests the taking over the large yard and stabling of Brundley's Hotel (O'Meara's) for accommodation of both artillery and cavalry. In a second letter to General Napier, the Sheriff proposes the presence of a very strong military force in Nenagh during the Assizes, commencing 1st August, during the prosecution of Mr. Doheny, one of the leaders of the Revolutionary Movement in this county. This, he considers necessary for the preservation of public peace.

2nd August, 1848—All quiet at Nenagh. Police withdrawn from out-stations. At first Mass on Sunday the Rev. Mr. Power, C.C., spoke in the most persuasive terms to the people to keep the peace. The Rev. Mr. Bowles addressed the congregation to the same effect at last Mass.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT IN NENAGH AND DISTRICT

For three years Ireland endured the perils of a smouldering insurrection. The two years after 1865 were little else than a protracted struggle between the Government and the secret organisation.

The Insurrection of 1867 was one of those desperate proceedings into which men involved in a ruined cause sometimes madly plunge, rather than bow to the disgrace and dishonour of defeat without a blow. Below, in chronological order, are given items relating to the movement as it affected Nenagh and its neighbourhood.

1865—Troops in Nenagh were under arms from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. on 27th January.

1865 (October)—One Kennedy, Old Turnpike, Nenagh, arrested for swearing in a Fenian.

1865—Francis Patrick Cleary, medical student, late of Nenagh, Fenian. His letter was found on Kennedy. Aged 18, he pleads guilty to charge of Fenianism. He is to give £500 security in himself and £250 for two others. He was then liberated. He had a document entitled "Address to the Youth of Nenagh."

1865—Fenians arrested:—Thos. Devane, Nenagh; Thos. Clarke, Nenagh; John Cormack, Nenagh; Mat Noonan, Denis Horan, Owen Coffey, Rathfalla; George Ryan, Timothy Brien, Five-alley, Nenagh; Thos. Reddan, James Hanly, all of Nenagh; James Hegarty of Portroe.

1866—Arrest of General Gleeson and Captain Gleeson of the American Federal Army at Borrisoleigh. They were conveyed to Nenagh Gaol.

1866 (November)—Nenagh and environs patrolled by N.C.O. and party of the 74th Regiment with rifles and bayonets fixed. Civilians not allowed entrance beyond Barrack gate. The Constabulary are watching the movements of certain suspicious patriots in the locality.

1867 (9th March)—Excitement and fear of outbreak prevails at Nenagh. Great run on the Banks of the town, especially on National. Large patrols scour the country at night.

1867—A fatigue party of the 17th Foot in Nenagh have been engaged in carrying small bags of sand from the pits at Ardcroney for use in case the Fenians employ that compound known as "Greek fire." Mr. Denis Hanly, builder, has been ordered by the authorities to supply a large quantity of sand to the Barracks for a similar purpose.

1867 (6th March)—Detachment of 31st Foot sent to Barnane, the residence of Mr. Carden, 100 armed men had marched through the Park. The detachment went to Dovea, the residence of Mr. Trant, and dispersed 60 or 70 men by proceeding to attack them in flank. The police fired one volley at them, the military not being allowed to do so by Mr. Gore-Jones, R.M. (Report from Major Dickens, 31st Foot, Templemore). (Kilmainham papers).

1867 (April)—Col. Baker, 10th Hussars, O/C Thurles flying column. He operates in the Devil's Bit mountain and its vicinity. The weather is very inclement. Col. Baker has captured 21 of a band of insurgents known as "Burke's Company." Great and complete search of the whole of North Tipperary. The column has been of great use in restoring confidence and establishing tranquillity in the country they have traversed. (Kilmainham papers).

1867 (December)—"All quite at Nenagh" was the monthly confidential report of Capt. Lyttleton-Powis, O/C 52nd Foot, Nenagh.

Wednesday, 31st July, 1867: North Riding, Tipperary; Assizes, Judge Morris — Patrick Leahy found guilty of treason felony, sentenced to 5 years penal servitude; William Bourke, aged 20—Guilty of treason felony, 12 months imprisonment; Captain William Sheehy—Guilty of treason felony, 20 years' penal servitude; John Darmody—Indicted for being in arms to the terror of Her Majesty's subjects. Forty-seven persons charged with Fenianism, pleaded guilty, expressed contrition, and were allowed out on bail. Several others withdrew their pleas of not guilty before Judge Morris, were allowed out on bail and if found committing any offence, to be sentenced.

1867—Daniel O'Connell, Grawn, Toomevara, sentenced to 2 years with hard labour in a State trial before Judge Keogh, charged with Fenianism. There was a letter to O'Donovan Rossa from him found at the office of the "Irish People" when raided.

P.S.—General Michael Gleeson, late U.S. Army, released from Mountjoy Prison. He was Brigadier-General during the Civil War. He was a fine figure of a man, nearly 7 feet high.

FACTIONS AND FACTION-FIGHTING IN NENAGH AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

Up to the middle of the last century factions and faction-fighting seem to have been a sort of institution in Ireland. Those factions were spread all over the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Clare, Kilkenny and Waterford. Members of opposite factions who happened to dwell near each other lived peacefully together except on the occasions when they met expressly for a fight. Fairs were the usual battlefield, though, at times, a special hour and place was fixed for an encounter.

The "Cummins" and "Darrigs" at Roscrea; the "Coffeys" and "Reaskwallaghs" at Newport, Tipperary; the "Kennedys" and "Oulthahs" near Keeper Hill, called so from a family that settled there from North of Ireland Oultagh—Ulster); the "Black Hens" and "Magpies" about Borrissleigh; the "Hogans" and the "Hickeys" in Co. Tipperary; the "Three and Four Year Olds" at Doon; the "Boothashees" a faction of the O'Briens, named from one of them having worn a boot—a wild and blackguard faction from Duharrow, nicknamed also the "Do-harms"; and the "Ryans" were from the south of Nenagh in the direction of Traverston, Benethen (Benedine), Tyone and Lisboney.

"Local factions named 'Dingers' and 'Downers,' we are sorry to say, fought for several hours at Nenagh on Friday last, 26th May, when a great number were severely wounded." ("Freeman's Journal," 14th June, 1815).

"At the fair of Borrissleigh on Saturday, two desperate factions—the 'Black Hens' and 'Magpies' (or Stapletons)—having met by appointment, rushed upon each other with fury. Business was at once suspended and the people quitted the town with their stock. After a desperate fight the 'Black Hens' gave way and fled in disorder to the hills pursued by the victorious 'Magpies' who, in turn, were pursued by the Thurles police that had just arrived. ("Freeman's Journal," 15th June, 1827).

On the 31st August, 1828, the "Black Hens" and "Magpies" were reconciled. One leader named Patrick Ryan, or "Paddy Fotherig," and Thomas Kelly, the other leader, came forward and after embracing one another walked round the Fair Green arm in arm, followed by their respective parties, after which they all unanimously resolved in future to live in peace and concord with each other.

Perhaps the best known factions were the "Coffeys" and the "Reaskawallahs"—the latter so called from the name of a townland near Doon. Its leader was John Ryan, while one Coffey of Newport was chief of the Coffeys. The "Coffeys" were all men of that name or their relatives, the "Reaska-wallahs" were nearly all Ryans.

In 1829 O'Connell and the priests urged the necessity of union, and at last succeeded in reconciling the contending factions. The Reaskawallahs marched in procession from Doon to the Coffeys' headquarters at Newport. They marched six deep in military order with music and banners. On its arrival in Newport Tom Steele and O'Gorman Mahon were present to meet them. Also present in the chapel were Fathers O'Shaughnessy and Ryan. The contending belligerents swore on the altar that they had determined to bury for ever the memory of the horrible feuds by which they had been torn. The large chapel which was the place of meeting was densely crowded in all its galleries and aisles.

And lastly, we must not forget our own Fair of Tyone, near Nenagh, which, in by-gone days, was often the occasion of many a well-contested battle; where, moreover, it was a decided disadvantage for a combatant to engage, whose cranium was, by nature, of an egg-shell consistency; for a well-aimed blow from a stout cudgel was but the prelude to a visit from Dr. Roughan, a local celebrity, who was skilled in succouring the skull-fractured athletes of North Tipperary.

SOME NOTED TIPPERARY DUELLISTS

During the latter half of the 18th century and the early part of the 19th, in every state of society fighting was the order of the day. Pistols or swords with the genteel classes, fists with the less genteel. It seemed to be the fashion of the time. Below are given the names of some famous duellists hailing from the Premier County who "made their mark" in those quarrelsome times. We are told that:—In the fight between William Lawrence of the Silvermines, a notorious marksman, and Ryan of Common, near Upperchurch, Lawrence took the hip button off Ryan's coat.

That Stephen Hastings of Fort Henry, Killaloe, and George Cashel of Shallee, quarrelled in Nenagh and fought in the churchyard of Monsea. Neither fell.

That Ryan of Ballymackeogh was one of the boldest men of his day. He quarrelled with Baker of Lismacue and they went to the ground—"Kneel down and beg your life," said Ryan to Baker. "No," answered Baker. "Then," said Ryan, "a life that's not worth craving is not worth taking. I'll not take your life but I'll wing you." He hit Baker in the sword arm.

Tom Lawrence of Bourne Lane, Nenagh, an officer in the Wicklow Militia when quartered in Nenagh, kissed the pistol with which he shot a Mr. White, exclaiming—"My jewel! that's the third you have sent to the devil." He was a notorious fire-eater.

Kit Grace of Nenagh, brother of John Egan Grace, Solicitor, and Terence O'Brien of Clare, had a fight on the strand at Lahinch, Co. Clare. A crowd of Claremen championed O'Brien and bellowed and shouted at Grace, who was seconded by Lieut. Timon Meagher of Nenagh. Timon, who was a stout fellow, presenting a pistol at the crowd, said he'd send a ball through the mouth of the

first man in the crowd who should dare to open his mouth. All were silent after this threat.

O'Brien Dillon, a well-known Nenagh Attorney, and Mr. Maunsell of the Co. Waterford, fought near Waterford at the celebrated Waterford election between Villiers Stuart and Lord Beresford in 1826. Dillon is said to have hit Maunsell in the shoulder.

Rowan Cashel and Bully Egan fought near Kilmainham. Cashel missed and Egan asked: "Where shall I hit you, you rascal?" "Where you like, you rascal," said Cashel. Egan said: "I won't shoot you, Cashel; you are so stout a fellow." Cashel shot three men in his time.

Henry Watson, Esq., and Capt. Archdale of the Carlow Militia met in a duel at Brookwatson, attended by Capt. Newton and Thomas Sadleir, Esq. Both fired a case of pistols and Mr. Watson's ball entered Capt. Archdale's breast and passed out at the other side. It is hoped the wound will not be fatal. The matter was then amicably settled between the parties. (Walker's Magazine, September, 1793).

THE LAND LEAGUE IN NENAGH

"Nenagh has the honour of furnishing the first contingent of "reasonable suspects" in the person of Mr. Michael Ryan, Barrack Street, and Michael Haugh, Silver Street, both respectable traders of the town. Mr. Ryan being secretary of the local branch of the Land League, and Mr. Haugh being also a member of the same organisation.

At 5 o'clock on Monday morning sixty men of the 64th Regiment under Captain Beale marched from the barrack and formed a line extending in front of Mr. Ryan's. Sub-Inspector Reeves knocked and was given admittance to Mr. Ryan's. The same summons was made at Mr. Haugh's house.

The warrant having been shown the "suspects," they were taken into custody and conveyed to the Railway Station where a few friends had assembled to wish them God-speed. On the arrival of the train they were conducted to a second-class carriage, and the train steamed slowly out from the station. At Ballybrophy they learned that Mr. Ryan was destined for Naas Gaol, while Limerick Gaol was the place appointed for the interment of Mr. Haugh." (Peter Gill—"Tipperary Advocate," 11th June, 1881).

"6th August, 1881—Shortly after 4 o'clock this morning the entire force of the 64th Foot at present stationed in Nenagh marched down Castle Street and took up their position at the Market Cross while the police made the following arrests—P. J. O'Brien, Chairman Town Commissioners and Vice-President of Nenagh branch of the Land League; Mr. James Cahill, one of the secretaries; Messrs. W. Meelan and Thomas Finn, members of the branch. The people were aroused by the ringing of the Nenagh chapel bell which was stopped by the police. The members of the Nenagh band marched down Barrack Street and played "Auld Lang Syne" on the railway bridge as the train left. In the police barracks their friends had free access to the prisoners, and they were visited by a large number of sympathisers. At the station the "suspects" were lodged in a first-class carriage and a number of the Constables accompanied them.

"Mr. O'Brien spoke a few words previous to the train starting. He thanked the people warmly for their sympathy and exhorted them to adhere to the principles of the League with, if possible, greater tenacity than ever. A few hasty farewells and the four prisoners were on their way to join their brethren within the gloomy precincts of Naas Gaol. As a mark of respect and esteem to the arrested Land Leaguers, they were accompanied to the train by the Rev. D. Flannery, C.C.; Rev. John Scanlon, C.C.; Rev. John

McMahon, C.C.; Peter Edward Gill, Esq.; and the leading merchants and inhabitants of the town." ("Tipperary Advocate").

In the year 1878 immediately before the proclamation of the Land League a meeting was held at Borrisoleigh to forward the Land question; 200 cars left Nenagh alone on that day to take part in the meeting. The two Secretaries appointed on that day were two young Nenagh men, one of whom became afterwards the Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Department—T. P. Gill; and the other was appointed Crown Solicitor for Co. Tipperary in 1895, Mr. Michael Gleeson.

1881.—Great Land League meeting at Nenagh, 40,000 people present, 3,000 horsemen. Land League Banquet at Royal Oak Hotel, Barrack St. Among those who addressed the crowd at subsequent meetings were: T. P. Gill, Dr. Tanner, John Dillon, Condon; P. J. O'Brien, M.P's.

1884—Nenagh Literary Institute. Inaugural meeting at Silver St. Club (old Barracks). Address by Rev. J. Cunningham, C.C., Silvermines.

1889 (April). — Trial of Fathers Cunningham and Morris. Alleged to have induced tenants on the estate of Mr. Power Lalor not to pay their rents in a speech made at Longstone, Newport. Sentence of two months imposed. Trial held at Nenagh. Excited scenes witnessed in the town. 180 police, 199 men of the Derbyshire Regt. and 53 Hussars present. The Hussars charge the crowd in Castle St.

1892.—Foundation stone laid of Nenagh New Catholic Church (2nd October).

1893.—P. J. O'Brien, M.P., declares open Nenagh Waterworks.

1895.—Death of Maurice Linehan, noted Journalist. A native of Waterford, he was invited to Nenagh by the Bishop of Killaloe and Dan O'Connell to start a paper there to oppose the local Tory Press. He began the "Tipperary Vindicator" in 1843 and in 1849 amalgamated it with the "Limerick Reporter." He died in Limerick aged 84. He lived in the "Rebel's Den," Chapel Lane, Nenagh.

1896.—Nenagh new Church opened for worship. Several prelates present. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, preached the sermon.

1898.—Urban Council established in Nenagh. It had been preceded by the body known as the Town Commissioners.

1899-1902.—Great Boer War. Several reservists from Nenagh recalled to the colours.

