ANTHOLOGIA TIPPERARIENSIS

BY

JOHN DAVIS WHITE, F.S.A.
Anthologia Tipperariensis.

Being some account of the Abbeys, Priories, Churches Castles, and other objects of interest in the County of Tipperary.

By

John Davis White, Solicitor,
Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries (Ireland) and Local Honorary Secretary of the Society for South Tipperary.

"And its drear desolation was saddening to see
For its towers were an emblem O'Erin of thee,
All was glory in ruins."

Barry Simmons on Holycross Abbey.

"Oh the hardship, oh the hatred, tyranny and cruel war,
Persecution and oppression that have left you as you are!"

Lament for Timoleague.

Cashel,
Printed at the "Gazette Office."
1892.
Dedication,

To

The Right Hon. Martin Joseph,  
Fifth Lord Baron French,

One of my oldest, chiepest most sincere and constant Friends, I dedicate this work in token of my unalterable respect, esteem and regard.

John Davis White,

Saint Dominick's Abbey,
Cashel, May 1892.
Inherited a love for Antiquities from my father, the late Benjamin Newport White, Esq., and many years ago I took occasion to visit all the old buildings which were within my reach, (either upon foot or otherwise), and I thought it might be well to place upon record what I have seen, and been able to glean of their History, &c.

It is my desire, as long as health and strength are spared, to continue my Antiquarian Journeys and Researches. I regret the long time which it has taken to bring this volume through the Press, and I trust the reader will kindly excuse any mistakes which he may discover, either of the Author or Printer.

I have to acknowledge with thanks, valuable artistic literary and other help received from many friends, amongst whom I may mention—Rev James A. O'Brien, of Blackrock College; The Committee of the Royal Society of Antiquaries [Ireland]; Mrs Oswald Scott, née Miss Kathleen Caparn, Miss Elizabeth Mary Watkins, Miss Jane Quirke, Daniel Francis O'Neill, Esq., and Mr Jamieson Stewart.

John Davis White,

Saint Dominick's Abbey,
Cashel, May, 1892.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ardmayle,</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athassel Priory,</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aughacrew Church,</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballinaheinch Castle,</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seat,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballysheehan Church,</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballyherbery</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballykelly Church,</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brickendown</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballygriffin Castle,</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church,</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballyclerihan</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballykeena Castle,</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church,</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnaun Cuilawn, The</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballinamona Castle,</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballyhooch</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballymureeen Church,</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballyduagh</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrisoleigh Castle,</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballycahill Church,</td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahir Castle,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbey,</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castlemoyle</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloughmartin Castle,</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cams Castle,</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Burial Ground,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Park Castle,</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crohane Church,</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cappa Uniacke Castle,</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clonbeg Church,</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clonoulty,</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Leake Castle,</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coolquill</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dangandorgan Castle,</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Church,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doire na Vloum</td>
<td></td>
<td>16 &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dundrum Castle</td>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drangan Church,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erry Church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fethard,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farney Castle,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gortmakellis Castle,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrison, The</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrane Castle,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garranea Church,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giants Grave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grallagh Castle,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaile Church,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenkeen,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graysontown Castle,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohnan Saer,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Castle,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace, Castle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilconnell Castle,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Church,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Chapel,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilbrista Church,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilfeacle,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilpatrick,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilmore,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilmiclon,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kedragh Castle,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitleynan,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Church,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loughkent Church,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisnamrock Castle,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loughmoe Castle,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Church,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moycarkey Castle,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Church,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meldrum Castle,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magorban,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortestown Castle</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mollasis</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monanincha</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nodstown Castle</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outrath Church &quot;Castle&quot;</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosegreen Church</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockwell College</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanbally Castle</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synone Castle</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanballyduff Castle</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sollogheadbeg Church</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seals</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suir Castle</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurlesbeg Castle, Thurles</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Templemore</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Templlogobbin</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Templadavoun</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipperary Abbey</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toemverig</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tradesmen's Tokens</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyone</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ILLUSTRATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabir Castle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athassel Priory</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Castle</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portrait of John White of Cappagh</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilmoylan House</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Grace (S. W. view)</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Plan</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N. E. view)</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrow Slits, (2)</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tradesmen's Tokens, Peter Boyton</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Edmond Kearney (2)</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Edward Mihill</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seal Dean and Chapter of Cashel</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Vicars Choral of Cashel</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Dean and Chapter of Emly</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Cashel Corporation</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilteynan Castle</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emly Cathedral</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monanincha</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; interior</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loughmore Castle</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
His Eminence Cardinal Moran, D.D.,
Archbishop of Sydney, New South Wales.

Antiquaries (Ireland) Royal Society of
Mrs Armitage, Noan.
Stephen W. Boyton, Esq., Louville, Thurles.
Major Boyton, Ulster Club, Belfast.
Right Hon. Lord Baron Colchester.
William J. Usher Clarke, Esq., Dublin.
Rev Jeremiah Crowe, the College, Thurles.
James Coleman, Esq., Southampton.
Rev Thomas Acton Drought, Clonoulty.
Mr David Dee, Bansha.
Right Hon. Lord Baron French, Bellevue, Blackrock.
John Ernest Grubb, Esq., Carrick-on-Suir.
Rev John Hemphill, Vicarage, Knockaney.
P. W. Joyce, LL.D., Leinster Road, Rathmines.
James Kingsbury, Esq. Killiney Terrace, Sandycove.
3 copies.
Joseph Kelsall, Esq. Mount Auburn, Killiney.
Rev E. Kenrick, P.P., Borrisoleigh.
Very Rev. Arthur Henry Leech (late) Dean of Cashel.
George Lawless, Esq.; M.D., Sligo.
Thomas Laffan, Esq., M.D., Cashel.
5 copies.
William Murphy, Esq. (late) Ballinamona.
Joseph McCa, Esq., Newpark, and Herberton, Black Rock.
Mrs Alfred Marks, 155. Adelaide Road, South Hampstead, London.
James MacCara, Esq. Liverpool.
Miss Frances Montfort, St. Dominick's Abbey; Cashel.
George Norman, Esq. M.D., Bath.
Daniel Francis O'Neill, Esq.
Mrs Morgan John O'Connell, Longfield.
Dixon O'Keefe, Esq. Richmond House, Templemore.
Rev James A O'Brien, French College, Black Rock.
Miss Pennefather, Matlow, Clonoulty.
Very Rev Dean Quirke (the late.)
Rev William Reynell, 5 Henrietta Street, Dublin.
John Ryan, Esq., Belfast.
Miss Russell, John Street, Cashel.
Rev James Ryan, Saint Patrick's College, Thurles.
A StGeorge, Esq., Jervis Place, Clonmel.
Mr Thomas Strappe, Wikes, Montana, U.S.A.
Colonel Vigors, Holloeden, Bagnalstown.
Very Rev George Purcell White, B.D., Dean of Cashel.
Rev Hill Wilson White, B.D., M.R.I.A.
Warden of Wilson's Hospital, Muhifarumah.
Benjamin Newport White, Esq., Manchester.
2 copies.
The stone fort that gave name to Cahir was situated on the rocky island now occupied by the Castle, its name in Irish was Cathair-duna iascaigh or the circular stone fortress of the fish abounding dun, from which it would appear that an earthen dun had originally occupied the site upon which a Caher or stone fort was afterwards erected. The Irish name is in sound like Donaskeigh (the fort of the shields) near in triumph and exultation with many steeds and great spoils.

The castle of Cahir was evidently held by the family of the Butlers, as well as Ardmayle and many others along the banks of the river Suir, to protect the fordable passes of the river. They claimed the ownership of the adjacent land for many miles, and about the right to which there were many disputes between them and the Desmonds, The Annals of the Four Masters sums up a long account of the desolation consequent upon these wars thus:

'The one-half or the one-third of the desperate battles, the hard conflicts, and the irresistible irruptions of the Geraldines at this time cannot be enumerated or described. At this period it was commonly said, that the lowing of a cow or the voice of a ploughman could not be heard from Dunqueen (the most Western part of Kerry) to Cashel in Munster.'
The following extracts having reference to
Cahir Castle, are taken from 'Pacata Hibernia'
by Sir George Carew, Lord President of Munster
published in 1633—

1599 The Earl of Essex at his being in
Ireland with his army, made a journey into
Mounster, in hope to compose the troubles there
of, all that he performed at that time was the
taking of Cahir Castle and receiving the Lord
of Cahir and the Lord Roche with some others
into protection, who after his departure did
either openly partake, or secretly combine with
the rebels again.

The President being at Youghal in his journey
to Cork, sent Sir John Dowdall (an ancient
Captain in Ireland) to Cahir Castle, as well as
to see the same provided of a sufficient Ward of
Captain George Blunts Company, as to take
order for the furnishing of them with Victual,
Munition, and other warlike Provision. There
he left the 8th or 9th of May a sergeant with
nine and twenty soldiers and all necessary pro-
visions for two months, who notwithstanding,
upon the three and twentieth of the same were
surprised by James Galdie, alias Butler, brother
to the Lord of Cahir, and it was suspected by
many pregnant presumptions, not without the
consent and working of the Lord himself,
which in after times proved to be true. The
careless security of the Warders, together with
treachery of an Irishman, who was placed senti-
nell upon the top of the Castle, were the causes
of this surprise.

James Galdie had no more in his company
than sixty men, and coming to the wall of the
Bawne of the castle undiscovered, by the help of
ladders, and some masons that broke holes in
some part of the wall where it was weak, got
in and entered the hall, before they were
perceived, the sergeant named Thomas Quayle,
which had charge of the Castle made some little
resistance and was wounded: Three of the Ward
were slain, the rest upon promise of their lives
rendered their arms and were sent to Clonmel.
Of this surprise the Lord President had notice
when he was at Kilmallock: whereupon he sent
direction for their imprisonment in Clonmel,
until he might have leisure to try the delinquents
by a Mar shals Court. Upon the fourth day fol-
lowing James Butler who took the Castle wrote
a large letter to the President, to excuse him-
selv of his traitorly act, wherein there was not
so many lines as lies, and written by the
underhand working of the Lord of Cahir his
brother, they conceiving it to be the next way to
have the Castle restored to the Baron, the copy
of which letter here ensueth—

A letter from James Galdie Butler to the
Lord President.

Right Honorable, hither came unto me yest-
erday, my lord my brother accompanied with
Mr Patrick White and Nicholas White of Clon-
mel Gent, and Mr George Lee of Waterford,
who treated with me (as they said) by your
Honors Commission, what might be the causes
why I should attempt the surprising of the
Castle of Cahir, being kept as a garrison for her
Majesty. And albeit my good Lo: I may not
or will not justify what hath been done therein:
yet will I signify the truth (the which graci-
ously being tempered with mercy), I doubt not
to excuse whatsoever has been committed. And
therefore my Lord, first your Lordship shall
understand, that where heretofore by youthful
instigation, and as I must confess, altogether
without the privity of my Lord my brother afore
said, I kept the said Castle, until the same was
besieged by her Majesty's Forces, and battery
laid thereunto, the which I made choice rather
to forsake, than stand to the defence thereof:
which action my good Lord, was so much raised
to my contempt, with the mouths of her High-
ness enemies (whom I then of force obeyed) as
they imagined, nothing else would raise credit,
but the gaining thereof again. The next that
moved me to enterprise the same, was, that
public report was made in the name of the
Archbishop of Cashel, (who is well known to be
a professed enemy of my house) to have the
keeping of the said castle. Thirdly, that it was
also reported that the soldiers of late left in gar-
ison therein, purposed for want to sell the same
for a piece of money unto John of Desmond,
whom the country knoweth not to be my
friend, for the late killing of many of his men
for which service, my Lord of Dunboyne had only the thanks, being no more assistant thereunto then your Lordship; and last my good Lord when I considered the apparent wrongs (as I thought) proffered unto both my Brethren, that your Honour and the State would countenance their known and vowed enemies against them and to make their griefs the more corrosive to bestow upon them, the chief and dwelling Castle of the one of them being Cnockmanna to my Lo, of Dunboyne, which makes my poor brother to go in a manner a beggar, and eldest brothers Castel of Darenlare upon Richard Power. These being the principal causes that moveth this my desperate attempt, I pray may be construed, as if your Lordship or any other Gentleman were in my case, and do also request, that your Honour, and all others, do suspend to condemn me, of my Disloyaltie in mind, howsoever my youth ful actions do deserve. And that by example the same may the better appear, consider that having won the castle aforesaid, that unless it be, such as by misconse were slain, I suffered, not the blood of any other, nor any part of their apparel to be spilt or taken, but sent them conducted to the next incorporate Town: And for her Majesty's ordinance, that there hath been left, I could wish your Lordship had them, only that I know, they must be removed by the force of many men, the which I dare not adventure to trust (as now I stand). But let your Honour be well assured, that they shall be as safely kept as they formerly were, for her Majesty: Unless your Honor or the State do drive me to do that I will be unwilling. Forasmuch therefore my good Lord, as not only these, but many else the causes of the rebellion of this Province, have hitherto and are well known, to be for want of considerate justice and clemency of your predecessors, governors, shewed liberally the benefit of her Majesties Proclama-
tions, and gracious authority given you; And let the first example thereof be, to withdraw the Castles of Darenlare and Cnockmanna aforesaid from the possession of such as the world knows of pretended malice, to have sought them, and to be bestowed wheresover your Lordship do think fit in justice they shall be given: And this much my very good Lord in excuse, and as the simple truth of the premises, I am bold to signify; and now it resteth, I must complain against my Lord and Brother, who as I suppose ought to maintain both me and the rest, whose wrongs hitherto proffered, I will not forgive, nor forget, having so sufficient a distress as now I have in possession, the which I purpose to keep, until our controversy be decided by friends, or your Lordship, or the State do determine between us. Holding the same with most assured safety to her Majesty's use, and no hurt unto my country, and to your Honors good-liking, and not otherwise, all the premises concluded and considered, it resteth now only how I shall be maintained, which my good Lord is to be supplied, by that gracios entertainment that her Majesty hath and doeth bestow upon less faithful, more unable to do her service, and not so willing as myself; The which in company with the rest, I leave to your favourable consideration: Yet all these shall not satisfy me but that it may please your Lordship, to forgive and forget, if in ignorance I have either spoken or written anything that might give you cause to be offended. And so with my humble duty, I take leave, Cahir the 24th of May, 1600.

Your Lordships very assured to command

James Butler.

I take a curious extract from an old newspaper of the time, preserved in the Diocesan Library at Cashel. The following is taken from 'A perfect diurnal of some passages in Parliament; and the daily proceedings of the army under His Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, from Monday the 27 of September, till Monday the 3rd of October 1647.'

Monday Septemb 27—Letters were this day read in the House from the Lord Irchequin, giving account of the taking of twelve castles in the County of Typerare, and the town and castle of Cahir, which was thus taken. His lordship passing over Shewor, near Cahir, one of his troopers, plundering near the town was discovered, wounded and taken, and Col Hopsley, in a disguise, was admitted to go into the castle
to dresse him, who, before had discovered some defects in the outward bawn and timorousness of the warders. The Colonell after led on a party to storm and took that bawn and some out turrets, and within some houre had the castle surrendered on quarter, only for life, 20,000 of corn burnt in that countrey, the castle drove away, so that our soldiers made their hard shift for victuals. From Cahir his Lordship marched Septemb. 12, to the City of Cashiell, formerly the Metropolitian of the Province; where the inhabitants (amazed at the reducing of Cahir) left open the gates and fled to the Cathedrall, a large and spacious pile seated upon a rock fully manned. His lordship intends to endeavour the reducing of it; thence to fall upon Fethard and from thence to Clonmel, The gentrey in the countrey, desire to be admitted to a contribution and his lordship requires supplies for his soldiers from hence.

The following account of Inchiquins doings in the County of Tipperary and the taking of Cashel is extracted from Carte's 'Life of the Duke of Ormond,' vol. ii.

He entered this country on Saturday Sept. 3, very indifferently provided for any considerable enterprise, having no artillery with him, for want of oxen and carriages to draw it, nor any larger proportion of bread than his soldiers could carry in their knapsacks. Having taken ten or twelve castles he passed the river Suir near the castle of Cahir, an ancient fort environed by two branches of that river, and on account of its situation, as well as of the apparent strength of its fortifications deemed by the English Officers as well as the rebels, to be impregnable. This was enough to discourage all attempts upon the place notwithstanding the great importance there off had not an accident occasioned an attack and furnished Inchiquin with hopes of success. One of his horse plundering near the town, was wounded by some of the Irish, and carried him prisoner into the castle from whence he was allowed to send to the English army for a surgeon to dress his wounds. Inchiquin had of late encouraged officers who had formerly served the king, to come into his army and among others had admitted one Colonel James Hrippesley into his quarters, upon some assurance given him by a friend, of his doing a service. Hrippesley was an ingenious man skilled in surgery and fortifications, and undertook to go in disguise into the castle, and to dress the wounded soldier. This he did with so much caution and circumpection as he discovered perfectly the condition of the place in every respect, the weakness of the ward and especially some defects in the wall of the outward bawn which rendered it assaultable. He observed likewise so much timorousness in the Warders, that he judged the taking of the bawn would probably induce them to surrender the castle. Upon these observations, it was resolved to make the attempt; and Hrippesley himself at the head of the party, attacking the defective place carried the outward bawn and some cut turrets by storm. A few hours after the castle surrendered upon quarter for life, though Inchiquin upon entering it found that he could not have reduced it by force, had the garrison but the courage to stand on their defence. Thus easily was a castle reduced which in 1699 had held out for two months against the Earl of Essex and an army of 20,000 men. Taffe was so incensed at the surrender of it, that he caused the Governor who had 100 men under him in garrison to be tried by a council of War and shot, It was the most important place in the whole Province, too strong to be retaken, as long as there was victual to support a garrison, and commanding a pass over the Sure; opened a way to continual incursions into the County of Tipperary, which had always furnished the principal contributions to the Munster army of the rebels.

The castle is said to have been built prior to the year 1142, by Conor, King of Thomond, and monarch of Ireland. There are three castles which are connected by a high wall and battlements, also a large hall, two entrances are protected by Portcullises and projecting 'murdering holes' as they are commonly called. There is an outer wall enclosing a narrow bawn, and there is a large court yard in the centre. The Castle is in good repair and capable of accommodating a military force sufficient for its protection. I have seen it garrisoned by foot soldiers, and
should not cannon be brought against it, there would apparently be great difficulty in taking it.

My Father told me, that he remembered when there were only a very few houses in the town of Cahir, so that it may be regarded in a great measure as a modern place. In my last I gave some extracts from what is told in history of the Castle. I shall now proceed to relate some circumstances, perhaps not very generally known regarding the present town, premising, that I do not vouch for the complete accuracy of the statements made. I "tell the tale as it was told to me," and from memory, which may be defective in some particulars.

Every one has heard of the celebrated Lady Jeffers, who resided at Blarney Castle, and is alluded to in the ballad called the 'Groves of Blarney,' thus—

"'Tis Lady Jeffers that owns this station
Like Alexander or Queen Helen fair.
There's no commander in all the nation
For emulation can with her compare.
Such walls surround her—
That no nine pounder,
Could dare to plunder, her place of strength,
But Oliver Cromwell
He did her pummel
And made a breach in her battlement."

As Oliver Cromwell had passed away probably one hundred years before the lady alluded to was born, the statement of the ballad can only mean that the Castle of Blarney was one of those which suffered from his attacks.

Lady Jeffers had three daughters—Lady Cahir, Lady Clare and Lady Denny's (see a letter here after which corrects this statement), all great beauties, and women of talent, but the former of these is the only one who has anything to do with the history of Cahir.

Lady Jeffers was one day on a journey, and her family coach or carriage had to ascend a steep hill, (as well as I remember it was somewhere in the neighbourhood of Kilworth) and she got out of the vehicle, in order to lighten the load upon her horses, and was walking up the hill, when she overtook a middle aged woman of stately and respectable mein, tho' poorly dressed, who seemed to be in great grief. Lady Jeffers addressed her in a kindly and sympathising manner, and although at first the woman did not wish to reveal the cause of her woe, she at length told why she was so distressed, she said that her son was the heir to the title and estates of Lord Cahir, but that he had been stolen away from her and she could not tell where he was or how to find him, while others were enjoying the property. Upon further inquiry, Lady Jeffers ascertained that the story was perfectly true, and she made an offer to the woman, which was accepted, she would undertake to find her son, restore him to his title and estates upon the condition, that when this was accomplished he should marry one of her daughters.

It is well known that Lady Jeffers found the heir to the title and estates in the humble employment of a butchers errand boy that she succeeded in restoring him to his rightful possessions, and that he was afterwards married to her daughter.

Of this Lady Cahir I was told the following story, which I believe to be true, and as on her tact and cleverness, much of the past and present prosperity of Cahir depends; it is worthy of being placed upon record, I cannot give dates—

Some time in the last century the government proposed to built extensive barracks for cavalry at or near the town of Clonmel, the Mr Bagwell of that day was the only person who was able to give a suitable site, and he accordingly asked a very large sum, supposing that the authorities should yield to his demand howsoever exorbitant it might be, It happened one day while negotiations were pending, that Lady Cahir was one of the guests at a dinner party at Marlfield and the host spoke openly at the table of the terms which the authorities offered him, and of those which he intended to insist upon. Lady Cahir feigned sickness immediately after dinner, and regretting the necessity of an immediate return home, at once set out for Dublin, posting day and night until she reached the City, when she sought an interview with the authorities, and offered a site for barracks at Cahir upon such reasonable terms that they were at once
accepted, and thus Cahir became the head quarters for cavalry in the County Tipperary.

The following, taken from the Annuary of the Archæological Society, will have interest, as being connected with a former occupier of Cahir Castle.

From Presentment of the Grand Jury of the City of Waterford, 12 Oct., 29 year of Henry VIII.

"We fynde that Sir Thomas Butler of the Cahirgh, of Tipary, Knight, useth and taketh coyne and livery throughout all those quarters with like dappnable exactyons and mysgovernances and maketh peax and warre without license of the Kings deputie, and hath taken by his retynne a servant of Harry Walshe of Waterford, Merchant in the Kings highwaye going to the faire of Cashell and robbed him of Xli and useth brehens lawe."

CAHIR ABBEY.

In the reign of King John, Geoffry de Camvill founded a Priory here to the Honour of the Blessed Virgin, for Canons Regular of the Order of St Augustin, which continued to flourish till 1540, when it was surrendered to the Crown. The Chancel stands, as also a high castle which was probably used as a residence. The East window and small lancet windows at the sides are still perfect. There does not appear to have been any transepts and if there was a Nave it was under the residence.

A little to the South are the remains of a ruined Castle, which probably contained the Kitchen, and Sleeping apartments of the Friars.

The Abbey was pleasantly situated close to the River Suir.

There is also in Cahir an old unroofed Chapel and burial ground, but it has no peculiarity or feature of interest.

I received the following letter from the late Lord Dunboyne as a correction of a statement relative to the ladies before named. No doubt he is right.—

15th April, 1873.

SIR,

Allow me to correct some errors which appeared in the "Cashel Gazette" of the 12th inst. under the head of Cahir. There was no such person as Lady Jeffers. The lady so called in the song of the 'Groves of Blarney,' was the daughter of John Fitz Gibbon, Esq., of Mountshannon, Co. Limerick, and her only brother was the 1st Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, consequently his sister was non-entitled to be called Lady. Miss Fitz-Gibbon married James St John Jefferys (not Jeffers) of Blarney Castle, Co. Cork, and she died in 1815, leaving an only son, George Charles Jefferys, and three daughters only, namely, 1st. Marianne, Countess of Westmeath, 2nd. Albinia, married 1st to Colonel Freemantle and 2nd to General Sir John Taylor, the 3rd and youngest daughter Emily, married Richard 11th, Lord Cahir. afterwards created Earl of Glengall—consequently Lady Clare and Lady Denny were not the sisters of Lady Cahir (afterwards Countess of Glengall) although they were Ladies of the same period.

D.

Ardmayle.

'Ard,' height, and 'maile' most probably, 'maol,' bald, the bald or bare height, (Dr Joyce calls it Malleys height, but I think my own a better guess). Here a good bridge crosses the river Suir; and I remember that there was a small village of about twenty houses at the Cashel side of the river; it is now all gone.

A village existed here so long ago as the year 1641, as appears from the following extract from 'Cartes Life of the Duke of Ormond,' quoted in 'Cashel of the Kings' page 56. 'From thence Captain Peisley, marching to Ardmayle, killed there seven or eight poor men and wenomen, whom he found standing abroad in the
street, near their own doors, inoffensively.'

Amongst the records preserved in Kilkenny Castle is an old conveyance of the lands and Castle of Ardmayle from one of the O'Briens to one of the Butlers, as part of a marriage portion I have seen the document, it is not above six inches square, and though about four hundred years old, looks as fresh as if it only came from the hands of a conveyancer.

This once fine building, situate on the bank of the Suir, was of a class superior to the usual style of Castles, and may serve as a specimen of the transition from the Castle to the mansion house. The windows were of cut stone, nearly square and very large. In the breadth of the house there were four of these, there was a basement story with very small windows; there was a principal story, with three more stories above. The kitchen fireplace was in the northern angle, and the principal fireplace in the eastern end. Only half of the castle is standing but whether it is the front or back it is hard to determine, but most probably the castle faced the south. Between the windows in the upper story there are projecting gargoyles, there are no stone stairs; all the internal fittings were evidently like those of a modern dwelling house; there is an extensive barn or court-yard surrounding the castle which is in many places very perfect.

It is recorded somewhere that King William the third hanged the Butler who held this castle, over the gate, as he probably shewed hostility, the Butler family being zealous adherents of King James the Second and the Stewarts.

There is on the road to Goold's Cross the remains of a Castle, in fact the road passes through it. It probably was an outpost belonging to the Butlers.

---

Castlemoyle

Is a very square building. The entrance door is at the north; over it is the 'murdering hole,' and immediately at the inside of the door, at the right hand side, the stone steps begin; and after five or six steps there is a turn where they run through almost the whole of the western wall of the castle, having at the east side, doors to the second and third lofts, which are, however, 'non est.' The fourth, or top of the castle is covered with grass, from it there is a winding stairs in a tower at the south east angle of the castle and a passage to a small narrow room. In the passage to this, there is a square hole leading to a sort of dungeon. The castle is in fair repair; there is no appearance of a 'bawn.' I derive the name of 'Castle Moyle' as Ardmayle is sometimes called Ardmoeyle, as merely meaning the Castle of Ardmayle.

It was anciently the residence of the Butlers, and subsequently of the Cootes. Cromwell is said to have attacked it, and after gaining possession to have hanged the proprietor.

The townland surrounding has the name of the Castle.

---

Nodstown

Is almost covered over with ivy. The entrance is from the South, and the usual 'murdering hole' is wanting. At the right hand is a door to the stairs which run up through the eastern and northern walls of the castle. The second and third lofts had entrances from this northern staircase. The fourth loft is covered with grass and weeds. From this there is a spiral staircase leading to the top of the castle, and, from which, a two lofted small chamber, which runs along the northern wall, was entered. There is on a level with the fourth loft a hole leading to what is usually called the dungeon. The castle is situated in a farmers' yard, who has turned it into a cowhouse. A high wall surrounds the yard, but it does not appear to be the ancient bawn. The north western angle of the building has had the quoin stones removed; and the building seems to lean over at that side, so that in a few years it is likely to fall.

Walter Butler, a leader in the insurrection, resided here in 1641.

The townland of Nodstown belongs to the "Blue Coat Hospital," Dublin.
Thurlesbeg.

Little remains of this castle. But the foundation except at the south side, where there the wall rises to some height. At the north east and north west angles of the building were two circular towers. The entrance would seem to have been at the west, as a large carved stone, which seems to have been part of the doorway, lies at the side. You have to climb about four feet to come upon the ruins of the castle, as apparently they fill up the basement story. There was a courtyard to the west of the castle but no surrounding bawn. A Mr Fulwar, son of Archbishop Fulwar, who died in 1667, resided in this castle.

There was an illicit still here, or at the Mill which adjoined the road, about the year 1835.

Ballynahinch.

Bally-na-hinch—'the town of the island' is situate in an extensive bawn. The entrance gate which is narrow, faces the north, while the castle door is to the east. Not far from the gate at the north west corner of the bawn, there is what I may call a Beehive shaped flanking tower pierced for musketry, and another of the same kind in the bawn at the south west corner of the castle. The lower story of the castle is divided into two apartments. The stairs begin at the left hand of the entrance, and are in the thickness of the wall, and in no part of the castle is there a winding stair. In the thickness of the wall there are several chambers or recesses; but from the principal floor there is a descending staircase to a small chamber, at the extremity of which is what was probably a dungeon, which can only be entered on all fours, but in which a person might stand upright. At the North side the battlement of the castle is much higher than at the other. On the inner side it shows a gable. There is the usual murdering hole over the entrance door, and additional ones over each landing. There were other buildings inside the walls, probably stables, and outside the walls stands a large chimney. There is a grotesque and indelicate figure, cut in stone, over the castle door, said to be a caricature of the cook, in revenge for her incivility to the tradesmen employed in building the castle.

There is somewhat of a similar legend at Ardfinnan.

Ballynahinch Church

Is situate at a short distance from the Castle, and, I have no doubt, was the private chapel belonging to it. It is a very small building; some of the southern and western walls stand; the eastern and northern are gone: outside the Eastern boundary there is an enclosure with an iron gate, over the entrance is a stone with this inscription—

"Here lieth the remains of the Butler family, from the year of our Lord 1300."

And the legend on the monument runs thus—

"Here lieth the mortal remains of Richard Butler Hamilton Lowe, Esq, of Ballynahinch, and Lowesgreene, in this county; who died August the 19th, 1821, after a lingering illness, in the 79th year of his age, loved and lamented by the affluent and the poor. This monument is erected by his afflicted and only son. November, 1821.

"Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth.'—Heb xii. 6.

"And now, Lord, what is my hope; truly my hope is even in thee?''—Ps. xxxix."

Ballynahinch Seat.

Near an ancient rath a part of the eastern wall of an old church stands, and at the outer side there is a large stone placed as seat; towards the west the foundation of an ancient building can be distinctly traced. I am of opinion that this is the Church called in the Old Visitation Books 'Villa Galfridi parcel Ballygriffin.'
Thurles

His place originally called Durlas O'Fogarty, is of great antiquity, and in the tenth century was the scene of a memorable battle between the Danes and the native Irish, in which the former suffered a signal defeat, soon after the English invasion, the Ostmen of Dublin, on their march to reinforce Strongbow, who was then encamped at Cashel; halted in this place in careless security, when O'Brien of Thomond suddenly attacked and defeated them, with the loss of 400 of their men, and their four principal commanders.

O'Brien soon after encountered the English borderers who were extending their power in this direction, and meeting them at this place compelled them to retreat.

This was alluded to in a popular ballad—

'Remember the days when we did their reign disturb,
At Limerick and Thurles. Blackwater and Benburb.'

Thurles Castle

Appears to have been erected here at an early period, which in 1208 was besieged by Hugh de Lacy, and taken from Geoffrey MacMorris, by whom it was occupied.

This castle is very ruinous and presents no remarkable feature; it seemed too unsafe to give it any close examination. It is said that the principal castle was erected by James Butler, the first Lord Palatine of Tipperary, one of whose descendants was, in 1535, created Viscount Thurles. This castle, was during the Parliamentary war, garrisoned for the King, but it was taken by the Parliamentarian forces by whom it was demolished.

 Probably this castle stands where the ancient castle stood.

There is another castle near the bridge, a preceptory of Knights Templars is said to have been founded in Thurles, and probably this castle may have belonged to them. It contains no remarkable feature, and is locked up so that it was not to be examined. A part of an archway projects towards the street, which would incline me to think that there was formerly a gate, and that this Castle guarded the bridge or pass over the Suir. Archdall says, that in the year 1300, the family of Butler founded a monastery for Carmelites or white Friars.

Dough O'Howlegan was the last prior, and at the time of its surrender, 28th March, 31st King Henry 8th, he was seized of the said Monastery, containing a church, chapter house, three chambers, a stable, two gardens containing one acre, all ruinous and of no value beside reprises, also of ten acres of arable land, with four of pasture of the great measure, in Thurles, annual value 13s 4d besides reprises.

This friary, with the apurtenances and two gardens, containing ten acres of great measure, was granted with the monastery of Athassel, to Thomas Earl of Ormond.

A tower still remains on the east side of the river, and some part of the cross aisle leading to the North. By this it would appear that Archdall considered the castle at the bridge to have belonged to the Monastery. To me it appears to have nothing of an ecclesiastical character, except it may have belonged to Knights of St John,
He says the tradition of the place is that in former ages a castle was erected here which did belong to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, but we know no more of it. Evidently there is great confusion with regard to the history of the old buildings in Thurles, and it would require the attention and research of some resident Antiquarian in order to make it intelligible.

**THURLES CHURCH.**

At the East of this Church is an old Altar tomb upon which is the effigy of a Knight in armour and his wife. There is an inscription, which I was not able to give time to decipher. The tomb is said to belong to one of the Archer family, after whom the townland of Archerstown, in the vicinity of the town, is called.

There is a remarkable tomb in the Churchyard, that of John Grace, of Brittas. His will is dated August 22nd 1666, and in it he desires his bodie to be interred in my owne tombe in our Lady's the Blessed Virgin Mary's Chapell, near the Parish Church of Thurles, where my father and my wife were buried. He mentions in his will the Franciscan Augustinian and Dominican Convents.

The following I have thought worthy of being extracted from his Will—

"Item—I leave unto my son, Nicholias Grace, the tables & cup boards standing in the common hall, parlor, and dining room, with the Turkey & China chayres & pictures, excepting the picture of our Saviour delivering the keys, and the Pastoral in my owne chamber, which I leave to my son James, and the pictures of the senators and singers, which I leave to my son Richard."

"Item—I leave to my Grandchild, John Grace, the plate Tankard, one great salt and three small salts, the histories of Titus Livius, Thucidides, the Chronicle of England, Plutarch's Lives, and the Holy Court, which I leave as paraphernalia, always to remaine in the lineal family of the house with the two altar vestments; I mean the red and black, the chalice."

He leaves his law books to his son Richard: the plate, pint cupp, and one aqua-vitae cupp, and the ' desbe I bought of the Dutch Woman,' to to his daughter, Macdonnell.