1913.—In this year took place the Volunteer movement in connection with the burning question of Home Rule, and Nenagh's contribution to the cause was fully representative of its patriotic citizens. The men were drilled by Ex-Sergeant Harry Fitzgerald and took part in route marches and evolutions of drill, but the outbreak of War in August, 1914, so altered the course of events as to bring about eventual disruption of the Volunteers. Large numbers joined the British army in which many of them gained high distinction for gallantry.

A VISIT TO NORWOOD RACES IN 1861, BY PETER GILL

In the mid-19th century Norwood had been the mecca of the race-going public for many years. Previously Grenanstown, Tulla-head, Lismacrory and Grange Hill had each in turn been the theatre of stirring sporting events. This year Mr. James Roche of Nenagh has placed parts of his lands at Norwood, about 3 miles from Nenagh on the Dublin Road, at the disposal of patrons of the sport.

For the greater portion of the week Nenagh has been in a

ferment of excitement—all about the races. On Monday the town was filled with lads and lasses from all the surrounding country making their final investments in holiday finery for Norwood.

The arrival of that class of individuals that frequent the turf professionally was of momentary occurrence. Those were the lean, sharp-faced jockey shuffling along on a weak pair of pins, the stout gentleman that does a trifle in the betting line, the musician belonging to a German band in his suit of Prussian blue, the strolling player and the rambling vendor of fancy whips. The aspect of the town was quite different from what it usually wears. Politics were totally forgotten and the turf ruled supreme in the realms of gossip.

A stranger dropping into O'Meara's Hotel or the "Imperial" (54 Castle Street) on Monday night would perceive that the conversation about the coming Races went on in one unceasing hum, broken only by the jingling of glasses and occasional shout of "Waiter"! Many an anxious eye was upturned towards the sky on the morning of Tuesday. Certainly it did look rather cloudy, and a few showers but cooled the atmosphere.

At an early hour the living tide set towards Norwood, and by the time the horses had saddled for the first race there could not have been less than 20,000 people spread over the course. On reaching the ground we approached the standhouse which was erected in a commanding position on the eminence round which the course is laid.

Drawn up in front of the stand-house there was a perfect crowd of equipages of every size and degree from the dashing barouche with delicate picked crest on the panels to the quiet little pony phaeton, and from the lumbering chaise, the lofty drag and the break-neck dog-cart to the less pretentious but more comfortable family jaunting car. In fact, there were cars outside, inside, common and uncommon.

Not only Nenagh but every town within a circuit of 20 miles was represented by its contingent of happy and well-dressed patrons of the turf. We recognised equipages from Roscrea, Cloughjordan, Borrisokane, Birr, Portumna, Killaloe, Newport, Thurles and Templemore.

Templemore came out in particular force, a large array of the townspeople and most of the officers of the Depot battalion resplendent in their scarlet uniforms and gracing the race course with their presence. Those officers of the 39th Foot occupied a remarkable tall drag, and were interested in an excellent little hunting mare—the "Maid of Erin" belonging to one of their number—Mr. Chambers.

Within the enclosure is Robert J. Hunter, the celebrated racing judge. That tall man by his side, conspicuous for his jaunty hat, his bushy mustachios, and the massive silver horse-shoe in his scarf is Mr. Freeman, a well-known sporting auctioneer. He on the hardy little cob yonder whose scarlet coat proclaims him a steward, and his long fleecy beard, is Major Dundas of Summerville, Nenagh, who acquires himself most laudably of his duties as steward.

At the stand-house bar something like a liquoring is going on and no mistake, the agreeable hostess and her assistants are very busy attending the numerous calls of her customers. Pop goes another bottle of hock—much obliged, I prefer port. Waiter! what's that gentleman's name who invited me to wine?—"General Gill"—Oh, my! Why, I don't remember him. At all events the port is all right.

A blast of a bugle from the leader of the band of wandering

minstrels on the top of the stand-house is the signal for the start of the (1) Norwood Plate, (2) The Selling Stakes, (3) Nenagh Plate of £40,—at intervals.

SECOND DAY

On this day the weather was brilliant, the attendance numerous and respectable. On this day were run the (1) Ormond Plate, (2) The Tradesmen's Plate, (3) The Farmers' Plate.

To-day we took a ramble round the tents and observed the usual crowd of sportsmen and gamblers of every degree from the man with the traditional soap-box and the outfit with the three thimbles, to the more pretentious roulette man who invites you by the name of "Captain" to steek your money and make your game—an invitation which, if accepted, generally resulted in the Captain departing a sadder and wiser man. There were betting men in remarkable looking outfits who were evidently bent on ruining themselves as they declared their readiness to bet against everything and whose only object seemed to be the getting rid of the contents of the plethoric-looking money bags they carried.

There were vendors of unsmokeable cigars, cheese possessing the consistency of india-rubber, and pigs' feet calculated to test the digestive powers of an ostrich. In the intervals between the races some larger tents were also patronised and rheumatic bag-pipes and superannuated fiddles wheezed and squealed "Haste to the Wedding" and other appropriate airs most dismally, and heel and toe were plied as vigorously as if a famed Hungarian band were discoursing their choicest quadrilles for the occasion.

Youngsters out for the day consumed lemonade, oranges, sandwiches and other comestibles with a happy disregard for consequences. Some of the seniors went in for more potent nourishment resulting in a headache next day. Yet, all round, harmony and a spirit of fun prevailed. A brace of ballad-singers are holding spellbound a large audience. Let's see what the song is about. Why, John George Adair, the Glenveigh exterminator, has become the hero of ballad poetry. "The Lovers of Glenveigh" was the mournful strain that was chanted.

Night was gradually enveloping us in its folds and the increased chilliness of the atmosphere warned us it was time to depart. One last lingering look at the darkling settlement of canvas and we bade farewell to Norwood. The country residence at Norwood of Mr. Thomas Roche was thrown open during the continuance of the meet in a spirit that recalled the good old era of Irish sociability.

Stewards—Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, Capt. Bayly, Capt. Saunders, Major Dundas, Caleb Going, T. Bunbury, R. Falkiner, J. M. Walker, Toler K. Wolfe, Ri Biggs, Capt. Middleton, Thos. Armstrong. **Judge**—R. Hunter; **Treasurer**—James Roche; **Secretary**—David Brundley; **Starter**—John P. Ryan.

A VISIT TO KEEPER HILL AND VICINITY IN 1880, BY 'SENEX'

Situated a short distance off the main road Nenagh to Birdhill and near the 'Yellow bridge' was, in former years, Cranna Industrial School, founded by the congregation of Christ Church, Madras, in 1853. There were 180 children received into the orphanage since

the opening up to 1880. The boys were taught trades and the girls were trained as domestic servants, teachers, etc.

The building has been long since demolished.

Silvermines.—The mines were worked in 1826, the lead ore then extracted was exceedingly pure and contained more silver than any of the Irish ores. It was in full working order under an English Company in 1830, and several hundred men were employed, the Manager then was Captain Taylor.

We proceed up a goodly mountain road which runs through Baron Dunalley's land and we approach the property of the late Captain Power-Lalor of Long Orchard whose step-father was the Rt. Hon. Richard Lalor Shiel. At a part of the road called the 'step' a splendid view is obtained of the majestic sweep of the Duhara hills, the noble mansion of Kilboy and Dunally Castle. Farther up the mountain road it took me over an hour to reach the summit of Keeper. Now the most magnificent scenery is beheld, one sees South Tipperary, Limerick, Clare, Galway and Offaly. Here cultivation was introduced by the late Lord Bloomfield who spent thousands in reclaiming and building. Cimaltha House now belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Kingscote, wife of Col. Kingscote, and sister to the late Baron Bloomfield. There is a vein of copper ore in the place. Timber of a large growth has been found at from 10 to 20 feet below the surface of the bogs. In the marl pits have been found in 1820 the fossil remains (horns) of the elk or moose deer of very large dimensions, some of which have been preserved at Loughton House, once the palatial residence of Lord Bloomfield, but now belonging to W. T. Trench, Esq.

Now we come to Clare Glens in the boundary between Limerick and Tipperary, a most picturesque place. Below are Barna, the residence of H. Lee, Esq.; Mt. Phillips of W. Phillips, Esq.; both of which demesnes are embellished with stately oaks. Foxhall of J. O'Brien, Esq.; Clonsingle of R. Young, Esq.; Derryleigh Castle of G. Ryan, Esq.; Oakhampton, the property of Lord Bloomfield. Lacklands, which once belonged to Rev. Mr. Pennefather, father of Lysaght Pennefather, the agitator, who preached a crusade against the Tithes although his father had £500 a year out of them.

My descent took as long as my ascent. I saw a beautiful shooting-lodge, built by Capt. Power-Lalor. There is a 'fishful' river between the two mountains which are planted on both sides. I visited Caleb Going of Traverston, one of the eminent sheep breeders of Ireland, and Mr. Samuel Brindley of Mount Island.

NEWPORT

According to O'Halloran, the ancient name of this townland was Tullach Uaithne or Tulla of Owney. It was the patrimony of a branch of the McKeogh's, the district of Ballymackeogh still retains the name. The McKeoghs and Donegans were dispossessed by the O'Mulryans or O'Ryan's some time in the 13th century.

Lewis (1837) gives the number of houses as 163. It is the property of Sir Edmund Waller, Bart., whose seat, Castle-Waller, is in the immediate vicinity. It had a Charter School formerly which was later converted into a military barrack. Copper mines of good ore were formerly worked with success at Lackamore but have been discontinued. Ores of zinc and manganese are common in various places but no efforts were made to work them.

Richard Waller was a Cromwellian officer and obtained numerous grants of land in Tipperary. He resided at Cully (Castle-waller); he died in 1676 and left two sons, Richard and William. Richard's grandson, Samuel, was ancestor of Waller, Bart., of Newport, and of Waller of Prior Park, Borrisokane.

John Bloomfield of Newport married a sister of Sir Robert

Waller, Bt., by whom he had issue, Benjamin, created Lord Bloomfield of Redwood and Okehampton, Co. Tipperary, by patent in 1825. His only son was created Baron Bloomfield of Cimaltha, Tipperary, in 1871 and died S.P. 1879 when his titles became extinct.

The Anglesea Road commenced in 1828 under the immediate order of the Marquis of Anglesea, the Lord-Lieutenant, connecting Newport with Thurles was completed in 1830 at an expense of £9,857.

BIRDHILL

Birdmill (Knockannaneen—The hill of the white bird). According to Dineley the surrounding lands, including the townland of Knockannaneen, had been forfeited in the rebellion of 1641 by Conor O'Brien (Ara) and they were granted under the Act of Settlement to Lieut. Wm. Sheldon. These lands known as Birdhill were later the property of Mr. Twiss of Birdhill House. Mr. Twiss's house was formerly known as Carey's Hotel, a favourite inn of Dan O'Connell during the many years he had travelled to and from Dublin and Derrynane Abbey, and a rendez-vous for his supporters in that part of Tipperary during the Clare election of 1828.

Kilcomenty Churchyard — Flagstone to memory of Stumble Phillips, died 1723.

KILLALOE DISTRICT

Cloughnafona—The wine-stores of Brian Boru. (The rock of the wine)—on the Tipperary side of the river Shannon and separated from the ancient ruined church of Temple-a-Calla by a gorge and the mill-stream which empties itself into the Shannon near the terminus of the Killaloe Railway. Cloughnafona is a remarkable ruin in itself with its thick ivy-mantled wall and its vaulted chambers. A stream was running through it in the mid-19th century.

Temple-a-Calla Churchyard: — Tombstone of Doctor James Hickie (Medicinae Doctor Peritissimus). Died 1648. Who forfeited in 1641 among the 'Irish Papists' of those times. This family were body physicians to the O'Briens of Thomond and the McBriens Ara. The name is a Dalcassian one.

CLOUGHJORDAN

Col. Thomas Harrison, a Cromwellian officer, had his debentures redeemed in the modern town of Cloughjordan. He built the town of Cloughjordan towards the close of the 17th century and populated it with disbanded Williamite soldiers. His granddaughter and heiress married Henry Prittie, the heir of the Prittie property, and thus the grants became united in one family and formed the greater part of the Dunalley estate which in 1876 was 18,000 statute acres.

Modreeny Churchyard—Grizel Harrison (née Warter of Bilbao) wife of James Harrison of Cloughjordan, died 1704. James Harrison of Cloughjordan, died 1727, aged 72.

There was a large distillery here in 1837 belonging to a family of the O'Kennedys of Bauntiss. An ancient castle of the O'Carrolls stood formerly at Modreeny.

Behamore Castle, 2½ miles from Cloughjordan, belonged to the MacEgans. Ballycapple Castle belonged to Rl. Butler in 1646 and Glenahilty Castle to Naregh O'Kennedy of Ballygibbon who held under the Earl of Ormond.

RESIDENTS OF MODREENY PARISH IN 1835

Ballynavin House—Robert de la Pére Robinson, d. 1821; Merton

Hall—Robert Hall; Park House—Wm. Trench; Northland—William Smith; Willow Lodge—John Fleetwood; Elysium—Thos. Ely, d. 1844, aged 94; Behamore Castle—B. Hawkshaw.

The Lower Ormond Corps of Infantry Yeomanry in 1824 comprised 57 men under Captains Adams and Maunsell Andrews, with Lieuts Ezekiel and Benjamin Tydd. Ben Wilson was Sergeant.

Among the names of the Corps were 5 Armitages, 4 Daggs, 6 Guests, 6 Williams, 7 Hodgins, 3 Willis. All appeared to be from Cloughjordan and Newtown quarter. Pay at the rate of one shilling per day. Return made at Cloughjordan.

In the year 1834 the Protestant population of Modreeny Parish amounted to 1,114 and the Catholic population to 1,801.

OPENING OF FIRST ASSIZES IN NENAGH, 1839

The Courthouse where the Assizes were held was that ugly ramshackle structure yet seen on the left hand side of Pound Street. The subterranean apartments of the building, which were divided into cells, constituted the Gaol or Bridewell for the offenders of the district.

The High Sheriff for the year was Peter, Count D'Alton of Grenanstown, as noble a specimen of the fine old Irish gentleman as could be found. He was highly educated, travelled a good deal abroad and was all that could be desired of any gentleman, to which was added a strong dash of Irish bluntness at once genial and generous.

On Thursday, 21st March, the town was in a state of commotion, the Judges were expected in with all the pomp and paraphernalia of Her Majesty's representatives. The town was crowded with grand jurors, record jurors, petty jurors and the members of the Leinster Bar—a numerous and distinguished body of men, and looked on as the leading lawyers of all the Circuits in Ireland. The Clerk of the Crown, Mr. Carmichael, was in an excess of excitement and so was the Attorney-General, the Rt. Hon. Mazière Brady, at the absence of the Judges.

Their Lordships were expected from Kilkenny to open Court at mid-day, and now it was four o'clock and no account of them. (Had the friends of the prisoners waylaid them?) Tipperary men had a very bad character at the time and they would get ready credit for any deed of daring. We had no railway, no telegraph communication then.

After four o'clock a special messenger bore a message to the Attorney-General that Judge Crampton, through some unavoidable delay not explained, could not open the Court until the afternoon of the next day. The evening was then devoted to the enjoyment of creative comforts.

The next day the two Judges arrived at two o'clock, and the town was seething with pleasant commotion. At three o'clock the Hon. Judge Crampton accompanied by the High Sheriff proceeded to the dingy Courthouse where the first Assizes for Nenagh were to be opened. His Lordship was received on the bench by the Rt. Hon. Baron Dunally. The Grand Jury was re-sworn by Mr. Carmichael.

For a week before the opening of the Assizes there was a general doing-up in every direction. Houses inside and outside were refurbished and painted so as to give the town a look of social importance for the visitors and the big influx of our own country gentlemen. There were, crowding the houses of minor entertainment, the friends of the prisoners who figured in the Calendar as high as 69, among whom 20 were set down as charged with murder.

The delay at opening the Court at the time fixed was occasioned on account of a letter from Lord Chancellor Plunkett to the Hon. Judge Crampton to the effect that on leaving Kilkenny he should

make a detour via Ballitore so as to meet his Lordship on the Dublin Road and take up from him the Great Seals of Office as he had to leave for London. So Nenagh had the honour of a 'locum-tenens' Lord Chancellor presiding at her first Assizes.

Judge Crampton's charge on that afternoon was very brief considering the magnitude of the Calendar. His Lordship on this occasion referred to the necessity of providing a County Courthouse and a gaol, as the transmission of prisoners from the North Riding to Clonmel was attended with much inconvenience and expense. He felt happy at learning that the Grand Jury had passed a sufficient sum for erecting a gaol and that Commissioners were appointed. Though the town was thronged almost to excess, still there was no lack of accommodation and friendly feelings were formed which existed for many years after.

The next day at ten o'clock Judge Crampton took his seat on the bench, a number of prisoners were put to plead and then the long panel was called over.

The first prisoner put on trial was Jack Hogan of Garryard for the abduction of Judy Savage of Cranna. Abductions in Tipperary in those days were a frequent occurrence. When Jack was asked if he was ready for trial, he said he was—that is ready to be married (laughter) but Judy wouldn't consent. The amorous swain had no defence. The Jury found Jack guilty but recommended him to mercy. Sentence of death was recorded against the prisoner. Jack left the Court bewildered.

In the Record Court was Lord Chief Justice Bushe. The Assizes continued until 30th March. By the rule of Court it appeared that one man was sentenced to be hanged; sentence of death recorded against one; 4 transported for life; one for ten years; 6 for seven years; 24 others from 2 years to 6 months.

At the close of the Spring Assizes the members of the Leinster Bar recorded their opinion to the effect that during their professional visit at Nenagh they were entertained at Brundley's Hotel (O'Mearas) in a better style and in a more recherché manner than in other town in the Circuit.

First Judy:—Lancelot Bayly, W. Cooper Crawford, Jas. O'Meara, E. Kennedy, John Bourchier, Ri Gason, John Lanigan, J. J. Poë, T. B. Dancer, Jas. Willington, R. Hall, A. Parker, W. Waller, P. Power, W. Ryan, W. Smithwick, Ml. Head.

NENAGH AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD

The name Nenagh, the capital of North Tipperary, is derived from two Irish words, "An," which means "the" and "Aenach" which means "fair," from which is derived the Anglicised form "Nenagh." The name is of great antiquity. The fair is called in Irish "Aenach Urmhum" which means "the fair of Ormond." The pre-Celtic race of the Muscraige were the inhabitants of modern Ormond in the earliest times.

Some thirty years after the Norman invasion in 1169, the Butlers had decided on the plains of Ormond as a suitable residence and place for colonisation, and Theobald Walter began the erection of his circular fortress in the opening years of the 13th century, about 1215. The Butlers lived in this, their chief stronghold, up to the middle of the 14th century when, owing to the uprising of the local O'Kennedys, they were forced to leave and thereafter resided at Kilkenny. Nenagh Castle in the 13th and early 14th century was the strong point of a Norman settlement which extended not only to its immediate vicinity but to many parts of the two Baronies of Ormond, notably to Ballinaclogh, Latteragh and Borrisokane. In the year 1356 peace was renewed between James, Second Earl of Ormond, and Rory O'Kennedy, "Chief of his nation." Thus the

Norman colony was destroyed but the nominal lordship of the Butlers remained, and the O'Kennedy's had recovered almost all their native lands and were friendly with such of the colonists as were left.

During the entire of the 15th century Nenagh Castle and Manor were in the hands of the Irish McBrien Ara family and the records are silent about it until the early years of the 16th century when, in 1533, Sir Piers Butler was back at Nenagh and had his title from the 7th Earl admitted at an Inquisition taken at Nenagh Friary by a consistory Court presided over by the Prior of Tyone.

During the reign of James I. Nenagh Manor was assigned to Lady Dingwall, and the Butlers had completely recovered their overlordship. In the rebellion of 1641 Nenagh Castle was garrisoned by Sir George Hamilton for the 12th Earl of Ormond (later the Great Duke). In 1648 it was taken by Inchiquin from Phelim O'Neill, and Sir George was back again to face Ireton and Abbott in 1650. After a short siege he surrendered on articles and was allowed to march out.

Col. Daniel Abbott then became Governor for the Cromwellians and withstood attacks on the Castle both by Col. Grace from Birr and Capt. Loughlin O'Meara of a local family. After the Restoration Sir William Flower came along in 1660 on behalf of the Marchioness of Ormond who had the ownership of the Manor on her marriage settlements. Sir William turned Col. Abbott out of the Castle and Manor lands which latter he had drawn for his arrears of pay, and once again the old Castle was in Butler hands where it remained until the wars of 1690. In 1681 the old Duke of Ormond visited the Castle, and, for the last time. In the Williamite wars the Castle was taken for King James II by Long Anthony O'Carrol of the Ely family. It was retaken by Ginkle. The Castle was vacated by the Williamites in the winter of 1690, and finally dismantled in 1692.

The Castle and the whole Manor and town of Nenagh were sold by the Second Duke of Ormond to Nehemiah Donnellan, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the year 1703.

In 1760 one Solomon Newsome, a stern old Puritan, resided at Bachelors' Walk adjoining the Castle Grounds. He owned the "barley field" on the other side of the Castle. The sparrows in the ivied Castle ruin were damaging his barley. Solomon, thereupon, bought a barrel of gunpowder and attempted to blow up the Castle. The explosion, however, only made a hole in the wall of the donjon, still to be seen in its repaired condition. The Donnellans sold the town and Manor to the Holmes family in 1733 and this family still hold it.

This great round or keep of Nenagh is, according to Professor Leask, the most remarkable structure of its kind in Ireland. It is built of limestone, measures about 55 feet in diameter at the base where the walls are 16 feet in thickness, and, including the battle-mented ornamental crown in mason work added in 1862, now rises to an elevation of 100 feet over the ground. There was a basement and three stories. The room on the third storey, 31 feet in diameter, was the principal apartment. It is well lighted by four windows wider than those below and built of sand stone. A machicolation or barbican, still to be seen, projected over the angle between the western curtain-wall and the keep. This was used for defensive purposes, namely, to drop molten lead or other fluids on the attackers below. From the southern face of the gatehouse or Baronial Hall, two stories in height, there projected two circular towers about 34 feet in diameter of which only the eastern remains. Between these towers, which were joined to the Castle by two flanking curtain-walls in which two smaller towers were embedded, was the gateway situated behind the houses in Bachelors' Walk, 9 feet in width, and provided with a portcullis the eastern groove of which still remains.

THE PRIORY OF ST. JOHN AT TYONE, NENAGH

The remains of this Priory, founded by Theobald Walter, the first Butler, are situated on the banks of the Nenagh river at Tyone, a short distance from the town. Theobald Walter endowed this Priory of the Augustians so that in the said house thirteen infirm persons might be supported and have sufficient food and drink from the cellar and a mess from the kitchen, the Canons to have power to elect Priors and that they might have the fisheries, pools, and mills on the lands they were granted.

The names of its Canons are Norman, for the Priory was an English house unlike the Franciscan Convent in the town. The "three ploughlands of Tyone" which, with the parish of Cloghprior, were given to these Canons contained the land on which the present Nenagh Hospital still stands. The "three ploughlands" were Cullereall, Ballygriffey and Fawnlough.

The date in which the Priory was erected was the year 1200.

1342—Priory burnt by Donald O'Kennedy and 5 Canons slain.

1348—Priory badly rebuilt at this time, for all the buildings now left seem to be a poor reconstruction of the 15th century.

1365—Great mortality because of a recent pestilence. Hardly two persons remain in the house.

1432—The Prior of St. John's, Nenagh, attended Earl of Ormond's Sessions at Clonmel.

The Monastery was dissolved in the Reformation times and Thady O'Meara was the last Prior. Its possessions then were very extensive and included much land in Lower Ormond. The precincts of the Monastery itself are described as "A Church, belfry and cemetery within the precincts of the Priory; also a water-mill, 200 acres of arable land and ten of pasture near Nenagh."

The property of the Priory of Tyone was in 1563 all set on lease to Oliver Grace, later Sir Oliver Grace, Knt., Lord of Carney and M.P. for Tipperary, 1559. The descendants of the first Oliver were still at Tyone in 1653 where they had obtained a Fair Grant for two fairs on the Feast of St. John the Baptist and on the Feast of St. Mary Magdalene—this being the earliest fair grant in the Ormond Baronies. These fairs were held up to the middle of the 19th century. Under Cromwell the Graces lost all they had and never recovered a single acre. The Tyone lands were drawn for his arrears of pay by Col. Daniel Abbott of the Cromwellian army, then Governor of Nenagh. He retained them after the Restoration (1660). The three ploughlands of Tyone, on which the Priory ruins lie, later came into the Stafford O'Brien estate of the Irish Land Commission.

The west gable wall of the Church has disappeared entirely, the eastern part of the Church is more complete, the gable and the north and south walls of the Canons' Choir still standing to almost original height. The Choir was erected in 15th century, the quality of the masonry was poor. About mid-way in the Church was a tower; it was in a ruinous condition for many years and has recently collapsed. The detached L shaped wall to south-east of Church, near centre of graveyard, is all that remains of the refectory. All traces of the eastern buildings of the cloister—chapter-house, dormitory, range—are invisible. The cloister appears to have been at a lower level than the Church. The seal of the Monastery was in the possession of the late W. H. Paterson of Belfast when he died about 1917, but cannot now be found. The device in the central part of seal shows two female figures, the taller intended to represent the Virgin Mary. and the smaller one an angel holding a scroll on which is inscribed Ave Maria. Inscription on seal in letters of 13th century is as follows:—✠S HOS-PITALIS—IER NENAGH.

SOME INSCRIPTIONS FROM TOMBS

Ryan, Malachi, Tyone House, ob. 1871, aged 88. (Riggs-Miller).
Cunningham, Thomas, Philomath (Tyone) ob. 1841, aet. 71.

Gleeson, Daniel, Attorney-at-law, ob. 1827, aet. 33.

Grace—This family have a considerable plot under eastern gable within the ruins with mural tablet.

Fitzpatrick, Thos., Solicitor, ob. 1868, aet. 50.

Gleeson—Died at Limerick, 1874, at an advanced age, John Gleeson, Esq., Solr., formerly of Nenagh.

Meagher—Tablet in black marble in north wall of Choir.

"Erected by Lieut. Timon Meagher in memory of his parents, wife, child, and brothers."

John Meagher, died 1809, aged 81, father; Susannah, mother, ob. 1831; Margaret Teresa, ob. 1830, wife; James Poë Meagher, ob. 1804; Samuel Lawrence Meagher, ob. 1812.

Sweeney—Erected by Pat Sweeney—'Temporal Society.' (No date). The following inscription taken from a loose rectangular block of stone:—

"Bemoan the loss, the star is fled into his native home,
His flock will long lament the bed in which he lies alone.
The orphans weep, the client cries, the mendicant deplore,
The sweet Remains that here do lie, alas, in Flidiget Gore.

THE FRANCISCAN CONVENT AT NENAGH

(By D. F. Gleeson, M.A.)

Those portions of the ruins of the Franciscan Convent at Nenagh which still remain to us are situate almost on the line which divides the Baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond where it passes through the modern town. It was one of the earliest, most important, and most historic of the Franciscan houses in Ireland, and it was within its walls that Friar Galfridus O'Hogan of Ardcroney committed to vellum the "Annals of Nenagh."

In all probability the Friars first came to Nenagh between 1235 and 1250, and the Friary buildings were erected about 1260.

The Annals of Nenagh: The last entry was in 1528. In it are recorded the burial in Nenagh Convent of local notables of the O'Briens, O'Hogans, and others including Dr. Thomas O'Hogan, Bishop of Killaloe (ob. 1354). By 1331 Nenagh was one of the most important of the Franciscan Convents and the head of eight houses. By 1371 there was a novitiate there, and during the 15th century it was under the overlordship of the O'Kennedys. The dissolution of the Friary took place in Elizabeth's reign. When Father Mooney came there in 1617 on visitation, he tells us that it was then totally destroyed except the walls, and that of the Friars who were there at the dissolution he could learn nothing. Shesseraghnamvagher, the "Friars' ploughland" was the townland situate adjoining the Friary ruins towards the modern railway-station.

There is no record of Friars around Nenagh in Cromwellian times, but when James II came to the throne, the Franciscans returned to Nenagh, and Father Eugene Callanan procured a bell for them, and the records of the Order show that he was Novice Master there in 1687 and 'Guardian' from 1684 to 1686. The bell, inscribed "REV EUG. CALL. PROCURAVIT PRO CONVENTU ST. FRAN. ENACIAE. 1687," is now in Nenagh Convent.

In 1760 Fr. James O'Brien appears in the Chapter Acts as 'Guardian' of Nenagh. Later in 1817, Father Patrick Harty, O.F.M., whose tomb is in the Friary, died in 1817.

NOTES BY H. G. LEASK, M.R.I.A.

The Church of the Franciscan Friary at Nenagh, which is all

that now remains of what must have been an extensive group of buildings, is a simple long rectangle lacking any apparent structural division into nave and chancel.

Its most notable features are: The fine windows in the east gable wall, three in number, and the group of eleven evenly spaced windows in the north wall of the choir, there is also a small doorway coeval with those windows. There was a two-light window in the south wall of the Choir, close by is a pointed doorway which leads to the sacristy. There was a pair of pointed windows in west gable over the doorway, the masonry round and over the doorway is modern and of early 19th century. A limestone finial elaborately carved with the vine-leaf crockets is over modern doorway, above it is a carved head; the crowned Virgin? The claustral buildings have disappeared.

SOME INSCRIPTIONS FROM TOMBS IN FRIARY, NENAGH

Minchin—Mrs. Frances Minchin, wife to John Minchin of Annagh, Nenagh, only daughter to Daniel Ryan of Inch, and relict of Major Valentine Power of Clashmore, Co. Waterford, ob. 1696. This tomb asined to Mary Kennedy CRT for her interment by D.M.

Fitzpatrick, Matthew—ob. 1778.

Cuddy, Denis—Grocer and woollen-draper, Castle St., ob. May, 1817. Stritch, John—ob. 1767.

Cane, Patrick—Postmaster in Nenagh for 50 years, ob. 1866, aet. 76 years.

Moylan, John, Castle St., ob. 1862.

Nolan, Rev. Anthony, P.P., Dunkerrin, ob. 1871, aged 83.

Nolan, Anthony (nephew of above), ob. 1891, aged 85.

Harty—Philip Harty, chymist, ob. 1832.

Harty—"Non est mortuus hic sed dormit. Hic jacet Rev. Patricius Harty, O.S.F., ob. 20th March, 1817, aged 58. R.I.P. Monument erected by Michael Harty.