He leaves to his son Richard £200, ' which lies in my trunk in the Castle,' (Probably the Castle of Brittas) and £100 ' in English money which lies in the long chest in the Castle. He left twenty pounds to the parish priest of Thurles, and three pounds a year for ten years, ' to pray publickly for mee at first mass, and three pound to Dr Comerford, & £20 to Jn Boyton; to Franciscan convent, £5 ; to ye Augustine £4, to the Dominicans £10,

The following is a copy of the inscription on his tomb—

Siste viator et vide  
Non epitaphium sed epithalamium  
Non tumulum sed thalamum  
Extructum a.d. 1663,  
Maritus et uxor alter in alterius  
Gremio recumbentes hic pleni  
Gratias requiescant Johannes Grace  
Armiger legum et iviris potens autistes  
Vir Pectore et linguæ inculpatus  
Pater patris propaginis solicitus  
Ellena Purcell  
Obijt sexto jun. 1681,  
Faemina celestis claris octa, natalibus  
Pauperibus, matrona mater studiosa  
Uterque unus uon duo ambo beati  
Non mortui hic sed vivi latitant  
Precare ergo viator candidet cane.  
Io Triumphhe.  
One faith of Christ us joined in bands  
Of love, nor life nor death our tye could  
Eer remove, whilst here wee lived  
Christ was our life alone.  
Christ  
Houlds as up though layed within  
This stone.  

There were several headstones to the memory of ecclesiastics formerly standing against the wall which divided the modern Cathedral from the residence of the Archbishop. Archbishop Croke told me that they were buried under the earth,
SAINT BRIDGES CHURCH.

Is near the Railway Station. There is no trace of the ruins, but the church yard is still used for burials.

On the piers at the entrance are some grotesque sculptures (most probably modern), amongst them a cat with two tails.

CLOUGHMARTIN CASTLE

Is situate in the Parish of Fertiana a few miles from Thurles, the north and west walls of what to me appear to be part of the surrounding outer wall, stand at considerable height and in fair preservation, they could not have been parts of a castle, and if any such edifice existed here-tofore there is no trace of it at present, I was told by a man residing in the neighbourhood, that formerly 3 brothers resided, one at this castle another at Cabragh and the third in some other the name of which I forget—probably the christian name of the brother residing here was Martin, hence the name, Clough being the Irish for a stone—applied to Martin's stone building.

Fertiana means a place of graves near a river.

SHANBALLY CASTLE.

This is now incorporated with the out houses belonging to a farmer who resides on the immediate site, Shanbally means 'Old Town.'

Moycarkey.

This is a fine old castle, in a commanding position, the surrounding wall is almost perfect and encloses a large area. At the South west angle is a tower pierced for Musketry, and there is another tower at the north east angle. The entrance to the castle is at the east. It is large, roomy, and well built; on the whole it is one of the best situated for defence, of any of the castles I have seen in this county. Some years ago a tailor fell from the top to the ground, and was more frightenened than hurt.

The castle and adjoining lands belonged to the family of Cantwell, which seemed to have had large possessions in this county previous to the time of Cromwell, Lanespark having belonged to a person of that name, The oldest will which was preserved in the Diocesan Registry of Cashel was that of John Cantwell of Moycarkey, Esq., dated 1618. In this he says—'I recommend my soul to Almighty God, to be placed in ye bosom of Abraham, and do will my body after my decease to be buried in St Patricks church at Cashel, in myne ancestors tomb there.'

Ware says—'That John Cantwell, Archbishop of Cashel, who succeeded in 1450 and died in 1482, repaired the Monastery of the Dominicans at Cashel at his own charges, which had been burned down and utterly ruined, for which John Fitz Rery. Vicar General of that Order, together with the Prior and convent, constituted him the patron and the founder, and granted to him the participation and full benefit of all masses, prayers, sermons, vigils and other good things of all the Dominicans through Ireland. The instrument of this extraordinary favour, bears date at Limerick on the vigils of St Augustine 1480, and the original is reported to, have been in the custody of one Mr Cantwell of Moycarkey in the County Tipperary, said to be lineally descended from the said Archbishop. He seems in his will to claim him as his ancestor. Archbishop Cantwell is buried in Cashel.

Moycarkey means Plain of the Hens.


'Item—I Bequeath unto my Daughters, Katherine Walsh, alias Butler, and Ellen Blount, alias Butler, all that shall or should accrue or redound unto me out of Muscovia of my said Deceased husband's goods.'

'Item—I do leave unto my said Daughter Ellen my great Relicke, as a token and legacy.'

(Although numerous Irish Officers served at this period in Germany, including many of the
house of Butler, it is rare to find the service of Russia chosen at this period by Irishmen. The construction of the bequest would seem to point to Col John Butler as the deceased husband of the lady who had served the Muscovite. She had, apparently, been married a second time to Cantwell of Moycarkey.)

MOYCARKEY CHURCH

Lies about two hundred yards from the castle. There is nothing remarkable about it. The churchyard is quite overgrown with weeds and nettles, so that it was a service of danger to walk through it.

GORTMAKELLIS CASTLE

Stands about two miles from Cashel, near the old Dublin road. It is in tolerable repair, having two lofty still remaining. It is four stories high, and has a very tall chimney; while there are gargoyles and other projections from the upper part of the building. Some of the windows in the upper stories are pretty large. The stone stairs are at the left hand side of the entrance, which faces south west. The doorway is of cut stone; the half circular arch composed of only two pieces: and where these join at the crown there is a hole through which a shot might be fired, and at the bottom of the stairs, commanding the door, there is another narrow port hole. The 'murdering hole' is over the interior of the entrance. This castle was the residence of Cornet Matthew Pennefather in the year 1670, and perhaps for years after. He married Miss Kingsmill whose father resided at Ballyowen or Newpark. Their son was Kingsmill Pennefather. There is no trace of a surrounding bawn. The meaning of the name may be, 'the field of the son of Ellice,' or Alice.

SYNONE CASTLE

It is round, and has at the level of the parapet three projecting places from which offensive missiles could be thrown upon an enemy approaching the wall. It is also pierced for musketry in many places. The original door, which was facing the west, is built up solidly, and at the time of my visit a new door made to the east, which was securely locked by its English proprietor, who had made it a store for bones! so I had to be content with the out side view. There appears to have been some buildings joined to it on the south side. It is about four miles from Cashel to the north.

This place is called in the Irish language Farrin-a-Urrigh, or Farrenvarragh or Farran-wirra or Mary's Land. And it is said that many of Strongbow's forces, on their retreat from Cashel, were slain and interred here. Human bones are frequently dug up near the spot, and some years ago a large helmet was discovered.

BALLYSHEEHAN CHURCH

This church stands on a little hill and is rather of an uncommon character. At the western end is a sort of castle, which was the residence of the person who officiated in the Church. At each side of the east windows are large recesses, and at the south side of the altar is the piscina. A curious hollow passage about four inches square, runs through the middle of the walls of the building at about four feet from the ground. It is something similar to one in King Cormack's Chapel in Cashel. The windows are of cut stone, and evidently for a parish Church. The building was in its time of a superior class. The yard is surrounded by a good wall. The church is situated between two and three miles from Cashel.

There is a figure of a man's head and throat built into one of the walls, with the throat cut. It is said to be in commemoration of one of the masons who committed suicide.
BALLYHERBERTY.

The western gable is all that remains of this old church, and in it are two small oblong windows, about four inches wide by about a foot high, square at the top—one being about four feet above the other. I was told that many people from about Fethard bury here, I can only account for the existence of this church by supposing it to be the chapel belonging to the barn which stood at a short distance, and which on the ordnance map is called, the Garrison.

THE GARRISON.

It is called by this name in the ordnance survey—the townland is commonly called 'Boun' or more properly should be called 'Bawn,' for here is a large barn, which is at least fifty yards square. The walls are high and strong, and are at intervals pierced for musketry. There is no appearance of the ruins of a central castle, but it appears as if there were dwellings built up against the inside of the wall, where many people could have residence. From this circumstance and its name I would say there was no castle here, but only a strong barn, and that it was built as early as the time of James the first, or Elizabeth. In the title deeds the townland is called 'Shripstown,' An adjoining townland is called Cahrbawn, which probably also has its name from this barn.

English settlers who brought people with them, were bound to build a strong Barn to which their tenants might flee on an invasion by 'the Irish Enemy.'

Bawns are common in the North of Ireland, but I know of none but this one in the County Tipperary which does not surround a castle. Bawn means 'White' and probably the enclosure round castles was so called from being white with daisies. Old pasture land, dug up in order to sow potatoes, is called Bawn.—To quote an old ballad—

"A spade and Griffaun,
To dig up the Bawn."

From a Presentment made at the Sessions of Clonmel, November 1576...

"We p'sent that the xth of Janry., the sixth of or souaigne laidie that nowe is, one Tybott Hanckuth, of Moyldrome, with diverse others. malefactors, came to Shippston with in the countys and libertie of Typperarie, and then and there traiterously did burne xxx houses, the value of one hundredth pounds of household stuffe, by-sides the Bur(n)inge of a womane and a man child, contrarye to or Souaigne Laydye the Queens Mats peace, and the statute prvideth in that case, of the goods and cattelles of Edmond Hanckuth and his tenants of the same.

And that the last of October, in the xviiith yere of or souaigne laidie that nowe is, one Shane McGarrald, horsmane, Ric Melebe, s'vant to Mr Pires Butler, Sherifft, came to Shirpsto, and then and there felonously, to (ok) a caple price xls of the good and cattell of Willur Bowy, of the same house, felonously contrary to the statute in that case made.

GURRANE CASTLE

Was situated upon a height, not far from 'Boun.' It is now an undistinguishable heap of ruins, and has the appearance of a place which had been blown up with powder. Two limekilns, in its immediate neighbourhood, will help to account for its present condition.

ERRY CHURCH.

In the southern wall, near to the eastern end, is an old doorway, now built up. The north wall is also partly standing. There are some very large stones lying about. There are remains of a yard ditch observable, but no appearance of graves.
quite gone. There are no signs of graves, and there is no surrounding wall. The name signifies 'New Church.'

**LOUGHKENT CHURCH.**

This was evidently the old Parish Church of Knockgrafton. A great part of the east and west walls and part of the north wall remain. There is nothing noticeable about the building. The yard is well enclosed.

**GARRANLEA CHURCH.**

Part of the eastern and northern walls remain. There is nothing remarkable about the old Church. In the burial ground attached (which is well enclosed) there is a monumental pillar to the memory of the late Leonard Keating, and his wife.

**ROESGREEN CHURCH.**

was probably the Church of the parish of Ballydoyle, now amalgamated with Saint Patrick's Rock. Small portions of the North and South walls still stand crumbling. There is an open vault with a large altar tomb over it, but I could not trace an inscription upon it, probably it was the burial place of the Lowes.

In the Presentment made by the Grand Jury of the County in 1576, it is stated that the Church of Temple Bally Dowle is not kept according as it ought to be, the church not built but standing in waste, to the great hindrance of the parishers, and contrary to the statute provided in that case. By this it would seem that this church is a ruin for over three hundred years.

**CAMAS CASTLE.**

The ruins of this Castle are to be found in four different places: the principal part standing directly over the river Suir; another part, which was probably a gate house, being too small for the residence of more than one or two persons, stands to the south of the other ruins. From the different position of these and their distance from each other, the castle must have covered a considerable space, or at least, enclosed a large courtyard.

It was probably the country residence of the Archbishops of Cashel. We read that Archbishop Malcolm Hamilton died at his house at Camas, 25th April, 1629.

**CAMAS BURIAL-GROUND.**

Here is the outline of a Church-yard. Some white-thorn bushes of great age surround it, and a few moss grown stones, few, and far between peep above the grass—but there is no regular outline of a building of any kind, nor any appearance of a grave. I have heard that at no distant period unbaptized infants have been buried here.

**HURISTA CHURCH.**

This ruin is situate in the townland of Camas. There is the outline of a church yard, and a few stones still mark the place where a small building once existed: I know nothing of its history, its name would seem to indicate that it was dedicated to Saint Bridget.
WILLIAM Fitz Adelm de Burgo founded a priory here, under the invocation of St. Edmund the King, and martyr, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustin.

dated 20th April.

1220. About this time Hubert the Prior was a subscribing witness to a grant made to the prior of the Holy Trinity, Dublin. Which see.

ATHASSEL PRIORY.

A. D. 1203. William Cross granted to the prior the tithes of all those lands, which King John had granted to him in and near Limerick.

1204. The founder was interred here.

1205. In this year King John granted to the canons a confirmation of all their possessions.

1222. The Prior, Hubert de Burgh was made Bishop of Limerick.

1260. Matthew was prior; see St John's Waterford.

1271. Walter Earl of Ulster was interred here.
1979. William de Burgh, grandfather to Richard de Burgh a minor, granted to this priory certain lands in Munster, in pure and perpetual alms.

1390. William de Burgh made a grant to this priory of the tithes, and all other the ecclesiastical emoluments of Kilfeet, Lyfrathrath, Clonmell, and Kilsilan: also all that land which he had given to Adam de Carren, and the several lands then in the tenure of Adam de Penbrook with the town of Kilmore and Lybryn.

1307. The prior having acquired a messuage and one hundred and eighty acres of land in Ballylothun from Thomas de Rath, forty acres from Adam and Matthew de la Hay, eight acres from Reginald de Sore; thirty two acres from Robert de Berebridge; ten acres from Hugh de Newport; twenty acres and 6s 8d annual rent from William of Pigeon House; eight acres from Reginald Fitz John, and three acres from Simon de Wise, all in the townland of Athassel, these being seized into the King's hands, and the prior not having obtained a license, the King (Edw. II), ordered an inquest to enquire whether he could lose or be endangered, by allowing the prior to re-enter upon these said lands, and to hold the same in perpetuity, the jurors found a verdict for the prior.

1308. A licence was granted for conveying and making over to the prior certain lands in this county.

Same year Thomas was prior, for Daminus, then abbot of Dunbrody; in the county of Wexford, remitted, to him the said Thomas, an annual pension of four marcs and a half, which sum his abbey had recovered.

1309. The prior, together with Brother Richard de Scafree and Simon Wale, were sued for the sum of 500 marcs by Leopold de Mareys and company, merchants of Lucca.

1315. The prior sued the dean and chapter of the Cathedral Church of Cashel, for the right of presentation to the Church of Ardmayle, and he also sued Maurice the archbishop for the vicarage of the Church of Nathyv.

About the same year a license was granted to the prior to hold a messuage and one hundred and sixty acres of land, with their appurtenances in Ballylothan, and sundry other lands in Athassel.

1319. The town of Athassel was maliciously set on fire by the Lord John Fitz Thomas, brother to the Lord Maurice Fitz Thomas.

1326, Richard Earl of Ulster, commonly called the Red Earl, who had chosen this priory for his retirement, died on 28th June, and was interred here.

1329. Brien O'Brien burnt Athassel to the ground the first week in August.

1337. The prior was sued for advowson of the Church of Clonyns, in this county, by the prior of St John's without Newgate Dublin, and also for the Church of Iselkeran.

1366. Richard, who was prior this year, granted to the Convent of St Catherine in Waterford, forty shillings annual rent, for ever out of the Church of St Michael of Carrick M'Griffin.

1394. John Cabliis was prior; when the Lord William Stafford, and Eva his wife, did grant to this house, by royal permission, the advowson of the Church of Clonynes, in pure and perpetual alms.

1396. In this year the prior held in possession the Church of Tippergast.

1482. David was prior,

1524. Edmond Butler, illegitimate son of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, was the last prior: he was made Archbishop of Cashel, and held this friary in commendam,

The Prior of Athassel sat as a baron in Parliament,

On the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Patrick, 5th King Edward VI, the prior was found seized of the said monastery, containing two acres, a church and belfry, an hall, four chambers, a kitchen, two granaries, a bake house two cellars, a cloister, an orchard and garden, a gate-house, &c, &c. Also a mill with its
water course, annual value, besides reprises, 40s, one hundred and twenty acres of arable. and sixty of pasture, part of the demesne land of the priory, annual value besides reprises, 40s; twelve messuages, two hundred and sixty acres of arable and forty of pasture with a mill &c., annual value besides reprises, £3 6s 8d; a parcel of land in this county, called Tarttegoll, containing three acres which was claimed by Richard Oge M'Tibbot, —— Bourke, and —— William Oge possessed and claimed another parcel, called Raesarwshille, containing three acres, The prior also claimed the following rectories, Athassel, annual value besides reprises, £8; Rellickmore, and the old town of Athassel, £8; Dagny and Dergyn, 25s 4d; Kiltite £3 6s 8d; Ballegiffin £3: Brickiadowne and Moygarbarn 33s 4d; Raebritt and Tullaghiran 26s 8d; Issertkeran £9; Kilmore in like manner, £6 13s 4d. afterwards £9; Toobaghne in like manner, 53s 4d afterwards £4; Lisonaghe and Kilmore in like manner £3 6s 8d afterwards £8: Kilmyckliknegarwe, 30a 10d; Kiltellan 30s; Killerae, 26s 8d, Kilmickstoll 26s 8d; Kilconnaghe 26s 8d; Killostolle 20s, Raleynyn 30s, Kalle 40s, Clonebole 40s, Tempullynyre 30s, Kellrick £5, Tipperary and Kilmore Iconaghe £5, Sronylk £3, Solghot 40s, Kruadowne £3, Balletample 40s, Killeoghterbeg 40s. Moyallid 40s, and Downgore, 26s 8d.

Inquisition taken on Monday next after the feast of the circumcision, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary, the following rectories in the County of Limerick, were found to be appropriated to this prior, Kilmoremagdalen, annual value besides reprises £3, Stradbale £3, Loddyin 40s, Killekidd £4, Glionogir £3, Kilewanderane 10s, and Kilcolman and Annaghmore. He was also seized of a messuage in the city of Limerick of the annual value of 3s 4d.

12th September, 5th and 6th Philip and Mary this Monastery, with its appurtenances, and forty acres of land in Rellickmore, with eighty acres in the old town of Athassel, the friaries of Callan, in the County of Kilkenny, of Thurles in the County of Tipperary, and of Carrick and Tullogphelan, in the County of Waterford; with the monasteries of Kilrushe in the county of Kildare, and Kilcowle in the county of Tipperary, were granted for ever to Thomas Earl of Ormond, to hold in capite at the yearly rent of £49 3s 9d, 8th March 1562, Queen Elizabeth confirmed this grant, and remitted the reserved rent.

Inquisition 8th March and 20th same Queen, adds the following rectories to those before mentioned—Kylkydy and Kilmurry annual value £3; Glionogry, 40s; Kilmurry, 21s; Kilbradaine, 20s. all sterling money: and Kilnatorock and Kilcolman, all in the diocese of Limerick.

Another inquisition, taken 33d. same Queen, found the prior seized of a messuage in Clonaul, in the tenure of Belina or Beatrice White, widow, extending from the street of that town on the north, to the river Suire on the South, with four gardens, a park called the Friars Park, a parcel of land in Richards park, and three acres and half within the burying of Clonaul; and further that Edmond the last prior had made a grant of the whole, 8th August 1538, to James White of Clonell merchant, for the term of one hundred and one years, at the annual rent of 52s 6d Irish money. The lands &c, here enumerated, were concealed by Thomas Earl of Ormond and his successors.

The ruins of this Abbey show it to have been equal, if not superior, to any monastic edifice in this kingdom. The choir measures forty four feet in length and twenty six and an half in breadth. On the north and south sides are small aisles, which we rather suppose were designed for some other purpose as their communication with the main building is by doors parallel to the choir &c. On the south side is a long range with one entire low arch, twenty four feet broad and thirty seven long: it then diminishes to ten feet in width and stretches out twenty four feet longer, On the west end thereof and on the south side of the nave, are part of the windows and outer walls of the cloisters, forming a square of 63 feet. On the
south side is another long range of building, with the lower part divided by arches. The nave appears to have been of the same breadth with the choir, and supported by the lateral aisles: it measures by the exterior walls one hundred and seventy feet in length, and fifty eight in breadth. In the south west corner is a small chapel, with an arched roof sustained by diagonal and central ogives. The steeple was a lofty square building of which the south side only remains. About forty yards west of the nave is an entrance through a small gate, wherein had been a portcullis. The passage to this is by a small ancient bridge, over a low marshy piece of ground; the view from hence, through the nave and steeple, terminating at the high altar, must have been highly picturesque. To describe each part of this extensive ruin would be insufferably tedious. We shall therefore only add, that the whole work was uniform, regular and finished in a fine limestone.—Archdall.

ON SEEING TWO GRAVES COVERED WITH FLOWERS IN ATHASSEL ABBEY.

Tread softly!—tis a sacred spot
Where buried love lies sleeping;
Those slumberers still are unforgot,
Bright eyes their loss are weeping.
Yes! fond hearts have been busy here,
Proving by many a token
How fondly cherished and how dear
Those ties which death has broken.

And yet no costly monument
Adorns their lonely dwelling;
The drooping flowers with tear drops bent
A fonder tale are telling.
Yet see, sad mourners, see, in vain
They were transplanted hither,
Your bitter tears, a constant rain,
Have made them droop and wither.

I too could weep, though all unknown,
Those sleepers and their story,
Whether in early youth cut down,
Or manhood in its glory,
In hoary age—in beauty bright,
Ere sorrow's shaft had found them,
Or when the graves of past delight
Were scattered all around them.

For taught to 'weep with those that weep,'
My heart has felt the sorrow
Of bending o'er that changeless sleep,
Which knows no waking morrow.
I've seen the smile, 'like light removed,'
Fast fading from the dying—
Have called upon the names I loved,
Yet heard no voice replying.

I may not strew the spot with flowers,
Where they their rest are taking;
Nor sadly waste the weary hours,
In watching for their waking,
And it is well—for to the earth
My thoughts might then be clinging,
Unmindful of the glorious birth
To life—from death upspringing,

And now I bless the Lord for those
Who in His faith departed,
Whom He hath sheltered from the woes
Which keep us heavy-hearted
And seek like them to walk in love,
Up the steep pathway pressing,
Until our voices blend above,
In songs of joy and blessing!

HARRIET.

I have been informed that the ruins were a good many years ago cleaned out by Francis Grene, Esq., who was the Landlord, and the space which was surrounded by the cloisters, arranged in something like its ancient form: in this enclosure is he buried, and a magnificent monument executed by Messrs. Farrell of Glasgow, has been erected to perpetuate his memory, with the following inscription—
I. H. S.

Of your charity, pray for the soul of Francis Grene, Esq., Shannon View House County Limerick, and Abbey Athassel, County Tipperary, who departed this life 18th April, 1870 aged 70 years.

"Blessed are they who die in the Lord,"

R. I. P.

\(\text{o}\)

A VISIT TO ATHASSEL ABBEY,

BY

JOHN DAVIS WHITE,

September, 1883.

Athassel Abbey was very familiar to the writer as an almost undistinguishable heap of ruins and rubbish. It is true that the nave, chancel, cloisters and several other buildings were easily known; but to have any idea of the plan of the original buildings would be a puzzle, even to experienced antiquarians.

The Board of Works have for some months had a number of men employed under the intelligent and practical supervision of Mr. George Read, C.E., who has been so successful in the repairs executed both at the Rock of Cashel and the Abbey of Holycross, and whose presence as director at Athassel is a sure guarantee, that whatever is done will be well done, and in accordance with true taste and style. The foundations of the Chancel and Nave and some other buildings, have been cleared from the long accumulated rubbish, and securely underpinned a sufficient height to make the buildings secure for centuries to come, and this judicious work will be carried out in all the buildings. The Chancel, into which it was heretofore almost impossible to enter on account of stones and nettles, has been cleared out; the high altar and its dimensions disclosed while at the Gospel side was found a stone coffin and a pair of old boots in it; the coffin and boots were re-buried where found; covering them is an engraved slab with figures more than half life size, and portion of an inscription which, however, does not appear to have any connection with the stone coffin—"Here lie the remains of Father John — —. At each side of the East Window are niches which probably were intended for statues. There are now placed in the body of the Chancel fragments of two stone figures; the head of one was broken from off the body, but it is restored to its proper place, and curiously enough the head is covered with heavy, curling locks, and there is no weapon by the side of the figure to indicate that a warrior is intended to be represented. Something like a glove appears in one of the hands; it was supposed to be the statue of the founder (De Burgo) but I confess I could not say positively whether it was intended to represent a male or female figure (a fragment of a statue of De Burgo was removed many years ago from this Abbey to the grounds of the late Sir John Fitzgerald, of Lisheen, from whence it passed to the grounds of the late Archbishop Broderick, and it now ornaments the pleasure ground at the Deanery). Of the second image in the Chancel the only part remaining is the upper portion of the body, and on this the hands rest, shewing by their smallness and delicacy that they belonged to the figure of a woman.

In the south side of the Chancel-wall is an old inscription of which I took a rubbing and sent it to the Rev. James Graves, the most eminent antiquarian in Ireland, with a request that he would, if possible, read it. He says, "I cannot make this out fully; some of the letters are obscure in the rubbing. I think it is a record of the building of some part of the church by a De Burgo." Another slab in the opposite wall he has read to mean "anno domino 1403"—"the five noughts over the date represent the termination, as Mo Mullesimo."

"The date 1403 is peculiarly formed, the 1110 being deducted from the Vo—1110. See the mode of notation on the cross found in County Kerry in Archaeological Journal."
The Northern Transept had upon it signs of burning; and Mr. Read states that it is the only part of the building which exhibits such signs. I am informed that the abbey was burned by Lord Inchiquin, in the year 1647; the late Mr. D’Alton who lived at Abbey Athassel, found large quantities of charred and burned timber in the ruins.

There do not appear to have been any small chapels in the Northern Transept, but there are two with altars in the Southern.

It appears as if there were dwellings built over the Chancel, and that the ascent to them was by a stair case at the North Eastern Angle of the Southern Transept.

There is a building to the South, the interior of roof being of stone. Mr. Read is of opinion that this was the first church built upon the ground. There is also a curious building to the south, which originally had an arched roof; as it abuts on the cloisters, I think it may have been the residence of the Abbot.

To the extreme South is a building which I think was probably the Mill; there is a water channel running under the church towards it, which Mr. Read conjectured belonged to the latrines; but I rather think was the Millrace.

The cloisters are the most perfect of any I have seen in any old abbey. The Greene family have a burial place in the centre of them, they are, I believe, the owners in fee of the soil (paying a small head rent); the D’Altons have also an enclosed burial ground in one of the cells or buildings, which are at the west of the cloisters.

The east and west windows must have been very fine; the carving of the plan of one of them may be seen on a stone found in the cloisters.

The abbey was originally surrounded by water, let in from the Snir by an artificial channel. And there was a gate house and bridge by which alone entrance could be obtained, the bridge was broken, so that in winter the visitors had to be up to the ankles in a swamp when attempting to pass to the buildings. I am happy to say that the bridge is being fully repaired, it has four arches.

Athassel means Shallow ford.

ATHASSEL ABBEY.

Perhaps there is scarcely any building in Munster, with the exception of the Rock, hailed by so many legends and memories as the old Abbey of Athassel. It was amidst its ruins, seated in a niche in the interior, that Moore composed ‘Tha Last Rose of Summer’ and a few more of his most famous melodies. The bard, who was on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Scully, chose the stillness of the ruined Abbey to pour out his soul in poetry. His surroundings were perhaps, the most suited for a poet; they suggested that tone of lonesomeness, sadness, and decay which beautifies that pathetic song which we have elsewhere named.

It is said that the words of ‘Evieeen’s Bower’ were written here, and that they were founded upon the story of a ‘Liason’ between Lord Landaff and a beautiful Miss Heffernan. ‘The young May Moon’ was also written here. A Grove which extends from Abbey House towards the west, being dignified as ‘Morna’s Grove’.

Father Mathew was very fond of narrating a quaint little anecdote, concerning the flight of the monks. There was a subterranean passage leading from the abbey to Cloughaleigh on the other side of the Suir; and in the old troubles the inmates were obliged to flee. The most advanced of the fugitives were some distance at the east side of the river when the last were only quitting the building. At this point the Abbot who was among the vanguard of the party, missed his richly-bound illuminated breviary. There was no occasion, however, for anyone to return. The word was passed from front to rear, and in a few minutes the book being searched out by the last man was transferred from hand to hand till it reached its owner.
This mode of fetching has since become very popular in schools, and the rapidity with which an article is handed about has, gained for this curious means of conveyance the name of telegraph.

The abbey and its dependencies, in course of time became the property of De Burgho, the Red Earl, who was about as tyrannical and uncharitable a nobleman (judging by tradition) as ever trod on Irish soil. One day a poor creature accosted him at his gate and begged for relief, as he was nearly perishing from hunger and thirst. He spoke harshly to the beggar and bade him begone. 'At any rate,' says he, 'allow the servants to give me a draught of milk.'

'No.' 'Well, water,' 'Not even water, the river is not so far; go and drink as much as you like.' Ah, then my lord as great as you hold yourself to day, it might yet happen that you may yet perish from want of water.' The Earl called his dogs, and set them on the poor man; but they could not be induced to worry him; and he saw by the faces of those around him that they were far from approving of his harshness; so he turned into the courtyard.

Several years went by; and on a very warm summer evening the Earl found himself all at once very ill, and afflicted with a violent thirst. He stretched upon his bed, after some efforts to bear against the attack, and requested a draught of wine. All the vessels in the buffet were examined but not a drop was to be found. The servant thought the circumstance very strange, as he had seen abundance of it there before dinner. 'Go to the cellar,' said the Earl ' and be very quick about it.' The poor fellow soon returned with a most intense fright pictured on his countenance and holding his flagon empty. 'How's this?' cried the choking man; 'where's the wine?' 'My lord, there is not a drop to be got from a single barrel, and they sound as empty as drums.'

The angry master swore at the attendant, and summoning two other servants bade them go down, and not return without a drink for him. His thirst became so terrible that before they could return he despatched others to the spirit casks. Still another delay. If he were able he would have followed them with a whip, but his limbs were powerless, and he was suffering dreadful agony from excessive heat and thirst inside, 'Go,' he muttered, 'bring me even a drink of milk.' Off went one or two more, only to return with the tidings that the dairy vessels were empty, and not a drop to be procured from the cows. The Earl was now in the most extreme terror and rage, but after uttering the word 'water,' with the greatest pain and difficulty, he could not get out another syllable,

Several ran off to the Suir, which lay a short distance to the east of the Castle; but when they reached it the bed of the stream was perfectly dry. The party, which was not very large, were all in wild confusion. Some trembled, others prayed, all were bewildered. But, on a sudden, they heard a noise, like the murmuring of a river on the west side of the castle, Thither they rushed, but when they reached the spot they found that they were deceived. Again they heard the rush and gurgle in the old channel, and back they sped. This time they were not disappointed. Never did the Israelites fill their vessels more gladly with the miraculously sent water that issued from the Rock, than did the Earls domestics. With a shout of joy they rushed back to the castle; the cry was echoed by those in the dairy, and answered from the byres and cellars. The dying man heard the joyful tumult coming up the turret stairs, and forgetting all decorum they bounded into the room, some with flagons of wine, others bearing milk, the rest carrying jugs of water. But the foremost into the room fell back horrified when they beheld the convulsed and agonized features of their master. He looks very eager, and he made a feeble motion towards them with his hand, but before the bed was reached the arm was dropped motionless, and his earthly sufferings were over.

Thus the memory with which this legend
clothes the old Abbey by the Suir, gives it the garb of a stern moniress, warning all of the great crime of uncharitableness. The incident has been repeated and versified, and often throughout Ireland, may be heard at the cotters fireside, of a winter's night. The Tale of the Red Earl. The morals that are usually drawn may be easily imagined.

FROM LEWIS' TYPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

This place which is situated on the river Suir was distinguished for its priory, founded at the close of the 12th Century by Wm Fitz Adelm de Burgho, for Canons Regular of the order of St Augustine, and dedicated to St Edmund, the King and Martyr. In 1319 the town was set on fire by Lord John, brother of Lord Maurice Fitz Thomas; and in 1329, Brian O'Brien burned it to the ground. There are still some slight traces of its site, The Priory was amply endowed, and of which the Abbot sat in Parliament continued to flourish until the reign of Edward 6th, when it was dissolved, and in that of Philip and Mary it was with other possessions, granted to Thomas Earl of Ormond. The remains are extensive and highly interesting, and show the buildings to have been distinguished for elegance and magnificence, and equal, if not superior, to any monastic structure in the kingdom; In the monastery was interred Richard de Burgho, second Earl of Ulster; called from his complexion the Red, who after giving a splendid entertainment to the nobles and his friends at Kilkenny in 1326, returned hither and soon after died.

Mac Geoghegan, 'page 295 (Duffy's Edition 1844) says—'At Athassel, a small town in the County Tipperary, was the Priory of St Edmund founded for Regular Canons in 1200 by William de Burgho, from whom the Burkes are descended.' Mac Geoghegan page 296 adds—Wm Fitz Adelm de Burgho, made some incursions into the County of Desmond, and carried off considerable booty. The King gave him by Charter five military fiefs in a place called Foth, where the Castle of Carrie, now Castle Connell, which have remained in possession of his descendants to the present time;

Keating mentions an expedition which Fitz Adelm made into Connaught where he committed dreadful depredations. According to him cruelty was the ruling passion of this nobleman. He put the priests and people to the sword without distinction, and destroyed the religious houses and other holy places in this province, so that his tyrannical conduct drew upon him the censures of the clergy, and he was solemnly, excommunicated by the Church, in which state he died of an extraordinary sickness which caused frightful distortions. He gave no signs of repentance, His body was carried to a village the inhabitants of which had put to death, and was thrown into a well, from whence it was never afterward taken.

Stanihurst, following Cambrensis, gives the following account of him, He was a man, he says, solely occupied in amassing riches, a mercenary governor, and detested both by prince and people; the duties of his office he discharged in a shameful and sordid manner, and disregarded justice when his own interest was in question. He concludes by saying—It is not surprising that his memory should be execrated by the people, Yet he left posterity in Ireland who were worthy of a better ancestor, and who were always distinguished for their religious virtue, and fidelity to their lawful princes.

In 'Ireland, by Mrs S. C. Hall,' vol. 2, we find—The site of Athassel priory was chosen with the usual taste and judgment of the monks of old, although a few shrivelled trees are now all that remain of the woods by which it was formerly encompassed, and of which there is abundant evidence. A gentle fertilizing and productive river still rolls beside its shattered glory, and the ruins afford ample proof of the vast extent as well as
singular beauty of the structure when the holy Augustinians kept state within its walls. To their order may be traced the most elaborate and highly wrought of all the ecclesiastical edifices in Ireland, their abbeys in this country evidencing a style of architectural elegance and grandeur, but little inferior to their fabrics in England and on the continent. Athassel according to Dr. Ledwich was founded by Wm. Fitz Adelm de Burgho about the year 1200, for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine. This Fitz Adelm was steward to Henry 2nd and ancestor of the illustrious family of de Burgho. The castle of Capuaumacke was built by the Burkes in the 15th century. The hill on which it stands is called in Irish 'the hill of the last William,' from a mournful and romantic incident the death of one brother by another. On the King's return from Ireland, he was instructed with the management of affairs and in 1204 he was interred at Athassel, Veneration and love for their great progenitor made the de Burghos and their numerous dependants, bestow ample possessions on and contribute largely to the decoration of their favourite priory. The ruins cover an area of considerable extent, the choir, Dr. Ledwich states, is 44 feet by 26; the nave was of the same breadth with the choir, supported by lateral aisles by the external walls it measures 117 feet in length.