Cleary, Patrick Harty, M.D., ob. Decr. 1887. Interred in Friar Harty's vault.

McDonnell—Archibald McDonnell, Captain Glengarry Fencible Regiment, died 23rd February, 1800, aged 37.

Corbett, Mrs. Bridget, draper, Castle St., ob. 1865, aged 73.

O'Meara, James ("Squire"), O'Meara's Hotel, died 1924, aged 73.

O'Brien, P. J., ex M.P., Hibernian Hotel, Nenagh, d. 1911, aged 75.

Keating, John, of Nenagh, ob. 1738, and Michael, d. 1767, aged 75.

Kennedy—"Here lies the body of Father Donnoch Kennedy of Balaghane, the son to Marten Oge Kennedy of Portlaghane, who departed this life the 29th September, A.D. 1717. R.I.P. Amen." (Skull and bones rudely carved at end of stone, with initials D. Kdy.).

This tomb was accidentally demolished. See "Molua" 1938, article on above by D. F. Gleeson, M.A.

In the year 1641 Nenagh was held for the King by Sir George Hamilton who was brother-in-law of the Earl of Ormond. In 1648 Owen Roe O'Neill coming from the North marched to the Silvermines and took the Castle of Nenagh. In September 1648, Inchiquin arrived before Nenagh Castle, then garrisoned by O'Neill's men, which shortly after surrendered and it was again held for the King by Sir George Hamilton when Cromwell landed in Dublin in 1649. Cromwell never entered Ormond or got nearer to it than Clonmel. He left Ireland in 1650 and his son-in-law, Ireton, took command as Lord Deputy. By the month of October, 1650, Ireton came before Nenagh Castle and summoned Sir George Hamilton to surrender. At first he refused, but on the appearance of General Sir Hardress Waller and Col. Abbott before the town with cannon from Birr, the Castle

yielded, 108 men of the garrison marching away without arms, and it was then taken over by the Cromwellians.

Col. Daniel Abbott now became Governor of Nenagh and remained in that capacity until 1660. Ireton now sent out a party to Dromineer Castle in which there was a garrison of a lieutenant and 50 men. This was also taken and garrisoned, and continuing along the lake, Castletown Arra was taken and some other places thereabouts. Ireton went to visit some Castles in Arra, and quartered on 31st October at Castletown. Next day he marched via Killaloe to Nenagh again, where he spent the night and on 2nd November the army marched to Latteragh and thence to Cashel.

When the war was almost over in 1652 there was one final skirmish at Nenagh between a force of Col. Grace's men led by Loughlin O'Meara, and the Cromwellians. Two troops of the Irish attacked Nenagh and drove "My Lord Cromwell's Life Guard" into the Castle, and the camp outside was taken. In the summer of 1651 Ireton decided to attack Limerick and proceeded there via Nenagh. Ludlow, who was there in person, describes the necessity they were under to lay hurdles and great pieces of timber across the bogs in order to carry the weight of their carriages. This suggests that the route taken was via the Silvermines and thence across the Pollaghs by Shallee to the river Shannon near Birdhill. It is clear from Ludlow's account that the route up Cruishanee Hill was not taken. There can be no doubt that Ireton's men crossed the bogs near Shallee and it is quite possible that some of the native families of the locality, willingly or unwillingly, assisted in placing the baulks of timber in the soft places, and so helped the transport. For this assistance, we may well believe, that they were enabled to get an exemption from transplanting from Col. Abbott in Nenagh in 1654.

With the capture of Limerick the Conquest of Ireland by the Cromwellians was finally completed. At Nenagh in 1651 Courts of Justice were set up by which were executed Col. Sean O'Kennedy of Dunaille and his son James, as well as three members of the "most illustrious" family of the O'Briens. The O'Kennedys were executed for alleged complicity in the Silvermines murders of 1642, of which Col. Kennedy was entirely innocent. Col. Daniel O'Carroll submitted on articles. Col. Grace was one of the last of the Irish commanders to submit and this great soldier of the Graces of Ballylinch, Tyone, and Carney, lived to fight another day for Ireland, when as an old man he was killed in the heroic defence of Athlone in 1690.

Between 1653 and 1680 the last "Lords of Ormond" were replaced by a new class of landed proprietor, for the most part freshly come from England, alien in blood by birth, alien in religion of necessity. These were so far removed from the old order in outlook and tradition, that for two hundred years and more, they and their descendants remained a race apart from the common stock of the Irish people, between whom and them no fusion was, or ever could be possible.

By 1653 all hope had vanished and the people were utterly ruined and terrified. All the ancient estates and farms of the people of Ireland were declared to belong to the Adventurers of England, and it was announced that the Parliament had assigned Connaught for the inhabitation of the Irish nation whither they must transplant themselves with their wives and children before the 1st May, 1654, on penalty of death if found on this side of the Shannon after that day. This was impossible to accomplish in its strict interpretation, so pardon was extended to husbandmen, artificers and others of the inferior sort so that they need not transplant. For the Ormond land-owners, however, there was no escape, thirty-three persons from the two Ormonds had to give "Particulars" of themselves, their families and belongings to the Commissioners at Clonmel. In general the Tipperary transplantees were allotted land in Clare. In Ormond

some of the foremost of the old Irish gentry took refuge in the remote and almost inaccessible valley of Glenculloo between the Slieve Phelim hills from which their descendants to this day carry their dead to their ancestral graveyards in Ballinaclogh and Kilkeary.

The first Cromwellians actually to come to Ormond otherwise than as actual fighting men are to be found in Nenagh as traders. In 1659 Edward Hutchinson is there issuing coin of his own as a medium of exchange. He was a clerk. The tituladoes were John Stokes, William Moore, James Colman and Caesar Freeman. The soldiers who were grantees in Ormond were Col. Henry Prittie, Col. Thos. Sadleir, Col. Finch, Col. Daniel Abbott, Col. Jas. Harrison and Col. Solomon Cambie. Col. Nicholas Toler of Ballintotty, was Quarter-Master General in the Cromwellian Forces. Prittie was at one time Governor of Carlow, but before that had seen much service against the Royalists in England. He was granted 3,642 acres in Upper Ormond and Owney-and-Ara including the Silver Mines. Eventually he settled on the old freeholds of Col. Sean O'Kennedy at Dunaille and founded a family which still endures. Col. Thomas Sadleir came to Ireland in 1649 and later settled down at Kilnalagh, the old chief seat of the Brehon McEgans in Lower Ormond, now known as Sopwell Hall. Col. Abbott came over with Cromwell and was Governor of Nenagh at one time. He had the Manor lands of the Duchess of Ormond and the ancient Manor of Weyperous or Ballinaclogh. Sir William Flower, acting for the Duchess of Ormond, prevailed on Abbott to withdraw from the Castle of Nenagh and installed Col. Finch, who was Governor in these parts, in his place. Col. Abbott was finally a grantee of land in and around Nenagh and in Ara, including the three ploughlands of Tyone, anciently the property of the Augustinians.

Solomon Cambie drew the Annagh property in Lower Ormond, later this passed by purchase to the Minchin family who still hold it. Col. Simon Finch had his grants in Aradh and settled at the ancient McBrien seat of Kilcoleman. He had fought at Worcester for the Parliament. He brought reinforcements to Sir Hardress Waller in Ireland in 1652. Later he supported the Restoration and thus was able to retain his estate.

Other lesser figures who came to settle in Ormond were Captain Stopford, Col. John Cole, Thomas Poë, Thomas Peacock, John Gayson, Ri. Andrews, Joseph Fox, Samuel Wade, Ben Barry and John Briggs.

Stopford was allotted the entire town of Borrisokane and introduced a number of English tenants in course of time. Col. Fleetwood was assigned Traverston. There was a John Cole of Castlelough (Prob. 1724); Dancer was probably a '49 officer, was Mayor of Waterford in 1660. His son, Sir Thomas Dancer, came to reside at Modreeny in Lower Ormond where the family remained for some generations. He received 729 acres under the Act of Settlement, 1666. Wade was an officer in Sadleir's Regiment, he settled at Derrycastle, Killaloe. Before the end of the century an only daughter married one Head, a wool buyer of Waterford in whose name the property there descended to our own time.

Joseph Fox came to Annabeg where later in the century his property there was sold to Captain John Minnitt, Cromwellian Master of Horse, of Mount Minnitt, Limerick. Lieut. Thomas Poë had a grant in Upper Ormond; Nicholas Poore (Power), Ballyrushin and Knocknabohilly; Lieut. Richard Waller, Cullymore; John Otway in Upper Ormond; John Dawson in Toome, 1,791 acres; John Gayson, Killeen and Drumcask; Captain Stephen Allen, 403 acres, part of Killowning.

The following are signatures to an address prepared at Nenagh and presented to the Duke of Ormond in London by a number of

the Ormond grantees, mostly Cromwellians. The new holders were becoming anxious concerning the security of their possessions ten years after the Restoration.

Your Grace's most humble and obliged servants:—W. Waller, Thos Sadleir, Jos Walker, Joseph Fox, Simon Ffynch, Sol. Camby,, Jas Abbott, Joshua Hoyle, T. Briggs, Henry Helsham, Walter Cooper, Stephen Allen, Samuel Wade, W. Sheldon, Mi. Hunt, Sam Barclay, Peter Dalton, Uriah Foxwell, C. Minchin, Ben Barry, J. Parker, R. Chizers.

Nenagh, 3rd March, 1670-'71.

THE JACOBITE WAR IN IRELAND

James II landed at Kinsale in March 1689, King William himself arrived in Ireland, March, 1690. The last struggle now commenced which was only to end at Limerick. There was a good deal of fighting in the Ormonds in the next two years. Nenagh Castle sustained three separate attacks. Long Anthony O'Carroll was the principal leader on the Irish side at Nenagh and in the neighbourhood during the campaign. He acquired property about Kilkeary after the Restoration and was a brother of Charles Carroll of Maryland, U.S.A., from whom descended Chas. Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signatories of the American Declaration of Independence.

In 1690 Col. Lillington, the Williamite General, made a raid on Nenagh, took two strong posts and burnt the town after beating the enemy. During the siege of Limerick Ginkle marched a party to Nenagh consisting of 2,000 horse and two guns. The castle was commanded by Captain O'Brien who held out for 24 hours and 14 of the attacking force were killed. It was then surrendered and Ginkle took back to Limerick with him on 23rd August, 1690, two Captains, a lieutenant, a priest, and 70 common soldiers as prisoners. Ginkle returned with his army to Limerick in 1691. He arrived at Nenagh on 6th August, 1691. Four days previously General Levison had attacked Col. Anthony O'Carroll near the town where there was a Jacobite force. Col. O'Carroll retreated towards Limerick losing all his baggage and money and 450 head of black cattle.

Ginkle remained four days at Nenagh "for want of bread and other necessities." From Nenagh he issued a proclamation promising pardon to all who within ten days should "return to their duty." He left Nenagh on 11th August, 1691, "the army marched to a place called Shalley i na wild and desolate country nigh the silver mines. On the 12th he reached Tulla (Newport) where a halt was made." From Tulla, Ginkle's army proceeded to Caherconlish for the final siege of Limerick.

Orders were issued on 27th February, 1692, for the blowing up of the Castles of Nenagh and Roscrea, but this was respite by a further direction on 28th March, with the addition that the habitable parts of the Castle of Nenagh were to be preserved but that it was to be "rendered indefensible in ill hands." To these orders we owe the destruction of much of the Castle outworks as described by Mr. Leask, and indeed the Castle was never thereafter used as a residence.

The Nenagh Road.—An Act of 1737 for repairing the High Road from the town of Toomevara to the town of Silvermines, as also to the town of Nenagh, and from the said towns of Nenagh and Silvermines by Shally-Orchard through the town of Tullo (Newport) in the said county to the City of Limerick with the object of better surveying and keeping in repair the said highways and roads. Following Trustees to be nominated and appointed :—

Nehemiah Donnellan, Sir John Dancer, Bt.; John Dawson, Esq.; Henry Prittie, Daniel Toler, Robert Holmes, Wm. Waller, Morgan O'Meara, Robert Going, Wm. Carroll of Tulla, John Crawford, Peter Dalton, John Toler, Richmond Allen, Simon Finch, John Poë, Quintin

Dick, Robert Cole, James Taylor, Jonathan Willington, Paul Minchin, Francis Sadleir, Michael Head, Nicholas Morres, John Kennedy, Aquila Kent, Francis Rolleston, Rev. Robert Craven, Francis Parker, Cornelius O'Brien, James Magrath, Robert Minnitt, Wm. Cleburne, John Lockington, Thos. Lawrence, Thos. Cambie, John Bourke, Rl. Hawkshaw, George Ryan, Simon White, Morgan O'Dwyer, Rev. Joshua Dawson.

KILODIERNAN OLD CHURCHYARD, PETERFIELD.

Tomb of Dr. Dionisius Harty

DECANUS

DNUS DIONYSIUS HARTY THEOLOGIAE DOCTOR.

PROTONOTARIUS NECNON.

VICARIUSAPOSTOLICUS LAONENSIS DIAECESIS.

HUNC TUMULUM ET SACELLUM HOC FIERI FECIT. A.D. 1667.

ORATE PRO AIAE—19

The inscription is in raised, well incised letters. The sacellum or 'oratory' is situated in the rere of the old Church.

O'Hogans of Kildangan, date on tomb, 1731.

Ballinaclogh Old Church—Within ruins—Here lies the body of Samuel Bindon, son to David Bindon, who dyed in the year of our Lord, 1611.

The 18th century in Ireland saw the most bitter enforcement of the Penal Laws and the growth of Landlordism for the new proprietors and serfdom for the old owners. Many of the leading survivors of the great Irish families were killed at Aughrim or Limerick, and went abroad with Sarsfield to try their fortune on the Continent.

In August, 1701, there was a grant from the Duke of Ormond to the Hon. Nehemiah Donnellan, Lord of the Soil, of a market every Monday at Nenagh and two fairs 18/19 May and 24/25 August.

By the middle of the 18th century the town of Nenagh had begun to take shape. In 1735 Mr. Quintin Dick, a Scottish gentleman, built his residence in Castle St.—later O'Meara's Hotel. In Limerick St., known later as Pound St. and Queen St., Mr. Thomas Lawrence was the owner of a premises measuring 139 feet deep, comprising houses, cellars, offices and yards. Wm. Connors had his garden and Thomas Connors his orchard on the western side of Limerick St., which included the area occupied by the present Provincial Bank and land adjoining. James Taylor carried on the business of chandlery and soap-boiling on the site of the present Abbey House and yard attached. Shesherah-daravohir was located at the top of the Silvermines Road (Silver St.) and the Hop-garden was in the angle between Summerhill and Church Road.

Nehemiah Donnellan had completed his improvements at Riverston, and the Nenagh Hunt was flourishing, as may be seen from the following extract from 'Falkiners Journal'—5th April, 1755: "On Thursday, April 10th, the gentlemen of the Nenagh Hunt are requested to meet at the Club room to settle the yast year's account. Those unable to be present are requested to send their subscriptions to John Forrester, Esq., at Nenagh, or to Richard Hughes at the 'Rose and Bottle' tavern, Dame St., Dublin (present Bodega)."

The present tower was added to the already existing Church in Barrack St. in 1760, and the Inn known as 'Ye Sign of Ye Ram' provided accommodation for man and beast in the same street. Humfrey Hipwell, Proprietor.

The first coach that started to run between Limerick and Dublin about 1760 was called the 'Fly' and took four days to complete the journey. It was replaced by the 'Balloon' which took three days. In 1780 the coach went from Clare St., Limerick via Nenagh to Dublin.

In 1784 the new road from Nenagh to O'Brien's Bridge was considered shorter and preferable to the Newport Road which by running over mountains of a soft, loamy soil caused it to be very deep in winter.

The events of Grattan's parliament and the enrolment of the Irish Volunteers did not pass unnoticed in Nenagh. In 1782 College Green, Dublin, was the chief parade ground and there were held the demonstrations of that force which induced the Government of England to grant Ireland her brief term of National Independence.

The Nenagh Volunteers embodied in 1779. Their uniform was blue with red facings.

The Ormond Independents: Col. Daniel Toler.

Ormond Union Cavalry. Scarlet, faced white, silver epaulettes, white buttons. Col. Henry Prittie.

Castle-Otway Volunteers. Scarlet, green facings. Col. Thomas Otway.

Borrisokane Volunteers, 1779. Col George Stoney.

Newport Volunteers. Scarlet, green collar, yellow buttons. Col. Lord Jocelyn.

THE MILITIA ACT, 1793

The Militia Act. Ballot to be held at Nenagh of which all persons concerned are to take notice. Lists of the inhabitants of the several parishes to be posted on Church door or other usual place 14 days before day appointed for holding the ballot.

	Men	Parishes	Houses	Hearths
Lower Ormond ...	68	16	3,640	3,908
Upper Ormond ...	34	10	1,807	1,803
Owney and Ara ...	39	9	2,073	2,006

N.B.—The first column gives the number of men which each parish is to furnish for the purpose of the Militia Act, 22nd May, 1793.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER (TIPPERARY)

- 1559—Sir Oliver Grace, Carney, Tipperary.
- 1661—Thomas Sadleir, Killelagh (Sopwell), Tipperary.
- 1703—James Dawson, Ballinacourty (New Forest).
- 1707—James Harrison, Cloughjordan.
- 1713—James Dawson, Ballinacourty.
- 1715-'27—Humphrey Minchin, Annagh, Tipperary.
- 1737—Nehemiah Donnellan, Nenagh and Artane, Dublin.
- 1737-'60—Nehemiah Donnellan.
- 1761-'68—Henry Prittie, Kilboy, Nenagh.
- 1776-1790—Prittie, 1st Baron Dunalley, Kilboy, Nenagh.
- 1806-1831—Francis Prittie, M.P.
- 1832-1841—Hon. Robert Otway-Cave, Lissenhall, Tipperary.

NENAGH, 1788. Business and Professional Men.

- Anderson, Lewis—Surveyor of Excise, Abbey House.
- Archer, Nicholas—Surgeon, Castle Street.
- Bull, John—Grocer, Silver Street.
- Burke, John—Grocer.
- Carroll, James—Chandler and soap-boiler, Barrack Street.
- Codd, George—Grocer, draper and wine merchant, Pound St.
- Cuddy, Denis—Grocer.
- Dillon, Garret—Apothecary, Pound St. (Queen St.).
- Duggan, Augustine—Surgeon, Castle St.
- Dungan, Mathew, Grocer.
- Edwards, William—Stocking manufacturer.

Egan, William—Bootmaker, Spout Road.
 Fitzpatzrick, Laurence—Tanner, Barrack St.
 Frith, James—Postmaster, Pound St.
 Grace, John—Grocer and Land Surveyor.
 Green, George—China and glass warehouse, Barrack St.
 Hardy, Joseph—Saddler and bridle-cutter, Pound St.
 Harrison, Thos.—M.D., Killard, near Nenagh.
 Heacock, John—Draper, Castle St.
 Heaney, James—Gun-maker, Barrack St.
 Hurley, Andrew—Undertaker.
 Keating, Pierce—Glass and earthenware house.
 Kennedy, Bryan—Attorney-at-law, Barrack St.
 Kingsley, William—Attorney-at-law, Rockford.
 McMullen, Samuel—Vintner, "Globe Inn," Barrack St.
 Meagher, John—Linen and woollen-draper, Barrack St.
 Middleton, John—Watch and clock-maker, Castle St.
 O'Brien, J.—Proprietor of bolting mills, Tyone, Nenagh.
 O'Leary, George—Physician, Castle St.
 O'Mara, John—Tanner.
 Otway, Loftus—Linen draper, Barrack St.
 Pepiatt, J.—Staymaker, Barrack St.
 Smith, William—Distiller, Spout Road.
 Smith, Joseph—Distiller, Silver St.
 Smith, Barry—"Star and Garter" Inn, Castle St. (O'Mearas).
 Watson, John—Soap and candle manufacture
 Young, Saunders—Woollen draper, Pound St.

FAMILY OF MARISCO (MORRES) IN NENAGH AND DISTRICT

There had come to Ormond with the first Theobald Walter a large number of Knights and Squires and, in the 13th and 14th centuries, these are to be found on the lands of the O'Kennedys not only in and around Nenagh, but also in Upper Ormond at Lateragh and in Ballinacloough parishes, and in Lower Ormond at Borres.

Geoffrey de Marisco, Lord of Knockagh (Templemore) by orders of King John built many castles in Tipperary and adjoining counties. His son, Jordan de Marisco, Seigneur de Nenagh, Lateragh, etc., Chief of the Anglo-Irish branch of Montmorency Morres, was the builder of Lateragh Castle, long the residence of him and his descendants. He also built Vade Petrosa (Ballinacloagh) and several others. He lived 1270. Richard de Marisco founded the Castle of Ballyrickard, Borrisokane.

Sir John Morres of Lateragh, great-grandson of Jordan, had two sons, Oliver and John. John was the progenitor of the Knockagh branch.

Sir John Morres of Ballyrickard, son of Oliver Oge, was fostered by the sept of O'Kennedy being brought up by Owen O'Kennedy of Ballycapple. He died in France in 1621. His wife was the daughter of Rory O'More of Leix.

Sir John Morres of Ballyrickard had a grandson, "Black James" Morres, who was head of his house, he resided at Ballycapple and commanded a regiment of Cavalry for King James II. He founded at Ballycapple on Ascension Day a pattern dedicated to the Mother of God, one of the most noted festivals of its kind in the two Ormonds. He fought at Aughrim in 1691 where his son, Hervey, was slain. His estates were confiscated and distributed among several Cromwellian grantees in Lower Ormond. He died in 1704 at Ballycapple and was buried at Latteragh. He married Miss Purcell and his son, Mathew, continued the line. "Black James" usually rode daily on horseback dressed in a scarlet coat, light blue breeches, breast-armour, huge jack-boots and a large hat trimmed like his clothes with broad gold lace. His black hair hung loosely on his shoulders and he was always attended by a foot-boy dressed in a

light yellow jacket. He had a son, Mathew, and a daughter who was the wife of McEgan of Ballymacegan, and another who was the wife of Donal O'Hogan of Graigue (Beechfield), Nenagh, chief of the name. His son Mathew married Miss Florestall and died 1717 at Ballycapple. He was buried at Lateragh.

Mathew's son, Raymond, married Miss D'Oyley and died in 1744 at Rathnaleen, leaving Mathew and John Morres of Nenagh who married Miss Ryan of Ballymackeogh and died in 1767. He was a Doctor of Physick and lived in Castle St., Nenagh.

John left his Nenagh property to his daughter, Joan Morres, she married Henry Clanchy, Esq. She left two sons, John and George who sold the last of the family estates to Pepper, Smith, and Harrison.

Mathew de Montmorency Morres, elder brother of John Morres of Nenagh, married Miss Magan of Westmeath and died in 1795 at Rathnaleen. His eldest son, Hervey, was an outstanding figure in the 1798 Rebellion. The executors of Mathew's will were his wife, Margaret Morres, Stafford O'Brien of Tyone, and John Burke of Nenagh. Rathnaleen after 1798 became the property of his youngest son and five daughters and was worth £1,200 yearly. He sold his estates in the town of Nenagh for the benefit of his son, Francis, and other uses.

Dame Catherine Morres of Lateragh, transplanted 1656.

Sir John Morres of Knockagh, transplanted 1656.

The Cantwells formerly filled the office of family bards to the Morresses.

A NENAGH PATRIOT OF '98

As 150 years have elapsed since the Irish Rebellion of 1798, it is fitting to put on record a short account of a patriot of Nenagh birth who figured prominently in the events of that stormy period.

Hervey Montmorency Morres, scion of a noble Anglo-Norman family which had been settled in Tipperary from the opening years of the 13th century, was the son of Mathew Morres, Chief of his house, and of Margaret Magan of Emo, Westmeath. Born in 1767 at Rathnaleen, Nenagh, he was baptised in Nenagh, his baptismal certificate being signed by Fr. McCormack, Fr. William O'Meara, P.P., and Most Rev. Michael Peter McMahon, Bishop of Killaloe. He was educated in Nenagh and in 1782 went to Flanders, entered the Austrian army as a cadet under Count D'Alton and saw much service on the Continent. In 1794 he left the army and in that year married the Baroness Von Helmstatt. In June 1795 he was in residence at Knockalton, and Morres, though a Magistrate, wrote Mr. Secretary Cooke stating that the Orange and other factions had spread into that County and were productive of mischievous results. Mr. Cooke replied that the Government saw no reason for acting on his suggestions.

Morres became an United Irishman in November, 1797. In February, 1798, he was appointed Adjutant General of Munster and was very active in organising this province. Having been selected to attack and capture the batteries and magazines in the Phoenix Park, he was busily engaged in working out his plans when the whole scheme of the insurrection was frustrated by the capture of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. Morres managed to escape and lay concealed in Westmeath. He assembled the men of Westmeath to do battle, but on the defeat of General Humbert at Ballinamuck, he disbanded his men, escaped to Dublin and thence to Hamburg where he was cordially welcomed as an old friend by Pamela, Lady Fitzgerald. Unfortunately he was betrayed by one Turner, and was arrested on 24th November with Napper Tandy, Corbet and James B. Blackwell, the latter a native of Ennis. Morres and his companions were eventually confined in Kilmainham, and the former was finally

released in 1801 after more than three years imprisonment. His wife having died at Hamburg, he married, in 1803 Helen, widow of Dr. John Esmond. In 1812 he entered the French service and was appointed on the Staff of Marshal Augereau. He died in Paris in 1839. His eldest daughter, Louise, born at Knockalton in 1795, was maid-of-honour to Queen Caroline of Bavaria. Three of his sons, Hervey, Geoffrey and Matthew, became officers in the Austrian service.

GOINGS' BANK—NENAGH, 1815.

At a meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. Goings held at Nenagh on 24th December, 1815, Simpson Hackett, Esq., of Birr, in the Chair. It was resolved—

That having seen a statement of Messrs. Goings' accounts consisting of a list of debts due to them and their outstanding notes, etc., and that it appears to us that the debts due to their firm exceed the debts due by them, to the amount of upwards of £13,000. Resolved—That the creditors (above alluded to) be requested to name such Trustees as they wish to appoint. Trustees named are:—

John Kennedy, Esq., Bank of Limerick; Simpson Hackett, Esq., Birr; John Birch, Roscrea; Aquilla Smith, Esq.; Thomas Nngent, Esq., Nenagh.

The names of 56 Creditors are appended in the original. They are some of the principal inhabitants of Nenagh and its immediate vicinity.

Resolved—That a copy of the Resolutions be left at Brundley's Inn at Nenagh, for the signatures.

1816—29th April.—Address by the Grand Jury at Nenagh to Major-General Sir William Parker Carrol, Colonel of the Regiment of Hibernia in the Spanish service, Knight of the Royal Order of Charles III of Spain. He served with distinction throughout the Peninsular War. He lived (1776-1832).

DEMAND FOR CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION

1818, September.—We the undersigned request a meeting of the Roman Catholics of Nenagh and the adjacent Baronies at the Chapel of Nenagh on Thursday, 1st of October next, to take into consideration the most proper means of forwarding the cause of Catholic Freedom:

George O'Leary, M.D.; Thomas Nngent, Dwyer O'Leary, Denis O'Brien, Edward Cuddy, John Egan Grace, Garrett Dillon, Milo Burke, James Fitzpatrick, John Magrath, Garrett Dillon, B.L. (jnr.).

1818, 1st October.—Numerous assemblage of Catholics in Nenagh. Count D'Alton called to the Chair. Resolved: "That we are justly entitled to the benefits of the British Constitution in common with our fellow subjects. That we look on the present moment, when a new Parliament is about to be assembled, as an auspicious time to submit our grievances to the wise consideration of Parliament, praying for a total and unqualified repeal of the Penal Code. The Rt. Hon. Earl of Donoughmore to present our petition in the House of Lords, that Hon. General Mathew present it to the House of Commons.

Dwyer O'Leary proposed that our warm thanks are due to the Hon. F. A. Prittie and Hon. Montague Mathew, our representatives in the late Parliament, for their uniform support of Catholic freedom.

Geo. O'Leary, Chairman; John Egan Grace, Secretary.

There was great excitement in Nenagh when Emancipation was finally won in the year 1829. An immense crowd awaited the Dublin coach at the corner of Spout Road. At last the coach appeared, drawn by four horses at the gallop, the driver wearing a green and

gold sash, the horses decked with ribbons, the outside passengers standing up in the coach and waving their hats. The coach stopped at Hill's, the coach-office in Castle St. (No. 29) and the crowd surged around it. Each passenger was surrounded by a crowd, while newspapers were snatched by those who could reach them. After the first fever had passed away, the crowd scattered through the town discussing the news and cheering for O'Connell and Emancipation. The town, which had no lamps, was illuminated on that night in April, 1829.

NENAGH CORPS OF INFANTRY YEOMANRY—1825

1st Captain—Peter Holmes; 2nd Captain—Morgan O'Meara; 3rd Captain—Samuel Lawrence; 1st Lieut.—Thomas Lawrence; 2nd Lieut.—David Joyce; 2nd Lieut.—Wm. Harding.

James Dempster — Magistrate; John Switzer — Permanent Sergeant; Robert Switzer—Permanent Drummer.

William Wiley (Sgt.), Andrew Murphy, Richard Charles, George Higgins, Adam Delaney, Wm. Frith, Parsons Jones, James Eagan, Thomas Heaney, Jerry Peppiat, John Quann, Edward Shanahan, Thomas Eagan, James Wray, Wm. Wiley (Senr.), Samuel Switzer, Wm. Metlan, John Robinson, John Palmer, Robert Wray, Henry Peppiatt, George Charles. Pay—One Shilling per day.

THE TITHE CAMPAIGN IN NENAGH AND DISTRICT

After the passing of the Emancipation Act in 1829, comparative quiet reigned in Ireland until 1831 when the Tithe war with all its troubles began. But the abolition of the tithe did not benefit the peasantry as much as they expected, it merely changed the tithe to a rent charge payable to the landlords who were made liable for the payment of the clergy. The people met in thousands, particularly in Tipperary, Cork and Limerick to demonstrate against a system odious with Protestants as with Catholics. Mr. Lysaght-Pennefather, a well-known anti-tithe agitator was conspicuous in his opposition to the tax although his father was a Parson who lived in Newport and who derived his income from the Church Establishment.