In the S. W. corner is a chapel, a small one, the steeple was square and lofty, the cloisters large. The doorway of exquisite workmanship, is still in an excellent state of preservation.

Lingard (Henry 2nd, 1177), with the guardianship of Isabella Strongbow and Eva's daughter heiress to the kingdom of Leinster, Henry conferred the government on Fitz Adelm a minister fond of money and addicted to pleasure, who shunned the dangers of war and enriched himself at the expense of his inferiors.

Rev. Thomas Walsh's Irish Hierarchy. 1854 p. 659—1204 the founder of Athassel Abbey William Fitz Adelm de Burgho, was interred there. The whole work was uniform, regular, and finished in fine limestone.

Rev. Sylvester Malone, Church History of Ireland, p. 93.—Fitz Adelm plundered Saint Patrick's Church in Armagh, in 1179. Nothing is more shocking than the accounts given of his cruelty and irreligion.

Sullivan's Story of Ireland, p. 130—Henry 2nd commissioned William Fitz Adelm de Burgho, and Nicholas the prior of Wallingford, to proceed to Ireland and report to him on the state of affairs there after his visit to that country.

The inscription on the tablet is stated to mean—

"ULLICK, THE SON OF WILLIAM, THAT BUILT THIS ABBEY, IN HONOUR OF THE HOLY ORDER OF ST. AUGUSTINE, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1145. THE LORD BE MERCIFUL TO HIS SOUL. AMEN."

The Abbey of St. Edmund, Athassel, was founded at the close of the 12th century by Wm. Fitz Adelm de Burgho for the regular Canons of St. Augustine. Enormous estates were attached to this grand old Abbey; the Lord Abbot whereof was a Lord of Parliament in Catholic times. In the cemetery attached to the Abbey was interred the de Burgho Earls of Ulster until that family and the Clanricardes came in the 14th Century to be interred in the Athenry Abbey. After the suppression, Athassel and its patrimony were granted to the Earls of Ormond.

BALLYGRIFFIN CASTLE,

Ballygryfin castle was four stories high; and being pleasantly situated on an eminence, near the junction of the Suir and Mulleen rivers, must have been a very desirable habitation, the western wall and part of the northern and southern walls still remain, it seems as if jus
one half of the castle had fallen, It is situated in a very extensive bawn of considerably more than an acre. The entrance gate is large with a fine arch, and at the corner of the bawn were projecting towers, pierced for Musketry, one of which, near the gate, appears to be perfect. The castle is situated in a gentleman's farm-yard, the bawn being in fact the farmyard, the old wall being still standing and in good preservation.

BALLYGRIFFIN CHURCH

Is situated at a very short distance from the castle at its northern side. The north, south, and western walls are still standing, and the entrance was about the middle of the southern wall; in this there is also a small square hole, probably intended for a piscina. The east wall is level with the ground; apparently, the church or some other building connected with it extended from the eastern extremity in a southerly direction, making the whole in the form of an L. Outside the eastern foundation is the burial place of the Fitzgerald family, where rest the remains of the unfortunate Sir Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald. In the north wall a tablet is inserted bearing the following inscription—

'Monumentum hoc fieri secernunt, anno domini 1646, His jact D. Joannes Corcrane, presbiter et curatus ejus Ecclesiae, cum mater sua D. onora trihy Ille obiit—dies—ano dni—Illa ob—dies—Ae dni—Propitius Deus,'

It would appear from this that Rev John Corcoran, who was curate of this parish; was buried here along with his mother whose maiden name was Honoria Trihy.

TEMPLEGIBBIN.

Nearly on a line with Athassel Abbey to the west, and approached by a road which soon after leaving Golden turns to the South, are the outer lines of a building which is called Templegobbin on the ordnance Map. It may have been a small Chapel, and have had its name out of ridicule to the builder; as Carpenters who are not considered good tradesmen are called 'Gobawns,' or the name may have originated in popular ignorance, which ascribes every old building to the 'Gobawn Saer,' I have no means of ascertaining the use of the building, or whether it was appropriated to any parish or not.

TEMPLEDAVOUN.

Near the Ballysleeteen bridge over the Suir, and to the East of it, is the church and burial ground of Templedavoun, which has been translated to mean 'the church of the two Gables.' It was evidently the church of the parish of Lagans town, the Tithes of which were appropriated to the Vicars Choral of Cashel and I would think that it was served from Cashel Cathedral, in ancient times.

It is the only country Church yard in which I have seen family vaults belonging to persons of the farming class. One of the vaults belongs to the Nugents, the other name I do not remember.

CASTLE PARK CASTLE.

Of this only a small arch remains. It was probably an out post or lookout tower connected with the castle of Golden, and like all the castles on the banks of the Suir originally belonged to the Butler Family,

BALLYCLERIHAN CHURCH.

Dr Joyce in his valuable work on 'Irish names of places,' makes this O'Clerahan's town; I cannot suggest a better explanation. The
parish of Clerihan formed part of the corps of the
Deanery of Cashel, and a large townland of
the same name was part of the property of the
See, 'Ballyclerihan and part of Killock;' the
other part of Killock was the glebe which of
right belonged to the Rector, which probably
meant Church hill, and therefore the hilly part
near the Church was the glebe.

The old church was built on a slight rising
ground. There is hardly any of either the
Northern, Southern or Eastern walls standing
while the Western gable seems almost per-
fect.

The church-yard is so overgrown with nettles
that I found it impossible to search after some
old tombstones of which I had heard, one of
which belonged to a family of the name of Mockler
who were the ancient owners of the townland of
Moclerstown which is in the immediate neigh-
brourhood.

The Mocklers are said to have been Englishmen
who settled in Ireland before the Norman In-
vation. I find that persons named Mocler
were on the Grand Jury of this County in the
reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The late very Rev Samuel Adams, Dean of
Cashel, informed me that about the year 1829 he
was called on to decide a dispute as to the right
to a place of burial here which was claimed by a
man of the name of Mockler, who proudly
pointed out an inscription in what he called
'Saxony,' I should suppose it was old English
character. I regret I could not find the tomb, it
was too well guarded by nettles.

[I have been lately informed that round the
tombstone is an inscription in ancient Capitals
which states that the person to whom it was
erected of the name of Mocler died in the year
1068, two years after the Battle of Hastings.
It is disgusting to add, that the inscription
in the middle of the slab was some years ago
erased by a member of the family, and an in-
scription to the memory of some one who had
then died substituted,]

[The date given above requires to be investi-
gated by some competent person.]
to Cashel, on the top of a little rising ground there is a stone of ten feet in height, it is called 'Giants Grave,' and the townland takes its name from it. On the side facing south there is a rude carving of a cross of a very peculiar shape, this would at first seem to indicate that it was placed there in christian times, but modern antiquarians assert that the cross was also a heathen symbol.

The people of the neighbourhood say that in the time of Fionn MacCumhall (Fin Mac Cool,) the stone was cast from the top of Slievenamon by a giant to its present position, and that at the little river which crosses the road the salmon was caught from tasting of which Fin received all his knowledge. One story is probably as true as the other; I am not sufficiently versed in ancient Irish history to make even a guess at the name of the grant who sleeps near this stone, or of the date of his death.

GRALLAGH CASTLE

is still in fair repair and alterations of various kinds seem to have been made in it in modern times. In the upper story may be seen a mode of defence which I have not observed in any of the numerous castles I have visited. The wall is 'cassamated'—if I use the proper expression. The enemy might have won to the upper story of the building, and still be shot down by the garrison if they were posted inside the inner wall which is pierced for musketry, to be fired towards the interior.

Grallagh means a miry place, and the land in some of the surrounding country does not belie the name.

In the year 1798 a rebel named Norton or Naughton was pursued to this castle by the Slievardagh Yeomen Cavalry. He defied arrest stating that he would shoot the first who ascended. One of the Yeomen named Henderson ascended with loaded carbine cocked ready to fire, and ordered Norton to follow him. He did so, Henderson retreating step by step, still having his opponent covered with his carbine, Norton was afterwards tried by Court Martial, and shot at Mullinahone. There is a prejudice against the descendants of this Henderson amongst the Mullinahone people, as they believe it was he who shot the man, whereas he only arrested him.

BALLYTARNSNA CASTLE

is in tolerable preservation, some of the floors still existing. It would not cost very much—if it were desirable—to make it habitable. Ballytaransana anciently belonged to the family of Hackett, of whom was Sir William Hackett who founded the Franciscan Abbey in Cashel; in the reign of King Henry III. His stone coffin is used as a holy water vessel in the Chapel Cashel and its stone lid is built into the wall of St John's Churchyard (part of the town wall) and is the one (of four) next to John street. Ballytaransana means the town of the cross or cross roads.

About 150 years ago the townland belonged to Adam Max.

GAILE CHURCH

is situated on the ascent to Killough hill, and is at no great distance from Ballytaransna castle. At one time it must have been something superior to the ordinary parish church, as over the principal doorway there was a cut stone arch. From its appearance I believe that whether founded or not as a protestant place of worship, it was at one time used as such. I have not been able to ascertain the meaning of the word. Gaile was at entire rectory, at one time annexed to Erry, latterly to Holycross.

Gaile is the burial place of the Phillips Family. Mr Richard Phillips has at his own expense enclosed the graveyard with a substantial wall.

CAPPA UMAICKE CASTLE

is built on a little eminence near the residence of the Baker family. It was very strongly built, but is now very ruinous. The Umackes were the family to whom it was probably granted in the time of Cromwell. Cappa means a plot enclosed for tillage. For further particulars see page 25.
Tipperary Abbey.

A monastery was founded here in the reign of King Henry the Third, for Eremites following the rule of St Augustine.

Nothing remains but an old arch, so that it would not be easy to name its place in the original building, the 'Abbey School of Tipperary,' a famous educational establishment immediately adjoins, and it is more than probable that the stones of the ancient building were too convenient not to be made to assist in the erection of the new one.

Donogh O'Cuyrke (or O'Quirke) was the last prior, and he surrendered this monastery, 7th April, 31st King Henry the 8th 'being then seized of the same,' containing a church, chapter house, dormitory, hall, two chambers, an inner chamber, kitchen, stable, cemetery and garden, all in ruins, and of no value besides reprises; with twenty three messages, thirteen gardens, forty four acres of arable land, a mill and mill race in Tipperary, and eight acres of arable and ten of pasture with their appurtenances in Clonford (probably Clonpet), annual value besides reprises, twenty shillings Irish money.

8th July, 33rd King Henry the 8th. This priory and its possessions were granted for ever to Dermot Ryan in Capite at the rent of 8d Irish money.

The town appears to have had a corporation from a grant made in 1310 by Edward II., to 'the Bailiffs and Good men of Tipperary,' In 1329 the town was burned by Breyn O'Breyn.

Solloghedbeg Church,

Is situate about two miles to the North of Tipperary town. The bounds of the Church and Churchyard may be distinctly traced, and there are traces of burials, large stones being at the heads of graves; but the use of the place as a cemetery seems to have been long abandoned, and the cattle of the occupier of the adjoining land, have the site of the church and churchyard for pasture;

'Sollogh' I am told means 'dirty.' The lands in this parish and the adjoining one of Sollogedmore, lie rather low and were wet, and were covered with rushes, etc. Drainage has wonderfully changed the original state of things, and the lands are probably some of the best for pasture in Ireland.

Clonbeg Church.

Of the old Church nothing stands but the eastern gable. It immediately adjoins the modern Parish Church; the churchyard overlooks the beautiful river Aherlow, Cluenbeg, 'the little vale,' is situated between the Galtees and the Tipperary Hills, and is indeed a sweet spot. Ballinacourty, the principal residence of Massy Dawson, being situated there, Upon the top of the hill between Tipperary and Clonbeg is a large stone called 'Leaght na tamron,' which probably marked the bounds between the possessions of two native chiefs in ancient times.
BOYTONRATH CASTLE.

This castle was evidently blown up with powder. The walls lie scattered about in large masses: and the courses of the mason work plainly indicate that some of them lie on the sides. I was informed by Mr John Loughnan, P.L.G, who resided in the adjoining house, (which by the bye is about the oldest country house I have ever seen, one of the oak collar beams bearing the date 1641), that he remembers that the castle was surrounded by two dykes containing water as a means of defence; and that in one of these an old boat was found; and that when these works were taken away, a large quantity of excellent manure was procured. At present there is a small waste common about the place where the castle stood. The family of Boyton were very numerous and respectable about Cashel and its neighbourhood, The Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign of a local company of foot which existed in Cashel, 1649, were all Boytons. It is possible that the head of the family resided at Boytonrath; and that he, as well as the rest of his clan, incurred the displeasure of Cromwell. I have heard that Ballymakeady townland was at one time the property of the Boyton family.

The following is a copy of the Examination of Peere Boyton; relative to the taking of Cashel extracted from Records in Trinity College Dublin—

The Examination of Peere Boyton, taken the 6th November 1652—Sayeth, that he was not Lieut, to the Cmp, in Cashel, when Phill. O'Dwyer of Dundrum, entered the said city, but was made Lieut, about two months after. His Captain was Patrick Boyton; his Ensign was Robert Boyton, now in restraint; he sayeth he knoweth not who killed any of them that were murdered there, nor who were the plunderers; he sayeth that one little maid was killed by one Donnogh O'Dwyer; on the way as he, this examinant, with his brothers Patrick Boyton and Robert Boyton, did convey the English from Cashel; and sayeth that he never heard of any other person that was killed by the said convoy, and further saith not.

Examined by me,

S. RICHARDS,

Peeter Boyton of Cashel, probably the person above named, issued a tradesmen's token, on the obverse is Peeter Boyton with a harp—Reverse of Cashill Marchn—Id. with two stars of five points,

He is one of the subscribing witnesses to the will of Edward Mihill, who also issued tokens.

Leonard Boyten, Merchant, was one of the Aldermen appointed by the Charter of King James the second, in 1687, Among the common Councilmen appointed by the said Charter, I find the names of Edward Boyton, Simon Boyton and Robert Boyton. I have also found entries of the marriages of several persons of the name in the old Register of Marriages kept in Cashel,


' James Boyton and Mary Kearney, both of Cashel, married 29 January 1655.

' John Crannors and Margaret Boyton, both in the parish of St Patrickes Rock in the Barony of Middlethird, married the 30th January 1655.'

Robert Boyton was Registrar of the Diocese of Cashel, and Chapter Clerk in the year 1664; and John Boyton was one of the Bailiffs or City Sheriffs in 1715. By an order in the Corporation Books dated 1670, Patrick Boyton living without ye gates, was obliged to quarter three soldiers of ye footes company that's come to this city.'

In the old Cathedral upon the Rock, there is a small shield; upon which are the arms of
Boyton ‘three spur rowels,’ with the name of ‘Boyton’ in old English letters inscribed upon it.

BOYTONRATH CHURCH

Stands at a very short distance from the castle. It was evidently the private chapel belonging to the castle, as Templedavonn was the parish church. It seems as if part of the church was much older than the other and that the chancel was added long after the rest was built. The chancel is now a vault for the family of Roe, who still possess property in the vicinity. Mr Loughnane informed me that the old house in which he resides was built by the Roes, who were probably the persons who were granted Boytons lands, or they may have obtained them by purchase.

Magorban,

The name of this Parish is believed to be derived from the name of an Abbot whose name was Gobbanus, Magh-Gobbanus, the plain of Gobbanus.

It was one of the parishes which were appropriated to the Archbishop of Cashel, and this circumstance may account for the fact of there being a Holy Well in the Parish, which is called Saint Brogans well. There is a townland in the parish named Clonbrogan or Brogan’s Vale.

Stephen O’Brogan who was Archdeacon of Glendalough, and a native of Ulster, being elected by the Dean and Chapter (by virtue of the King’s License, dated the 4th of September 1290), was confirmed by the Pope, and restored to temporalities on the 26th March, 1291, in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward the first. He governed the See about eleven years, and died on the 8th of the calends of August (July 25) 1302, and he was buried in his own Church (probably Magorban is meant, or the word Cathedral would have been used.) He succeeded David MacCarwell, and was succeeded by Maurice MacCarwell who was Archdeacon of Cashel.

Saint Brogans well is situate in a field at the top of a slight eminence at the north side of the road which leads from Magorban to Moyglass, not far from Arbourhill. The well is not now regarded as being a Holy well, as far as I know or believe.

The parish Church of Magorban is a particularly handsome one, the late Archbishop Broderick taking great pains to make it so. The Churchyard is crowded with tombstones, but I have not had opportunity to copy any of the inscriptions.

On the east side of the road leading from Magorban Church to Mobarnane, upon the townland of Woodhouse, there is a small enclosure with an iron gate. This was a Quakers burial ground. The townland belonged to a quaker family of the name of Sparrow, and persons of that name (and perhaps others) are buried here, but I am told that there has been no interment there for many years.

In a Rath to the South of Beechmount house stands a stone pillar, to the memory of a young gentleman who, it is believed, got a fall from his horse at this spot while out hunting, which caused his death some time after. The pillar is surmounted by an Urn, and is about eight feet in height. On two of the square sides the following inscription is placed—

Sacred
to the memory of
Thomas Brocklesby Godfrey,
Esquire,
Who was with every virtue blest
That could adorn the human breast.
He departed this life
Jany, 29th, 1808
In the 26th year of his age.
This monument was erected by his father
John Godfrey of Beechmount, Esq.,
To his beloved son
October 1819.
Who e'er thou art in after time,
That do'st this land enjoy,
Oh spare these stones for Jesus sake,
Nor do thou them destroy.'

GLANKEEN

Was another parish, the Rectorial Tithes of
which were appropriate to the See, and the
Archbishop was Prelaty of Glankeen, The
surrounding 'Territory' of Ileagh belonged to
the O'Dwyer, but Redmond Burke, a 'free
lance' from Connaught, succeeded in establishing
himself and his followers there. The following
account is copied From 'Pacata Hibernia.' page
33,

'29 April 1600—As Dermund O'duire infor-
mated the President by his letters, Redmond
Burke with six hundred men entered into his
country to burne and prey the same, which to
effect, he divided his forces into three sundry
parts. O'duire having assembled as many men
as that short warning would permit, fell upon
one of the divisions aforementioned, which con-
sisted of two hundred foot, of them he slew one
hundred and twenty, and many hurt. In
revenge whereof Redmond Burke upon the
6th May following, having gotten as many men
as he could assemble, entered the second time
into the aforesaid country, where he slew Man
Woman and Child, burnt all the houses, (castles
excepted) and drove away all the cattle of the
country,

On slab set in wall, Glankeen Church yard—
Hoc sibi monumentum
Fieri fecit in coque sepultus est Walterus de
Burgo,
Territorii De Ileagh,
Quondam validus ac prudens propagator qui
obit Junii 10—
Ætates Annoque Domini uxorem
Habuit Jiliam filiam Ydhir

Et qua Multum suscepit
Prolem 4 scilicet filios
Theobaldum Gulielmum
Milerum et Johanne
Et Multas filias omnesque
Lectissimis conpigibus collocatas.
Spes mea in Deo mes.

On stone set in wall in Glankeen Church yard
Quisquis in hœc oculos vertis monumenta
parumper
Siste lege Discé et vivere Disce mori
Natus eram coelo mundum per cuncta secutus
Hinc pulsas, illinc jure abigendus eram
Tu mundi illecebras illecebras sapiens vitare
memento
Coelia regna tibi quere precare mihi
Patricius Kerin me fabriçavit 1626.
The following is a translation of the Latin
inscriptions upon the Monuments to
Walter Burke who was probably the son of Red-
mond, The name Ydhir, most likely means
O'Dwyer, and also that by this alliance peace
was made between the families—

On slab set in wall, Glankeen Church yard—
Walter de Burgh of the territory of Ileagh,
caused this monument to be made for himself
and he is buried in it. This sometime stalwart
and wise captain who died June 10th in the—
year of his age and the—year our Lord. Had
as wife Jilias the daughter of Ydhir by whom he
had a large family four sons, Theobald, William,
Miles and John, and several daughters all of
whom were united to husbands of the highest
rank.

My hope is in my God.

Whoever thou art that turnest thine eyes on
this monument stop a brief while and read, learn
to live and learn to die. I was born for Heaven
I made the world my whole pursuit, By the
world I was spurned, from Heaven I earned a
just banishment, Do you be wise, remember
to shun the enticement of the world, seek the
kingdom of Heaven yourself and pray for it for
me,

Patrick Kerin erected me 1626,
The Barnaan Cuilawn,

BY THE LATE

Thomas Lalor Cooke.

---(o)---

The curiosity commonly called the 'Barnaan Cuilawn,' was found some centuries since, in a hollow tree at a place named Kilcuilawn, situate in the mountains, and distant about two miles from the village of Burrisvilleigh, in the parish of Glankeen, and county of Tipperary. This Antike is likewise called, in the Irish Language,

οβναϊν η ζηναομ,

that is, 'the Saint's Work,'

The Barnaan Cuilawn in shape resembles a mitre, and is made internally of wrought iron; which internal part, although now eaten away by rust, appears to have been originally about three tenths of an inch thick, having in its summit two round holes of about three tenths of an inch in diameter, which do not seem to have been ever intended for receiving any kind of screws or rivets. It is about eleven inches and an half high, and the bottom (in shape a parallelogram) is about eight inches long and four inches broad; whence its length and breadth gradually diminish, it being at the top only six inches and one half long, and about two inches broad. Around the bottom is a kind of brass frame, or base, of about one eighth of an inch thick and two inches in height, having at each corner a round brass pedestal, about three inches high and half an inch thick. Those pillars extend about three eighths of an inch lower than the brass frame, so as to form a kind of feet. In this brass frame, or base, on the front side of the Barnaan Cuilawn, is a small semicircular opening, about an inch in diameter, and some what resembling the aperture of a bee-hive, through which its inmates pass in and out.

The iron, or internal part of the Barnaan Cuilawn, appears to have been originally all covered with brass; and highly ornamented. The top, which is the most curious part now extant, is of cast metal, like brass, of a whitish yellow colour, and exquisite workmanship. It has several apertures, and is beautifully inlaid in Runic knots with gold, silver, copper, and some dark bluish granulated metal which I at first took to resemble Cobalt, having on each of its sides four representations of an eye, and on the ends two bald antique heads, (much like those of stone, which are frequently to be met with in the walls of ancient monasteries in Ireland,) and two other representations of eyes. In the top are inlaid three pieces of yellow stone or composition, intersected by other narrow red stones, both in appearance like Jasper. It is however right to remark that those parts of the inlaying, which appeared to me to be Cobalt, are not in reality of that metal; for Cobalt is said not to have been discovered until about the

... There is brass still adhering to parts of the iron, and which has the appearance of having been united to it by the effect of fire,
year 1733, although the beautiful colour in some ancient stained windows and oriental porcelain would seem to argue, that this metal was longer known. § I have consulted W. Higgins, Esq., Professor of Chemistry to the Dublin Society, and he says, that this bluish metal is not Cobalt although he could not then take upon himself to say what it really was.

The back and one of the sides of the Barnaun Cuilawn are still covered with brass plates, on the former of which is visible an engraving of a cross.† Several credible and respectable inhabitants of the parish in which it was found affirm that, within the last forty years, there was a cross upon the front side of the Barnaun Cuilawn enriched with various coloured precious stones; but, although much pains have been taken to procure this cross, rewards and enquires have proved alike ineffectual. The cross just spoken of has been lost in the following manner. After the death of the Rev Mr M'Eneiry, Roman Catholic Vicar of the Parish of Glankeen, the Barnaun Cuilawn fell into the hands of his successor, the Rev Michael Bohun, a man of great learning, but who had not much taste for the antiquities of the country. Upon Mr Bohun's having been newly come to the parish, the Barnaun Cuilawn was, in the hurry of removing, unfortunately thrown, along with some articles of furniture, into an open stable; and while it remained there, some person, induced by a wish of possessing part of so reveral a relic, or more probably by a spirit of avarice, took away the cross before mentioned.

Many fabulous and superstitious stories relating to this piece of antiquity have been handed down by tradition, and are still implicitly believed by the illiterate of the neighbourhood in which it was found. As these tales may happen to prove serviceable to the antiquary, or entertaining to the less scientific, I shall here recount a few of them. Thus it is said, that any person who was fortunate enough to gain possession of the Barnaun Cuilawn, was always attended by good luck superior to that of his neighbours: and that one Burke, who inhabited the Castle of Burtissileigh about the commencement of the seventeenth century, having by some misfortune lost the Barnaun Cuilawn, in a few nights after an invisible hand brought it back while he was sleeping and placed it upon a table near his bed side.‡

It is likewise a story among the people, that a noted hurler, named Fitzpatrick, wanting a hurl on the eve of some great match, went to the tree in which 'the Saint's work' was found, in order to lop off a branch; but when in the act of cutting it, happening to look towards his house which stood at a little distance; he imagined he saw it in flames. Affrighted, he leaped from the tree, and ran to save his burning house. On his approach, however, to his astonishment, the house was in safety, and no appearance whatever of

§ The late General Vallancey, in the Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis, Numb. 13, vol 4, treating of the Liath Meiscith of the ancient Irish Druids says: it is well known that Cobalt ground up with oil, will lie an hour or more in that unctuous state, and then burst into an amazing blaze; and considers it as 'probable, that the Druids, who were skilful chymists, (for their days) could not be ignorant of so simple an experiment.

† This cross, it is very remarkable corresponds in shape and the number of lines of which it is formed with that given in Ledwich's Antiquities, plate 81, as engraved on the tomb of O'Toole, who is said to have been interred in Glendaloach in the year 1010,

‡ The following inscription still legible on a stone, which is in one of the walls adjoining the Castle, and is supposed to have been formerly placed over the principal entrance, gives one a strange idea of the hospitality and ferocity of that age in which it was written—

'Richard Burke—Alice Hurley—
Marmoreum cur surgat opus
Facit hospes et hostis : hospes in
Amplexus, sed procul hostis et.
1643.'
fire. He then returned to the tree; and again imagining that he saw the house enveloped in flames, ran to save it, but still it was unhurt. A third time he went to the tree, enraged, determined at any risk to cut the burl, and the third time the house appeared on fire. However, he persisted in cutting, and on returning home, found his habitation in ashes.

Another story, which is likewise told, although superstitiously accounted for, is certainly fact. It is this. There was, at the foot of the tree just spoken of, one of those holy wells common in Ireland, which actually removed to an opposite hill. The reason assigned by the peasantry for this removal is, that some giddy female had washed clothes in it; and the water, indignant at the profanation, changed its course to another direction. The truth seems to be, that the water found some more ready canal, by which to discharge itself, in one of those accidental fissures often found in hills like those which encompass that sequestered spot. But to pass by these fables, it is certain that this relic was, and is to this day, held in high veneration in the vicinity of Glankeen, as having something sacred and supernatural about it. For a long time past, (perhaps some centuries) it has been used in that parish somewhat in the same way as Anglo-Saxon formerly used the corned bread, or morsel of execution, which was supposed to cause convulsions when taken by any person asserting a falsehood.||

We are told that the ancient Irish, about the beginning of the Christian era, made use, in their judicial proceedings, of a kind of collar, called Jedh Morn. By this miraculous collar, says the historian, they tried the integrity of the witnesses who were to give evidence; for if it were tied about the head of a person designing to give false testimony, it would shrink close

|| A remarkable instance of the effect of the latter we have recorded in the person of Godwin, Earl of Kent, who it is said, abjured the murder of the king's brother by this way of trial; and as the judgment for his solemn perjury, the bread stuck in his throat and choked him.

and extort the truth, or continue contracting itself until it had suffocated him. ¶

In like manner it was supposed of the Barnaun Cuilawn, that if any swore falsely by it, his face would change to his back, and the order of nature be distorted. There was, living until within the last three or four years, a man who was reputed to have fallen a victim to the dreadful supernatural influence of this piece of antiquity. This person, afterwards nicknamed Builin, that is 'Loaf,' having been accused of stealing some bread, protested upon the Barnaun Cuilawn that he was not guilty; and, immediately by a contraction of the muscles, his mouth was drawn close to his left ear. Without entering into any enquiry as to the real cause of this poor creature's misfortune, it may gratify curiosity to mention, that in point of fact, the distortion of his features occurred at an advanced period of life, and continued until his death.

A Mrs Dunn, to whom the Barnaun Cuilawn descended as an heirloom from her ancestors, named Spellane, used until recently to earn a livelihood by hiring it out for people to swear upon. The form observed was this—When any thing was stolen, the Barnaun Cuilawn was sent for to Mrs Dunn, and on the messenger's paying one shilling; and swearing by itself that he would safely return it, he was permitted to bear

¶ Keatinge.

§ Probably some paralytic affection.

¶ In Mr. Dutton's Statistical Survey of the county Clare, page 352, is an account of a similiar superstitious form of oath. There, in giving a description of an image of Saint Monalagh, near the church of Dysert O'Dea, he says, 'The Crozier of this Saint is still preserved with great care. It is called the Boughal (stick) and is of curious workmanship. It is held in such veneration; that oaths are taken on it with great solemnity; and a shilling paid for the use of it, to a poor woman, who
it away in a strong leathern case (purposely prepared for it) to those who sent him. On the arrival of the Barnaun Cuirawn, the persons suspected were obliged to purge themselves of the accusation by swearing upon it; while, with all the solemnity of a religious rite, they at the same time touched it with a hazel wand or rod, He who refused to do this was stigmatized as a convicted plunderer. Women would never touch it; and so great awe was this ordeal held in that many, who would perjure themselves if the gospels had been presented to them, when sworn upon the Barnaun Cuirawn, almost invariably told the truth, even though it were the acknowledgment of their own guilt. The only instance mentioned to the contrary is the solitary case already alluded to. In order to check the progress of superstition, it was taken in one of these swearing excursions about the year 1797, by the before mentioned Roman Catholic Vicar of the parish of Glankeen; from whose successor (who is now dead many years) its present possession or obtained it.

As tradition is equally silent with regard to the original use of the Barnaun Cuirawn and the meaning of its appellation, I take leave (though not without much diffidence) to offer the following, as my own ideas respecting its use and name. Its original use at one time seemed to me to have been as one of those Ciboria, which the primitive Christians were in the habit of making an imitation of the Jewish tabernacle. However upon more mature consideration, I relinquish that opinion for one that appears to be better founded, and now look upon it to have been a dome or cover of a Thurible. The kind of censer used amongst the Jews, we are informed, was a sort of chafing-dish covered with a canopy, the use of which might have been borrowed from them by the early Christians. By supposing cavities to have been made in this chafing dish for admitting the pillars or feet of the Barnaun Cuirawn, so as to keep it firm, the remainder would completely bear out this conjecture. Thus the semicircular aperture at the base would admit air to support combustion; the strong iron lining was calculated to withstand the effects of internal fire; and the holes in the top, to suffer the rarified air and smoke to escape. This conjecture as to the original use of the Barnaun Cuirawn, is rendered still more probable from the accommodating spirit of the early Missioners in Ireland, who, in order to scandalize their new converts as little as possible, turned things connected with the pagan worship to answer the purposes of their own religion. Thus, previous to the erection of churches, the Christian clergy used to assemble with their congregations at the Druidical upright stones, and in the Druidical temples. In like manner the nuns at Kildare kept up the holy fire, which had been kindled there by Druid esses ages before. The learned author of the Antiquities of Ireland, speaking of these ancient Druidical fires says that they were kept from scattering by iron curbs for which he gives

|| Encyclopædia Britannica.
† Ledwich's Antiq, 76, 7.
the following authority viz. 'Ferro' supra e in vestités &c. Woun. Barthol, 273.' It is very likely, that the use of this iron covering for sacred fires might have been borrowed from the Druids, as well as the use of their temples, &c. and this is rendered the more probable from the circumstance of the druidical fire itself having been afterwards continued by the Christians, at least at Kilclare.

The word Barnaan, as it is here applied, appears to be derived from the Irish

\[ \text{ba} \text{p} \]

a top, or head of a thing; and

\[ \text{an} \]

fire * that is

\[ \text{ba} \text{p} - \text{na} - \text{an}, \]

the head or cover of the fire. This derivation seems to me to add considerable support to the foregoing conjecture respecting the use of the Barnaan Cualawn; and would, if there existed any tradition of a holy fire having been kept up in that parish, like that of Saint Bridget at Kilclare, be conclusive upon the subject.

With regard to the remaining part of its appellation, viz. Cualawn, (as is it is pronounced) that I at first took to be corruption of the Irish word

\[ \text{cu} \text{l} \text{e} \text{a} \text{n} \]

(a holy) which epithet I then supposed might have been bestowed upon the Barnaan in after times, from the circumstance of its having been found in a tree. The inhabitants of the parish of Glankeen, however, attributed the additional epithet, Cualawn, to a Saint of that name, who they suppose made it with his own hands. § From him also, they say, (and prota.

\[ \text{an}, \]

fire. — O'Reilly's Dic,

§ The other name by which it is known i.e.

\[ \text{ob} \text{a} \text{n} \text{u} \text{a} \text{sg} \text{a} \text{om}, \]

favours this opinion

\[ \text{bly correctly) that Kil Cualawn, and the well which formerly sprung there, took an appellation. After much search made for any Irish Saint of that or a similar name I have succeeded in discovering, that Cualain (in Irish called Cualen or Cualen) is the name of the Saint who built the church in the parish of Glankeen, where this curiosity was found. This proves how correct the common tradition in this instance is; and shows, as I conceive, that the word Cualawn arises from the name of a Saint; as that tradition would have it, In Colgan's Acta Sanctorum Hibernie fo. 751, in the life of Cormack, King and Archbishop of Cashel, taken from the old M.S. book of Lecan. I find the following account of that Archbishop. Cormack lived in Munster and was descended in the manner therein mentioned from O'llum Olum.* It then states that he had five brothers by the same father, viz. Becanus, Cualain, Eminus, who was also called Einus, Diermitius and Boedamus or Baitanua, Of these the three latter emigrated into the provinces of Connaught, Leinster and Ulster and the two former remained in their native province Munster; and of them the book gives the following account—Sanctus manuque Becanus remanens in Mounum Monasterium de Kilbecan, alias Clunaund Mobhecoc, et exibit et sanctissime et erit; Sanctus vero Cualain in valle quodam regionis de Hi Liugiubheast, Gleanchoin nuncupata, Ecclesiæ extruens, inter suus cognatos et actos remanens; quos beneficia et pin devotione erga se dropeus affectos, divitiae almae suae benelectionis tandem iucupletavit haereditate. Thus we have Cualain, or as he was called in Irish, Cullen, clearly ascertained to have been the founder of the parish church of Glankeen or Gleanchoin, in the county Hi

\[ \text{B} \text{Colgan. Act. SS. Hibern 369.} \]

Luigheach † in Munster, which appears to me to be the precise parish in which the Baranaan Cuiilawn was found, for this parish was part of the ancient territory of Uilegh, as that territory, which is now united with Kilnamana and Kiltaloungurt, under the common appellation of the barony of Kilnamana; comprehended the entire parish of Glankeen and of Bamacurra.

† All the country from Sliabh Eachtighe to Limerick, belonged originally to the province of Conacht, till Luighnuidh Mean, who descended from Conac Cas, made a conquest of it by the sword, and added it to the province of Munster. This tract was called Grabh Fhearon Luigheadh that is, the lands of Luigheadh. Keating's Tr Harris Ed of Ware's Bishops, fo 36, n—says, that Hy signifies the lands possessed by families so that Hi Luigheadh means Luigheadh's country also, I do not know whether the tract of land described by Keating be that known at present by the name of Ileigh, as I believe Sleib Eachtighe to be on the confines of the counties of Galway and Clare. Whether these tracts of country be the same or not, it is evident that the place mentioned in Colgan is the parish in which the Baranaan Cuiilawn was found, Archd Monas Hiber p 46, which mentions Gleanchaoi amongst the Abbeys of the County Clare says—

"This valley is in Hi Luigdheach in Munster at the bounds of the See of Killaloe, Saint Patrick built an Abbey here," It then adds—

"This place is now unknown," In the first part of this statement the Monas Hiber quotes Acta SS. 207; but although I have searched there, I have not found any thing to warrant it. As Archdall, placing Gleanchaoi in the county Clare, admits that it is unknown, or in other words, that such a place cannot be found there, it is reasonable to conclude that there is no such place as Gleanchaoi in that county, and that it is to Gleanchaoi in Ilegh in the County Tipperary Archdall alludes. This latter place corresponds with that mentioned in the Monas Hiber in every particular except the county.

Thus that book describes Gleanchaoi as situate at the bounds of the See of Killaloe, and Glankeen, where the Baranaan Cuiilawn was found, is in point of fact one of those parishes in the Archbishopsrick of Cashel, which are next adjoining to the Diocese of Killaloe. The Monas Hiber says that Saint Patrick built an Abbey at Gleanchaoi, and Colgan, (ubi supra) giving the same topographical description of the place, writes that Colanus or Cullen, erected a church there. In reality the remains of two buildings raised in different periods still present themselves in the ruins of Gleanchaoi or Gleankeen church. Besides, both Colgan and the Monas Hiber agree in describing the place as a valley, and Glankeen church lies in a glen near the foot of Knockanura mountain, Add to this the coincidence of the name of Saint Cullen with that of the place near Glankeen Church called Killcuiilarn, and also with the Baranaan Cuiilawn which has certainly been for many centuries in that parish. I think I have heard, that there was an old building formerly at Killcuiilarn, the stones of which were carried away 30 or 40 years since by the Rev Thomas Ryan, who was then R. C. Vicar of the parish. He made use of them as well as I remember in building a house. Perhaps, as Kilcuiilarn is not above a quarter of a mile from Glankeen church, this was the building of which Colgan speaks.

|| Beaunfort's Map of Ireland, See also an ancient Geography of Ireland which says Ileagh was a barony in the County Tipperary; also a Map of Ilegh in the Record Tower, Dublin Castle, which was copied by General Vallancey, from the original in Paris, which bears date in 1657.
introduction of Christianity, the conclusion is not far fetched to say, that the words, Barnaan Cuiawn, (although now but little understood) originally meant ' the cover of Cuilen's fire,"

The popular tradition of the country having been proved, as I consider it, to be correct with regard to the name of St Cuielen, may perhaps be allowed to have some weight in ascertaining the age of the curiosity under discussion. That tradition which is further supported by the appellation

\textbf{obair} \textit{na\textasciitilde{g}}\textit{-naom},

says, as I have already mentioned, that the Barnaan Cuiawn was made by Saint Cuielen's own hands and, if that he supposed to be true, fixes the time when this relic was formed to the beginning of, or perhaps a little anterior to, the tenth century. I have not met with any account of the time when Saint Cuielen died: but, as he was the brother and contemporary of Cormack, King and Archbishop of Cashel, who was killed in the year 908, we may fairly suppose that he died about the same period. A corroborating proof of the Barnaan Cuiawn's antiquity presents itself in the antiquated heads raised upon its sides, and the like of which I am informed are to be found only in buildings prior to the twelfth century. The Runic knots and gyrations into which the inlaying on it is for the most part convolved, also demonstrate, that it was fabricated about the ninth century; and it is remarkable, that ruins are also to be found in stone on Cormack's Chapel on the Rock of Cashel, the erection of which building is attributed to Saint Cuielen's brother. A further evidence of the Barnaan Cuiawn's having been made about the period already mentioned arises from the comparision of the cross still remaining engraved upon it with that upon the tomb of O'Toole, who was buried in Glendalough in the year 1010, an engraving of which is given in Ledwich's Antig, plate, 18. Both crosses are composed of a similar number of straight and curve lines similarly placed. Additional testimony of its antiquity is borne by the chevron-like inlaying of silver in the bluish metal before described. If the Barnaan Cuiawn be considered as ancient as the year 800, it affords a good specimen of the perfection to which they brought the works in metal in those days, and bears much in favour of the then civilised state of Ireland.

The Barnaan Cuiawn was in all likelihood hidden during some of the troubles, with which Ireland has been continually convulsed; and, the person who concealed it, having probably soon after met an untimely fate, it remained unseen, until after some generations, the hand of time, having rotted away the tree in which it lay concealed, exposed to view this relic of antiquity.

Long before the time of Saint Cuielen, who, according to Colgan, built Glankeen Church, there was an Abbey founded here, as appears by the Monasticum Hibernicum, § so early as the time of Saint Patrick,

From a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy, January 7, 1822.

\textsection Fo. 46.

There are notices of the Barnaan Cuiawn in the Kilkenny Archæological Journal, Vol 2, pages 49, 61 & 62,

The Barnaan Cuiawn is at present in the British Museum,

\textbf{Templemore.}

Templemore is about seventeen miles from Cashel; seven from Thurles. It is easily reached by rail, as the station on the Great Southern and Western Railway is at a small distance from the town. The name means ' the great church;"
A beautiful Irish cross of granite has been erected over his remains in the new cemetery of Templemore; it bears the following inscription—

Monogram of
Alpha, Christos, Omega.

SACERDOS
Doctus Pius
Dulcis Memoriae,

THOMAS O’CARROLL,
Parochus,
De Clonolty,
et Rossmore,
Natus in Templemore
5 Aprilis, 1810.

Mortuus in Thurles,
4 Januarii, 1865.

Hic expectat
Resurrectionem,
Carnis
in Die Domini,
R, I. F.

Anicus Saripsit.

In pignus amicitiae,

There are several other modern Irish crosses in the cemetery.

William Cussen has erected a cross to the memory of his daughter Lizzie, on the back of it is a view of the Rock of Cashel, cut upon the stone, and upon the front a number of national emblems.

There is also a handsome Irish cross to the memory of Mrs Anne Brunner, daughter of the late Stephen Lanigan, of Templemore, sister of the late John Lanigan, M.P., for Cashel.

A friend residing in Templemore has kindly contributed the following:

“The old Church of Templemore, in which
up to about ten years since, the greater number of interments in the immediate neighbourhood took place, is situate in almost the centre of the beautiful demesne of Sir John Craven Carden Bart., about a quarter of a mile distant from the Town of Templemore. The situation is exceedingly picturesque; the adjoining land being beautifully wooded, and the demesne lake—a splendid piece of water, diversified with islands being only a few hundred yards distant.

It was for many years the last resting-place of the rude forefathers of the surrounding district, but some years ago the present lord of the manor, Sir John C. Carden, gave a field for a new cemetery, which owing to the very crowded state of the old one, was absolutely necessary. The church is said to have derived its name of Templemore from the fact that it was originally built by the order of the Knights Templars. It is now a ruin, but even in its decay it exhibits traces of chaste architecture, it is still the burial place of some of the leading families in the neighbourhood. The last interment was that of Miss Constance Carden, daughter of the present Sir John, a young lady whose very many acts of kindness and charity to the surrounding poor, made her name a household word amongst them, and numbers of whom might be seen accompanying the remains of their kind benefactress to their last resting place the day of the funeral.

There are, as may be expected, many old tombstones, the inscriptions on most of them being scarcely decipherable, owing to the effacing fingers of time. Amongst them is one which gives a slight glimpse into the local history of the past, and connected with which there is what may be called a legend. It bears the following inscription—


Cuius—(broken).

From this it would appear that about two hundred and fifty years ago a Rev. Edmond Dulaney was rector of Templemore and Prior in commendam.

It may be incidentally remarked that the former residence of the Carden family was known as the 'The Priory.' The present residence—a truly magnificent building of Elizabethan gothic architecture—having been erected by the present proprietor is called 'The Abbey.'

Now for the legend—Tradition hands down that about a century ago through an opening in the good clergyman's grave, part of the body was visible, and was then in as good a state of preservation as when he was interred about a hundred and fifty years previous. Some bees having made their nest in a hole in the tombstone, enjoyed without hindrance for some years the fruit of their labours, some persons who might have despoiled them being deterred, perhaps, by reason of the sanctity of their abode. The story goes on to say that some person more daring than the rest, hoping himself to rob the nest, and having succeeded in doing so, brought home the honey, but paid dearly for his temerity. No sooner had he partaken of the spoil than he became a raging lunatic, and died shortly afterwards.

How true the story may be, or what connection the honey had with his madness, I leave the reader to find out for himself.

GRAYSTOWN CASTLE.

The entrance faces the north, where at a short distance is another building, probably our offices; and an arched entrance to the bawn which still stands in several places. The western side of the castle is on a precipitous height, while the east is commanded by a hill. The castle was four stories high. The stairs which wound round the north eastern angle are broken so that there is no means of ascending to the top; and the southern side is altogether broken away.
Cobban Saer.

BY THE LATE
MARCUS KEANE, ESQ., M.R.I.A.

There is one name, and only one, which can properly be said to be associated with the building of Round Towers in Ireland. The name is that of Cobban Saer—familiar to every Irish-speaking peasant from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear. He is celebrated both in the oral and written traditions of the country, as a supposed builder and artisan of the first order. Several Round Towers are said to have been erected by him; of which three are noticed by Dr. Petrie, viz—the Towers of Kilmacluagh, Killala, and Antrim. It therefore becomes important in this enquiry to ascertain what light the Irish Records throw upon the celebrated name—the written notices respecting him are very scanty, but still I think sufficient to justify us in ascribing his name to the Tuatha-de-Danaan race and age, I believe the name to have been that of a class not of an individual man, as more work is ascribed to him—and that in the remotest extremities of Ireland—than any single individual of any age could have accomplished.

Doctor Petrie writes.—(pp. 382-384)—' Nor can I think the popular tradition of the country is of little value, which ascribes the erection of several of the existing Towers to the celebrated architect; Cobban; or, as he is popularly called Cobban Saer, who flourished early in the seventh century; for it is remarkable that such a tradition never exists in connection with any Towers but those, in which the architecture is in perfect harmony with the churches of that period, as in the Towers of Kilmacluagh, Killala and Antrim. And it is further remarkable, that the age assigned to the first buildings at Kilmacluagh, about the year 620, is exactly that in which the celebrated Irish architect flourished,

I think Dr. Petrie's own quotations, which follow, are sufficient to prove, that he would have been near to the truth if he had assigned Cobban Saer to an age two thousand years earlier than that which he has affixed—A.D. 620,

Dr. Petrie furnishes us with the following translation of a very ancient authority, namely—'Dinnsenchus—preserved in the Books of Lecan and Ballymote,' corrected from the two copies—from which he infers that Cobban Saer was the son of a skilful artisan in wood; if not in stone also, The Irish quotation here follows, and it is thus translated by Dr. Petrie—'Traigh Tuirbi whence was it named?—Not difficult, Tuirbi, Traghmar, the Father of Cobban Saer, was he who had possession in that land, He was used to throw casts of his hatchet from Tulach in bhiail (i.e. the hill of the hatchet) in the direction of the flood, so that the sea stopped and did not come beyond it. His exact pedigree is not known, unless he was one of those missing people, who went off with the polytechnic Sab, who was in the Diamars (Diamor in Meath) of Bregia. Unde Traigh Tuirbi dicuiti.

Traigh Tuirbi, whence the name
According to authors I resolve;
Tuirbi of the strand (which is) superior to every strand,
The affectionate keen father of Cobban.

His hatchet was used to be cast after ceasing (from work)
By this rusty large black youth,
From the yellow hill of the hatchet,
Which the mighty flood touches,

The distance he used to send his hatchet from him
The sea flowed not over it;
Though Tuirbi was southwards, in his district mighty,
It is not known of what stock his race,
Unless he was of the goodly dark race
Who went from Tara with the heroic Lugh
Not known the race by God’s decree
Of the man of the feats from Traigh Tuirbi,

In the copy preserved in the book of Lecan fol. 269 b b, Rias an sab a idanach reads na Log Lamhfadha (i.e.) with Lugh of the Long Hand, He was a Tuatha De Danaan monarch, A.D. 2,764, according to O’Flaherty’s chronology, but the story of his going away from Tara with a number of his people has not yet been discovered. (Note to Petrie, 382).

It is not, of course, intended to offer the preceding extracts as strictly historical; in such documents we must be content to look for a sub-stratum of truth beneath the covering of fable with which it is usually encumbered, and not reject the one on account of the improbability of the other, and, viewed in this way the passage may be regarded as in many respects of interest and value, for it shows that the artist just spoken of was not one of Scotic, or dominant race in Ireland who are always spoken as light haired; and further from the supposition grounded on the blackness of his hair and his skill in arts, that he might have been of the race of the people that went with Lughaidh Lambhidhada from Tara—That is, of the Tuatha De Danaan race, who are always referred to as superior to the Scoti in the knowledge of Arts—we learn that in the traditions of the Irish, the Tuatha de Danaans were no less distinguished from their conquerors in their personal than in their mental characteristics. The probability however is, that Turvay was a foreigner, or descendant of one who brought into the country a knowledge of art not known, or at least prevas lent.

I think the Doctor would have been more correct if instead of ‘the blackness of his hair,’ he used the words ‘the blackness or darkness of his skin,’ The Irish poem refers not only to the color of Gobban himself—‘the rusty large black youth,’ but to ‘the goodly dark race,’—the Tuath-de-Danaans who, as descendants of Ham, may be supposed to have been dark-skinned. The darkness of the race referred to in this ancient poem corrobative of the other evidence before adduced to prove, the Cuthite origin of the Tuath-de-Danaans, I shall next notice a quotation from Doctor Petrie which, to my mind, proves satisfactorily the time when this Gobban Saeir lived. The Doctor refers to what he calls ‘the sepulchral monuments’ of the Tuath-de-Danaans, one of which is referred to in the Annals of Ulster (A. D. 862), as ‘the cave of the wife of Gobban’...now the mound called the Fort of Drogheda,

As example of the sepulchral monuments of this Tuath de Danaan race most familiar to the majority of my readers, I may point to the magnificent mounds situated on the Boyne at Drogheda, Dowth, Knowth, and New Grange, which last had lain open to the inspection of the curious during the last hundred and fifty years. And in connection with these monuments I may observe, that the occasional absence of articles of value within them, when opened in modern times, by no means proves that such has not been deposited there originally, as the plundering of these very sepulchres by the Danes is recorded in the Annals of Ulster at the year 862. (Petrie p 108).

Here follows the Irish quotations, with which it is unnecessary to trouble the reader, Dr Petrie translates it as follows—A,D, 862. The cave of Achadh Aidai (New Grange, co. Meath) and of Onodhba (Knowth:) and the cave of the sepulchre of Boadan over Dubhaid (Dowth); and the cave of the wife of Gobban were searched by the Danes; quodantea non perfectum est; on one occasion that the three kings; Amlaff; Imar; and Auisle, were plundering the territory of Flann: the son of Conaing.

I submit to the common sense of the reader the improbability of the wife of Gobban, the Tuath-de-Danaan, having been interred after the fashion of her ancestors, and having her
name associated with one of the Tuathan mounds, if that interment did not take place until A.D. 600—that is to say, about two thousand years after the Tuath de Danaans had become a conquered and despised race, according to the chronology of the Four Masters. In the absence of all evidence to prove Dr Petrie's assumption that Gobban lived in the 7th century (and I submit that there is not a particle of evidence worthy of credit to prove that statement) the inferences to be drawn from the notices in the annals of Gobban and his wife, are simple and reasonable—that if Gobban Saer was the proper name of a man, he not only was a Tuath de Danaan but lived in the days of that nation's power, and left his name associated not only with the Round Towers, but also with the mounds above referred to.

From the fact; that the name of Gobban Saer is familiar to the peasantry of every village where the Irish language is spoken, I am of opinion with Mr. O'Brien whose proofs will be found in the following pages, that Gobban Saer is not the proper name of any individual: but the name of a class or perhaps the title of some office...such as High Priest, or Grand Master of the Danaans. but that in course of time the traditions of the class became ascribed to an individual.

I am confirmed in this opinion by the Irish names of the localities connected with Gobban Saer in the Book of Ballymote, quoted from Petrie. "Tuirbi" is said to have been the father of Gobban and who have left his name to stand called 'Iriagh Tuirbi.' Now the name Tuirbi is literally the living Lord or Sovereign. The Irish word 'Bi' is applied to God in the name Desbi' the living God. Another name of a locality mentioned in the same passage is 'Diamor,' which may be translated—'The Great God.' From these names I conclude, that the Gobban Saer pretended, like the Centaurs, to Divine ancestry.

Mr O'Brien writes as follows, quoting from the book of Ballymote just referred to—"I shall now give you from the Book of Ballymote, my proof of the assertion before advanced as to the Gobban Saer having been a member of the Tuath de Danaans, viz,

'Ro gabsat sarfain Eiri' Tuatha Dandann is deb ro badar na prem caladhnaigh, Luchtand saer credne ear. Dian ceachd liar and dan a hingeinsidhe, buina na fiadh Gobbanach Gobha lag Mac Etthe Occat. ro badar na huine dana Daghadae in Righ: oghma brathair in Righ is ear arainne litri no Scoi,; That is the Tuath de Danaans then ruled in Erin. They were first in all sciences. Credne Ceard was of this people; and his daughter Dean Ceachd, who presided over physic; she nursed the poet Gonne Gobba, the Freemason (lug is the same as Saer) son of Occai Esthve. Daghadae the king was skilled in all sciences, his brother Ogamus taught the Scythians the use of letters, (O'Brien p 493),"

Dr Petrie writes—'It is equally remarkable that though the reputation of this architect is preserved in all parts of the island in which the Irish language is still spoken, yet the erection of the oldest buildings in certain districts in the south and west of Ireland is never ascribed to him, the tradition of these districts being that he never visited or was employed on buildings south west of Galway or south west of Tipperary. I have already alluded to the historical evidences which prove that the Gobban Saer was no imaginary creation, however legendary the memorials remaining of him be considered; and I may here add, that it would appear from a very ancient authority namely, the Dimnshchas, preserved in the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, that he was the son of a skilful artisan in wood, if not in stone also, and that this artisan was, if not a foreigner, at least very probably of foreign extraction, and thus enabled to introduce arts not generally known in the country; and further that the Gobban himself was probably born at Turvy, on the northern coast of the County of Dublin, which, it is stated, took its name from his father; as being his property, and which, as he was not a person of known Milesian origin, it is but fair to infer he received as a reward for his skill in mechanical art.
A VISIT TO

Doire na Gloum.

After passing Meldrum (the sweet wood) and Dualla (the black hall) in nowise possessing anything to be chronicled, the first spot claiming an interest of its own is the steep hill of Barnan da Hul. This hill was ever regarded by the people of the district with a feeling of fear and distrust. It was reckoned dangerous to pass it after night-fall. It is one of those spots known amongst the peasantry as 'airy,' and was ever held to be especially favoured by beings supernatural, ghosts, fairies, banshees, 'et hoc genus omne.' Certain it is that within the memory of many living, several mysterious deaths occurred on the hill, the wayfarers being found dead at morning with no explanatory circumstances to unravel the mystery. It is also to be recorded that the ghosts were not always of the other world. A gentleman of the neighbourhood a tailor we believe by profession, was fond of practising on the f.ars and foibles of his neighbours as they returned in a more than usually susceptible state from fair or market. For this purpose, he was in the habit of shrouding himself in a white sheet and, taking his place in a quarry, advertised his presence by groans and other sepulchral noise. The ghost, taken for a time, was by some fatality taken himself, and getting into the hands of the authorities was afforded a large scope for his talents by being transported beyond the seas. There is also here an old building, standing on the property of Mr Taylor, and which was formerly in possession of a family of the name of Lane. Of this old building, now a complete old ruin, there are many and very interesting stories afloat. Some of them are exceedingly romantic and are well worthy being told. We could not, however, summarise them without injury, and must therefore leave them until we have an opportunity of doing them justice.

in a separate notice. We next came to Ballinure which wears such a modern appearance that we would take it for a place of very recent date, were we not reminded of the contrary by the old ruined church and graveyard which we pass on entering it. By the way, this graveyard, and grave, ards as a rule in Ireland, bear striking evidences of being totally and irreverently neglected: There is nothing suggestive of that sweet, calm, solemn repose which the Christian is taught to associate with the sleep of the just; every thing is forgotten, everything is neglected, even the tombstones are displaced, big, foul grass, nettles and weeds in abundance, decay, rankness, rottenness, everywhere; What a strange contradiction to the boast of affection of the Irish race? The Irish places of sepulture are a disgrace to civilization, better a thousand times to be consigned to the process of cremation than to be flung into one of those charnel places through which one cannot walk without shuddering. How different the cemeteries of the continent and of England! In those places of rest, neatly, carefully, sculpuliously guarded, the sweet serenity of unbroken calm seems to breathe. On Sunday and Holiday, they are frequented, not shunned, and every family is eager to beautify and make pleasing to the eye the last resting place of those loved ones who have passed from its midst. Our treatment of the country cemeteries is worthy of barbarians. We remember well, in that same churchyard of Ballinure, now many years ago, having seen the mangled remains of a child which had been torn from its newly made grave and partly devoured by dogs the night previous. We doubt if matters are better looked after these now, Certainly the graveyards in and around Cashel ought to be tended more carefully.

Before quitting the little cemetery, we may observe that it contains the remains of an old church which had a double belfry. We remember when the gable and ground adjoining were used as a ball court. A short drive through a pretty lie of country, all sides heralding the approach of a rich bountiful harvest, brought us
in view of the place of pilgrimage, A narrow road way, fringed on both sides with thick, well set hedges, leads thereto, The walk to the last resting place of the Gobaun Saer was greatly enjoyed. Approached by a narrow road, beset on either side by deep dykes, the island of 'DOIRE NA VLOUM,' stands alone in its solitude, rising abruptly from an extensive, uninterrupted field of bog, It is certainly a puzzle to the geologist as well as to the historian, this green grassy oasis in the middle of a dreary boggy waste. There are many accounting theories doubtlessly bred by conjecture, to one of which we are inclined, We believe it to have been one of the fastnesses or forts of the Milesians, Such spots are to be met with throughout the country and their locale is determined rather by the composition of their soil than by tradition or history, which is not always infallible, Though surrounded by dense, massive forest, it is evident that no wood ever grew on the island of the Gobaun Saer. It is after a particular kind of a fashion in a virgin state. So far, conjecture, It contains some sixty acres of upland and is surrounded by a large boggy commonage, The soil of the island proper is exceedingly fertile, It is surmounted by the remains of an old church, or, more properly speaking, by an old ruin, composed of the remains of two churches, each of a different date and style, The older and therefore the more interesting is cyclopean and must have been built about the same time as the chapel of King Cormac on the Rock. It is the handiwork of the Gobaun Saer himself. Gobaun Saer in Irish, means the clever or crafty carpenter, little is personally known of the Gobaun, Tradition represents him as having been of ungainly, stupid appearance, possessing little outward indices of his undoubted talent, Applying for work at some building near Clerihan, (Donoughmore we believe) the workmen already engaged there laughed, and ridiculed his uncouth person, They took, or rather mistook, him to be a foolish fellow, an 'omedhaun,' as the old people say, and asked him in banter to carve a cat-o'-nine-tails. He took advantage of their temporary absence at dinner time, and on their return they were astonished to find that the Gobaun had actually wrought the cat-o'-nine-tails in stone. He was at once admitted to their companionship, becoming in time their chief, and assisted at the building of many of the old churches and monuments of Munster. So great was his skill and craft, that in time he became credited with supernatural agency, and until recent years, was always spoken of with a feeling of veneration by the country folk. Assisted by eleven journeymen, all joined together by a kind of Freemasonry, he acquired both fame and fortune, and thus became in his person and purse an object of jealousy, His journeymen it is recorded, conspired against him eventually robbed and murdered him. His wife however, the Mrs Gobaun we presume, seemed to have acquired some of the husband's craft, She was a woman of strong affections and stronger impulses; as the sequel shows; She got a piece of balk, a huge tree, slit or sawed down the middle and kept partly separated by a wedge at the open end. Under the pretext of altering the wedge, she got the eleven men divided on either side of the balk, to keep the slit assunder with their hands, Foolishly inserting their hands, Mrs Gobaun quietly hitched the wedge from its place, and the eleven journeymen found themselves grasped by the fingers as if in a vice, We have no record of their feelings or exclamations at that particular moment; they doubtlessly felt, as many others have felt since that they were 'sold,' and by a woman too. The 'denoument' is somewhat tragic. Leaving the eleven 'boyos,' to repent or otherwise beguile the precious moments that divided them from eternity, the lady coolly proceeded to sharpen an axe. When this interesting operation was finished to her liking, she complacently lopped off the head's of her husband's murderers, Their bodies were buried in a large mound beside the church, which may be still seen. Further down on the slope towards the north, are the graves
of the Gobaun and his wife and two children, Stones of coffin shape mark the place and bear quaint figures and curious celtic tracery. Heretofore, these relics were religiously preserved, but latterly they have suffered in some ways. A barbarian smashed one of the stones some years ago and obliterated the traces with a chisel. Close by is a huge cap of stone said to possess wonderful curative properties, if placed on the head. This is a feat requiring no mean strength hence the number of cures effected are somewhat few and far between. The island is believed to be under the guardianship of some fairy power. It is certainly a spot of all others where we would expect to find the tiny people on a May eve. They might there dispot themselves uninterrupted to their hearts content, safe from the unhallowed intrusion of things mundane. The place is held in common by six respectable families of the name of Nolan. It is always grazed. It would be considered a desecration to plough or break it. Some fifty years ago, we were informed, the people had the temerity to lay down a crop of oats. The oats grew to the admiration of the surrounding country, as tall as the tallest man they say; one night a mysterious blast came upon it, and the straw was broken midways, the crop being useless for anything but litter. The people, frightened by their experience, would not venture to sow even grass seeds and the Island remained for two years a waste until the herbage grew up as it were spontaneously, so that the present green covering is in an especial manner of heaven's own giving. While exploring the place, as the party were engaged at the graves, the solitude was invaded by the approach of a train which passed close to the island. The appearance of a line of carriages as they scudded through the bog, headed by their snorting leader, was picturesque and striking in the extreme. We wonder if the dreams of the crafty Gobaun are ever disturbed by this iron intruder;

P. O'R

Doire na Vloam, translated to mean ' Flan's Oak Wood,' was originally an island surrounded by water, in Lurgoe bog. It may have been anciently connected with the Druids, and afterwards the abode of the Culdees or ancient Christians. There are the remains of two churches, one very ancient, certainly, seeming to be as old as King Cormac's Chapel in Casbel. (being what is called Cyclopean) the other of more modern date, with lancet windows.

THE GOBHAN SAER.

I

The stranger's creed was not for him. His mystic being blended With all that was so weird and wild:— It came—his life was ended, But O, what glorious work was his Ere seaward came Christ's story, To lay in dust each sacred shrine, And bow the Druids glory.

II

Beneath the oak his swelling voice, Tore wild out on the hours; His hands made mystic rite—and built Those glorious Round Towers, That stud our land—brave records strong Of Irish faith and daring, When brothers true were Irishmen, Fraternal strife uncaring;

III

By lake and river night is black, Deep in some thicket walking, The wanderers abroad beheld The 'Gobhán Saer' wild talking Unto a world beyond the stars, Deep thunder reverberating! Pale grew the wanderer, to his babes The mystic tale relating,

IV

He walked the rivers like the land, At times to men unseen;
They knew him in the cities vast,
A mysterious wild being;
And peace and plenty crowned the land,
And commerce was in motion;
Rich argosies to Ireland bound,
Across the deep blue ocean.

They say it was his magic art,
Weird rite, and love of Ireland,
Brought Tyre and Sidon's men to trade,
With our dear pagan Ireland.
They say his prophecy ran thus—
'They'll come to us a morrow,
And men will kneel to foreign gods.
And Erin weep her sorrow!

And then deep lines his forehead traced
And fire his grey eyes lighted,
And men shrank from the paths he trod,
And children ran affrighted.
And sought their grandams telling how
They saw the Gobhan walking,
Within the sacred grove all day,
Unto the tall oaks talking.

Time sped—and staid the whilom slave,
With story strange and tragic,
And lo, before redemptions tale,
Fell pagan rites and magic:
Kings listened while the stranger spake
His mighty revelation.
And bade the Diabh, go and preach,
'Christ risen,' to the nation.

Men queried of the 'Gobhan Saer'?—
Some saw him in the gloaming,
With sorrowing face and pain-lit brow,
Up to the night skies roaming.
He never came to earth again,
The mystic weird and hoary—
Lo! a 'Filea,' of his race,
Here tell his wondrous story,

O'Connor,

Amongst the legends told regarding the Gobhan Saer are the following—

When he was a young man, his father (who seems also to have been a wise man) gave him the skin of a sheep to sell, telling him to dispose of it to some young woman who was prepared to give him 'the skin and the price of it.' He spent a long time looking for one to do this. At last he found one who agreed to give him a price for the skin and to return it to him again. She accordingly stripped the skin of its wool and gave it back. When he returned to his father, having fulfilled his errand, the father told him he should try and obtain that girl as his wife, and the legend adds that she ultimately became the wife of this celebrated man.

Another story is somewhat to the following effect. The Gobhan had nearly finished a great building for some foreign King, the understanding being that he would be allowed to go home when it was accomplished; but the King was not disposed to let him return until he should perform some other work which he had in contemplation. The Gobhan said he could not finish the work in hand unless he had a certain tool which was at home in Ireland, and that he should be allowed home to procure it. The King still would not let him go, but sent his own son to Ireland, in order that he should procure the required article. But the Gobhan sent some enigmatical message to his wife, which she (the wise woman) was not slow to interpret. She pretended that the required tool was in the bottom of the chest, and as the Kings son stooped to fetch it, she doubled him up, shut down the lid and locked the chest, when she succeeded in keeping him as a hostage for the safe return of her husband, whom the King was then too glad to allow to return home.

The Gobhan was said to have been Grand Master of the ancient order of Freemasons in Ireland. The order of operative Freemasonry is still kept up in the counties of Cork, Limerick and Waterford, and probably elsewhere.
I signed the renewal of the Charter of Cashel, of which the following is a copy—

Upon application made unto us by ye protestant Ald. of ye Citty of Cashell, who were displaced by the late King. Praying that they might be authorised and made capable, to serve us, in ye government of the sd Citty, and in all things appertaining thereto, requesting that Saml. Greene, Mayre, be Mayr of sd Citty, and that Robert Blennerhassett, Esq, might be Recorder thereof, and that Jo, Buckworth, Saml Hughes, Charles Robinson, Morgan Wogan, Geo Manseragh, Geo Lohunt, Thomas Prince, Robert Stephens, Richd, Millsam, Ol Liatham, Stephen Moore, Giles Cooke, Wm Lane, Joseph Judkin, and Jo. Bushell, might be Aldermen, and Tho Crowe, and Ed Underhay might be Bayliffs of...
the same. Our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby constitute and appoint for ye peace and government of our said Citty, and until further consideration may be taken thereon. That ye said Samnel Greene (names recited as above), do exercise and enjoy all ye ancient rights, privileges and jurisdictions of their charters, whereas of they were illegally deprived; and particularly to over see the markets and regulate ye prices of things which are now exorbitant, yt all things may be done in good order, and as to justice and good government shall appertaine,

Given at our camp at Golden Bridge this 5th day of Augt, 1690. in ye 2nd yr of our reigne—By his Maties command,

ROBT SOUTHWELL.

We read in Carle's Life of the Duke of Ormond—

'Captain Paisley marching to Armaille, killed there seven or eight poor men and women whom he found standing abroad in the streets near their own doors innocently; and passing over the river Ewyer early in the morning, marched to Clonouhta where meeting Philip Ryan, the chief farmer of the place, a very honest and able man, not at all concerned in any of the robberies, going with his plough-iron in a peace able manner to the forge where he used to have it mended, he without any enquiry, either gave orders for, or connived at his being killed as appeared by his cherishing the murderer. From thence he went to Goellny bridge, where he killed and hanged seven or eight of Dr Gerald Fennell's tenants, honest inhabitants of the place, and burned several houses in the town; the cattle of the country people, which he met in his march, being all taken up by him and sent in great numbers into the county of Cork.