Defaulters in Parish of Nenagh, 1820—

	£	s.	d.
Fitzgerald O'Brien of Nenagh—potatoes, barley, hay ...	2	2	6
John Poë, Esq., Solsboro'—barley, oats, hay ...	34	2	6
Wm. Watson of Brookwatson—wheat ...	2	0	0
Thomas Lawrence—wheat, barley, oats ...	5	9	0
James O'Meara, Esq., Nenagh ...	1	12	0
Dwyer O'Leary of Clarianna ...	1	12	0
James Meagher, Ballyanny House—Potatoes, hay, oats ...	20	0	0
John Minihan, Ballyhogan ...	3	19	0
Pat Gleeson of Grange ...	34	0	0

One Phil Ryan from Nenagh served what were called "Rebellion Writs" during the Tithe campaign and hence was called the "Rebellion Ruffian." Ryan was tall, muscular, dressed in grey frieze coat, corduroys and thick brogues. He was employed by Dean Hawkins of Dunkerrin and Dean Holmes of Kilmore, Co. Tipperary. Later the Government stopped the "Rebellion Writs" and his business declined. The agitation against tithes in 1831-'38 succeeded because it aimed at the removal of a pecuniary burden.

1839, 6th January—"Night of Big Wind."—The recent storm wrought havoc throughout the town of Nenagh and vicinity. The Church, Barrack St., Military Barracks, Fever Hospital, John's Lane, denuded of slates. Cabins in the Mill-Road destroyed, trees blown down at Solsboro' and Riverston. The poor people take shelter in the guard-room of Summerhill barracks.

'SATIRIST' EXTRACT

Below is given an extract from the "Dublin Weekly Satirist" of 1834, composed in Nenagh by John Sterling Coyne, a native of Birr, and famous as a litterateur and playwright in the early years of the 19th century. Written in a flippant and satirical vein, it recalls the personalities of some prominent people in Nenagh at that period.

Coyne contributed six such articles relating to Nenagh and its inhabitants.

Nenagh, 26th July, 1834.

Dear Sats.,

Master Johnny Leoman of Castle St., invited a select few to an evening party on 22nd inst. John Egan Grace was there, he of leg-of-mutton and Billingsgate notoriety, and ate and drank and drank and ate. Opposite this mutton-devouring attorney was Joshua Cantrell cramming his stomach with a week's subsistence for the better observation of the principle of fireside economy. Carmody, the music-master, making several stupendous attempts to look important, but alas, every joint of his body, every muscle of his face arose in direct rebellion against such an unprecedented innovation. Rody Spain groping his breeches pocket in a most rueful attitude. 'Rody' 'ma bouchal,' roared jolly old Kitson—if you don't stay at home and mind your own affairs, you'll catch it. Don't you remember the two old Irish proverbs: Briathair baoh, baoh antacht and Dearc sul leimir, which in plain English is, a foolish word is folly, and look before you leap.

Mat O'Flanagan, wearing a very serious visage, advised mine host to lead some lady to the temple of Hymen, even though it were one of the Gauger ladies with whom he was seen in Limerick the other evening. Mat noting the ruddy radiation of Leoman's physiognomy exclaimed—Do you remember the observation of Horace?—Domus et placent uxor, which according to my translation is 'Thy fine house and thy much finer wife.'

Are you in earnest about Johnny Darcy, 'Gallipot' Cleary, and Uncle Willy? From such a Temperance Society, cheap whiskey and Dan O'Brien deliver us. It is really scandalous that Andy Brundley, who is a Churchwarden, would allow to be sold spirituous liquors on the Lord's Day. Are the officers of the 36th Regt. in Nenagh doing any execution among the ladies? Lieut Primrose is the very essence of gallantry, but commend me to the Hon. and dashing Capt. Hare.

How are all the girls? Commend me to Miss Brundley, also to the Misses Ryan of Tyone, Misses Fletcher, Misses Magrath, dear Mary Anne O'Flanagan, and Miss Poë—she who shines the fairest where thousands are fair.

As night's pale moon was in exflunctified glory, a motion was made to adjourn and carried nem con. If I be living you shall have a sketch of Tyone.

From your trusty correspondent—Phil Fickle.

O'CONNELL'S VISIT TO NENAGH, 25th MAY, 1843.

(From the "Nation," 27/5/43)

"The meeting of to-day and the banquet of this evening are worthy of a distinguished place in the history of Ireland and, though detachments of the 52nd Foot and 10th Hussars were under arms in barracks all day, no riot or violation of the peace occurred to mar the triumph of the scene.

From 5 o'clock in the morning the people began to pour in from the neighbouring districts and there were steamers plying from the Connaught shore of the Shannon to Dromineer in which thousands were conveyed to join in this great assembly.

The town of Nenagh itself was most tastefully decorated, each house displaying some befitting emblem, such as flags, green boughs etc., and all the shops were closed. This meeting near Nenagh has

not been exceeded in number and enthusiasm by any other town so far visited. The hill of Grange was the place chosen for the meeting.

The procession was headed by the Repeal Committee and after them came the trades in the following order:—(1) The Nenagh Temperance band in full uniform, (2) The butchers with white scarfs and flags, (3) The shoemakers with green scarfs and flag, (4) The brogue-makers, red and green scarf and flag, (5) The tailors, blue and white, (6) The coopers with the Limerick flag.

The procession extended from the military barracks in Summerhill to the Workhouse, a distance of nearly a mile and passed on in the Borrisoleigh direction where they met the Liberator. He was accompanied from Thurles by a multitude of people in cars and on horseback larger, if possible, than what met him. Tom Steele and the Mayor of Clonmel were in the carriage. When the procession met the Liberator there could not have been less than 350,000 persons upon the road and in the fields.

As he approached the town of Nenagh the inmates of the Workhouse rushed to the wall fronting the road and gave him a hearty cheer. The sun shone forth powerfully. Triumphal arches spanned the streets and the bands played National airs.

At 2.30 the procession reached the hill of Grange. The Liberator and Tom Steele alighted from the carriage and walked to the platform. The hill was crowded to excess, the numbers could not have been fewer than 400,000. At 3 o'clock J. P. Fogarty of Cabra Castle was called to the Chair.

Edward Kennedy of Bantiss moved the first resolution, seconded by John Lanigan of Templemore. Thomas Hennessy of Thurles moved the second resolution, seconded by Rev. Anthony Nolan, P.P. Thos. Fitzpatrick moved the third resolution, seconded by T. J. Kennedy, Esq., of Ballahane.

(Liberator's Speech)

The Banquet.—In the evening the Liberator was entertained at a most sumptuous banquet laid out in the Temperance Hall in Chapel Lane. The gallery was thronged with ladies and above them was a very efficient teetotal band. The Chair was taken by O'Brien Dillon, Esq., on his right sat the guest of the evening, the Liberator; Caleb Powell, M.P.; Tom Steele and the Mayor of Clonmel. On the left of the Chairman was Dr. Kennedy, Bishop of Killaloe; Rev. Father O'Connor, P.P., Nenagh; Chas. O'Connell, Esq., of Ennis; John Egan Grace, Esq. In all there were over 400 gentlemen at dinner. After the banquet the Chairman proposed "The People, the source of legitimate power." Mr. T. Fitzpatrick spoke to the toast. Mr. O'Connell rose and addressed the assembly and his speech having been concluded, the proceedings terminated."

THE CLOSING OF THE CHAPEL DOORS IN NENAGH, OCTOBER, 1849.

On the 11th October, 1849, the Rev. Ambrose O'Connor died at Summerhill, Nenagh, aged 80. He was Parish Priest of Nenagh for 33 years, succeeding Rev. Fr. Murphy, P.P., in 1818. He was highly respected and esteemed by all classes of society. He was one of the first students to enter Maynooth in the days of De Le Hogue and other French professors and was ordained by Rev. Dr. MacMahon.

The Rev. Nicholas Power and Rev. Fr. Kenny were appointed curates to the Parish of Nenagh in 1830. In 1838 the Rev. Fr. Kenny was collated to the parish of Castleconnell and Rev. Fr. Power continued to direct the spiritual affairs of Nenagh. Fr. O'Connor was even then incapacitated through age and infirmity from the active discharge of his pastoral functions and he received zealous co-operation from Fr. Power in the government of the Parish.

The people of Nenagh and throughout the Diocese entertained the conviction that Fr. Power was destined to be the successor of Fr. O'Connor, and they were sadly disappointed when it was learned that Fr. Kenny was the newly appointed Administrator with a pledge that, on the demise of their beloved Pastor, he should be elevated to the dignity of P.P. On the night of Fr. Kenny's arrival in the town to take up duty the Chapel doors were closed. This act was deplored by the majority of the townspeople and even the influence of Fr. Power, publicly exerted to this end, was of no avail.

Dr. Kennedy, Bishop of Killaloe, who resided in Birr, was waited by a deputation with a memorial praying that his Lordship would appoint Fr. Power to the Parish, but his Lordship peremptorily refused and would listen to no request on such a subject from the laity. Next, they addressed a remonstrance to Fr. Kenny himself urging him for the sake of the peace to comply with the wishes of the townspeople. To that document he gave no immediate reply.

Meanwhile the parishioners went to Mass at Ballinaclogh, Carrick, Monsea, Silvermines and other places. On 22nd October Fr. Power was removed from Nenagh to Kinnitty by Dr. Kennedy. The Chapel was still closed and yet the next stage was the most deplorable of all.

On the morning of the 31st October, 1849, soon after 5 a.m., 100 of the Constabulary under Charles O'Dell, Sub-Inspector, took up position in Abbey Lane, and at Barrack St. entrance a strong body of police was stationed. At 6 a.m. 100 men of the 79th Cameron Highlanders marched down from the barracks in Summerhill under Major Ferguson and Capt. McCall, accompanied by Capt. Plunkett, R.M., and Fathers Kenny and Bowles. Opposite Chapel Lane the military were extended at either side along Castle St. Everything being secured, the two clergymen each taking a crowbar, proceeded towards the door and commenced demolishing the barricades; thereupon Fr. Kenny took possession of the Chapel. At 9 o'clock the military were withdrawn but a large body of police remained in and about the Chapel during the day. On Fr. Kenny officiating for the first time, a numerous congregation was in attendance which listened attentively to the observations made from the altar in reference to the closing of the Chapel doors.

The Most Rev. Dr. Slaterry, Archbishop of Cashel, in his reply to an appeal from the friends of Fr. Power, stated that he had no right or authority to interfere in the matter. Even in the middle of December, 1849, the parishionery still flocked to the Country Chapels for Divine Service.

15th February, 1850.—And so this unhappy state of affairs dragged on until above date when a numerous body of the townspeople were present at an important meeting of the Chapel Committee when it was resolved that owing to the inclemency of the weather and the extreme inconvenience of going to Country Chapels they should again worship in the Church of Chapel Lane.

It was reported that some literary writings against Dr. Kennedy which were published in a local paper—also hostile to the Rev. Prelate—were said to be written by Fr. Power, and that Dr. Kennedy had the MSS. of these several published articles in his possession.

Fr. Kenny died soon after the events described above. He was succeeded by Fr. Vaughan who became Bishop of Killaloe on the death of Bishop Kennedy in 1851 and continued to reside at 24, Summerhill, Nenagh, until his death in 1859.

The Rev. Nicholas Power, the Curate alluded to above, in later years became Bishop of Killaloe, but to the disappointment of his many Nenagh friends he chose Killaloe as his place of residence.

THE TRIAL OF DR. LANGLEY AT NENAGH

Mrs. Eleanor Langley, wife of Dr. Langley of Nenagh, died at her residence, Barrack St., Nenagh, on 1st May 1849. It having been decided for various reasons to hold an inquest, this was held at the Parochial School, Barrack St., on 1st May and the jury having refused to give a verdict on this occasion, the inquest was adjourned to 5th May.

This adjourned inquest created a great deal of public sensation. The medical men examined were Doctors Neil Quin, Frith, Kitson, Finucane and Frs. Cahalan. Mr. O'Brien Dillon, solr., appeared on behalf of the friends of deceased, and Messrs. Bolton and John O'Brien acted for Dr. Langley. Mr. James Carroll was Coroner, and Mr. Joshua Cantrell was foreman of the jury. The result of the adjourned inquest of 5th May was that the jury found Dr. Langley guilty of the manslaughter of his wife.

Before the burial of Mrs. Langley at Nenagh on 3rd May at 5 a.m. a crowd of women assailed the house with stones accompanying the acts with violent denunciations against Dr. Langley who was absent from home. The windows were nearly all demolished and a valuable clock that stood in the hall was much injured.

Meanwhile Dr. Langley had taken flight and a Coroner's warrant for his apprehension was issued. His description in the "Hue and Cry" was as follows:—42 years of age, 5ft. 10in. in height, dark complexion, black hair inclining to grey, and black eyes, whiskers shaved off, voice vulgar, very bad countenance, wore a hat, black body-coat, dark vest and trousers, had a gold watch and chain.

14th July, 1849.—Langley writes from Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, offering his surrender to the Governor of Nenagh Gaol. Four days afterwards he arrived in Nenagh in a coach-and-four from Templemore with Mr. Jackson of Limerick, his brother-in-law, and driving through the town proceeded to the Gaol where he surrendered himself to Mr. Rock, the Governor, to abide his trial at the approaching Assizes of Nenagh.

Nenagh Assizes, 2nd August, 1849.—Dr. Langley fashionably dressed in a black dress coat and yellow vest. He wore gold rings on both hands. Large black whiskers adorned his cheeks. His countenance seemed dejected. He leant on the dock rail and appeared in good health. The trial was postponed and the prisoner was removed from the dock by the Governor and a turnkey by the subterranean passage to his cell in prison. The Grand Jury box was filled with gentlemen.

25th November, 1849.—The Grand Jury found an indictment for murder although the Coroner's jury one for manslaughter, but other witnesses had been examined before the Grand Jury. Case postponed.

Nenagh Assizes, 21st March, 1850.—Judge Ball took his seat on the bench at 10 o'clock. The Courthouse was crowded by numbers of persons anxious to hear this sensational case. The galleries and body of the Court were thronged and every nook in the building was filled. On entering the Court, Langley bowed politely to the Judge. He was dressed entirely in black and appeared, naturally, excited. His head had to be shorn by order. His black hair was parted in the centre and falling in long locks over the collar of his coat. His face was purple with anxiety, his eyes bloodshot, and the veins of his forehead appeared about bursting. Dr. Langley then appeared before the jury. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and viewed the Jury and spectators with deep anxiety. He was charged with murdering his wife by confining her while sick and diseased to an unwholesome room and by refusing her to provide proper food for herself, and neglecting and refusing to provide for her. This treatment was said to have occurred between 5th December, 1848, and 1st May, 1849.

and the motive for it was alleged to have been an unfortunate attachment which the prisoner entertained for a niece of his wife.

One of the remarkable circumstances connected with the case was the fact of the prisoner having abstained from food for 40 days in the prison, taking nothing during that time but water.

After a trial of some length the Jury retired and after the elapse of an hour brought in a verdict of Not Guilty. While the Jury were investigating his case, the prisoner, who was accommodated with a seat during the trial, was asleep. When the Jury handed down the issue paper he pulled out his watch.