The following account of the siege of this Castle is extracted from a MSS in the Library of Trinity College Dublin. It seems marvellous that over 150 men, women, and children could have existed in this confined place during the eleven weeks it was besieged, but the sad narrative will speak of itself—

'John Dan late of Goulden-bridge, in ye county of Tipperary, shoomaker, deposeth and saith that about ye first day of December, 1641, he lost, was robbed, and forcibly despoiled, his cals to the number of thirteen were taken away by Richard Burk of Ballywadagh, near Gouldenbridge aforesaid, and about ye time aforesaid a great number of cattel belonging to ye English of Goulden-bridge, were driven away by ye rebell to ye number of three or four thousand, whereas of these were known to the deponent as James Knavin of ye same, schoolmaster; John a Mungane of the same, husbandman; Philip Comerton of the same, husbandman; John Dwyer of the same, weaver; Patrick Kwart of the same, husbandman; Walter Purcell of ye same gentleman; James Roch of the same, tailor; James Murroghogh of ye same, hus. also; he saith that after these named rebell had robbed and pillaged the town of G.B, that is to say seven houses there of ye English; that presently after one John Hackett of G.B, aforesaid tailor with another unknown to this deponent, possessed themselves of the castle there for Dr Fennel of Ballygriffin, near that place. The next day after came Sir John Brown, Knight; and Capt Peizly with about 200 horse and foot, who summoned the castle; and presently it was delivered up unto them upon quarter, who instantly put in an English ward, whereas of the deponent was one and others to ye number of fifteen warders. Afterwards Mr Hooker took in four more, women and children robbed and stripped in Cashell to ye number of six score. About a week after that when Sir John Browne and Captain Peizly went away to Culline; ye said castle was besieged for the space of eleven weeks; the besiegers were at first to the number of two hundred and after wards on each side they were continually beset with fifty men at least. The chiefest of these were Richard Burk of Ballyfaddagh aforesaid; James Butler of Boytomath, near Cashell, gentleman, who were then the two Captains of these forces; them of the castle were offerd quarter but Hooker would not yield to it because of
During the siege there were 6 warders killed, as one David, a shoemaker, a Welshman, and one John Husp, a Scotchman, Francis Brooks, a dyer, Henry Chayney, a youth, the other three were one Henry, Dr Pullen's man; Rodger Stan, a tucker, besides Han, Rodger Stan's wife, Margaret, Patrick Dorrick's wife. Besides Elizabeth Palmer was hurt and shot in the arm, the wife of Nicholas Palmer. At length they brought a sow near the castle by night, which was burned by the men of the castle and ten rebells burned in the same, besides two others of ye said warders killed from ye first to this time about twelve men of theirs more; at last being in great want of victuals every man, woman and child came out of the castle by night and so stole away, all except one old infirm woman, called Besse, Robert, the miller's wife, who as soon as ye rebells came in she was taken by them and dragged down the stairs by the heels and so thrown into the river and drowned. During the siege they buried of those that died and of those that were killed about thirty of men, women and children, who were buried under the castle wall, some in sheets and some in caddows, who were afterwards taken up out of their graves and their sheets and caddows and coverings being taken from them, their bodies were taken and thrown into the river called ye Sewer; he, said deponent, saw some of ye children swimming down ye river, being dead. The next morning after these persons had gone out of ye castle, they were pursued upon ye mountain by ye said soldiers, who, flying here and there, were all of them taken and killed by ye said rebells, except four men and four women; ye names of ye men were—Edw Cheney, miller; one Fortune, shepherd; Walter Fitz James, an Irish protestant, who being made a soldier by the Lord of Cahir at ye battle of Liscarroll, fled to ye English army; ye fourth was this deponent, who was taken by them, accompanied with eleven more, who whereof one was Mr. Hooker aforesaid, who, after (they had given quarter) they stript and killed him presently, together with five of his.

comp'y more upon yt very place, the rest with ye deponent were carried to Cahir and all hanged but himself and Wm Fitz James. There being before that seven hanged at ye said Castle of Cahir; after that ye deponent being enforced to go to mass for the saving of his life, went to Castell, where those persons which heretofore were reputed protestants, then turned papists: as John Bannister, late of Goulden Bridge, dyer, ye deponent's father, John Dann, of the same, Inn-keeper, Chichester Gwin of Cashel, saddler, and one Stephen, a saddler of ye same, one John Chayney of ye same currier, Eunick, a currier of ye same, Simon Taylor of ye same, hus., Ned, the glazier, of ye same, Richard Stokes of Donoskeagh, Sir Phillip Percival's steward.

Jurat cora nob 14 marty.
1642.

Phel. Basse.

Ric. Williamson.

Dr. Samuel Pullen (mentioned in the above account) became Chancellor of Cashel in 1636. He was a native of Yorkshire and was educated at Cambridge, in 1634 he obtained a prebend in the Cathedral of Osory, and was appointed by the Crown to the dignity of Chancellor of Cashel on April 7th 1636, in 1638 he was made Dean of Clonfert. In the rebellion of 1641 he was plundered of all his goods, but the lives of himself and his family were saved, through the influence of one James Sall, a Jesuit, of Cashel. After this ill usage he returned to England. Upon King Charles's restoration, he was recommended to the King's notice by the Duke of Ormond, and in 1661 was advanced to the Archbishopsrick of Tuam.—Cotton's Fasti, vol. I.

We learn further from Carte, that four of the officers who had commanded at the siege of Golden, were hanged for allowing their men to kill the people who had escaped from the castle there.
It was a Sunday morning,
And the village girls, in happie groups

The Bells were chining merrily,
The Clock was striking ten,

The children cried, 'It is May day,
'And we must choose a Queenie,'";

A traveller came down the hill side
And gazed upon the scene,

Said he 'If this were my Village
'A new Castle I would build:
'The old one has been made pillage,
'And all the men were killed.

Yes! if this were my own Estate,
'That Ruin should disappear;
'And here would I spend all my days
'Surrounded by relatives dear,'

He had gone past the village groups,
And was riding up the Bridge,
When a Ladye, with her servants all,
Drove by in a grand Carri'ge.

Her horses got a sudden start,
And threw her into the water;
The Stranger Chief then jumping in,
To land in safety brought her.

'Oh! Stranger,' cried the grand Ladye,
'What can I do for you?
'What'ever you ask shall be your own.
'Be it half my fortune you see.'

'Oh! Ladye,' said the Stranger Chief,
'I want but a plain gold Ring;
'That when to my father I return,
'Some token I may bring.'

Oh! Stranger said the fair Ladye,
'Take my Mantle and Golden Ring,
'And this Estate; they are small rewards,
'For my Father is Cashel's King.'

Years have rolled on and the great Ladye
Has married the noble Stranger;
Who, at the peril of his life,
Did rescue her from danger.

Their daughters walk in the Castle hall
They are prettier than the Graces;
With beautiful hair, and beautiful forms,
And oh! such beautiful faces,

An old man sits by the chimney side,
With a Ring on one of his fingers;
He is the Grandfather of those girls
Who are most exquisite singers.

Upon Golden Bridge they sing their song,
Of the Mantle and Golden Ring,
And on the first of every May
Those Songs they always sing.

And on the first of every May,
When evening is hushed and still;
Their voices float up the silvery Suir,
To the groves of their Mantle Hill.

Such is the Legend of Mantle Hill,
And the story of Golden Bridge;
At the time when the daughter of Cashel's King,
Drove in her Carri'ge.

The village of Golden lies on a hillside gently
sloping towards the Suir, about three miles from
Cashel, called Cahir-na-Be (Cathair na Righ),
or the City of the Kings.

Above Golden the river separates into two
channels, which reunite below that village, thus
forming at the Bridge a Ring shaped Island,
which is the ruin of an old ancient Castle. From
it, up the right bank of the stream may be seen
the grove of Mantle Hill demesne, 'Knock-na-Falluin,' or the Hill of the Mantle, which article of apparel it closely resembles in its outline. (See Ordnance Sheet of Tipperary, No 60.)

Sir James Ware in his Irish Antiquities, vol. i., p. 20, Ed. 1739, states that all the far flat extended country, formerly called the Plains of Femin, derives its more modern name of Golden Vale, from the village of Golden. The same authority mentions that—In 149 Ængus King of Munster, went out to meet St. Patrick on the Plains of Femin, and conducted him with all honour and respect to his Royal City of Cashel, where he and his family were convinced and baptized.

The Rev. George Story, chaplain in the army of William III., in the history of his Wars 1690-9, Part i, p. 105, and Part ii., page 36, states that—'King William's Army was encamped at Golden Bridge, nigh Cashell, and about 17 miles from Limerick.'

During the seige of Limerick part of that Army occupied Golden Bridge and the adjoining table-land of Mantle Hill, an elevated Plateau of seven hundred acres, well protected by the Suir, and forming a secure place of encampment, with an Hospital for the wounded at Cashel, the services of which City were duly recognized.

In the year 1690, King William having his Camp at Golden Bridge the Mayor and Corporation of Cashel petitioned him on the subject of their displacement by the late King James the II., and King William then gave them his Royal Letter restoring their ancient rights and privileges.' Report of the Irish Corporation Commissioners, as to Cashel, p. 462.

It may be interesting to mention that the above 'Legend of Golden and Mantle Hill,' has been only slightly altered from an original Ballad, composed by a child just eleven years old.

August 1st, 1864,

From the Chronicle of Holy Cross—

Within the walls of Athassel Abbey died in the year 1699, the Saintly Father Bernard Tulow, Abbot of Holy Cross Abbey, Co. Tip. He was also Provincial of the Cistercian Order in Ireland, While making a visitation he was taken ill in the village of Golden, and borne on a litter to Athassel Abbey where he expired among his Augustinian Brethren. His constitution had been undermined by anxiety and privations, whither he had fled from the pursuit of Sir George Carew's troops, bearing the Relic of 'the True Cross,' along with him. After his death his own community bore his revered remains back to Holy Cross where he was buried in the choir with the other Abbots.

I am informed that the house next to Golden Bridge, at the South East, was at one time a Club House, and that a stone in the wall bore the initials 'F.M.C., 1705.' These are said to be the initials of Florence McCarthy who managed the Club for Lord Clan William and the gentility of the neighbourhood. A Captain Ryan, on half pay from the 31st Regiment, lived there at one time, and some of the 69th Regiment were quartered there about the time of the Queen's Coronation in 1837.

KILMORE CHURCH.

Although the name would seem to intimate that this was a great Church, the area enclosed by the traces of the foundation show it to have been smaller than the average buildings of that kind. I should say therefore that the name of the Parish does not refer to the Church, and that either a large Church existed there in remote times, or that it should be rather Kylemore the great Wood. There are only a few small stones remaining to mark the place, which were
probably too unhandy to be taken for building purposes elsewhere. It is probable that Kilmore House, now the residence of George Thompson, Esq., was partly built with the stones of this old Church, as it lies at a short distance.

The River Multeen runs to the West of the old Church and is quite near to it.

In the visitation books of the Diocese, the church is called 'Kilmore Chapelry,' which indicates that it was probably a Chapel of ease to some adjoining Parish, possibly to Athassel. There is no other Parish in the Diocese so designated. The Rev Morgan Hickey was Chaplain about 1748, and the last Clergyman who held the Parish as a sinecure, was the Rev James Mansergh, upon whose death it lapsed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The lands belonged to the See of Cashel, and were leased to James Hickey, of Cashel, Esq., over 100 years ago; more recently they were held by the Earl of Normanton as tenant to the See. Upon disestablishment he purchased the fee simple, which has lately been bought from him by the occupying tenant, Mr. Thompson.

---

**BALLINAMONA CASTLE,**

But for the Ordnance Survey Map it would have been impossible for me to find this Castle, as there now only remains a little bit of a wall which forms part of the out offices, attached to the residence of a very intelligent man, who held the place at the time of my visit. He informed me that he remembered when the Castle was several stories high, and that it was round like those of Golden, Synone, and Nenagh (which was an evidence of it being a very old one). The under part had been used as a cow house in his younger days. He also informed me that this Castle and the lands adjoining, had been granted in Cromwell's days to a man of the name of Weston, who was a Waggoner in Cromwell's army—that a good many years ago one of his descendants had mortgaged the place to a gentleman named Kiely who lived in the County Waterford, and after some years the mortgage was foreclosed and proceedings taken to get possession of the property—that the family who were in possession fortified the Castle and made preparation to offer resistance to the Sheriff of the County, who had to bring a force of Artillery to his assistance. One shot fired from a cannon placed on Ballygriffin Bridge had the effect of causing the garrison to surrender.

I believe some of the Weston family are living in the neighbourhood of Golden and Dundrum.

This Castle was sometimes called 'Piggin Castle,' because that at one time a small portion of the ruins stood higher than the rest, and looked like the handle to that now disused drinking vessel, which in some parts of Ireland was called a 'Noggin,' It probably superseded the ancient 'Medhar.'

---

**CASTLE LEAKE CASTLE**

Has been so transformed by being used as part of a Distillery, and afterwards as an Auxiliary Workhouse, that few of the characteristics of a Castle remain.

I had its name, I believe, from a Clergyman named Rev Matthew Leake, who lived there in the early part of the 18th century.

There is a tradition that it was anciently the residence of an Irish Chieftain, named Maw Keorish, who being intent upon saving his hay one Summers day long ago, was so enraged at rain coming on, that he defied the elements, and said he would save the hay in spite of the Almighty. Mounted upon his horse he was riding about furiously, when a gust of wind carried both him and his charger, into a deep and dangerous pool in the River Suir, where both man and horse were drowned. It is called after him 'Poul Maw Keorish,' and is esteemed dangerous to bathers. The tradition goes on to
say that upon dragging the river for the bodies of the rider and his horse, the effigy of both was found in metal, and that this was and is, preserved in the Castle, and that if at any time it was attempted to remove it from the Castle, there occurred a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning which would not cease until the image was restored to its usual place,

The image, however, is nothing more than a metal article, which was formerly used in burning logs of wood upon the hearth, in front is the face of a man, two feet elevate it from the ground, a piece of metal of about one foot and a half long extended backwards, and this was upheld by two other feet, logs placed upon each side of what may be called the 'back'; the air was allowed to get under them and so cause them to burn,

The name of Maw Keorish or Keorish is not uncommon about Cashel. In the County Wexford it is spelled 'Corish.' The head of the family, Sir John Maw Keorish, changed his name to Birmingham when the Act of King Edward the Fourth in the year 1465; required that every Irishman that dwells betwixt or amongst Englishmen in the Counties of Dublin, Myeth, Vriell (Louth), and Kildare, shall go like an Englishman in apparel and shaving of his beard above the mouth, and shall take to him an English surname of one town, as Sutton, Chester, Trym, Skryne, Crke. Kinsale, or colour as white, blacke, browne, or arte or science, as smith or carpenter, or office, as cooke, butler, and that he and his issue shall use this name, under pain of forfeiting of his good yeareley, till the premises be done, to be levied two times by the year to the Kings warrs,

People of the name of Keorish are now as commonly called Birmingham, as by their old Irish name.

KILFEACLE CHURCH.

The 'Church of the tooth,' probably a tooth belonging to some Saint was deposited here as a relic, I have not heard any tradition regarding it. There are some small remnants of the North and Eastern wall standing. This was a Protestant place of worship at one time. The ruins of the old Parish Chapel adjoin the Church-yard, and are between it and the road from Cashel to Tipperary. It is about seven miles from the former and three from the latter. There is a remarkable moat not far from the Church-yard. There are similar earthen mounds at Knockgrafton and Ardmayle. They differ altogether from the forts or raths, and are supposed by some writers to be places where public assemblies were held,

I have no doubt of their being burial places, as any of them which have been opened are found to contain passages, at the sides of which have been found sepulchral Urns full of charred bones.

KILPATRICK CHURCH.

Part of eastern gable and north wall are still standing. These are built of the flag stones of the neighbourhood, while there is one cut stone at one of the sides of the eastern window, which must have been a very small one. The church yard is a large one, well fenced, filled with graves and head stones; some of the latter are executed with taste above the common, and are in imitation of ancient Irish Crosses, there is one vault in the yard. This church was dedicated to Saint Patrick. It is about ten miles from Cashel, to the west.
Clounoult.

Clounoult Church is comparatively a new one, and is built nearly upon the site of one of the old barns, misnamed Churches, which the bad taste of the latter part of the last, and beginning of the present century, disfigured churchyards with. The present church is a very neat structure of cut and hammered stone; and since its erection has had two additions—the last being a chancel, in which is a colored glass east window, graceful, but unpretentious. The seats all face towards the east, according to modern (or shall I say ancient) taste. The services were conducted with devotion. A harmonium, placed in the chancel, was presided over by a lady of the congregation, and many joined in singing the 'Venite' and Hymns &c. In my earlier memory of this parish, a good sized pew could have nearly held the whole congregation, but upon the occasion of my late visit there was a congregation of at least seventy, while I was aware that there were many members of families belonging to the parish, absent.

Clounoult was anciently called Clonaul, and there was here a commandery of Knights Templars. I have heard that the name was derived from Clon, a vale, Ultha, from a colony of Ultons, or Ulstermen, who were either driven from, or emigrated from Tyrone in the North of Ireland, and found near this a hill like one in the neighbourhood which they had left, and called it Cloigh Oir, or Clogher.

Clounoult is in the Barony of Kilnemanagh, which was O'Dwyer's country. An old tablet is built into the wall of the porch, which was probably originally placed in the wall of the ancient church, and it is not unlikely the father of the William Dwyer, there on named was the O'Dwyer whom Walter Bourke (a free lance from Connaught) harrassed with fire and sword, as told in the "Pacata Hibernia." It is strange that while O'Dwyer records his own christian name he omits those of his parents:

**Adjuta me Deus.**

Guilelms Dwyer filius jacentis hic hic fide Super Cadavera parenti(m) ac pro discessori(m) 2 die mensis Septembris A.D. 1635.

Piorate quia Statutum est ob Hoib (Hominibus) semel mori vigilante qui necatis diem neque horam, Orate que sancta et salubris(st) cogitatio pro defunctis e(x) ors requiscant in pace—

**I.H.S., M.A.**

**Translation.**

**Judge me O God.**

William Dwyer, son of him lying here, caused these to be placed over the corpses of his parents and predecessors. The second day of the month of September, A.D., 1635, 'Weep, because it is appointed to man once to die,

Watch for you know neither the day nor the hour, Pray, because it is a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead, May they rest in peace,—I.H.S. M.A.

The following is the vulgate version of part of the inscription—

Sancta ergo et salubris est cogitatio pro defunctis exorare,
HIS place is said to be noted for its Priory of Canons Regular, dedicated to St Donan, who was formerly honoured here as patron. and was probably the founder, this house which was a cell to the Abbey of Inchonemo, subsisted till the dissolution, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth in the 28th of her reign to Miler Magrath, Arch Bishop of Cashel. There are, as far as I know, no remains of the ancient priory at present existing, and most probably the Parish Church which was erected upon a slight elevation, occupied the place of same. A Church was built here by John White (whose portrait is given above) who lived at Cappagh Castle, and after whom Cappagh White (or White's enclosure,) is named, probably about the year 1695. His wife Susanna, alias Newport, was buried in the family vault under the Church in December 1700. The old Church having fallen into decay, a new and substantial one was erected about the year 1834; but recently the Council of the Diocese took down this Church, as they believed that the new
building at Donohill was sufficient to accommodate the Parishioners,

The following are some of the Inscriptions upon tombstones in Toem Church Yard—

'Here lyeth the body of Susanna White, the wife of John White, of Cappagh, Esq., who dyed the seventeenth day of December, 1700.

'Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Richard White of Kilmoylan, Esq., who departed this life on the second day of June, 1821, in the 53rd year of his age.

'And though worms destroy this body yet in my flesh shall I see God. Job. 19 chapter and 25th verse.'

'Here lies the body of Mr Henry Davis, who departed this life May the 14th 1756, aged 49 years, also the body of Mrs Elizabeth Dawson, Spinster, who died Decr the 12th 1780, aged 71 years.

'Here lyeth the body of Moses Dawson of Gortnagragy, Esq, who departed this life the 12th August 1756, aged 83 years.

'Also the body of Mrs Elizabeth Dawson, wife of Moses Dawson, of Greenfield, who departed this life the 10th of October 1774 aged 53 years.'

'The Body of Vere Hunt, Esq, who departed life, March 20th 1793 aged 46 years,'

'Here the wicked cease from troubling and here the weary are at rest,'

'Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Hunt, widow of the late Vere Hunt, Esq, of Cappagh: white, who departed this life May 29th 1805; aged 57 years; also Frances Hunt wife to Vere Dawson Hunt, Esq, who died May 1st 1807 aged 23 years, and Mary Elizabeth Hunt who died March 30th 1810, aged 31 years.

Also Henry Davis Hunt departed this life 6th Dec 1827, aged 39 years.

Also Fitzmaurice Hunt departed this life 21st Feb, 1829; aged 39 years

Also Vere Dawson Hunt departed this life 12th March 1829; aged 48 years,

Also the body of Vere Hunt Esq. eldest son of said Vere Dawson Hunt who died Sept 21st 1829; aged 27 years,

Also the remains of the Rev John Hunt, Rector of the Parish of Toem, who died March 27th 1837; aged 72 years Also Vere Dawson, son of Henry Davis Hunt died 28th August; 1840; aged 24 years.

The name of the Parish is not correctly spelled as there is no letter v in the Irish language. Instead of Toem Verig it should be

\[\text{thuam ve} 113,\]

pronounced Ferrig, which would mean the grave or resting place of anger or wrath.

The reason why it was so called is now of course a mystery. It may be derived from a circumstance which occurred many centuries ago.

There was always a public house or two at the cross of Toem, for the accommodation of those who felt, according to the popular saying, that 'grief is dry.' The following anecdote of what occurred at one of those hostellies probably more than one hundred years ago, is worth preserving,

A number of young men had been drinking together, and in the company was one who considered himself something of a higher rank than the others, as he wore a sword (which was in those days a distinguishing mark of a gentleman) it is to be presumed that he was one, and when the party had satisfied themselves with drink they rose to go away and were about to mount their horses. the 'gentleman' as we will call him being already mounted.

The other young men called upon him to pay his share of the 'reckoning,' but he refused saying 'While I sat in your company I did not hear a word of genteel conversation, not a word about the Parliament or the War, nothing but about Bullocks! You ought to be too glad to
pay my share for the honour of my company’. This speech was answered by blows, and he drew his sword to defend himself; it being dark the blow which he aimed at his assailants, struck the mare which he rode just between the ears, and the spine being severed she fell dead under him. I know no more of the story but tell it as it was told to me.

The following tradition is also worth preserving;

I had it from my grandmother, and heard it almost in the same words from different persons residents among the neighbouring mountains. During Mr White’s residence at Cappagh, a white bullock was stolen from his land, and suspicion at once rested upon a notorious thief and cattle stealer, who lived up among the mountains of Foilaclog, Foilacleri, or Inchinsquillib—not far distant. A party of men were sent after the stolen beast, and it was found killed and skinned upon the premises of the suspected person.

He was at once arrested. The skin of the bullock was put into a bag, and the delinquent was about to be marched off a prisoner along with the evidence of his guilt, and in these days the probability was that his life would be forfeited.

But his ready wit served him, he pretended great contrition, said he could not help what he had done or mend it; but as they had come a long way and must be tired, they would probably have no objection to a ‘small drop’ before their return back. The offer was willingly accepted, and the robber continued so to ply them with liquor, that they became quite drunk, and had to delay to sleep off the effects of their orgy, before they could attempt the homeward journey.

During this time their host was not idle. He had an old grey mare, he killed and skinned her while the messengers lay sleeping, and he substituted the skin of the mare for that of the bullock which had been secured in the bag.

Duly arrived in their master’s presence the messengers were ready to boast of their cleverness in making the capture, but the mountaineer contrived to have the first word, complaining that it was a hard case that a poor honest man should be brought away from his lawful business, in such busy times, by a lot of drunken fellows, begging his honors pardon, they had come to his house looking for the beast: and as they were his honors servants he treated them kindly, but the reward they gave him was to take him prisoner, for they were so drunk they could not distinguish between the skin of a bullock, and that of his old grey mare which had the misfortune to die a few days before.

He appealed to the contents of the bag for the truth of the story, and was accordingly a free man once more.

His descendants still live in the neighbourhood of Cappagh White, and I was told by one of the men who repeated this to me, that they dare not open their lips at either fair or market to dispute with any man, because that the name of their ancestor and his stealing of old John White’s bullock would be ‘drawn down’ to them.

Some of the old walls of the castle or residence at Cappagh are still to be seen in the garden of the more modern residence. The castle of Shanaclogh (the old stone) upon a height overlooking Cappagh, seems to have been ancienly a look-out post connected with the larger building.
Aughacrew Church.

This old Church is quite ruinous, but it was built of very good material. There are among the debris very excellent large flagstones. The parish and glebe lands of Aughacrew were until the death of Archbishop Lawrence in 1838, appropriated to the Archbishop of Cashel, and it is probable that for very many years there had been no divine service. There are the elevated earthen mounds which indicate an enclosed graveyard, but there are no signs of burials. From this fact I would conclude that it was a Protestant place of worship. It is situated about a mile from Cappaghwhite, and is about the same distance from Toem Church.

Ath-cru means 'the ford of blood.' The reason for this name, which probably had reference to a battle fought there hundreds of years ago, has not been handed down either in history or tradition, as far as I know. The following extract from the prophecy of MacAuliffe, Chief of Duhallow, names Aughacrew (or possibly there may be a place of the same name in the County of Cork). I should think that the prophecy was written in anticipation of the invasion by the Spanish Armada, and seems yet to wait fulfilment—

"When the cuckoo will sing on a tree without a leaf,
Sell your cow and buy corn,
War without fear shall come, and famine without want,
Covetousness will increase, while a double ledge of corn shall be on the ridge,
The Spaniards will come over and fill our bays,
They will leave the common residents of Galway headless;
Waterford shall be very poor, afflicted and weak.
And all that can be said is that the Saxon hordes had been there.

A battle will be fought at Dun-na-sgiath,
Dublin will fall into decay;
The Representative of the king will be slain,
By the Lord of Tralee, at Ath-cru.'

KILLENURE CASTLE.

The residence of Captain Austin Cooper is annexed to this old building, and part of the castle has been repaired and utilized. The castle was originally superior to any of those which abound in the neighbourhood—the roof being more of the Elizabethian type with four sets of gables. Killeenure, the 'wood of the yew tree,' gave its name to the place, and now the interior of the castle is planted with yew trees, which have grown to a great size, and flourished. There are signs upon the interior walls that the castle was destroyed by fire, and the four walls (a long parallelogram) have no arches or chambers, such as are common in the ordinary castles. The door faced the north, and at present there is a passage through the building with entrances at the east and west. The following extracts from the manuscripts in the library of Trinity College Dublin, will throw some light on the former owners of this castle. When Cashel was taken on 31st December, 1641, 'Philip O'Dwyer of Dundrum was chief in command. The other officers were Theobald Butler of Killoskahan, and his brother Richard; Tiege O'Meagher, son and heir to O'Meagher; Thomas Purcell, brother to the Baron of Loughno; Donough Dwyer, brother to Philip of Dundrum, Philip Magrath, son to Brien, of Blene, in Ormonde.'

'Donough O'Dwyer of Coolenure, deposeth and saith that he was at Cashell, and came thither the same day that Col Philip O'Dwyer, and his party entered Cashel and quartered at Simon Salls house, where said Philip also quartered: is the son and heir of Charles O'Dwyer, of Coolenure.'

From this it would appear that Charles O'Dwyer lived at Killeenure Castle, and that Donough (or Denis) was his eldest son, and he was also father to Philip of Dundrum.
Dundrum Castle.

At the right hand side of the road as you come from Cashel to Dundrum, and at a short distance before you arrive at the last turn to Dundrum village, in the space which is surrounded by gigantic ancient asl. trees, on a slight slope or ridge (druim), is pointed out the site of the old Castle of the O'Dwyer's of Dundrum, not one stone remaining upon another, nor is there any trace of even a foundation visible. There is a tradition that the family plate belonging to the O'Dwyer's was buried in a wall near the Castle. This hidden treasure has been often searched for without any profitable result. Some years ago a large antique spur and some other metal articles, were found in making excavations at some short distance from the supposed site of the Castle. The O'Dwyer who resided here was Lord of Kylenemannah (the wood of the Monks) Barony and it is said that at one time the chief of the family ruled as a Prince, and sometimes took the liberty of hanging delinquents. One story which is told is as follows—A woman, who was one of his dependents, came to complain her son for some fault or misconduct, and the O'Dwyer after listening to her story, desired her to send her son to him, and he would take care that he should not be a trouble to her any more, or words to that effect, and she accordingly sent her son to him. The mother finding that the boy did not return to his home went to enquire after him, when he was pointed out to her by O'Dwyer hanging from one of the trees, Thus he had put him from being a further trouble to his mother.

In the rental of the Earl of Kildare, which recounts the different chief rents paid by the heads of clans or septs for protection by the Earl, I find the following—

From the Rental Book of Gerald Fitzgerald Ninth Earl of Kildare, 1519,

Kaylemannagh, O'Doyre Countre,
An indenture from Willm Goshauks sun unto Philip O'Doyr in Willm O'Doyr Killymannah an este of goshauks yearly at Lamics vnto Gerald Erle of Kyldare during the said William is lyff with a clause of distress of y marks every year that he make defaut, 28 July, 17th Henry 8th,

In the time of Queen Eliaabeth, O'Dwyers country, was harried by the Bourkes, for an account of this see 'Glankeen.'

Philip O'Dwyer was leader of the Irish who took Cashel in 1641, and killed 16 men and 1 woman of the English and Protestants. He does not appear to have been personally to blame for this massacre, as it would seem that he and his officers were wearied and had gone to sleep, when this occurred.

However his property was forfeited, and there is a tradition that he was hanged by Cromwells orders from one of his own trees. The tradition goes on to say that an officer named Maude was employed to see the execution carried out, and that when he saw O'Dwyers daughter weeping at the foot of the tree for her fathers death, he fell in love with her. obtained a grant of her fathers lands and married her. There is a very romantic story founded upon this tradition, printed and privately published, as only 25 copies were printed it must now be very rare. I have the good fortune to possess a copy which was presented to me by the author.

Unfortunately for the romance there is no foundation for the story. The lands of Dundrum and all other lands at present possessed by Earl de Montalt, were under the acts of settlement and explanation granted to Robert Maude, Esq., as follows—

Carrowkeelo, 316a, £4 15s 11d; Ballintemple alias Lisnegitoloragh, Dory and Ballevillode, 539a & 34p prof. 34a unprof. £8 3s 9d, Dundrum alias Drumquonagh, Garryduffe and Lusenagh 785a, prof 198a unprof £11 18s; Carrowtregagh, 32a, prof 361, unprof 9s 7s; Gortassa 695a, prof
357a, unprof £10 11s 1d; Clone part of Thory, 1,649a, prof 335a, unprof £25 0s 10d; west Corball, and Gortneskehy. 170a £2 11s 7d; Ballysynode, Rossacleynoe, Drommacouna, Gortinedowly, Graffingbeg, Bealagh-Bryen, Gar reisry or Garreory, Gartasora, Couletaneckard: Gortnagranagh and Caulercussine or Coulcussine, 1,297a £19 14s; bar Kilnemannagh; co Tipperary.

Date 10th Nov 18th year—Inrolled 19th Nov 1666.

Colonel Robert Maude, by his tomb in Saint Mary's Kilkenny, is said to have been of Rippon in Yorkshire, and his wife Frances of the name and house of Wandesford, He died in 1684: she in 1703.

The following Deed made by William the Conqueror to the ancestor of the Maude family will not be out of place here—

'I, William King, the third year of my raigne
Give to the Norman Hunter to me that are both life and deere,
The Hop and Hopton, and all the bounds up and down
Under the earth to Hell, above the earth to Heaven.
From me and from mine, to thee and to thine,
Al good and al faire, as ever they mine were.
To witness that this is sooth, I bite the white wax with my tooth
Before Juge, Mawd and Margerie, and my youngest sonne Henry
For one Bow and Broad Arrow, when I come to hunt upon Yarrow.

There is another story with regard to Dundrum, and it would appear to be well founded—That formerly there was a gate to the demesne, and some poor traveller was found dead outside it, overcome by cold and hunger. It is stated that the then possessor ordered either by Will or Deed that the gate should be taken down and never replaced for ever thereafter,

Certain it is that there is no entrance gate to the demesne of Dundrum.

KILMICLON CHURCH;

Is a small ruin covered over with ivy, situated in the townland of Shanballymore, and near several globes which belonged to the See, in the townland of Silver Hill,

I should think the name signified 'Little Saint Michaels Church.'

The parishes of Toem, Aughacrew, Mogorban, and Kilmelon, belonged ancieutly to the Archbishop of Cashel.

ROCKWELL COLLEGE.

This place, which was formerly the residence of a family of the name of Roe, was purchased by a Mr Thiebault, who established a College here for the purpose of educating young men for the Priesthood to be stationned on the Scotch Mission, Mr Roe was murdered on account of some dispute with his tenants, and a man of the name of Lonergan was hanged for the murder. A brother of Mr Thiebault was also murdered but the man who committed the deed was acquitted. At present the College and its surrounding grounds belong to the Community who reside there, and young men are educated in every branch of human knowledge, and are not necessarily destined for the priesthood, but can follow any profession they please.

Rockwell, it may be observed, presents in a small compass, all the attractions of hill and dale wood and water. There are

'Statures graceing
This noble place!'

But not of 'heathen gods or nymphs,' but of St Joseph, St Patrick, and other holy men. There is a solemn air over the place, and in a little
grotto, under the Rock and near the well is an
altar with this inscription—

'Sit Sanguine Honor Jesu.'

The well bears the date 1799 with the initials
A, S, R., which I believe stand for Andrew
Sankey Roe, who was a member of the family
which formerly possessed the place.

The Parish Church of Kilenevy, otherwise
Dogstown, was within the demesne, I re mem-
ber seeing a head stone there long ago which
was erected to a man of the name of Morressey
The lands of Dogstown or Ballynamodera bound
Rockwell on the north, but why so called I do
not know. The ancient name of the Church:
Kilenevy I derive thus—Kil, church, en; little;
eave, holy; i.e., Little Church of the Holy
(Spirit). Not a stone now remains of either the
Church or of the wall which enclosed the grave-
yard. At the time of my last visit there were
seven graves, most probably those of students
who died here; far away from home and kindred.
There was a wooden cross at the head of each
grave.

MORTLESTOWN CASTLE.

Is in the parish of Cooleagh, about nine
miles of Cashel and two of Killenaule, not very
far from the castle and grave-yard of St John-
town, and it stands quite near the residence
of Mr Blackmore, which was built early in the
present, or late in the last Century, by the late
James Gledstanes Jacob, Esq. This castle was
one of the least considerable that ever I visited.
The entrance door faced the east and the stairs
were at the left hand side, and were in the
thickness of the southern wall, leading to a
chamber over the cellar or kitchen, and apart-
ments over head. The principal chamber is
full of loose stones which have fallen from the
higher parts of the castle, At the north-
western angle of this chamber there is an apart-
ment beneath not much larger than a grave—a
place corresponding to this I have seen in some
other castles—and it may have been a dungeon
in which to confine prisoners, or a refuge or
hiding-place in case the castle should be sub-
ject to search for an individual who might be
wanting.'

The surnames of 'Mortal,' more properly
'Martel,' tho, not very common, is still to be
found in the County. Nine persons named
Martelle, got grants of land in Ireland in Crom-
wells time. I should think the family of Mar-
tell were, therefore, of English descent, and it
is not unlikely that although the castle may
have been built before the time of Cromwell.
Martel was one of those soldiers who obtained
grants in the barony of Slievardagh, and settled
in the castle and gave it a new name. The
barony of Slievardagh is full of the descendan-
ties of Cromwellian officers and soldiers.

The following names, which are to be found
in the district, will confirm my ascertainment—
Anglim, Addis, Alexander, Baker, Benton, Barnes
Bluet, Blackmore, Cooke, Cunny, Caesar,
Fox, Henderson, Jacob, Kickham, Langley,
Lane, Lahart, Minchin, Martin, Morris, Norton,
Oldis, Penefather, Pollard, Purdue, Riall, Roch-
ford, Sylvester, Spencer, St John, Sheppard,
Tobin or St Aubyn; Wallace, Walpole, &c.

I was told by men who reside in the neighbour-
hood of Mortlestown Castle, that the remains
of an old Church was standing some years ago
some short distance from the Castle, and that in
ploughing up the land several old metal articles
like chains, were found, but they could not tell
what became of them, as they were given as play
things to the children.
LOUGHKENT CHURCH.

This was I believe the ancient Parish Church of Knockgraffon, The Western Gable stands, and has no aperture for either door or window. Some of the Eastern gable also exists and shews a square headed window. The headstone of a person of the name of McEniry is built into part of the opening. The North and South walls are gone. Outside the East window is a tomb to the memory of a Mr Carew of Woodenstown, and there are a good number of other tombs and headstones but some of the former are so covered with moss that it is almost impossible to read them.

KEDRAGH CASTLE;

Is situated on a commanding elevation about a mile to the North of the Town of Cahir, and at a short distance from the road which leads to Cashel. It is a very small and insignificant one. I could not ascertain where the original doorway was situated, and if there were stairs leading from the vaulted chamber below to the second story none were to be seen. I was informed that in the second story there is a large fire place but I could not clamber to see it. The Castle did not appear to have had a third story.

We read that Lord Inchiquin after taking Cahir Castle in 1647 marched to Cashel. If he attacked this castle on his way it could hardly have made much resistance. It is recorded that he had taken a number of Castles in the County before he attacked Cahir, and probably this one as well as those of Outrath, Mortl’estown and Cloughabreeda, which are quite near, were amongst them.

Kedragh probably means "at the head of the bridge," as a small stream over which a bridge is built, runs in the valley beneath.

CLoughABREEDA CASTLE

Stood in the valley to the South of Kedragh, as there seems to be little more than one wall standing, and the approach to it is guarded by ditches usually flooded. I have never visited it, but the following from Halls Ireland gives all that need be said about it:

'The ruin of Cloughabreeda Castle, about two miles from Cahir on the Cashel road, is all but obliterated; but though now inconsiderable, its name once struck terror to the surrounding country, Shane Burke of Cloughabreeda, its last possessor, was a person as much dreaded as Blue Beard or Oliver Cromwell. He used, as an old man told us on the spot, 'to hang the people without judge or jury, for he was his own magistrate.' One of his deeds he related to us, There was a widow woman' who lived near his castle, and who had one son—and a sorry reprobate he was. The poor mother, in despair at the conduct of her degenerate offspring, complained to the chief, Shane, about him; who ordered the mother and son to attend at his castle on a certain day. They came, and Shane calling the lad with him, walked out into his orchard; in a few moments he returned to the heart-broken mother, and, with a satanic smile, said, I promise you your son will be quiet for the future; so saying, he led her to a loop-hole in the apartment, and pointing to the orchard, showed the poor woman the body of her son hanging on the branch of an apple-tree. The way in which this man ended his days is not known; possessed of immense riches (for he levied what they call in Scotland Black Mail), he buried his wealth in some secret place, and murdered the man who assisted him, to prevent his disclosing the secret: a short time afterwards he was summoned to England, from whence he never returned.

Cloughabreeda I think means 'little Bridgets stone building.'
CASTLE GRACE, (S. W. View.)

CASTLE GRACE is situated about a mile and a half to the east of the town of Clogheen in this County. It is an interesting example of the early Anglo Norman castle. With regard to its history Gabriel Redmond Esq., M.D, states that he is unable to elucidate its early history, but thinks that he is able to throw a glimmer of light on its ownership, which perhaps may lead to further knowledge on the subject. That it is in some way connected with the race of the famous Raymond 'le Gros,' the name is quite sufficient to testify.

It would appear from historical records that the family of De Wignaria had in 1194 a giant of the feudal barony of Kiltenernan in the County of Tipperary, of which Cahir Castle was the chief seat, and that as Castle Grace is only six miles from Cahir, it, or the land on which it was built was probably included in this grant, with regard therefore to the founder of this castle, he suggests either of the following surmises.

1—That one of Raymond's immediate descendants married a lady of the De Wignariaas who brought him as her dowry the land upon which he erected a castle.

2—That the castle was built by one of the De Wigarniias, and that a marriage taking place between a daughter of the house and one of the 'le Gros' or Grace family, the latter conferred his name on it.

Dr Redmond proceeds to show that the castle was actually in the possession of a known descendant of Raymond 'le Gros,' at a very early period, synchronous in fact, or nearly so with the date of the grant to Phillip 'De Wignaria of 1149, the question of who was the
actual founder will in a measure be determined. A William le Grace was styled 'Lord of Castle Grace.' He was a grandson of Raymond 'le Gros' and the probable builder of the castle.

By the marriage of Benet de Poer with Margaret Grace, it passed to the de Poer family, it was held by Lord Arnold de Poer of sorcery and witchcraft renown. His son Eustace was attainted, and his estates came to the Berminghams, and from them to the Butlers, afterwards created Barons of Cahir. In the 17th century the castle was leased to the Sargents from whom it passed to the Fitzgibbon family by the marriage of Philip Fitzgibbon with Aphra, daughter of Robert Sargent of Castle Grace, about the year 1729. The castle must have been inhabited early in the present century as Maurice Fitzgibbon died there in 1817.

I find in another account that Basilia the heiress of the de Wigornias or Worcesters, brought this property to the Berminghams late in the 13th century, who under their Irish cognomen of Mac Pheoris (or Keorish) held it until Ellice the daughter and heir of Mac Pheoris More, brought it in marriage to Pierce Butler sprung from James Butler illegitimate son of James third Earl of Ormond. The grandson of this James Butler was created Baron of Cahir in 1513. The ground plan of the castle shows that it was one of those Norman ones in general use, in the early part of the 13th century, namely a quadrangular enclosure defended by towers at the angles. Of these, two round ones remain perfect, and portions of a third show that it also was circular. A square tower, of the same or a little later age, defends the other angle. These towers were connected by massive curtain walls of which considerable portions remain. The gate tower, which probably stood where the modern gate is shown in one of the views on the south side, has been totally destroyed. The annexed plates, engraved from drawings by the late G. V. Du Noyer, give an idea of the remains of this castle.
The original work is all of early date. In the south curtain wall, about 12 feet above the ground, still remains one of the windows of the hall. It was a plain Early English window, divided by a mullion into two trefoil-headed lights each 7 feet 6 inches high, with a quatrefoil pierced above. The jambs and head &c, are simply chamfered externally, and are very similar to the windows in the side aisles of the Cathedral of St Canice, Kilkenny which are known to have been erected before 1280. The mullion is now destroyed. One of the slits for arrows and cross bow bolts is here given from the original work, as also another from a portion of the square flanking tower, which shows a later alteration into a round headed spike, or narrow window. The curtain walls, above the batter, which is considerable, are 6 feet thick, and the round towers are equally massive. The masonry is excellent rubble built and grouted with mortar which is nearly as hard as the stone itself. On the plan the destroyed portions are indicated by dotted lines.

Altered Arrow slit. Castle Grace.

There are indications that the castle was surrounded by a moat of considerable size, which could be filled with water. Although so near the foot of the mountains, the castle stands on level ground,
SIR James Ware in his antiquities of Ireland says—'When Oliver Cromwell possessed himself of the Government, several Merchants in Dublin and other towns, to supply a scarcity of small change coined Pence and Halfpence in Copper and Brass, with their names and places of abode inscribed on them, which they were obliged to make good, and the same practice prevailed in subsequent times,'

I am indebted to W. J. Gillespie, Esq., of White Hall, near Foxrock, County Dublin, who has the largest known collection of Irish Tradesmen's tokens in his cabinet, for some of the information contained in the following account of the Tradesmen's tokens issued in this county—

**BORRISOKANE.**

O. Thomas Woolford T C

R. Marchant of Borrissane, Id.

**BORRISOLEIGH.**

O. Stephen Radford—a bell

R. Burresole—March 1d.

**CARRICK.**

O. Peter Aylward—Arms a fleurs de lys, in chief a crescent.

R. Carrick—Marc 1d.

O. Walter Devereux, W D in Monogram.

R. Of Carrick—Mar H A 1669.

**CARRICK-ON-SUIR.**

O. Philip Days—Marchant—Arms—a Stag trippant

R. Of Carrickmeashure, Id

---

**CASHEL.**

O. Peter Boyton, a harp

R. of Cashill, Marchant—ld, with two stars of five points,

Peter Boyton is one of the subscribing witnesses to the will of Edward Mibill. Hereafter copied, I find nothing further to identify him, but the name appears to have been a common one in Cashel in the 17th century. Leonard Boyton, merchant, was one of the aldermen appointed by the Charter of King James II in 1687, when the old Protestant Corporation were ousted; and among the Common Councilmen, appointed by the same Charter, I find the names of Edward Boyton, Simon Boyton, and Robert Boyton; I have also found the marriages of several persons of the name in the old registry in the Chapter Book, from which it would appear that all marriages were registered in a public registry during Cromwell's rule in Ireland—

'Redmond Cantwell of Ballyduagh, in the Barony of Middlethird, and Mary Boyton of Cashell, in the said Barony, married 20 Janurij, 1654.

'James Boyton and Mary Kearney, both of Cashell; married 29th Janur 1655,

'John Crannors and Margaret Boyton, both of the Parish of St Patrick's Rock in the
Barony of Middlethirt, married 30 January 1655.

Robert Boyton was Registrar of the diocese of Cashel, and Chapter Clerk in the year 1664, and John Boyton was one of the bailiffs, or City Sheriffs in 1715. By an order in the Corporation Books, dated 16th May, 1679, Patrick Boyton, 'living without ye gates' was obliged to quarter three soldiers 'of ye foot company that's come to ye city','

In the old Cathedral upon the rock, there is a small shield upon which are the arms of Boyton: 'three spur rowels,' with the name Boyton in old English letters inscribed upon it,

There is a townland of the name of Boytonrath, within a few miles of the city of Cashel.

O Edmund Kearney—A plain Cross with a pellet in each quarter,
R Cashell Marct—E K Id with four small annulets,

O Edmund Kearney—A Cross pattee
R Cashel-Halfe pony—in four lines,

Edmund Kearney—I find that Edmund Kearney is one of the Common Councilmen appointed by the Charter of King James II, in 1687, by the same Charter Paul Kearney Senior, John Kearney and Paul Kearney, Junior, were also named Common Councilmen, and Patrick Kearney, Merchant, and Dionysius Kearney, were appointed Aldermen, so that the family were of some importance at that time; in 1679, Paul Kearney was one of those 'living without ye gates,' who was obliged to quarter three foot soldiers; Edmund Kearney was most probably connected with the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, David Kearney, who was born in Cashel about the year 1568, and who was descended from a family whose name was long honourably connected with Cashel, and who is believed to have died A.D 1625. It is probable that from this Archbishop the crozier which belonged to St Patrick came into the possession of the Kearney family, from their having possession of this valuable relic they were commonly styled 'Kearney Bacula,' or 'Kearney Crux'; it was in possession of Bryan O'Kearney, of Fethard, who died about A.D 1765. He was the last of the male line of the O'Kearney Crux family, and he sold the remnant of their estates to the ancestor of the present Lord Lismore.

Upon Bryan O'Kearney's death the crozier came into the possession of his sister, Miss Alice O'Kearney, upon whose death it went to her relative, Mrs Bushell of Ballyvaughan; upon whose death it went to her niece, Mrs Butler, (the wife of John Butler of Coolmore); upon whose death it went to her daughter, Mrs Heffernan, (the wife of Thomas Heffernan of Ballyduagh), upon whose death it came into the possession of the late Rev William Heffernan, P.P., of Clerihan, who handed it over to the late Most Rev Dr Slattery, R.C., Archbishop of Cashel, and it now constitutes a part of the crozier in the possession of the present Archbishop.

I am indebted to James O'Heney, of Brittas Esq., for the foregoing interesting information about St Patrick's crozier; he states that its authenticity can be proved by legal evidence, the following curious document I found in the old Chapter Book of Cashel, and it was quite inexplicable until I heard the foregoing account of the crozier from Mr. O'Heney.
The following is a true Copy of a writing found in the Registry of Cashel, which covered the Last Will and Testament of Philip English, which I certify this second day of October, one thousand seven hundred and fifty three—1753,

'Here followeth a List of such tythes as belong to Economy of Saint Patrick's Church of Cashel whereof I had the setting from the year 1643 to the year 1649—The Great tyth of Ballydoyle and Blackcastle, of Lyonstown, of Kilpeak Ballycumisk, Ballyfowloobeg, Ballyfowlomore, of Arch Bishop Land (viz') Rathordan, Shanordan, Gleanmore, Killscobin, Baudrily, Ballycurisk, Shanquid, Cloyumore, Freighdaff, Brittas, Gortleaglor, Gorticortell, Gortmackellis, Marshallstown, Ballypadin, Neartown. The great Tyths of all which places did belong to the Economy, besides £10 that was reserved upon Mr O'Kearyney on consideration of St Patrick's Rites, and other oblations usually paid throughout the province of Ancient custom to Mr O'Kearyney, in honour of St Patrick.

'The above is a true Copy, which I attest.

FRA, WAYLAND'

Notary Public, and Chapter Clerk,'

There is no doubt this money and oblations were paid to Mr O'Kearyney on account of the crozier,

The old Cathedral upon the Rock is the burial place of the family, though some of the name are buried in Fethard, and more at Holy Cross Abbey,

Patrick Kearyney FitzEdmond, Merchant, of Cashel (probably son to the Edmund who issued the Token), in his will dated February 1666, wills my body to be buried in my ancestors grave, if possibly may be, if not St Francis his abbey (probably Hacketts Abbey which was founded for Conventual Franciscans, and was situated at the rear of Friar Street Cashel. * Monast Hib, p 65, At the right hand side of the nave, in the Church on the Rock of Cashel, is the tomb of Nicholas Kearney and family, with the following inscription, as far as can be ascertained, the stone being broken in several parts...

Hic jacet Nicholas O'Kearyney filius—Burgensis et civis Civitatis etiam archiepiscopatis, Casellensis obit die—A,D,—Necon Helen Bagget filia Thomas Kilkeniensis uxor quae obit 2 Sep Domini— mori memento,

O Edward Mihill—A Cathedral,

R Of Cashall—EM, 1d, and five stars of five points.

Edward Mihill was probably a retired trooper of Cromwell's, I should think he was the first to issue tokens in Cashel, and they must have been issued before A D 1600, as appears from the following copy of his will which gives all we learn about him—

Extracted from the District Registry of the Court of Probate Waterford—

'In the name of God. Amen. I Edward Mihill, being sick and weak [of] body but of sound and perfect memory, prayed be God for the same. Considering with myself the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the hour of death make this my last will and testament, principally bequeathing my soul to God my Saviour, through whose merits I hope to have pardon of all my sins and to be placed with Angels of the Joys of Heaven. My body I commit to the earth, to be buried in St John's Church, in Cashell, at the discretion of my Executors Item, I give and bequeath to my loving wife, Jane Mihill, all
and singular my goods and chattels, debts and credits due and payable to me or my Assigns, either by Bond, bill, book, or otherwise; appointing, her, my said wife, sole Executrix of this my last will. It, I give and bequeath to my said wife Jane Mihill all the arrears that are due to me for service in Ireland, she my said Executrix paying thereout my Debts in Ireland.

"EDWARD MIHILL. (Seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered, published and declared by the Testator; this sixth day of February, 1668, in the presence of us,

'RICHD HATTON,
'HEN DILLON,
'PETER BOYTON,
'DERMOTT TUOGHER

The foregoing last will and testament was proved in common form of law, and the burden of the Execution thereof was granted to Jane Mibill, sole Executrix named therein the 10th of June, 1693.

Robert Hatton was Alderman of Cashel in 1678, and Henry Dillon a common councils man.

O John Neve;—Arms; on a cross, five fleurs de lys, arms as on No 7,
R. In Cashel—IN 1d,

John Neve, We find John Neve, senr, witness the Will of John Neve, dated 1667. By the Parish Registry we find that John Neve was buried the 28th February; 1672.

The following is a copy of the Will of John Neve, most probably the John Neve; who died in 1672; and who issued the tokens:

"In the name of God Amen. I John Neve, of Cashel: gent; doe make and ordayne this my last Will and Testament, being sick of body yet of perfect memory, blessed be God. First I give & bequeath my soul unto Almighty God; my maker, Trusting in the merits of his Sonne Christ Jesus, my Saviour and Redemor for pardon and remission of my Sins that he will make my Soule into his everlasting rest, there to remain with him for ever. Item; I do ordayne and make Elizabeth Neve my well beloved wife, my sole Executrix to pay and receive my debts; And I do also desire Colonel Richard Lehunte to be Supervisor, in witnesse thereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale the five and twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty seven.

"JOHN NEVE, (Seal).

"In the presence of
her
'ELIZABETH x MILSAM,
mark
'I JOHN NEVE, senr."

There was a John Neve an alderman of Cashel in 1672; probably he was the person who witnessed the foregoing will, and of whose burial the following is the entry in the Parish Registry.

'John Neve was buried in ye Church yard of Saint John's Cashel, March 22nd 17-10-11.'

The Dominican Friary in Cashel, with its appurtenances and four gardens in Cashel, were granted for ever to Walter Fleming, in capite, at the yearly rent of 2s 6d Irish currency, in the 35th year of King Henry VIII. From him it passed to a family of the name of Lehunte, one of whom; Peyton Lehunte was Mayor of Cashel
was 1672, 1673, 1674, & 1675: and died in the latter year. From the Lehuntes this property passed to the Neves; a Payton Lehunt, was buried October the 7th, 1740, 'Lehunt, son of Samuel and Anna Neve, was buried Feb 9, 1771. Samuel Neve was buried Decr. 1, 1795,' This Samuel Neve was father to Lehunte Neve, the last of the male line; by his will he left his property to his niece Anna Bunbury, (daughter of his sister Elizabeth), Anna Bunbury, married Ist Robert M'Craith; 2nd, Lieutenant Col Calder. & the property went first to the son of M'Craith, and on his death to his half brother, Calder, Miss Calder sold a reversion to which she was entitled, and the property is now altogether alienated from the Neve family. Mrs Wall (formerly Miss Calder), is now the representative of the family of Neve. the last of the 'name' was Miss Anna Neve who was buried March 14th, 1820.

Robert Prince was City Treasurer; there are several entries in the old Corporation Books in which the name is mentioned. In 1672 Mr Robert Prince to pay £5 to the Town Clerk. The following order was made May 3rd, 1673, and is interesting of itself—'A tanckard of the value of £10 voted to Richard Melsam: late Maior, as a signall and remarkable token of the Citties thanks for his good service in his Maioralty, more particularly for his strong opposing of the seditious rabbell pretending right to the King's sword. and to the Maiorill Jurisdiction and government of the sd City,' and it was ordered that Mr Robert Prince forthwith pay unto Mr Joseph Demors hand the sum of ten pounds, ster; aforesaid for the said use, this was no doubt 'Damer' of whose riches fabulous stories are told, and who built the Court at Shronell; he was a common councilman of Cashel and lent money to the Corporation.

June 12th 1677—' Ordered that Mr Robert Prince should have a lease of that stone slated house, situate in the middle row in Cannafee street, opposite the water pype.

28th Sept, 1678—' Ordered that Mr Robert Prince doe pay out of this half years rent, ending at Michaelmas 1681. to ye Lord Lieutenants Serjeants at Mace, the sum of fifteen pounds sixteen shillings and eightpence, and seven shillings and eightpence to Thomas Robinson, Esq. Mayor of this City, for money expended by him for their treatment.'

7th May, 1680—Thomas Meagher was at a former meeting ordered to be paid by Mr Robert Prince the sum of £1 10s which said sume the sd Mr Prince upon some reasons best known to himself hath hitherto delayed to pay; ordered that he be paid without any further delay or preteuce whatsoever,

15th December, 1682—' £50 to be raised in order to the renewing of the Charter,' Robert Prince, Alderman, lent the amount to the Corporation,
Robert Prince died in 1686; the following entry of his burial is taken from the Parish Registry—

'Robert Prince was buried in St John's May 10th, 1686;'

The following is a copy of the inscription on his tombstone—

Here lies the body of Robert Prince, who
Died the Seventh day of May,
Anno Domini, 1686
As also the Body of Margaret Prince,
His wife, who Dyed the 23rd
of 9 ber 1701,
As also the body of Thomas Prince
their son, who Dyed the 6th
of 7 ber, 1709,

'Charles Prince, M A. an Englishman, was
Prebendary of Cashel in 1665; in 1666, he was
made Chancellor of Waterford, and in 1669, a
Prebendary of Lismore; he died in 1696,—
Cotton's 'Fasti.'

29th June, 1686.—Thomas Prince was chosen
Alderman, and appointed City Treasurer in the
room of his father on 1st October, 1686;

25th Janr, 1690-1.—' Alderman Thomas
Prince, Town Clerk to be discharged of any debt
due by him or his late father; ' from the begin-
nning of the world' to this date; and upon said
discharge the said Alderman is to spend two
gynnys in a treat upon the sd Common
Council

Febr. 16th 1692 3—' Alderman Prince to spend
two gynnys on a treat on Whitsun Monday; on
condition of getting a renewal of his lease;

Until very lately a family of this name were
owners of the lands of Kilconnell; which were
within a few miles of Cashel, and upon which
there are remains of a fine old castle.

Prince's tokens are rather common and are
generally well preserved.

In conclusion I beg leave to state that though

the information which I am able to afford con-
cerning the parties who actually issued the tokens
is very scanty, still I think it is well to put to-
gether whatever is known even upon this subject;
in a few years it might be impossible even to
identify the persons; and even the matter
which I have introduced may hereafter be val-
uable, when the documents from which I have
derived my information may possibly have
mouldered away,

CLAONMEL.

O. I. B. of Clonmell, 1658—1d.
R. for City and County,

O, Richard Carleton of,—A Bridge of 5 Arches
on which a Stag is pursued by a Dog.
R Clonmell Merchant. R.C, 1d,

O George Carr—Arms of the Carr family,
R of Clonmell, G 1d C, 1656 (large),

O George Carr, Arms of the Carr family,
R of Clonmell; G 1d C, 1656 (small)

O Richard Hamerton, 1657.
R In Clonmell, R. H.

O Richard Hamerton, a Bridge of 5 Arches
on which a Stag pursued by a Dog,
R In Clonmell; 1664, a Fish,

O John Fryers, 1663, a ship,
R of Clonmell. Pevtesse, 1d,

O Andrew Robeson, of arms 3 Stages.
R Clonmell, his Id, a Woolpack.

O Ann Henbury, a Harp,
R in Clonmell, 1663, A H,

O William Henbury of, a Harp—
R Clonmell, 1653, W H,
O Andrew Robeson of, arms 3 Stage
R Clonmell, his Jd a Woolpack countermarked,

O John Harwood; 3 fleurs de lys; 2 & 1
R of Clonmell, Marc I d (in field)

LISMALIN.

O Garret Quigley Double headed eagle
displayed.
R in Lismalin, G Jd Q, 1659,

MOYNE.

O Thomas Mure—Arms, 3 Mallets on a Bar
across shield,
R Moyne Marchan—Merchants mark con-
joined with Monogram of T M and star.

NENAGH OR NEAGHRUNE.

O Rob Hutchinson of—Man on horseback,
R Nenagh, Cleark, M T, 1658.

O Rob Hutchinson of—Man on horseback,
R Nenagh, Cleark, M T, 1659 (half size of
above),

O Joseph Lucas of a Falcon;
R Nenagh, Mar
J...L 1668

O Maurice Thomas—St George and the
Dragon
R Of Nenagh star 1 star 1666

ROSCREA;

O John Smith—A Lion Rampant.
R Of Roscrea, I F S.

TIPPERARY.

O Tipperary Will—1d.
R Change them again—R C,

THURLES.

O Thomas Fitzgerald—A Castle,
R Of Thurles 1657. 1d,

O Richard Pursell, Arms 3 Boars heads,
R Of Thurles 1d,
SOME years ago the late Richard Caulfield, of Cork, Esq., LL.D., published a work on the Ecclesiastical Seals of Ireland, and I was able to give him impressions of some of the Cashel Seals.

The Arms of the See of Cashel are two Keys in Saltier, the Archbishops usually impaled their family Arms with those of the See, and the words 'the Seal of— Archbishops of Cashel and Metropolitan of Munster' were engraved round the rim. There was a Seal also for the Consistorial and Metropolitical Court, with the Archbishops name and the arms as before named, and on each the date of his accession to the See. I believe that many of these old Seals are deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin, I remember seeing an impression of an old Consistorial and Metropolitical Seal attached to an original document in Cashel Registry, In the centre was the figure of an Archbishop or judge seated, and the motto which was in Latin; was a quotation from St Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians 4th Chapter and 21st verse—Shall I come unto you with a rod; or in love, and in the spirit of meekness? not inappropriate at a time when the Ecclesiastical Court proceeded to excommunicate offenders, and put them to open penance.

The late Venerable Dr Cotton in his Fasti Ecclesiae Hibernicae, says—

'In Harris's edition to Sir James Ware's Works, the following seals are engraved—

1 Sig. Mavritii Ep Cascol, 1303. (Representing a bishop seated),

2 Sig. Ed But' er et M Magr arh ep. Cassell (bishop's crozier and pastoral staff in saltier),

3 Sig Modernum Episcoporum Cassell, (Two keys in saltier),

The authenticity of the latter two, at least of their inscriptions, may be more than doubted, The seal of the last Archbishop of the province, Richard Laurence, is deposited in the Royal Irish Academy. The Academy possess an impression of the seal of Ralph Kelly, A.D. 1346; also of another seal, extremely fine; bearing three full length figures under canopies; beneath the central one is a fourth figure, on each side of him a coat of Arms; the inscription is 'Sigillivm Dlis Dei Gratia Episcopi Cassellensis,' Quaere whether Dlis ought not to be Ddis, for David Creagh. who sat from 1483 to 1503? We know of no prelate named Daniel.'

Of the seal of the Dean and Chapter of Cashel Dr Cotton says—

'A seal of the Dean and Chapter of the date 1315, is engraved in Harris' edition of Ware's Bishops, and likewise a second, differing from the former, bearing the date, 1739 But from the initials E, D, occurring latter, I conjecture that it was engraved during the time when Essex Digby was Dean, viz, at the Restoration of King Charles 11, when I observe that several Deans and Chapters caused new seals to be made; their former ones having been destroyed or lost, during the tumult of the Rebellion and the disorders which followed under Oliver Cromwell.'
This Seal is of silver. It had originally a handle which is broken off. The initials E, D, are those of Essex Digby, D.D. He was son of Sir Robert Digby of Coleshill in Warwickshire, afterwards Baron Geashill, and Lady Lettice Fitzgerald, Baroness of Ophaly. He was presented to the Deanry on Feb, 6th and installed Feb 27, 1660-1. In 1670-1 he was raised to the Bishoprick of Dromore.

It is probable that the Church represented in the seal may be the old Parish Church of Saint John’s Cashel. There are portions of its old steeple near the steps of the Diocesan Library.

In Ware the seal has—Centre Figure a Bishop holding Cross in left hand, the right elevated; under his feet a dragon figures at either side with hands on breast.

Round rim—Sig Dec et Capit Cassel 1615.

This seal is of Brass and very coarsely executed, It would seem as if it was made by a local artist. The figures would appear to represent the organist and organ pipes, with the Vicars Choral in the back ground.

The Vicars Choral as a Corporate Body, were owners of both lands and Tithes, and they also had private estates, Archbishop Agar had placed the Choir upon a most respectable and efficient footing, and in order to guard against any improper leases being made, he kept this seal in his possession, and only parted with it when his consent had been obtained to a lease being made. The story goes that on one of these occasions the Vicars took a number of impressions of the seal, and kept them safely in a drawer, and when applied to for leases; took large fines, and reserved low rents, thus impoverishing the endowment. As the fraudulently
obtained impressions of the seal were affixed to these leases. the Archbishop found that they could not be set aside, for the seal is a perfection of a document.

VICARS CHORAL.

We do not find at what period the Vicars Choral of Cashel were originally instituted. It is on record that Archbishop Walter le Rede, granted some tithes to them in the year 1330; and that Archbishop Richard O’Hedian who sat from A.D. 1406 to 1440, endowed them with lands and built a hall or dwelling for them on St Patrick’s Rock, adjoining the Cathedral, which the same prelate also rebuilt. Anciendly the college consisted of eight vicars and choristers, an Organist, a Sexton and a Purveyor or Steward. At a subsequent period we find the numbers reduced, and the revenues intercepted; and this invasion of lawful rights proceeded from a quarter whence such treatment ought least to have been expected. A manuscript in the Prerogative Office, Dublin, containing an account of a Regal Visitation of the Diocese of Cashel (in the year 1615), has the following remark. ‘Touching the Vicars Choral; there were eight Vicars Choral, and then they had three pounds sterling a piece, per annum. And now they are reduced to four, and six pounds per annum is allotted to them. But there are but two of these attending the Church. The whole living (i.e. income) is in the hands of Barnaby Carney and Mr Calasan, to the use of Redmond, the Archbishop’s son, demised to them (reditus reservatus, 8d per annum, as is said). It is confessed that the Archbishop (this was Miller Magrath) hath carried on him a good sum of money belonging to the college, the certainty thereof is not known; with which he had promised and undertaken to get and purchase a mortmain for the college, to maintain four Vicars, an Organist, and a Choir, as they can agree.’

For a long time past, the Vicars Choral have been five in number; nominated respectively by the five dignitaries of the Cathedral. About forty years ago, the Vicars being laymen, made some improvident and improper leases of their common property, without asking or receiving any confirmation of them by the Dean and Chapter, as had been always usual: and to prevent this it was judged advisable to nominate five clergymen in future as Honorary Vicars, and to appoint five singing men as their deputies, The clerical Vicars received merely five pounds per annum, as an Honorarium; and full salaries were paid to those persons who actually performed the Choral Service. The improvement thus effected not being understood by the Government, an Act was passed in the year 1836, whereby, among other things, it was enacted, that all the rights and property of the Vicars Choral in Cashel should immediately vest in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and this highly penal enactment has been carried into effect.

1615. In this year we find as Vicars Choral;

CHRISTOPHER FLANAGAN.

THOMAS FLANAGAN.

STEPHEN HOWDALL (perhaps the Praecentor of Cashel.) (Regal visit)

1661. Peregrine Darling is Dean’s Vicar, [Chapt Book] He, or another person bearing both his names, was at this time a Vicar of Christ Church and of St Patrick’s Dublin.

1661, Rowland Lindsay is Praecentor’s Vicar. I find him admitted again in November 1664. He died on 31st of March, 1685; and was buried in St John’s Church yard.

1668. Peter Latham appears (Ch B.)


1688 Charles Robinson,

- Lewis Darling, Archdeacon’s Vicar.
- Morgan Wogan Treasurer Vicar, appear.
- Alexander Cameron, Olk, M.A. nominated by the Dean, July 11th 1688, installed the same day,
1689 James Carey, John Godfrey, (Quære, if intruded by King James II.)

95 Morgan Wogan, Alexander Cameron, and Charles Robinson, appear again; also, Josias Hollington and Molyneux Robinson (Ch B)

1765-6 John Hickey, Clk. (vice M. Wogan deceased), admitted March 24th.

33 John Smyth Clk, B.A, appointed (by the Dean, Judex ordinarius Vicariorum Choraliwm) July 9th, installed the same day, (Ch, Book),

35 Alexander MacDonnell, admitted April 14th he afterwards became Prebendary of Kilbragh,

37 William Newland Clk. M.A, appointed April 29th; admitted and installed May 2nd. (Ibid.)

40 John Mossop, Clk. (v. Newland, resigned) admitted and installed April 25th,

40 Walter Thomas, admitted October 31st, (Ibid),

42 Francis Stephen Thomas, admitted December 24th, (Ibid), in 1766 he became Prebendary of Newchapel, he died (I believe) in October, 1779, and was buried at Ballymurreen, near Thurles.

46 James Barton, a Prebendary of Emly, admitted September 29th, (Ibid),

72 Patrick Walsh is Precentor’s Vicar.

1781 Edward Lloyd, he became Rector of Abington, he died in 1810, and was buried at Fethard, county Tipperary,

81 John Reade. He died in 1787,

81 William Jephson; D.D, Archdeacon’s Vicar, resigned.

David Jebb. Dean’s Vicar, admitted September 19th. He resigned in 1787,

John Smith, admitted September 19th, [Ch Book],

81 George Gustavus Baker, B.A, Precentors Vicar. He resigned on 1st April, 1789, and was made Rector of Ery. In 1791 he became a Prebendary of Emly

1782 Robert Forsayeth, admitted March 12th he resigned in 1791,

1787 Charles Sweeney, Thomas Butler, admitted June 22nd; installed August 2nd. They appear to have resigned and received a new appointment on the 29th June 1791, and to have been again inducted and installed on June 30th (Ch Book),

89 Richard Crofts, Precentors Vicar, (v George Baker, resigned) appointed 28th April admitted and installed January 13th, 1790, (Ibid),

Christopher Waglin, Treasurer’s Vicar (v Edward Lloyd, resigned), appointed May 27th, 1789; admitted and installed January 13th, 1790,

91 John Elliot, Archdeacons Vicar (v Forsayeth) admitted April 25th, installed June 10th. He resigned in 1810,

97 Thomas Dormer appointed 9th November admitted and installed 29th March 1799. He died in 1828,

1810 Robert Drought, Deans Vicar; appointed July 10th,

William H. Bagnell, B.A, Archdeacons Vicar (v Elliot resigned, admitted June 6th; inducted and installed same day, he subsequently became Rector of Ballintemple, and Precentor of Emly

11 Edward Labarte, Clerk, M.A. Rector of Kilvemnon, appointed May 7th, In 1811 he became a Prebendary of Emly,

18 — Jonas Morris Poole. M.A, of Cambridge Deans Vicar, he afterwards became Rector of Athassel, and in 1839 was elected by the Dean and Chapter to execute the duties of Prebendary of Glenkeen,

21 Alexander Hoops, B.A, appointed June 3rd; inducted and installed June 21st. In 1829 he was made Prebendary of Newchapel.