29th March, 1850.—After his acquittal he left Nenagh, resumed his medical practice, this time, in Liverpool, and died there in the year 1882 aged 76. He married his wife's niece in England in June 1850, and on his death left a family of a son and two daughters.

THE MUTINY OF THE NORTH TIPPERARY MILITIA AT NENAGH, JULY, 1856.

The North Tipperary Militia was embodied in January, 1855, during the Crimean War. After a period of six months training in Nenagh they were posted to Tralee whence, peace having been declared, they returned to the former town about mid-June, 1856. A revolt which occurred in the Regiment on 7th July, 1856, may well be regarded as an outstanding event in the history of Nenagh and was long remembered by the townspeople by the whimsical but appropriate phrase "The Battle of the Breeches."

The cause of this revolt was simple. On enrolment of the Militia the soldiers were promised a bounty, but when the Government had no further use for them they violated that stipulation. No doubt they were unjustly treated and badly rewarded for their patriotism and loyalty.

Monday, 7th July, 1856: An order having been given to take up the clothing issued to the Militia on April last, one man refused to give up his black trousers whereupon he was sent to the guard-house. Shortly afterwards the Company to which he belonged came to the guard-house to rescue him. The soldiers on guard desisted from firing, but now the 5 Companies in Pound St. auxiliary barracks came to Summerhill to be drilled. Hearing that the man was confined, they fixed bayonets, rushed the cells, broke open the doors and let out all the prisoners. They declared they would never part with their arms until they should be paid their bounty and also be let take their clothes with them. The greatest excitement prevailed.

Monday Night, 10 p.m.—At 10 p.m. the Militia in Pound St. broke out the gate carrying guns with fixed bayonets. They went through the town to the terror of the inhabitants, yelling and shouting. They attacked the police barracks in Summerhill and at the military barracks they opened the gate and attacked the magazine, but got no ammunition. They brought out the band and attacked the police barracks in Barrack St. (No. 20) demolishing all the windows. The Militia marched through the streets until 12 o'clock followed by a large concourse of people. To do them credit they did not seem disposed to injure any person and when they fired, it was in the air.

Tuesday, 8th July, 1856—The town is greatly excited and the rioting continued all day. Before going home they attacked the Gaol, breaking the large window over the drop. General Chatterton has been ordered to proceed to Nenagh with a squadron of the 17th Lancers and regiments are ordered from Templemore.

Lord Dunalley, Ri Gason, Major Dundas and other Magistrates endeavoured to pacify the mutineers and got them to unscrew their bayonets. The Militia paraded the town, headed by their band, firing indiscriminately. The shops are all closed, business is suspended and the town appears like a place besieged.

Tuesday, 8th July, 4 p.m.—520 men of the 13th, 41st, 47th, 55th Regiments under Lt.-Col. Harte arrived from Templemore. They proceeded to Summerhill Barracks, headed by John Fleming, R.M., and a finer body of men—several of whom wore the Crimean medals and over 60 per cent. of whom were of Irish birth—could not be seen. The troops entered the barracks, were drawn up forming three sides of a square, and the gates of the barracks were shut. The mutineers were scattered about in groups most of them with their arms which they refused to give up unless they were promised 30/- each and their black trousers. When the wicket was opened to let out a Militiaman, one Burns, a mutineer, fired a shot at Pte. Curley of the 41st Foot who had been placed on sentry on the gate inside and with a fatal result. After Curley's death many of the mutineers became disgusted with their cause and gave up their arms.

When three companies in the barracks had given up their arms, General Chatterton led on in person 700 of the troops against Pound St., but the Militia had taken up their position at the Market Cross and kept it for about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour. The line men opened fire on them and it soon appeared they could not show any resistance against the minié rifle. But if the Militia had had bullets there still would have been awful work, however, armed as they were, and their muskets only loaded with powder and marbles, or the buttons off their tunics or gravel, they could do nothing. When they found they could resist no further they went to the barracks where most of them threw down their arms and the rest of them fled through the country. Two Militiamen were killed and six wounded.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Firing going on in the town, the inhabitants are in great terror. The Officers of the Militia very imprudently took refuge in the Gaol. Seven officers and 200 men under Col. Crutchley arrived from Birr, the Militia fire at them from the Market Cross. Firing going on in Pound St., the roar of the musketry is deafening. A man named Gibbons, an army pensioner, was shot at his own door in Pound St. by a soldier of the 55th. Six wounded and three killed in Pound St.

Wednesday, 9th July, 1856.—The town of Nenagh never presented so gay a scene as it does to-day, so many officers in uniform promenading the town, the soldiers are billeted on the inhabitants to the great inconvenience of private families. Twenty Militiamen taken with arms marched to the gaol. The police picked up in several places red coats, belts, pouches and several guns which they brought to the barracks. The Militia fought with a courage and daring worthy of the oldest veterans.

Pte. Patrick Curley, of the 41st Foot, killed while on sentry inside the wicket of the barracks in Summerhill, was a young man of fine physique aged about 28. He fought in the three great battles of the Crimea for which he wore the medals—decorations which made him so conspicuous as to draw the fire of his assassin. He was buried in the Friary Cemetery, Chapel Lane, with due military honours.

John Stephen Dwyer, J.P., of Castleconnell, guided the 21st Fusiliers, under Col. Crutchley, by a route which would outflank the mutineers. They had a severe struggle in Peter St., the houses and cornfields being occupied. They forced their way into Pound St. and met the main body. It was here the most determined resistance was offered, but after a conflict of five minutes the insurgents were subdued and eventually made prisoners. The regular troops deplored most deeply the death of the pensioner, Gibbons.

15th July, 1856—2,000 soldiers in Nenagh, what was never seen before. This morning at 10.30 parade Col. Harte addressed the Militia. He told them he was sorry for what had occurred. He also told them that before being disembodied they would receive 10/- each and 14 days' pay. This had a cheering effect on the unhappy men and had it been told at first there would have been no rioting. It

was a melancholy sight to see the poor fellows march to Mass on Sunday without band, arms, belts or any other appointments.

25th July, 1856.—Nenagh Assizes. Commission opened by Rt. Hon. Judge Moore. Seventeen of the Militia selected for trial. The Attorney-General has arrived at O'Meara's Hotel. There are now 760 Militia (unarmed) in the town, 240 Constabulary, 600 of the 94th Foot, 130 of the 17th Lancers under Sir George. Leith, some of whom took part in the charge at Ballaclava.

Pte. Stephen Burns, indicted for the wilful murder of Pte. Curley. Burns found guilty and sentenced to death. Five ringleaders of the mutiny sentenced by General Courtmartial to transportation for life (Gleeson, Devereux, Tumpane, Cawley, Skelton), three more to 21 years transportation. The sentences were afterwards commuted, Burns to transportation for life (released 1876), the eight others to ten and four years. The prisoners were conveyed from Nenagh gaol escorted by a party of the 17th Lancers and a strong police force to the railway at Templemore en route to Mountjoy Prison.

1st September, 1856.—At 6 o'clock all the Militia had received their pay and they went to their respective homes in a sober and well-behaved manner.

7th October, 1856.—Lt. Col. Cornwallis-Maude O/C North Tipperary Militia solicits a Courtmartial in consequence of General Lord Seaton's remarks in a memo. read to the Regiment on the occasion of disembodiment of the Corps.—Refused.

Captain Josiah G. Hort, Adjutant, tenders his resignation because of Major Frend's remarks in reference to him. Hort granted a staff appointment in India. He belonged to a well-known Kilkenny family.

The excesses of the mutineers were confined almost throughout to a few inexperienced rash young men who acted on their own promptings in the unfortunate outbreak of the 7th July. Had the Authorities investigated all complaints as to allowances and stoppages and provided decent clothing for such of the men as required it. Had they not sought to cast off the Irish recruits hungry, penniless, and naked, the mutiny would have never had an existence.

PAPAL BRIGADE RETURN TO NENAGH

The Papal Volunteers who left Nenagh early in 1860 for the campaign in Italy returned on the 10th November the same year. They arrived in Nenagh and were received with great enthusiasm by all classes. Crowds went out to meet them a considerable distance, many bearing torches in their hands to light the way of the brave men who came in, and several illuminated their windows.

Many of the Brigadiers were borne on the shoulders of the people and particularly young Daniel Hctor, the son of a worthy townsman, Mr. Dan Hctor, who was received with unbounded applause.

Preparations were made at O'Meara's Hotel for the reception of the Volunteers where they were met in the course of the night by many of the clergy and inhabitants.

The Brigadiers were Hctor and Clarke of Nenagh, Gleeson of Ballintotty, and P. Ryan of Dolla. Mr. Peter Gill drove to Borrisoleigh in a brake and returned with the Volunteers from Borrisoleigh to Nenagh. They were met by a band and cheering crowds at Tyone Bridge, and Hctor addressed the crowd from the balcony of O'Meara's Hotel.

John Augustus O'Shea returned from Ancona, Italy, to Nenagh, about the same time.

THE EXECUTION OF THE McCORMACK BROTHERS

One of the most painful and best remembered events in the history of Nenagh occurred on 11th May, 1858; it was the unjust execution of William McCormack, aged 28 years, and Daniel McCor-

mack, aged 25 years, for the murder of John Ellis, a steward of Mr. John Trant of Dovea, near Templemore. The Judge who presided in this case was the notorious Judge Keogh.

Half-past eleven being the hour appointed by the Sheriff for the fearful death scene, at a quarter to eleven the Police, to the number of 150 and 9 mounted men, under County Inspector Duncan, R.I.C., accompanied by John Fleming, R.M., took up their station in front and across the road at each side of the main gate of the prison forming three sides of a square round the dismal trap.

At 11 o'clock a procession from the condemned cell to the scaffold was formed by Rev. Martin Cleary, Rev. George Corbett and Rev. Fr. Shannon together with some of the turnkeys. The Litanies were recited and were answered by Daniel and Wm. McCormack in a firm and fervent manner.

Having arrived at the trap, the elder McCormack came forward first and in a clear and steady voice declared his innocence as follows: "Boys, we are innocent of the murder of Mr. Ellis." Daniel then declared his innocence. The two brothers embraced and took final leave of each other. The executioner wore a flannel shirt with sleeves tucked up and his head was enveloped in a black serge veil. Soon the fatal bolt being snapped across, the brothers were launched into eternity.

Every shop in the town had its shutters up, the streets looked deserted and all business was suspended. The Chapel was crowded with people of the town offering prayers for the men. Very few were present at the awful scene, for the inhabitants chose to show their disapprobation at what was passing elsewhere by remaining away.

1862 — The Christian Brothers' Schools were established in Nenagh this year in the buildings formerly known as the Fever Hospital in John's Lane. Private teachers in the town before the close of the 18th century were Mr. T. Cunningham, Philomath; Wm. Irving, Denis Kennedy, writing master, 1787. In 1808 Matthew Gray taught Greek, Latin and Arithmetic.

1864—Railway line between Nenagh and Birdhill open for traffic. The first Station-Master was Mr. Collard. Before the railway came to Nenagh one had to drive by car or mail-coach to Templemore and there take the train to one's destination. In 1814 there was a mail and day coach, Limerick and Nenagh to Dublin. Breakfast was taken at Kilmastulla at Mr. Bourne's establishment and the fare (inside) was £1 5s.

THE GREAT WAR (1914-1918)

The outbreak of the Great War occasioned the calling up of local reservists who were seen off by their friends as they left by train from Nenagh for the various depôts at Clonmel, Birr, etc. A recruiting office was set up at Summerhill barracks in charge of Sgt. Fitzgerald and enlistment was brisk at that centre for several months. There was also a keenness displayed in the purchase of remounts all unaware of the coming appearance of a new type of mechanical warfare, namely the tank.

After the battle of the Marne, September, 1914, about 800 German prisoners were confined in the military barracks at Templemore, the officers were six in number and many of the men belonged to the German Navy. Barbed wire surrounded the barrack yard and the officers were allowed to ramble through the adjacent country, but under guard. A store set up by a local trader was well patronised by the prisoners.

The war dragged on for over four years and it is doubtful whether in all history such masses of men have been called upon to face anything equivalent to the misery and squalor which were the common lot for those four years of front-line units in France. The

brutal struggle in the mud at the third Ypres battle under the concentrated fire of thousands of guns cost the British army over 300,000 casualties. There, the wounded drowned in the shell-holes, the smell of death and the endless frustration made the place hell upon earth.

Ah, but that was a murderous day—1st July, 1916—when 100,000 British troops went ‘over the top’ in their assault upon the German positions on the Somme, and suffered 60,000 casualties in the event, when the orderly lines of British could be seen lying in front of the German wire. The war began and ended in the same lice-ridden, rat-infested trenches.

On 11th November, 1918, the conclusion of hostilities was announced and the general collapse of the German military machine. A sigh of relief spread throughout Nenagh. Allied and Irish flags were displayed, and Castle St. was festooned with bunting. The soldiers in garrison received a general holiday and thronged the streets cheering and shouting.

At night many premises were illuminated, tar barrels lighted, while large crowds assembled in the streets. Good humour was in evidence everywhere.

“When it was made known that the War had ended great excitement prevailed at Nenagh which, with a population of about 5,000, had sent over 1,200 fighting men to the front. Union Jacks, Stars-and-Stripes, and Irish flags were flown on many houses, while the soldiers of the local garrison paraded the streets singing.”—“Irish Times,” 12th November, 1918.

Lady Haig, widow of Field Marshal Lord Haig, visited Nenagh on 27th February, 1929. She was met at the ex-Servicemen’s club by a large gathering of ex-Servicemen and their friends. She was received by Lord and Lady Dunalley, General Koe, Captain Minchin, and Captain E. H. Sheehan. A wreath from the officers of the Nenagh branch of the British Legion to the glorious memory of Lord Haig was placed at the foot of the memorial cross in front of the club. General Sir Wm. Hickie introduced Lady Haig who shook hands with the ex-servicemen whom she briefly addressed, thanking them for their warm reception. Mr. C. H. Burchett, on behalf of the Nenagh ex-Servicemen, thanked Lady Haig for coming to Nenagh.—“Guardian,” March, 1929.

MILITARY BARRACKS—SUMMER HILL

The site of the military barracks in Summerhill was the wood-field—called the ‘military park’ in a lease of 1825. The barracks were completed in 1832 and the first regiment marched in, in February, 1833. Since then, up to February, 1922, when the British left, at least two-thirds of the Foot Regiments of that army have been quartered there at one time or another and for a longer or shorter period. The Barrack-field adjoining was taken over by the Board of Ordnance in 1850 and afforded ample space for the carrying out of military evolutions.

Some items relating to Nenagh as a Garrison town:—

(1) A Private of the Gordon Highlanders named James Blair was tried by District Court Martial in 1838 as a deserter. He was sentenced to be branded on the shoulder with the letter D and ignominiously drummed out of the Regiment.

(2) **19th March, 1842**—Capt. Lawrell and officers of the 64th Depôt at Nenagh entertained the Judges on Thursday evening at their Mess. The dinner was on a scale of magnificence seldom equalled by regimental depôts.

(3) **6th April, 1842**—Ball at the Nenagh Temperance Hall. About 400 attended. The officers of the 64th were the very soul of the meeting. Both creeds contributed to the erection of the Temperance Hall. (Guardian).

(4) **3rd December, 1845**—John Grey, a private in the 1st Royal Scots was sentenced by Courtmartial to receive 150 lashes of the cat-o-nine tails, afterwards reduced to 36. The punishment was carried out in the yard at the rear of the Hospital. He was said to be guilty of pilfering on several occasions.