I82 — William Lee, B.A, formerly a Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, Rector of Moyaliffe, Treasurer’s Vicar, he died, of fever, in 1836.

He published ‘A Compendium of Christian Doctrine for the Use of Schools in Ireland 12mo, Limerick, 1825,

26 Antony Edwards, B.A. Chancellor’s
Vicar (v. Dormer, deceased) admitted October 7th; inducted and installed October 14th. In 1829 he became Rector of Gaile. He died, of fever, in August 1833, and was buried at Cashel.

—36—John Whitty, M.A., Treasurers Vicar [v. Lee, deceased] admitted July 28th; inducted and installed same day. In 1840 he was appointed a Prebendary of Emly.

Thomas Atkinson, B.A., Chancellor's Vicar (v. Edwards, deceased) admitted November 12th; inducted and installed same day. In 1838 he became a Prebendary of Emly.

—50—Robert Linton, Esq., Treasurer's Vicar. He died at Cashel, Aug 30th, 1863, aged 86 and a half, having been a Vicar Choral or a Deputy Vicar Choral for 65 years,

—50—George Squires, Esq., Archdeacons Vicar,

—53—John Kingsbury, Esq., Praecentors Vicar (v. Labarte), appointed April 2; installed April 9,

—64—Rev. Edward A. Fishbourne, Treasurer's Vicar (v. Linton); appointed July 15.

—66—Thomas Edmonds Close, Esq., Chancellor's Vicar (v. Atkinson); appointed June 14; died, May 15, 1876,

—69—Rev. Hugh Sydney William Baker, M.A., Dean's Vicar (v. Poole); appointed, May 20,

—69—Rev. Wilson Firth; Esq., Treasurer's Vicar (v. Fishbourne); appointed, May 20,

Rev. John Crampton Triphook and Rev. William P Stephens, were successively Vicars Choral and Preachers in the Cathedral.

The present Vicars Choral are—Rev. George P. White; Rev. John Low; Rev. Walter B. Lindsay, LL.D.; Edward Crosbie Bayly, Esq., and Mr Wilson Firth.

The four first named are merely honorary.

SEAL OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF EMLY,

There is no engraving of the seal of any Bishop of Emly in Harris' Ware.

Dr Cotton says that a seal of the Dean and Chapter of Emly dated 1719 is engraved in Harris' Ware.

Very Rev. James Hawkins; D.D., was Dean of Emly in 1769 when the seal of which I give a copy was made. In 1775 he was raised to the Bishopric of Dromore, (Strange that Essex Digby in whose time the seal was made for the Dean and Chapter of Cashel, should also be promoted to be Bishop of Dromore;

Dr Cotton says in his Fasti Ecclesiae Hibernicae—I have not been able to ascertain at what period the Chapter was constituted. In the time of Pope Boniface VIII A.D. 1302 it was composed of a Dean, Praecentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon, and six Prebendaries; the only pretends named is Dunleske (now Doone) the rest are designated by the names of the persons who then held them.

From a MS account of certain Visitations in Trinity College, Dublin (§ 3 14) it appears, that in the time of Archbishop Miler Magrath almost all the dignities and prebends were vacant. Another ominous entry in a Regal Visitation Book of this period informs us, that 'the Economy Fund, of twenty marks, is disposed
by the Archbishop as he pleases." (R. Irish Acad.)

At the present time the Chapter consists of a Dean Praelection, Chancellor, Archdeacon, and five Prebendaries, The Treasurership, having been plundered of all its revenues, has not been filled up since the time of Archbishop Magrath; though there appears no reason why the capitular body should be made to suffer the loss of one of its members, although the appointed support of that member had been unjustly taken away.

The prebend of Isert Laurence had been for centuries annexed to the archbishopric, until the recent Church Temporalities Act disunited it, and gave its revenues to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and the prebend of Dollardstown has always been annexed to the archdeaconry.

The Dies nuptus of this Chapter is the 11th of September; on which day alone they were bound to receive, as of right, the Visitation of the Bishop, (Probably the 12th, the festival of St. Ailbe.)

The Seal of the Corporation of Clonmel has the figure of a female with dishevelled hair, holding in her left hand a sword, and in her right a scales; under her feet is a human head, The motto is 'Sigillum Maioraivs de Clonmel.' The arms of Clonmel appear to be a bridge of 5 arches on, which a stag is pursued by a dog. This is on Carletons and Hamertons tokens.

**SEAL OF THE CORPORATION OF CASHEL,**

At a meeting of the Corporation held Jan. 27, 1675, the following order is recorded—

'Ordered that the seal now produced to this Counsell, whereon is engraved the figure of a Castle; with a Bell or Clock upon the top of one of the towers of the said Castle, with a vane, and under the Castle these words (vincit veritas) and about the circumference or rim of the seal these words (Sigillum Civitates &c),'

The Seal, which is of silver, has the figure 1683 engraved on its side,

This seal was attached to all official documents connected with the Corporation, until the latter was abolished in 1840, My father, the late Benjamin Newport White was the last Deputy Mayor, and he gave the Seal to his nephew the late Ambrose Going, Esq, the last Mayor, but because he did not give up the Seal to the Town Commissioners (although they had no legal claim to it) Counsellor Doheny, acting for them, declined to pay him the compensation annuity to which he was entitled, and it was only when proceedings were commenced for its recovery that it was paid. Lately the seal was offered for sale to the Town Commissioners, but they offered only £2 2s for it and it was sold to Robert Day, Esq, of Cork, F.S.A, for that sum.

The Seal of the Corporation of Fethard is square, The arms are an antlered stag. The inscription is 'The Corporation Seal of Fethard,
BALLYHOMICK CASTLE.

This castle or mansion, as I learn from the Archaeological Journal of January 1855, had exi-ted in ruins until some short time before that date; when the very foundations were uprooted to build the house of a man named John Martin, a neighbouring farmer. In the excavation some ancient fire-places were found in the basement story of the Castle, still containing ashes, apparently of the stone coal of Slievardagh. This castle was the residence of Richard Bermingham who is buried in the Church yard of Cloneen near Fethard. His monument was adorned with a cross in relief, of the class usual in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The letters are in raised Roman Characters and the inscription runs thus—

HIC. JACET. RICARUS, BERMIN
HAM. NOBILIS. DE, BALLYHOMICK.
QUI. OBIIT. XXV. JUNII. ANNO, DNI
MDOLXXII.

Richard Bermingham's brother, John, lived at Kilteery, where some slight remains of his residence are still visible. According to popular belief, he was guilty of some abominable act of sacrilege or impiety, and was carried away from earth by the evil one in a thunder-storm!

DRANGAN CASTLE.

Of this Castle not a vestige remains, It was one of the residences of Lord Baron Dunboyne whose principal Castle was Kilteyman.

I have the following incident upon respectable authority, and I place it on record because it illustrates a custom prevalent in Ireland within the last century, and also connects the name of a celebrated individual with titles and properties which I believe have passed away from that noble family. The celebrated Lord Dunboyne, who being Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, being on his journey to the south from Dublin, sent his custneagh (or footman) two or three days before him to prepare the way for him. Arriving at a hotel in one of the Kildare towns (probably Naas) the important messenger announced to the landlady the name and title of the guest who she should make preparations to receive, in these terms—

"Mac Feorish, agus, Earla Dranaun,
Earla Dungbouna a Cushlaun
Augus an Baron mesreagh o Kilteyman;"

Which being translated from the Irish means—

"Pierce's son, and Earl of Drangan,
Earl Dunboyne of the castles,
And the merry Baron of Kilteyman;"

The landlady accordingly made great preparations for the reception of four distinguished guests, but on the arrival of Lord Dunboyne in due course, she found that all the titles belonged to one individual. This incident in itself is trifling, but it is one of a class which it is one of my aims to preserve, and I have no doubt it will be interesting.

There is a tradition that a Lady Dunboyne was looking out of one of the windows of the castle, and she saw a funeral procession coming in the direction of Drangan; but it had to cross a river, which was so swollen with a flood, that the coffin containing the corpse, was

from him, and left directions at his death that he should be buried at Drangan—directions however, which were not complied with by his family,

DRANGAN CHURCH.

This old building is quite ruinous, and has nothing about it worthy of notice.

In the Church yard is a monument which bears a cross of the kind usual in the 16th and 17th centuries, and the inscription as follows, is in raised Roman Characters, but much defaced—

HIC. JACET. THADEUS, GEANKAGH
O'MEAGHER, GENEROSUS, QUI. OBIIT,
19 DECEMBRIS. A.D. 1627, CUJUS, A Lê.
PROPITIETUR, DEUS,

The tradition of the locality was silent as to the occupier of the tomb; but a Mr John Meagher O'Ryan of Ballycurkeen, near Carrick-
on-Suir, always declared himself to be descended
carried away by the water. She was so moved by this incident that she caused a bridge to be erected over the river, (Her husband and she erected a bridge over the river at Holycross).

The following is the inscription upon a stone inserted in the bridge, It is said to have belonged to a more ancient bridge, which originally formed the private entrance to the demesne attached to the castle—


The last resident of Drangan Castle was a Colonel Butler, who lived there in the beginning of the last century, and the orchards and fruit trees of Drangan were famed as the finest in the South of Ireland. The last remaining wing of the building fell about the year 1840, I could see no trace of the Castle upon the occasion of my visit.

---

**KILTEYNAN CASTLE.**

Which is situate something over 2 miles from Fethard, consists of an ancient circular tower, the walls of which are 7 feet thick. The residence erected between two castles by the late Mr Cooke, It stands upon a nearly perpendicular limestone rock 90 feet high. There is a very fine well in the castle, covered by a circular tower which is reached by a descent of 90 steps. At a short distance from the castle a copious spring issues from a cavern in a limestone rock.

Kilteynan Castle was one of the ancient residences of the Barons of Dunboyne.

As the name of Lord Dunboyne comes frequently into the account of castles &c, in this County, in order to a proper understanding of which Lord Dunboyne is meant, I think it well to copy from Lodge’s Peerage of Ireland, some account of that noble family—

“Sir Thomas Butler, Knt, third son of Theobald, the fourth Butler of Ireland, and next brother to Edmund: created Earl of Carrick in 1308, 2 Edward II, as may be seen under the title of Mountgarret, married Sinolda or Simolda, daughter and heir to Adam Le Petyt, Lord of Dunboyne and Mullingar, by which marriage he acquired those manors. Moymett and other possessions in the County of Meath, and by the said King was summoned to parliament by the style of Baron of Dunboyne. On Sunday next before the feast of all Saints, 14 of that reign, it was convenanted between Adam Le Petyt, senior, Thomas Fitz Theobald Butler and Simolda his wife, that the said Adam granted and confirmed to them 6 merces yearly rent in Dunboyne, issuing out of the lands called Dris-drum and Killardagh which John de Feypow held for 10 years complete.—On the eve of St. Laurence 1329, 3 Edward III. he was killed with about 100 more honourable persons by William Mac-Geoghegan and other Irish near Mullingar, to the great loss of the kingdom, and on Friday next before the feast of St Bartholomew the apostle, his body was carried to the house of the Black Friars in Dublin, and there buried on the Sunday next, after the feast of the decollation of St John the Baptist.—He had issue by his said wife who survived him, and lived afterwards in Dublin, a son who succeeded viz.

Sir Peter or Pierce Butler, Kn.t. who 12 May 1309, received a great overthrow on the confines of Meath, however he held the Lordships of Dunboyne and Mullingar in quiet possession, and 17 August 1358, 32 Edward III, had a grant of 100 merces, for his good and laudable service in killing Gille Patrick Philippison, and a traitor and rebel, and the King being willing to satisfy him in that sum, did by patent dated at Tristledermot 14 days after, grant to him the manor of Grenagh in the county of Kilkenny.
then the Kings hands belonging to Eustace Le Pooe) for certain reasons, until he should receive the same sum out of the profits thereof. On the Friday next before the feast of St James the apostle, 1570, he made an entail of his estate (contained in an inspeximus 15 Ric II) of the manors of Dunboyne and Moynet, &c, on Thomas, Nicholas, Richard, and William, and Edmund, his sons in tail male, remainder to his own heirs for ever, and it was found by inquisition that the said Thomas, Nicholas, and Richard, died in his lifetime without issue male, and that William was seized therefore 8 Ric 11. The inquisition also found that Edmund the youngest son died without issue.

William, who succeeded, was Lord of Dunboyne in the reign of Henry IV. by his wife Elizabeth, he had issue Peter, Edmund, and James, of whom the eldest son Peter succeeded, but dying without issue on the Friday next before the feast of St Nicholas, 1415, 3 Hen. V was succeeded by his brother Edmund, who also dying without issue in 1419 7 Hen. V. 3 James his brother became heir 4 who died in 1445, 24 Henry VI, leaving issue by his wife Morina, daughter of ——— O'Brien, Edmund his heir, William, John, Richard, and Theobald Butler.

Edmund who succeeded, was made a Knight and on the Monday next before the feast of St Michael, 30 Hen VI, as appears by an inspeximus 29 Eliz, Thomas Barry, Lord of Fethard, gave and granted to him, by the name of Edmund Fitz James Le Botiller, his manors of Droghane &c, to the heirs male of the body of the said Edmund, remainder to the heirs male respectively of his brothers William, John, Richard and Theobald, remainder to Thomas Fitz John Le Butler and his heirs male; remainder to the said Edmund's right heirs for ever—Also by patent dated at Trim 26 February 1467, he received a grant in consideration of the good and commendable services which he Edmund Butler, Lord and Baron of Dunboyne, had performed in the wars of Ireland, of £10 a year out of the said fee farm rents of the city of Waterford, which lately belonged to James, Earl of Wiltshire and then in the Crown, to be received at Easter and Michaelmas, by the hands of the Mayor and Bailiffs as also all and singular the prize wines within the ports of Limerick, Cork, Roffe, Galway, Kingsale, Dungarraun and Dingle, for life without paying any rent for the same; and likewise by the assent of the L.D, and full Parliament at Drogheda, by patent dated 22 Feb. in consideration of the many acceptable services which he had performed in the Irish wars, and especially in the taking of Conn O'Connor, chief of his nation, and delivering him to the L.D, he had a grant of the Lordship or manor of Castlebarrick, with all its rights and privileges in the county of Meath for the Term of his life, without any service or rent payable to the crown.

He married Catherine, daughter of Richard Butler of Boelick, otherwise called Mac-Richard Boelike, and had issue four sons, viz. James, his heir and successor; William, who died 7 April 1499; Peter (of Gillagh in the county of Tipperary; who married Elinor, daughter of Oliver Grace; and was killed by James Tobin of Cumpshinagh, in 1502, being ancestor to the families of Gillagh and Boynton-Rath in the said county); and Elia who was Abbot of St Mary's Abbey in Dublin, died in 1501, and was interred in that monastery.

James, the eldest son, succeeded as Lord of Dunboyne, married Elinor, daughter of Mac-Carthy Reagh, and died in 1508, 24 Hen VII leaving Sir James Butler his successor who was seized of the manors of Dunboyne and Moynet, and 1 October 1521, 13 Hen VIII, he demised the latter to Robert Rochfort for 9 years; from 1 May following.—He married Joan, daughter of Pierce; Earl of Ormond and died 15 or 28 January 1533, 25 Henry VIII seized of the manors of Kiltynan; Drangan, Boynton-Rath; Greaghlagh, Croghan, Moygath, Tyrmoyane, Carrigginisharagh, the Little Grange,
Ballygallward, with lands and messuages in Cashel and Fethard in the county of Tipperary; By his said wife he had issue three sons and two daughters, viz Edmund his heir; Peter, Thomas of Boynton-Rath, Joan, married to Rowland Fitz Eustace, Baron of Kilkullen, and Viscount Baltinglas; and Ellen, to David Roche, Viscount of Fermoy.

Sir Edmund Butler who succeeded (and the first Lord Dunboyne) was found to be only 16 years old at his father's death, by inquisition taken 25 Hen VIII, but to be 17 years and 9 months old, by the inquisition taken 27 of that King, and to be 18 years of age by an inquisition taken 26 Hen VIII. whereby he became the King's ward June 1541, and was created Baron of Dunboyne to which patent of creation we insert the following 'Preamble': Sciatis quod nos grata et laudabilia obsquia, quæ dilecìtus et fidelis subdictus noster Edmundus Butler, Armiger, nobis impendit, indiesque impendere non desistit, nec non circumspectionem et strenuitatem, ac fidelitatem ipsius Edmundi intime considerantes, ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris de gratia nostra speciali prefatum Edmundum ad statum gradum dignitatem et honorem Baronis de Dunboyne in Patria nostra Hiberniae eximus, &c.

10 June 1545 he had a special livery of his inheritance, and 21 May 1547 he was required by letters from St James's by Edward VI, directed to his trusty and well beloved subject the Baron of Dunboyne, to aid the deputy, in suppressing and reforming the rebels of Ireland—1 February 1555, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, an injunction was directed to the Sheriff of the county of Tipperary, to put his Lordship in possession of the castle and lands of Ragowill, which he had lately recovered in the chancery; and in 1577 he accompanied the L.D. in his expedition towards the North, against James MacDonnell the Scot—12 January 1559, he was present in the parliament held by Thomas, Earl of Sussex; and in 1563 joined with other subjects of the county of Tipperary in a remonstrance to the L.D. Fitz-Williams, of divers grievances, enormities, extortions, oppressions, and injuries committed against his Lordship and his followers,
servants and farmers, and others under his government, in the county and marches of Tipperary, by the subjects of the counties of Kilkenny and Waterford; whereupon a commission issued to Luke Dillon of Ballyfermot, and Edward Fitz-Simon of Dublin, Gent. to inquire and examine into the truth of the complaint, and to examine all witnesses, produced by him, his followers, tenants, and servants, and to do all other things necessary, for the due execution of his said commission—

He married Gyles, Julia, or Cicely, daughter of Cormac Oge Mac-Carthy of Muskerry, widow of Gerald the fifteenth Lord of Kerry, and of Cormac Na-Hony Mac-Carthy Reagh, and by her (who 27 July 1551 had a licence to go into England) he had issue three sons and two daughters, viz James, his successor, John (who married Ellen, daughter of Thomas Purcell of Loghnoe in the county of Tipperary, Esq. and had issue Thomas, who married Helen, daughter of Pierce Butler, James, Walter, and Theobald, from the said John sprung the family of Weddingston in the county of Tipperary) Pierce (who married Ellenor, daughter of Oliver Grace and had Richard, John, Thomas, Allana married to Nicholas, eldest son of John Keating, and Catharine to Donogh O'Brien) daughter Ellenora married to Gerald, Earl of Desmond; and Catharine to Terence Magrath,

James, (the second Lord Dunboyne) was summoned to Parliament in the 11, 12, 13, and 27 years of Q. Elizabeth. He was also summoned 11 Jac I, and 8 July 1615 was rated £100 to the subsidy,—12 February 1620, Richard Butler of Cabragh in the county of Tipperary, enfeoffed Sir Donald O'Brien, Knt. and others in the towns and lands of Ballycannah, Turkelough, and Killeferregane, parcels of Cabragh, to the use of this James, Lord Dunboyne, and Margaret his wife, during their lives; remainder to his Lordship's son Richard Butler, and his heirs male, with divers remainders over; remainder to his Lordships right heir for ever.

He married first Margaret, daughter and sole heir to Sir Baranby Fitz-Patrick, Baron of Upper Ossory; and by her he had five sons and three daughters; he married secondly Margaret, daughter of Connor, Earl of Thomond, and died 18 February 1621, seized of a large estate; having had issue by his last wife, who died 20 February 1636, and was buried 27 March following in St Patrick's Church of Cashel; six sons and three daughters, viz James Butler (of Cahirendea or Carrynde in the county of Tipperary; also of Grillagh as by inquisition; who was drowned with Thomas. Viscount Thurles. in his passage from England 29 November 1619, having had issue by his wife Ellen, fourth daughter of Walter; Earl of Ormond, Thomas, Walter, Ellen, and Joan, of whom Thomas who was two years old at his father's death, died 26 April 1637, leaving by his wife Ellen Fitz Patrick, James his heir, then of the age of five years), Edward, of Clare, who married Elizabeth daughter of Nicholus Dobbin of Waterford, Alderman, and had several children: Theobald (of Killoskan or Deryloskan in the county of Tipperary, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Valentine Blake of Galway, Knt. and widow of Sir Nicholas Arthure of Limerick, and died 2 February 1610 leaving James his heir, then aged 21 years, and other children); John Thomas (of Pollardtown in the county of Limerick, who married Ellice, daughter of Geffry Mac-Gill-Patrick, second son of Florence, Lord of Upper Ossory, and making his will 6 April 1637, desired to be interred with his mother, but dying 24 of that month at Dronghan in the county of Tipperary was buried on 28 at Fethard, leaving James his heir; Margaret, Mary, Ellen, and Ellice), Richard, made heir to Richard Butler of Cabragh, Gent., daughter Eleanor married to John Fitz-Gerald, eldest son of John Fitz-Gerald of Dromana, in the county of Waterford. Esq., Ellen, to Theobald, eldest son of Richard Purcell, titular Baron of Loughmoe and Joan, to Cailaghan O'Callaghan of Clonmyn in the county of Cork. Esq.—The children by the first wife were John, heir apparent, Peter. or Pierce. of whom hereafter,
Edmund, Thomas and Walter who died unmarried, Catharine married to Nicholas, eldest son of Sir John Everard of Fethard, Knt.; Joan to Maurice Fitz-Gibbon, eldest son of the White Knight and Ellen to Maurice Fitz-Gerald of Lackagh, who died 13 November 1637.

John, the eldest son, being killed in 1602, by Richard Grace, left issue by Joan, daughter of Florence. Lord of Upper Ossory who died about 5 years after her marriage, Edmund his only son, after third Lord Dunboyne, but then styled of Ballytarsney in the county of Tipperary, who was granted ward to his grand father after which period, Pierce Butler, uncle to the said Edmund desired to bastardise his nephew; in order to procure the title for himself.

The said Edmund Lord Dunboyne, was said to be 25 years of age at his grandfather's death, but the inquisition taken at Rathoath 5 June 1625 finds him of the age of 30 years, and 16 December 1625 he had a special livery of his lands and inheritance for the fine of £176 14s 4d. by the name of Edmund, Lord Baron of Dunboyne, son and heir to John Butler, Esq., and grandson and heir to James, late Lord Dunboyne—He married first Margaret, daughter and heir to Thomas Lord Cahier, and had a special livery of her estate 12 December 1630, for the fine of £60 Irish—In 1628, his Lordship having the misfortune to kill Mr Prendergast, he was confined a prisoner in the Castle of Dublin, and a bill of indictment being found against him at the ensuing assizes of the county of Tipperary, his Majesty in prosecution of justice granted a commission 4 June that year, constituting Francis, Lord Aungier, High Steward of Ireland for the trial of his Lordship by his Peers; 11 of that month he was tried accordingly, the trial lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, when he was acquitted.—The Peers who sat upon his trial were, the Earls of Lounderry and Meath; the Viscounts Gormanston, Valentia, Mellesfont, Netterville, Kilmallock, and Baltinglass, the Barons of Howth, Dunsany, Upper Ossory, Louth, Caulfield, Docwra, and Esmond, all of whom save Lord Docwra, assented to his Lordship acquittal—4 November 1634 he took his seat in the House of Peers, and was again present 18 March 1639.—His said first Lady dying in Dublin in 1632, he married secondly Ellen Fitz-Gerald; daughter of Gerald, Earl of Desmond, but by her (who had been married to Donough O'Connor Sligo, and also to Sir Robert Cressey, Knt. and was buried in 1660 in the abbey of Conge) he had no issue, and dying 17 March 1640 at his seat of Kiltinan in the county of Tipperary, was interred at Fethard having had issue James, his heir; Thomas who was engaged in the rebellion of 1641, John; Edmund; Richard; daughter Ellen (married first to James Butler of Fenure in the county of Tipperary, then heir apparent to Pierce, Viscount Ikerryné; secondly to Gerald Grace of Ballyhinch in the county of Kilkenny, Esq.;) Ellenor, to Edmund; son and heir to Thomas, Lord Cahier; and Margaret.

James, fourth Lord Dunboyne was 25 years of age in 1641—He engaged himself with the Irish in 1641, for which he was outlawed in the county of Kilkare; 19 November 1642, and in the county of Cork 23 October 1643, in which year he was at the siege and surrender of Ballyneill by the army commanded by General Preston; and had his estates sequestered; himself retiring beyond the seas, where he continued 'till the restoration of the King, and upon his return to Ireland was found guilty of the rebellion and declared Nocent.—He married Ellen, third daughter of Pierce, Viscount Ikerryné, and dying in Dublin, was buried 2 March 1662, in St James's Church, having issue only one daughter Margaret, married to Brian Lord of Upper Ossory.—Hence the title, but for the outlawry, would have descended to the heirs male of Pierce second son of James, the second Lord Dunboyne, by his first wife Margaret Fitz-Patrick; which Pierce was seated at Ballahedred, or Bailighandrogigid in the county of Tipperary; married Ellen, daughter of Gerald Sutton of Ballykyroe; in the county of Wexford, Esq. and had Peter or Pierce, his heir; and James
of Ballahedred who died in France,

Peter, the eldest son of Pierce, who succeeded to the title of Dunboyne, became the fifth Lord, but not being restored to the manor of Dunboyne or any of the estate; the Duke of Ormond claimed the same before the commissioners for executing the acts of settlement, being therunto entitled by virtue of certain clauses in those acts, made in his favour, as lands sequestered which were held of him before 1641, and obtained the adjudication and certificates for the same, with letters patents thereupon in fee simple; after which his Grace by deed of feoffment 14 February 1669 conveyed the manor of Dunboyne, &c to the said Pierce; Lord Dunboyne, under certain yearly rents, which the patent recites excepted, and which his Grace agreed by the said indenture that he and his heirs should pay.—And 16 December 1673, the King granted to him the lands of Loughrent in the county of Tipperary, with a pension of £100 a year on the establishment, which commenced 1 January 1687, by K. James II. on whose account he was attained of treason, and outlawed in the county of Meath 16 April 1691—He married Ellen or Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Hurley of Knocklong in the county of Limerick. Bart. and died in the beginning of 1689, having had issue James his heir, and four daughters, viz Anne, married to Mr English; the second to Daniel O’Ryan of Scolloghode, Esq; Grace (to Walter Bourke, near the Devil’s Bit, called Mac-Walter Duheé O’Leagh, and she married secondly Mac-O’Brien of Duharrow); and Elinor to Mac Robison of Ballycloghy in the county of Cork.

James, who succeeded his father, was sixth Lord of Dunboyne, in 1689 he was a Captain of Nicholas Purcell’s Horse, in K. James’s army; but was comprised within the articles for the surrender of Limerick; and by the act of Parliament for their confirmation, he was restored to all such estates as he had 13 February 1688, or at any time after.—In November 1686, he married Elizabeth; daughter of Sir Redmond Everard of Fethard in the county of Tipperary, Bart, and dying in January 1701 or 1705, had issue two sons, viz. Pierce, his heir; Edmund, heir to his brother, and a daughter Catharine, married to Richard Butler of Glingall—Pierce seventh Lord Dunboyne, the eldest son, married Anne, only daughter and heir to Robert Caddell of Dublin, relict of Sir James Hamilton, Knt (to whom as appears by a Chancery Roll she was married before 1678) but by her who remarried with Nicholas Shea of Polistown in the county of Kilkenny, Esq, he had no issue, and deceasing in 1718 was succeeded by his brother Edmund, eighth Lord Dunboyne, who resided in 1727 at Lisnudria in in the county of Tipperary married Anne, daughter of Oliver Grace of Shauganagh in the county of Tipperary and died in November 1732, having had issue four sons and two daughters, viz James, Pierce, and John, successive Lords of Dunboyne, Edmund, an officer in the French service, who died without issue: daughters Elizabeth and Catherine, married William O’Brien of Bansagh, Esq. James the eldest son ninth Lord Dunboyne was born in 1734 and died unmarried in Charing Cross London 1768 who was succeeded by his next brother, Pierce, than an officer in the French service, who returned to Ireland, obtained his Majesty’s pardon, conformed to the Established Protestant religion and was the tenth Lord, he married Maria, daughter of George Mac nemara of Cong in the county of Mayo, Esq and died in December 1783, leaving issue by his Lady (who remarried with David Walsh, Esq M.P. for the borough of Fethard) one son Pierce, Edmund-Cresagh Butler, the eleventh Lord, who was born in 1774, and dying a minor in 1786, the estates devolved on his uncle John Butler then Titular Bishop of Cork; and styled the twelfth Lord Dunboyne, his Lordship conformed to the established religion; and in 1787 married a daughter of Theobald Butler of Wilford in the county of Tipperary, Esq but had no issue.

The continuation of the Pedigree of the Dunboyne Family can be seen in most Directories.
The following is an extract from a letter in Oliver Cromwell's letters referring to March 1649—

"The Castle of Kiltinan a very large and strong Castle of the Lord of Dunboyne's—I took it with my cannon without the loss of a man."

Lord and Lady Dunboyne were transplanted to Connaught, in 1654, with their twenty tenants, and their respective stocks of cows, sheep and swine.

At the King's restoration she returned from Connaught, but her husband was dead. The time for claiming innocence was past, and the estate was held by an adventurer. Lady Dunboyne had only, by the charity of the Duchess of Ormonde, a mountain farm at five shillings a year on the slope of Slievenamon (Sliabnaman) in sight of her former abode, to live on, as without it she must have died. (See Prendergasts 'Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution 1660 to 1690.

Sir Redmond Everard, Bart, and the Lord Baron Dunboyne, Kiltinan Castle, were nominees of Charles the Second (see pp. 101-102 of the Act of Settlement, and granted capital seats in Ireland, and 2,000 acres of land.

Lord Baron Dunboyne and Sir Redmond Everard were amongst the persons mentioned by Charles II, in his famous Declaration, who were to be restored to their former estates in Ireland (see O'Hart's 'Landed Gentry,' p.424).

I was told the following story by the late Lord Dunboyne (Theobald Butler, 14th Baron) that the Lord Dunboyne who was implicated in the Rebellion of 1641, fearing that his estates might be forfeited on that account, made them over to Trustees for the benefit of his wife (Margaret O'Brien of Thomond). When the troubles of the time were over he came to her saying: 'My dear, you remember the deed which I made; it was only a matter of form, and now I want to get my property back again.' She replied—'My dear, I remember all about it, and I mean to keep the property.' His Lordship further stated that Lord Dunboyne raised a faction of the Butler clan in order to take forcible possession of his estates, but that Lady Dunboyne sent her brother, O'Brien of Thomond, who shot a force of his clan which prevailed over the Butlers, and the Lady was victor.

I have an idea that 'Marguid Vreen Dhoun, alias 'Brown Margaret Brien,' who lived in Kilconnell Castle, may have been identical with this lady (See Kilconnell Castle.)

KILTEYNA CHURCH,

Is curious as there is a small castle situate between what was either a more ancient church or a residence to the east, and the more modern but now ruinous church; which was better finished than most of the old churches in this country.
**Fethard,**

His place which appears to have derived its name from the Irish Faith Ard, the 'summit or hill of the plain,' is of considerable antiquity. In 1306, the friars Eremites of the order of St Augustine, obtained from Edw. I a full and free pardon for having acquired contrary to the statute of mortmain, some lands for rebuilding their monastery, which had been founded here at a very early period.

The following is copied from the original document preserved in the Public Record Office London, Dec 23, 1305.

Writ to John Wogan, justiciary of Ireland, to inquire by a jury of the county of Tipperary whether it would be to the K's damage a grant [licence] to Maurice Archbishop of Cashel to give and assign to the Friars of the order of St Augustine one and a half acres of land in Fethard, to newly build a manse, of whom the land is held, what it is worth; &c. Kingston Lacy.

"Indorsed. John Wogan, justiciary of Ireland, who could not attend to this inquisition, caused it to be taken by Walter l'Enfaunt and his associates, justices itinerant in the county of Tipperary, where the tenement is, and sends the inquisition to the K with this writ,

Inquisition as above taken at Cashel before Walter l'Enfaunt and his associates, justices itinerant there, on Thursday next after the quinqueage of Easter, at 30 [April 21, 1306]

Jurors:—Roger of London; William Ketnyng, Thomas de Fenne, John Beysam, John De Dounndonok, Hugh Crompe, Martin Fitz-John, Walter Malfot. Jocceus Manclerk, Richard de Fenne, Stephen Braynok, David Drak. Who Say upon their oath that one Walter Mulcot gave to the friars the land aforesaid, to newly build a manse; Walter held the lands of Maurice Archbishop of Cashel aforesaid quit of all services because he charged his lands elsewhere with the services of the former land. Afterwards Maurice the Archbishop, chief lord of the land aforesaid granted, and by his charter confirmed, the aforesaid land to the friars to build a manse. The land was worth to Walter before the gift aforesaid 12d a year. The lands of the archbishop and to Walter remaining after the gift, grant, and confirmation aforesaid suffice to perform customs and services, &c. [Inq P M, 34 Edw I, No 188]

Pardon to the friars of the order of St Augustine of Fethard in Ireland of their transgression in acquiring in frankalmoign, after the publication of the statute of mortmain, of the gift of Walter de Malcote and the confirmation of Maurice Archbishop of Cashel, of whom the land is immediately held, one and a half acres of land in Fethard, to newly build a manse to be inhabited by them. Beverley. [Pat 34 Edw I, m 12.]