(5) **17th September, 1845**—Letter from Lieut. Hewing, 35th Depôt, Nenagh, stating that he withdrew the R.C. soldiers from the Chapel at that station on Sunday because of reference to 'Repeal' fund during the sermon.

(6) **21st October, 1846**.—H.R. Highness, Major-General Prince George of Cambridge (later Duke of Cambridge) inspected the barracks of Nenagh. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the interior arrangements of the quarters.

(7) **The 72nd Highlanders** commemorated the Queen's birthday at Nenagh Barracks by sports in the barrack-square including the following events—(i) Sack race, 100 yards; (ii) Pig race with its tail shaved and well greased. The winner, a brawny Highlander took up his squealing prize amid great applause; (iii) Climbing the greasy pole with a leg of mutton on top; (iv) Fighting cocks; (v) Diving into a bucket of flour; (vi) Running blindfold with a hand-barrow. (Guardian).

(8) **18th September, 1848**.—"For some time past the officers of the 34th Regt. stationed in Nenagh have made themselves very objectionable. The midnight pranks of these gentlemen, such as wrenching off knockers, rapping at doors, breaking off sign-boards, etc., had become an intolerable nuisance to the peaceful inhabitants; but a lesson they received on Tuesday night last will cool the courage of those nocturnal heroes. A party of 3 officers assaulted 3 tradesmen of the town who turned upon their assailants and thrashed them soundly, capturing their undress caps as trophies of war which the conquerors burnt to ashes amidst the cheers of a crowd whom the scuffle had assembled. The defeated military invoked the police to the rescue, but the constables declined to interfere. The language of those profligates in scarlet was blasphemous in the extreme."—(Tipperary Vindicator).

1855.—Steady recruiting for the North Tipperary Militia. A party with colours, bands and fifes paraded the streets. They picked up over 20 young men, mostly peasants, who had come in to attend the fair.

CRIMEAN WAR (1854-'56)

1st October, 1855—The Kilkenny Militia march to Nenagh from Limerick. It took eleven hours to reach Nenagh. The men suffered severely on the march and several fell out at Birdhill. Lord Walter Butler was in command.

10th June, 1856.—The Kilkenny Fusilier Militia left Nenagh this morning after a stay of 9 months. Their conduct while there was most edifying. They got a great send-off. The barrack-square and street adjacent were thronged with hundreds of people. The soldiers were preceded by the trades of the town carrying their banners. The concourse conveyed them to Tyone, many carrying garlands of flowers. The officers and men acknowledged the tribute of respect and esteem paid them by the people of Nenagh. (Guardian).

9th July, 1856.—Mutiny of the North Tipperary Militia (described elsewhere).

September 1849.—Cricket. A team of the 79th Cameron Highlanders against a Nenagh XI. Played at Drummin in Mr. Brundley's field. This is the earliest record of the game as regards Nenagh.

29th December, 1875.—"A match kicked according to Rugby rules was played for the first time in Nenagh on Monday last between 24 picked men of the 50th Regt. under Lieut. Carr, and an equal number of Nenagh men under Mr. Garrett O'Donovan. Dr.

Francis Cleary and Major Beamish were appointed umpires. The 50th team were dressed in white ganseys and white caps and seemed a fine lot of young fellows. The Nenagh men were dressed in white and blue. The Nenagh stewards wore white and blue hat-bands. A well contested game resulted in a draw. One try each side."—(*Guardian*, 29/12/1875).

1877.—Fracas at Nenagh between some soldiers of the 53rd Regt and civilians. 53rd removed from town shortly afterwards.

In the 90's of last century units of the Royal Field Artillery on their way from Dublin to Limerick were accustomed to break the journey at Nenagh. It afforded immense delight to the youth of the neighbourhood to watch the cleaning of the guns in the barrack-square by the soldiers, in their uniform of blue with yellow braid, in preparation for their departure early on the following morning.

July, 1896.—Bazaar held in Military Barrack-square, Nenagh, in aid of the funds of the new Church.

Great War (1914-1918).—Barracks occupied by different Regiments from November, 1917, to February, 1922. The last Regiment to leave was the North Staffords, a corps which had been quartered in Nenagh twice previously.

Free State troops in occupation (1922-1924).

The 4th Battalion, Royal Irish Regt. (Militia) were trained annually at Nenagh from 1885 to 1900.

JOHN AUGUSTUS O'SHEA

John Augustus O'Shea, the 'Irish Bohemian,' born in Nenagh in the year 1839, was the son of John O'Shea, Editor of the Nenagh "Guardian" and the poet of Nenagh Minstrelsy. He studied in the old Catholic University of Dublin and has left in one of his books vivid recollections of its Rector (afterwards Cardinal) Newman. Emigrating to London, his love of adventure made him seek employment as special correspondent and, in 1860, he represented an American journal at the siege of Ancona, then defended by Papal troops. He enlisted men at Nenagh for the Papal army before going to Italy.

In 1866 he was a bright and virile luminary amongst the leading members of the Irish colony in Paris where he had succeeded John Mitchel as correspondent to the "Irishman" and a lot of other newspapers. He became one of the most brilliant journalists of the day. As a special correspondent of the London "Standard" he fully experienced the plight and privations of Paris during the siege of 1870 and later he followed the fortunes of the Carlist war through the mountains of Northern Spain. He went through as much danger and saw more history in the making than any other man of his time and forgraphic narrative powers in presenting the results of his observations he was unsurpassed. His interest in Ireland and everything Irish was always keen and he was the most prominent of the members of the Irish literary revival.

It was at one of the social gatherings of this club that he crossed swords with W. B. Yeats who had lectured on the Irish fairies and fairy lore; in the consequent discussion he gave it as his opinion that his own experience was that there were more fairies on one square foot of Knockshegowna than in all the County of Sligo.

His experiences in Paris during the siege of 1870 he describes graphically in his book the "Iron-bound City." He also wrote "Leaves from the Life of a Newspaper Correspondent," "Roundabout Recollections," "Romantic Spain," "Military Mosaics," and works of fiction, in all of which he left a very interesting pen-picture of his life and of the people of various nationalities whom he knew.

The return home of the Nenagh Zouaves was celebrated by illuminations, bon-fires and bands. A meeting was addressed by

Peter Gill and John Augustus, his nephew, outside the office of the "Advocate," it was a big day at the "Rebel's Den," now so quiet.

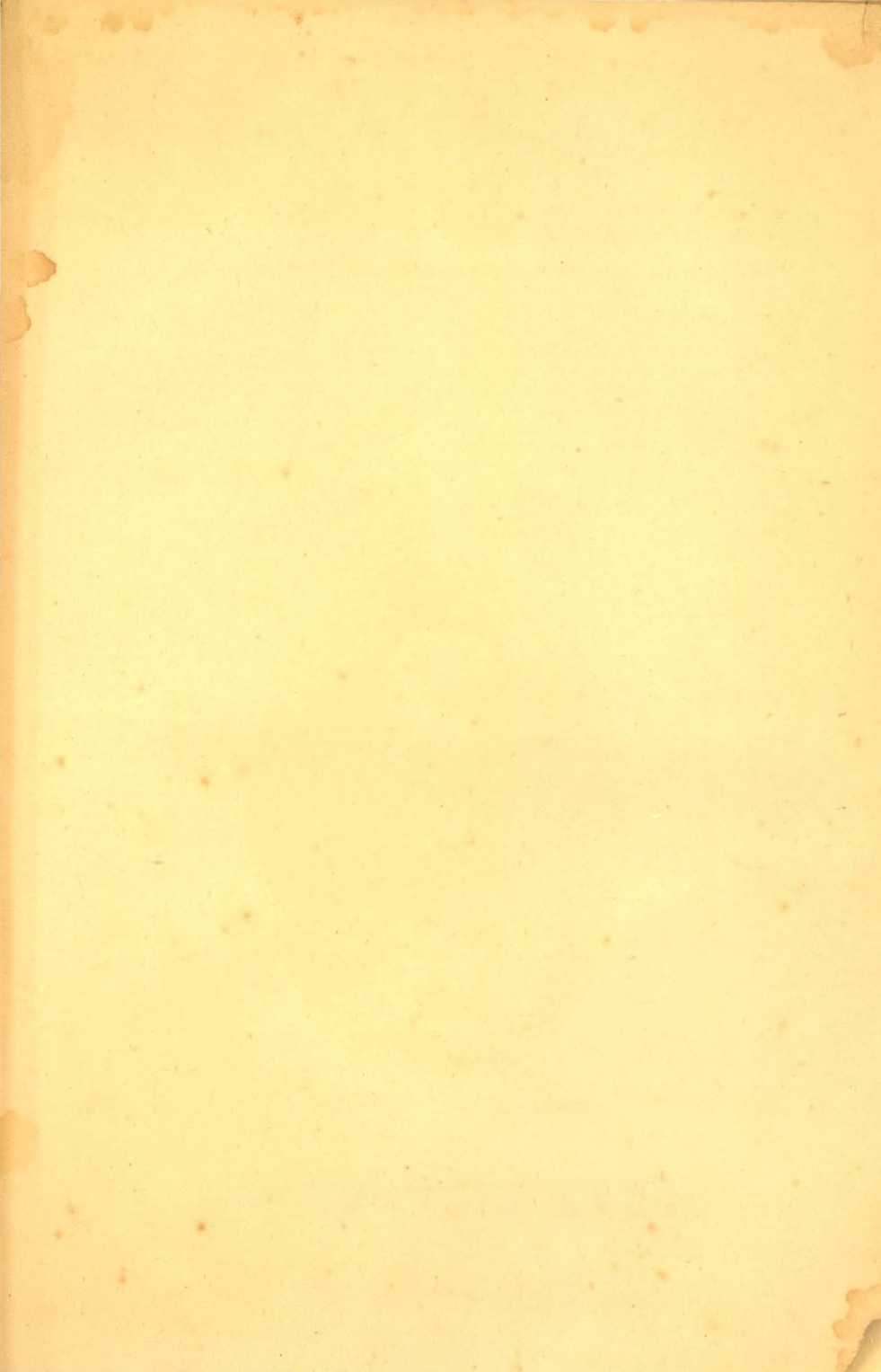
An attack of paralysis disabled him in his declining years and the Irish Literary Society of London, including the Marquis of Lorne and Justin McCarthy, M.P., organised an O'Shea fund. He died in Clapham, London, March 1905, and is buried in Kensal Green cemetery. O'Shea was universally recognised as one of the ablest journalists of the late Victorian era.

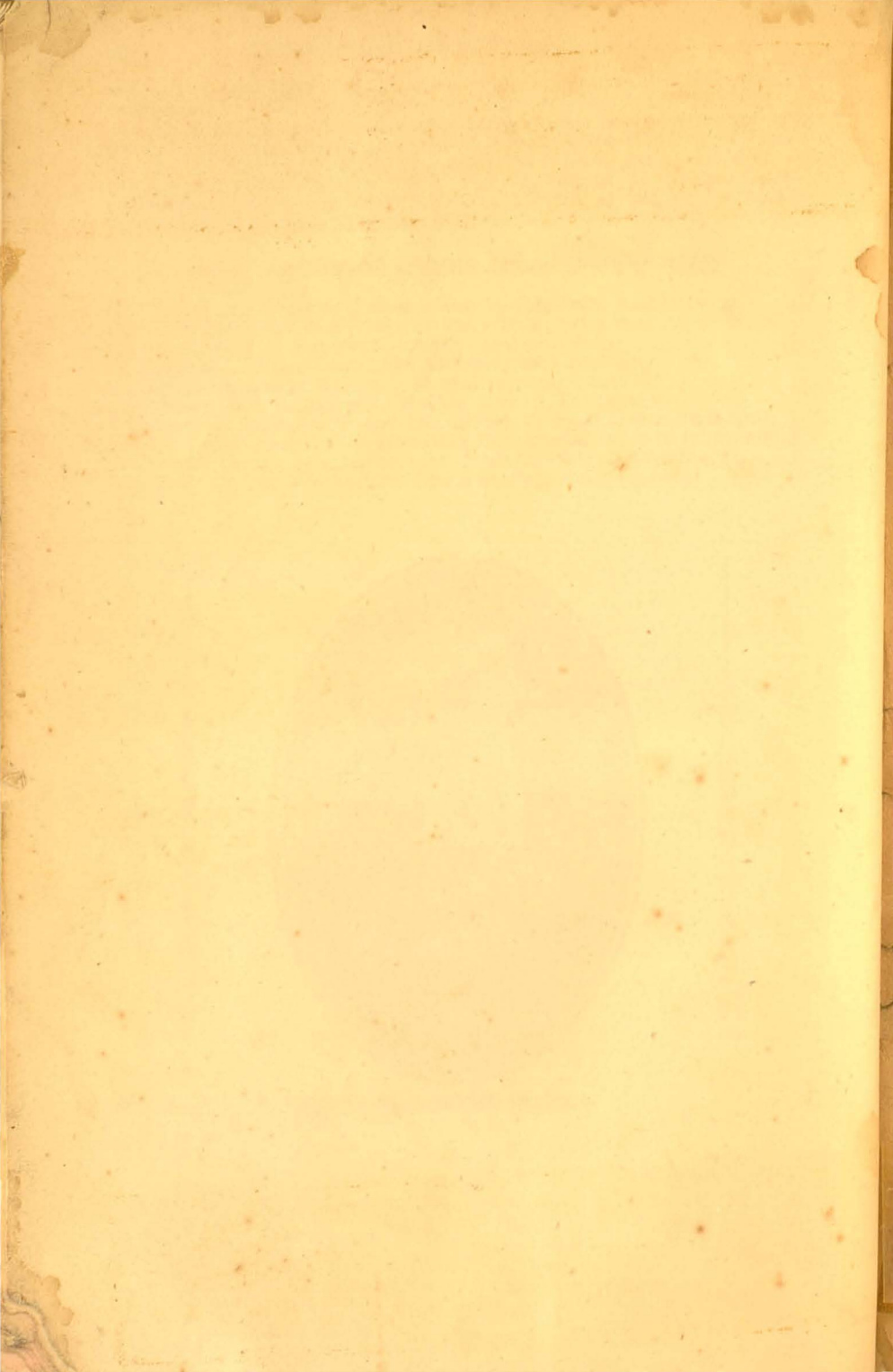
JOHN AUGUSTUS O'SHEA (from "Punch," 1885)

Oh, bright and lively is O'Shea—that is, this John Augustus is,
His book as bright and lively as the author, who may trust us, is.
He discourseth of Napoleon, tobacco and philology,
Of Paris and of pugilists, Lord Wolseley and zoology,
Of Gambetta and of Calcraft, of cookery and quackery,
Of Ginnett and ballooney, of Sala and of Thackeray,
With special journeys to and fro, direct, delayed and roundabout,
For here and there and everywhere this special loves to boundabout.
With most things he's conversant, from monkey unto mineral,
And talks on war-like matters like a modern major-gineral.



JOHN AUGUSTUS O'SHEA





MRS STACK

KYLERA

CUALA Rd.

BRAY

Mrs Stack is donating
this copy of "Nenagh &
its neighbourhood" by
her brother, Dr. Sheehan,
to an Chomhairle
Leabharlanna.

Danmuid

Breathnach

10th March '65