In 1376, Edw, 11, granted to the provost and commonalty certain customs, to enable them to surround their town with walls, and a similar grant was made to them by Hen, IV. The monastery, to which was attached a certain portion of the town, was granted, on its dissolution by Hen V111 to Sir Edmund de Knr, at an annual rent of 5s 4d, and in 1558, Edw. 5' granted the burgesses a new charter, with liberties and immunities similar to those of Kilkenny, which was
extended and confirmed by a charter of Jas. 1, under which the town is now governed. In 1650, the town was besieged by Cromwell, to whom, after a short resistance, it capitulated on honourable terms: the original articles are extant, and in the possession of S. Barton of Grove, Esq., of which the following is a copy—

"Articles of agreement made and concluded on the 2nd day of February 1649 between ye most honorable Oliver Cromel, Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland, and Lieutenant Col. Pierce Butler, governor of ye said Towne of Fethard as followeth: viz:—"Imprimis—That all officers and soldiers shall march freely with their horses, and arms, and all other goods, bags and baggage, colours flying, matches lighted, and ball in pouch, out into any place within his Majestyes or garrisons, except such as are now besieged safely conveyed free from violence from any of the parliament guards. Secondly—That all the country families and inhabitants enjoy their goods either in Towne or abroad, and if they, or any of them, be disposed to betake themselves to their friends habitations in ye country they may have respite of time for that, and admittance to enjoy their holding, give contributions to others in ye countee, do any care y with the safely such goods as they have safely with them in the garrison. Thirdly—That all clergymen and the chaplains both of the said townes and countrye now in this countee, may freely march, bag and baggage, without any annoyance or disturbance in any body or goods. Fourthly—That all and every of the inhabitants of said townes, and their wives and children, and servants, with all their goods and chattels, within the townes and abroad in the country, shall be protected from time to time and that all time quietly and agreeable enjoy their estates both real and personal. In as free and good a condition as any English shall hold his or their estate in the kingdom; they and every of them pay such contribution as the rest of the inhabitants of this countee of Tipperary, paying proportionately to their estates and no more. In consideration hereof, the said Governor doth hereby engage himself that he will deliver up said townes with all things therein (except such things as are before agreed upon to be taken away with them), by eight of the clock this morning.

"O Cromel."

It is said that Comwell lodged in the Abbey of Fethard, on the night before the capitulation. It is stated in Prendergasts History of the Cromwellian Settlement in Ireland that 'Cromwell had arrived before its ancient walls in a storm of wind and sleet, long after dark on the night of the 3rd February 1650, Pressed by a pelting storm. and anxious to house his men, he granted that the inhabitants should enjoy their properties and liberties and that they should be spared. The following is a copy of the petition of the inhabitants—

"The Humble petition of the inhabitants of Fethard in the county of Tipperary in Ireland to his highness, Olliver, Lord protector of the Commonweal in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The Humble petition of James Everard. in the behalfe of himselfe and the rest of ye inhabitants of the towne of Fethard; Humby Sheweth —That the petitioners who owe their immediate being to ye highness, are induced to believe (that the hand of God that raised you to supreme authoritye, and in your progress in it, intrusted you to dispense his giuts), had moved you to secure them in the enjoyment of their lives estates and fortunes, under the shelter of your gratious annended concessions, whereof they have received an uninterrupted benefit, being with all due respect observed by minister of state and war in Ireland, whereof a committee pleased upon scrutinye of your petitioners actions and deportment to afford them the annended characters, and would them be fitt to be different from the rest of that nation. The petitioners are, therefore, emboldened to have recourse unto ye highness, Humbly praying that for their encouragement to in (town) their holding your highness will be pleased to (town) the said concessions, or give order that..."
pursuantly they may have those legal assurances under the seal of the band passed into them as shall be fitt. And they shall pray, &c.,

JAMES EVERARD.

Oliver—Our will and pleasure is that the Articles granted by us to the inhabitants of the town of Fethard in Ireland be well and soundly observed and performed in all things according to the sound intent and meaning of them—White Hall, 7th August, 1655,

There is a tradition that the women of Fethard placed their churns with the mouths facing outwards, upon the town walls, the intent being that Cromwell should suppose them to be cannon, and that this presence also induced him to agree to easy terms.

With regard to the name and arms of this town there are three explanations given. It must be observed there are many words in the Irish language that have a similar sound though differently spelled, and on account of the way these words or names have been Anglicised you get no clue to their original meaning. One explanation is that where Fethard is now built was a wood, named in Irish Fiogh Ard, pronounced feu orth the high wood. By this account 'tis plain the town is named from the site, and for this there are several precedents to wit, Cloen Mollia, Honey vale, Clonmel; Thubber Dhaurn, Tipperay, built near a well. The second explanation is that as men were felling a tree in the wood a deer was started, one of them cried out 'Nech o shin a Freeh,' another answering 'Sha Agus Freeh rõh' which in English is 'is not that a deer?' 'Yes and a high one.' The third explanation is that the name comes from 'Fuirce Órdr,' which means under the hill. If this be the true meaning the town must have been built when so named, and well named as it describes the position of it to a T.

It is not unlikely that the name may be derived from a hill near the town called Market Hill, where if Fairs were held as well as Markets the meaning would, be plain, 'Faythe,' Fair Green, and 'Ard' High.

The following written by the Rev J W Cantwell gives a description of figures preserved in the Roman Catholic Church of Fethard,

"Few, beyond the immediate neighbourhood of Fethard; know of the existence of the treasure which the man of thought will not fail to recognise in the three very ancient and well-carved figures to be seen in the vestry of the Catholic church there. Their antiquity alone, not to speak of the mystery and sacred characters they are said to represent, must recommend them to the veneration of all, and excite in the breast of the antiquarian the curiosity at least to ask when were they carved and what were they meant to represent. They are of life-size, and artistically carved in brown oak; though time has woefully disfigured them, they are still objects of deep interest; and, if it is to be deplored that there is no record extant stating their true history, we have still a local tradition that will aid considerably in discovering their real object. To learn accurately what that tradition is, and thus to do something to rescue them from entire oblivion, has been the careful study of the writer of this notice.

The age in which the figures were carved is uncertain, but there can be no doubt, from their appearance and mutilated condition, carved as they are in such substantial blocks of oak, that they are many centuries in existence. A Rev gentleman, in whose judgment in such matters we place great reliance, concluded, from the peculiarity of the carving: of one figure in particular, the mode of weaving beard and hair, and the kind of ornaments on the dress, that their origin dates as far back as the 13th century.

Like the present Catholic church, the old one
that stood in its place fifty years ago, as also every Catholic church here from time immemorial was dedicated to the Blessed Trinity, and it is certain there were figures or images of some kind used in Fethard in all days past to represent that mystery. Those figures were venerated by the faithful, and on every recurring Trinity Sunday, the patron day of Fethard, many persons came from distant parts to join in the religious ceremonies of Trinity Church. On this occasion figures representing the Trinity were exhibited to the faithful; but as, like many other patron days in Ireland, this was the occasion of much disorder, the public devotion was prohibited; and there is not a vestige of it now. Are these, or any of them, the figures that were held in such religious veneration, and that were looked upon as symbols of the mystery of the Trinity to which all the Catholic churches of Fethard in continued succession were dedicated?

It is plain to us that one, at least, of these figures was never meant for that purpose, as its very appearance, so rudely carved, and plainly so much more ancient than the other two, at once excludes that idea. It is rather a lively representation of the ‘Good Shepherd’ and bears a lamb upon the left arm. This becomes intelligible when we state that there is a well-founded tradition here to the effect that there always existed in the old chapel a figure (the most ancient it possessed) to represent the ‘Good Shepherd.’ This figure looks like that, is more ancient than the other two; and from the circumstance of bearing the lamb upon the arm and dissimilarity in shape and carving from the others, we consider it, not as representing any Person of the Trinity, but as a true figure of the ‘Good Shepherd.’

The second of the figures plainly represents the Saviour as the ‘Man of Sorrows,’ and is a beautiful specimen of well conceived design and artistic carving.

The third and last figure represents a person in authority, as it wears the tiara or triple crown—now peculiar to the Popes—and sits in an attitude of one possessing power. This seems the best figure both in preservation and carving, and resembles that of the Redeemer in style and finish. The three are preserved in the vestry of the Catholic church, and; there can be no doubt, from the tradition that prevails here regarding them, that some of them at least, the two latter-mentioned ones especially, were used for no purpose but to represent the Persons of the Trinity. The figure that weats the tiara and sits in an attitude of authority can and we have no doubt was meant to represent the ‘First Person’; the figure of the Redeemer is a beautiful representation of the ‘Second Person’ in some stage of his passion; whilst the absence of a figure to represent the ‘Third Person,’ and thus form the group which tradition says ever existed here, can easily be accounted for. It is pretty certain that the Holy Ghost is generally represented by the figure of a dove.

Now it is within the memory of many persons yet living that a carved figure of a dove was placed in a remarkable niche in the old chapel adjacent to what were called the figures of the Trinity, but that in the period of transition from one chapel to another it was lost, as well as many other valuable records of the past. This will coincide with the popular belief that there did exist figures purporting to represent the Trinity, and that some of them (unduced) do still exist; whilst the presence of the ‘Good Shepherd’ supporting a lamb on one arm and evidently having lost the pastoral staff from the other, is explained by the belief that such did exist in the old chapel.

These figures are deserving of more than this passing notice. They carry the mind back to other days when Ireland was rich in sculpture and the arts, and from the hallowed associations surrounding them, and their comparatively good preservation, they are calculated to adorn a niche in the first Museum of the kingdom.'
Church of the Holy Trinity passed into the hands of the Protestants these figures were removed from that building and buried. They were subsequently disinterred and placed in the old chapel above referred to.

The late Mr Michael Mullally, of Mullinahone forwarded to the 'Kilkenny and South East of Ireland Archaeological Society,' July 1862 on behalf of Mr James Brennan mathematical and classical teacher, the following ancient inscriptions, copied from some of the monuments still extant at the Abbey of Fethard, County Tipperary—

Orate pro animabus Edmondi Tobin de la Briscelagh gen Margaræ Tobin uxoris ejus dem Thomæ Tobin filii et heredis ipsius et Ioane Tobin als Marcelli uxoris ipsius Thomæ qui hic jacent et me suæ memoriam.

Anno Domini 1634.

Brati mortui qui in Dno mortuuntur Di quamvis tumulo sarco Sachs premente Tu tamen his requiem quam petiere boles.

The two last lines might thus be translated:

Beneath this tomb, though they sleep in a silent grave,

Grant them, O Lord, the rest they did so often crave.

'Briscelagh was the ancient name of the residence of the Tobin family at Kylaneagranagh the old foundation of which is yet extant, and is called by the neighbours 'Shannacloch,' (Seacloch) or old stone—it is situated opposite the front door of Mr Patrick L O'Halloran of Kylaneagranagh. I have also read in an old Irish genealogical manuscript, of this family, that this Edmond Tobin was cousin-german to Tobin of Kilaghy; styled Baron Tobin. (Vide Dalton's King James's Army List, vol. ii, p. 41; and Lewis's 'Topographical Dict.' Kilvemnon Parish.)

'si quid novisti rectius ipsis, Candidus imperti: si non, huc utere mecum,'

Hor, lib i, Epist, 6

Antiqvæm hoc monumentum
Illustressimovm Barovm
De Dunboyne.

Nova haec fabrica restitutavit D. Ellina Geraldina Comitis Desmoniae filia Domina deDunboyne marito suo perdileto Edmondo Bvtrler D. Baroni de Dunboyne qvi obiit 17o Martii 1640,

Epitaphvm,

Hic sitvs est Edmondvs id est svb marmore mvdvstus,

Mondvs inest into Tolvs vbi iste jacet,

Hic jact Bvrrndvs Kearnvn Burgi de Fiderdia filius Maritii Kearnvn Burgi ibidem qvi Bernardvs obiit. XXVII die Aprilis anno Domi MDCLXXXIi statis sua XXXVIII Cujus uxor Katherina Kearnvn als Dwyer me ferci ferci anno Mm 1687.

'This Bernard or Bryan Kearney, and his father Maurice Kearney, are mentioned as burgesses and mayors of Fethard at this same period, and that one of them was then married to Mary Comerford of Modeshill. (Vide King James's Army List. vol i, page 133),

THIS MONUMENT RESERVES
THE CORPSE OF JAMES BUTLER, ESQ. ALSO
RICHARD, BARTON, OF
DUNBOYNE: DECEASED.
THE LAST. DAY. OF
NOVEMBER. ANO, 1619
WHOSE MOURNING, WIFE, DAME, ELLYN, DAUGHTER, TO, SIR, WALTER; O'BRIEN.
EARL: OF THOMOND, ERECTED, THE ; SAME TO HIM.
The following inscription is in old English characters—

HIC JACENT RICARDUS WALE
DE RATHKYNNY GENEROSUS
ET CATHERINA WALE ALIAS
CARRAN FILIA MATHLÉ
CARRAN DE MOBARNANE EJUS
UXOR QUÆ HOC MONUMENTUM
SIBI ET HÆREDIBUS
MAJORIBUS DE CORPORE
EORUM ET PARENTIBUS IPSOR-
UM QUE PRÆSENTIBUS FFERI
FECERUNT. QUORUM ANIMA-
BUS ORATE AD DOMINUM
DATUM ULTIMO FEBRUII
SALUTIS 1635.

The old house of Rathkenny is still extant in
pretty good repair, no trace of this Wale or
Wall family now exists, except one branch now
in low circumstances. The Carran family of
Mobarnane, now called Careys, are dispersed in
the neighbourhood and are very respectable
farmers, the late proprietor of Mobarnane
Captain Jacob, also, lost it, and by purchase
it is now in the hands of D. Tennant Esq. Sic
transit gloria mundi. This Matthew Carran is
represented as highly respectable at that time.

D. O. M,

Charles Christopher Nugent, Baron of
Delvin, who died 15 Day of April in
the year 1672,

The errors which will be observed in the inscriptions, occur in the originals which have been faithfully coped,

There is an ancient stone in a garden at Cloran near Fethard, Tip,

Jesus de Nazareth et Maria.

(A SCULPTURE OF
THE VIRGIN MARY AND
CHILD JESUS)

It is placed near a large tree, which is a leach,
or monument tree; there is an appearance of an
old boundary enclosing an acre of land, which was
an old burial ground, and contained a chapel. There
is no vestige of the building; but in digging the place the labourers turned up large
quantities of human bones—the place is held in
great veneration by the neighbours, on the
front of the stone is represented the Virgin Mary
holding the infant Jesus, her lap, close to
this relic are to be seen the broken ruins of the
ancient residence and mansion of the family of
the O'Shees, where now stands the present residence of our worthy neighbour, Mrs Lucy
Henderson, of Cloran,

The following inscription is in old English characters—

HIC JACENT THÆDEUS O'MEAGHER
DE BALLIDIFIN & ANASTATIA PURTIA
ETI UXOR QUI ME FIERI FECERUT
20 MAI. ANNO SALUTIS 1600.

'This tomb lies in the Abbey of Fethard
This Thadeus O'Meagher appears to be a
progenitor of the O'Meagher family of Fethard.
They were highly respectable at all times, and
near this tomb lies another, belonging to the
O'Meagher family, but so defaced that I could
scarcely decipher the name. The present
representative of this family is Mr Daniel
O'Meagher, of Fethard, a gentleman well
versed in Irish Antiquities; his father, John
O'Meagher, was the most respectable merchant
in Fethard about forty years ago: he died in the
year 1839, and was buried in the Abbey of
Fethard, Mr John M'Carthy, chairman of the
commissioners of Fethard, who is maternally
descended from the O'Meaghers, gave me a
genealogical list of the family nearly up to the
date on the tomb. The family of the O'Meaghers
of Cloneen and Kilbury are lineally descended
from the same stock; but I cannot discover
whether the residence, Ballidif, on the tomb;
means Ballydine, or by contraction Ballyvadil;
Here lyeth ye body of Michael Carney Fitzmorris who died in his house at Killosty ye 12o June 1729. Aged 70 yeares, Requiescat in pace, amen.

This tomb lies in the Church of Fethard, This Michael Kearney Fitzmorris is a branch of the great O'Kearney family, his residence was at Killosty Castle, where he lived in great splendour. Maurice O'Kearney, whom we have mentioned in a former communication, lived at Barretstown Castle, now the property of Sir John Power, Kilfane, Bart. The ruins of another residence of the O' Kearneys are yet extant at Cappaghmore, near Cloneen; they had another residence at Knockelling near Killenaul, It is traditionally recorded that they lived in those places at so early a period as the days of St Patrick, and that they entertained our patron saint at Dinner at Knockelling, where in the hurry and confusion of preparing the entertainment, the childmaid, in stooping over a boiling vessel, let the son and heir slip off her back into it where in a moment, nothing remained of this child but the bare skeleton. Mrs O'Kearney with great composure and Christian fortitude, placed the bones in order on a dish, and when all the luxuries of supper were served up, our saint demanded another dish which yet remained. Mrs O'Kearney demed that there was any other; but the saint insisting, she brought down the dish containing the bones of her only child; he then prayed for some time over the dish and lo! the child was miraculously restored to its former bloom and vigour. The saintly guest gave his host a golden cross as a souvenir, which, while preserved in the family would ensure them all happiness in this world, and eternal salvation in the next; but this cross having come into improper hands, was sold to a goldsmith; the whole family then fell from all their former grandeur, and the last representative of the race died within my own memory, in the house of James Kennedy, of Cappaghmore, in a state of abject pauperism —

"Tantum aevi longinquum valet mutare satusters."—Virg., Æneid, iii, 415.

Here underfoot lyeth interred the body of Robert Jolly, formerly of Theobalds Herefordshire in England and late of Knockelly, Esquire who died the 20th day of Augvst 1709 and in ye 52nd yeare of his age,

A biographical sketch of Robert Jolly is rather romantic, He was a private soldier in a horse regiment, stationed in Fethard, in the year 1680. At the same time there lived in that town a young orphan girl named Ellen Meagher under the guardianship of Mrs St John. Young Jolly and this girl formed an acquaintance, which, however, was soon broken off by Jolly's regiment being suddenly sent off on foreign service. Ellen Meagher, soon after, went with a young English lacy, as companion and attendant, to London. While living with this lady she attracted the notice of a very rich Jew Some state that she was either married to the Jew, or lived with him as housekeeper and confidential manager; however this old gentleman perceiving his end approach, and having no issue, made her sole heir of all his property, and died in a few days, Ellen Meagher now possessed of great wealth, drove the richest carriages in great splendour in the streets of London; and as she passed one day by the barrack square, she recognized her old friend Jolly walking up and down on guard. She called him over and questioned him thus: Had he been ever stationed in Ireland, had he ever been in Fethard, did he know a young girl there, named Ellen Meagher, and was his name Jolly, all which he answered in the affirmative. She then told him that she was the said Ellen Meagher, at which he was astonished to stupefaction, she instructed him to call at her residence, and having done so, she purchased his discharge and gave him her hand in marriage. They then carried all their wealth to Ireland, and came to reside in Mrs Jolly's native town, where they chose Knockelly for their residence, where they
lived a long time, and had three daughters who ultimately married three barristers, viz.: Mr. Gahan of Coolquill Castle; Mr. Meagher of Kilmore, near Cloonmel; and Mr. O'Callaghan, ancestor to Lord Lismore. It is stated that when the latter gentleman made his proposal to Mrs. Jolly for one of her daughters he was accompanied by Toby Butler (a well known character of the day). The business upon which they had come being stated, Mrs. Jolly inquired from Mr. O'Callaghan the extent of his property: 'Put out your tongue,' said Toby Butler to O'Callaghan, and he did so. 'Madam,' said Butler, 'that is the extent of his property.'

The plate of Trinity Church, Fethard, consists of a massive silver two handled cup, having the following inscription—'This Cup was given to the Church of Fethard by Mrs. Eleanor Jolly, in consideration of a piece of ground given by the Minister and Church Wardens, for a burying place for her family, anno 1711. She also gave a Chalice, which is at present used in Rosegreen Chapel. It bears the following inscription—

'This Chalice belongs to the Parish of Cashel, 1837. Pray for Eleanor Jolly.'

In the Vestry Room which is to the South of the Chancel, in Fethard Church, the following inscription is upon a tablet in the wall.—

This ground was purchased by Ellen Consort of Robert Jolly, Esquire, 1702,

Richard Bourgh Rector,

Thomas Hackett   Church

Garrett Goss    Ward ns

Here lyeth ye body of Thos Cleare son of Thos and Esther Cleare of Milestown who departed this life ye 13th day of December A.D., 1691 and in ye 52nd yeare of his age,
Here lies Edward Cleares son who departed this life ye 21st day of December 1691 in ye 9th yeare of his age,
Here lyeth ye body of Thos Cleare of Kilburry who died there 11o of Jan, 1705. aged 66 yeares,

This tomb lies in the Church of Fethard, and contains the mortal remains of the Cleare family of Kilburry and Milestown. Their residence had been at Kilburry; by the death of this young boy, named on the tomb, who died by small-pox, his only sister being married to Sir L. Parsons, ancestor to the Earl of Rosse, their extensive property here fell to that family which estates the present Earl of Rosse holds.

(A CRUCIFIXION WITH THE TWO MARIES, ONE ON EACH SIDE.)

Dama Euerardvs alias Roche velicte Jannis Euerardi Jvnniorvs hæc insignia erexit qvae Euerardi fundatores parrocos suavitatem apporti uolvervnt acque morte praecoipuam non poterunt affigti Qvae obijt die xii Avgvstii 1646. Uis in rebus actisqve Consistit,
The wealthy family of the Roche of Ballynard Castle is also extinct here. They held large estates; they were a branch of the family of Lord Roche, of the county of Cork, and another branch of the family lived near Churchtown County Waterford, where there is an old monument recording the names of several members of that family. The male line of that family in Ballynard Castle having failed, the estates and property fell to the Lindsay family, their successors by the female line. The present proprietor is John Lindsay, Esq, Barrister-at-law, a learned antiquarian, and a member of your Society. It might be thus translated.—"Madam Everard, 'alias' Roche, widow of John Everard, junior, erected these ensigns of Our Redemption, which the Everards, the founders, designed to be set up for the Patrons of this Monastery; and being prevented by death, their names could not be affixed to this." She died 12th August 1646.

Hic jacet Robertus Nale quiescens qui fuit Superior Sacerdotes et Johanna Ebe'rud tur eis. qui m. hier iecretum ante mort' ipsor' undo Dni m. recceo li.<br>

In clearing the ground at the east end of the church of Fethard, when laying the foundation of the new vault for the late Colonel Palliser, the workmen found this tomb under the surface, and having raised it, they cleared and cleansed it; the inscription then became legible. We see by the tenor of the inscription that this Robert Nale was married to Johanna Everard, and was sovereign of Fethard. His being connected with the noble family of the Everards, and having been invested with the high office of sovereign of Fethard, are incontestable proofs of his high rank and respectability. There is likewise an old tomb in the churchyard of Callan containing the remains of James Neale, who was Alderman and Sovereign of that town, though somewhat later than this date. Therefore, though the family of the O'Neill was cradled and had signalized themselves in Ulster, the Neals of this country had been men of high rank and distinguished merit.

There are still several respectable families of this name spread through this country. It is traditionally recorded that Ballyneal Castle, near Carrick on Suir, was the residence and property of the O'Neill, and was so called from them and they inherited all the lands in that district; and some of those families take pride in still retaining Ballyneal churchyard as their ancestral burial ground.

Hic jacet ter Patricius Hackett qui obiit<br>

Vno. die Martii anno Dni. 1675. Thomas<br>
Hackett. frater, me hieri feciit anno m. deo. lxxo.
This tomb contains the mortal remains of some of the Hackett family. They resided at Gambanstown, now Lakefield, near Fethard, all that country, with Markethill, Everard's Grange, Brookhill, &c, belonged to them; but these properties, becoming incumbered, were sold in the Landed Estates Court. The last of the family was a shopkeeper in Moor Street where he died in 1836 and was buried in the Chapel yard.

I am indebted to the Rev R H Long for the following inscriptions copied by him from tombs in Trinity Church Fethard—

In the Church yard at extreme end of ruin (that is outside east window of ancient chancel),

In the centre a cross upon which is engraved 'Salvator Mundi,'

'Hic jacet Jacobus Everard, Burgenis hujus oppisi qui obiit, Dec 1667, Cujus uxore Anastasia,'

The name of the stonecutter is added but it is not very legible, with 'me fieri fecit 1667,'

Here lyeth the body of Pierce Mountain who departed this life 2nd day of February 1746, aged 78 years:

At the top of right aisle,

'Hic jacet Johannes Heggin et uxor ejus Ellena Morrisis qui hoc fieri fecerint, A.D. 1627,

Hic jacet Johannes Hackett, Burges et Eleanor Sall, quae obiit, A.D. 1613,
This Parish may be named after the family of the Ryan, whose name in Irish would be O'Mullry, pronounced O'Murreen: but I rather think it was Bally Maureen or the little church of Mary, i.e the B, V, M.

The church consisted of a Nave and Chancel. The entire of the eastern end of the latter is gone. The upper part of the western gable is much injured. The upper part of the north wall of the nave is also ruinous, but the south wall is nearly perfect. amongst the inscriptions on the tomb stones are the following—

In memory of John Russell of Ballydavid, who died at Gortnakelly October 7th 1837, aged 61 years.

I am the resurrection and the life saith the Lord. He that believeth in me, though he were dead yet shall he live—John,

Here lies the body of Thomas Russell Esq of Ballydavid, who departed this life on the 6th day of July in the year of our Lord 1767, aged 62 years.

Rev. George Russell late Vicar of Holycross died May 23rd 1811, aged 75 years.

Also his only daughter Lydin Russell died April 29th 1829 aged 38 years,

Erected by Eliza Russell the afflicted widow and mother of the above, in memory of their many virtues.

Also Elizabeth Russell, his wife, who died the 7th April 1872.

Also their son John Russell who died the 10th Dec 1867.

Wm son of Benjamin Russell, of Thurles, died 1st July, 1840,

Mary wife of Benjamin Russell, died 1st April, 1852,

Benjamin Russell Died 22nd July 1853.

Here lyeth the Body of Benjamin Russell of Thurles, who departed this life 1st August 1778, aged 32 years.

Sarah Russell daughter of Benjamin and Mary Russell of Thurles, died 17th January, 1884, aged 74 years,

Her sister Hannah Russell died 8th Feb, 1885, aged 68 years,

Being justified by Faith we have peace with God Through our Lord Jesus Christ—Romans 5th chapter 1st verse,

Underneath this tomb are deposited the mortal remains of Elizabeth Russell alias Firman, wife of James Russell, Esq; of Galbooly, who departed this life May 6th 1827, in the 77th year of her age,

Sacrificed to the memory of James Russell of Galbooly, Esq, who departed this life on the 29th day of March 1820, aged 75 years.

Here lies the remains of Mrs Mary Russell, wife of Mr John Russell late of Galbooly who departed this life on the 22nd of June 1815 in the hundredth year of her age, Also Mrs Frances Russell wife of Mr Amos Russell of Thurles who died on the 12th Sep, 1828, aged 55 years, also the above named Amos Russell who died on the 18th Feb, 1829 in the 79th year of his age.
Erected by Frances Lester in memory of her husband Wm. Lester who departed this life on the 25th day of Nov., 1827, aged 72.

Here lies the body of Anne Lester, alias Hughes, who died October 17th 1759 aged 37 years. Also her son Thomas Lester, died July 24th 1800 aged 57 years.

Here lieth the body of James Baker of Ballymoreen, who departed this life February 19th 1798 aged 50 years. Also the body of Miss Marcella Baker, his dear daughter, who departed this life 10th May, 1799.

Beneath are deposited the remains of Thomas Lanphier Esq, late Lieutenant Colonel of his Majesty's 86th Regiment of foot, who departed this life in the City of Waterford on the 20th day of May in the year of our Lord 1823, Aged 44 years.

Also the remains of his maternal and highly respected Aunt—Anne Pennefather; died a Littleton June 24th 1830 in the 82nd year of her age.

John Pennefather Lanphier of Parkstown died January 9th 1759. Aged 56 years. Also his wife Blanche Lanphier, died January 6th 1857. Aged 70 years. Also their son Thomas Lanphier of Tinna Kelly, died May 24th 1833, Aged 73 years.

Erected by Thomas Lanphiers affectionate wife Ellen Lanphier, alias Laler.

Sacred to the memory of John Going of Newhill Esq, who died upon the 20th of February 1831. Aged 80 years.

This tomb is erected over his remains as a token of respect by his nephew Samuel Murray Going Esq. of Liskeveen in this County.

Beneath this tomb are deposited the remains of Ambrose Going Esq. of Newhill, who died on the 17th Nov, 1847 in the 75th year of his age. Also those of his brother Thomas Going Esq. who died 11th May 1852 in the 78th year of his age.

Their end was peace;
Looking alone to the Lord Jesus,

In memory of Annie Daughter of Vernon Russell Delandre of Waterford, who died Feb 5th 1862. Aged 15 years. Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God—Matthew 5th chap 8th verse; The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away blessed be the name of the Lord—1 chap of Job and 2 verse.

Ballytarsna Church.

Is but a short distance from Ballytarsna Castle, from the number of Protestant families which are buried there, I should think it was the old Church of Ballysheehey Parish, it is now completely ruinous and overgrown with nettles, the Western part of the interior seems cut off from the rest by buildings as if to enclose a family burial place; in this area are the Beers family, and outside the Eastern wall is the burial place of the family of Max, the following are amongst the inscriptions on the tombs.

Here lies the body of Humphrey Pyke, who died 8th June, 1682.

Here lyeth the body of Simon Max, who departed this life 31st October, 1732 aged 66 years, and also of Mary his wife who died the 25th February, 1762, aged about 87 years.

Here lyeth the body of Mr John Foulke who departed this life 7th 1769, aged 36 years also the body of Mrs Elizabeth Foulke, who departed this life 8th ber. 8 1762 aged 66 years.
Underneath lies the body of Mary daughter to Thos Miles of Ballydrennan in this County, and grand daughter to Thos and Mary Beere of Liskeveen, she resigned her soul and spirit to her Maker the 11th day of April, 1824,

My child is lost my friend is flown,
She is fled from my sight for ever,
To the dark cold tomb she is gone
And I shall see her never
Her body rests in hope to rise
When the glad trump is waking,
Her soul with Jesus in the skies
Of endless joys partaking,

This is the only inscription within the walls of the sacred ruin, and the tomb that bears it is in an apartment (about 14 feet by 20) in one end of the Church, The Church is about 60 feet by 26, The walls are about 3 feet thick,

Sacred to the memory of Miss Elizabeth Max who departed this life November 5, 1822, aged 12 years, and her father John Max of Maxforth Esqre, who departed this life November 11th, 1822 aged 67 years, May her soul rest in peace Amen.

And also sacred to the memory of Ellen his wife who departed this life the 9th of April 1826 aged — years,

Erected to the memory of Thomas Shaw by his wife Mary Langley, who departed 22nd day of December 1823, aged 46 years, also Margaret Shaw the beloved wife of Thomas Shaw, died March 11th, 1847 aged 64 years; deeply lamented by her children and friends,

Mary Shaw died 14th March 1796.

Nearly all the headstones in the Church yard are owned by the Graces; Shaws, and Dwyers; 6 belong to the Graces; oldest dated 1810; 5 to the Shaws the oldest dated 1796, the oldest of the Dwyers is 1800. One or two belong to the Sheppards, Thos 1842 and John 1835; one to John Long 1817, and one to William Max.

Lisnamrock Castle

Of this Castle there is now no trace. I am informed that it stood about one hundred yards to the south of the old house of Lisnamrock which was probably built with the stones of the Castle, and it also has been abandoned by the Langley family for a more modern residence at Coalbrook.

Lisnamrock Castle was remarkable as being the residence of Lieutenant Charles Langley who at the head of his dismounted Dragoons stormed the breach at the siege of Clonmel, and had his left hand cut off with a scythe, he wore an iron hand which is still preserved by his descendant at Coalbrook, it is made of sheet iron and is somewhat in the form of a Dragoons Gauntlet, Lines of which the following is a copy are kept along with it.

THE IRON HAND,

1.
Where Eric before Cromwell fell
A man of whom I'll tell ye.
As they advanced to storm Clonmel,
Was foremost in the melee.

2.
Charles Langley hight a man of power.
Of all the troops the best,
For when they stormed the Western tower,
He towered above the rest.

3.
A mower standing in the breach
With scythe to guard the pass;
His hand cut off as if to teach
That flesh is still but grass.

4.
But yet a gallant warriors boast
Might to his wounds bring balm,
For though his hand the hero lost,
He bore away the palm.
He would o'er that in the fray
Where balls and bullets fly,
He had on that eventful day;
A finger in the pie.

And that a wonderous change took place,
When of his limb bereft;
He found in thinking o'er his case
His right hand was the left.

His furious foe in joyous glee,
The bleeding hero scanned,
And bade him then in irony
To get an iron hand.

But Langley with his sabre bright
Struck at the boasting clown,
To crown the labours of the fight
He cut him through the crown,

This iron hand henceforth he wore
His various works to settle,
Thus proving still just as before,
Himself a man of mettle.

Mr George Langley the present proprietor of Coalbrook informed me that his ancestor Charles was the eldest of three brothers, one was the ancestor of the Archerstown family, the other of the Brittas family.

I have had search made in the Record Office for the following will and it could not be found, and I cannot make out any townland called 'Black Kettle' possibly 'Black Castle' may the place meant, the will has often been printed but I should be glad to know whether it is authentic or not, I reproduce it as apropos to the family of Langley, although I doubt its genuineness.


EXTRAORDINARY WILL,

Mr John Langley, an Englishman who settled in Ireland, when he died, left the following extraordinary will:

I John Langley born at Wincanton in Somersetshire, and settled in Ireland in the year 1651, now in my right mind and wits, do make my will in my own hand writing, I do leave all my house, goods, and farm of Black Kettle of 258 acres to my son, commonly called stubborn Jack, to him and his heirs for ever, provided he marries a Protestant, but not Alice Kendrick who called me 'Oliver's Whelp.' My new buckskin breeches and my silver tobacco stopper with JL on the top, I give to Richard Richards, my comrade who helped me off at the storming of Clonmel when I was shot through the leg. My said son John shall keep my body over ground six days and six nights after I am dead, and Grace Kendrick shall lay me out, who shall have for so doing five shillings. My body shall be put upon the oak table in the brown room, and fifty Irishmen shall be invited to my wake, and everyone shall have two quarts of the best 'agua vita' and each one skein, dish and knife before him; and when the liquor is out, nail up the coffin and commit me to the earth whence I came.

This is my will, witness my hand this 3rd of Merch, 1674.

JOHN LANGLEY.

Some of Langley's friends before his death asked him, why he would be at such expense treating the Irishmen, whom he hated? He replied that if they got drunk at his wake they would probably get to fighting and kill one another, which would do something towards lessening the breed!
**Mellisan Castle.**

Is a very small one, and seems to have been an outpost of the possessions of Cantwell who was owner of Lanespark and the surrounding lands as well as of Moycarkey Castle, the Castle is very dilapidated and will probably soon fall, the door faces the North West. Dr. Joyce derives the name Magh-lissain, the plain of the little lies, a family of the name of Kissane lived here formerly.

**Suir Castle.**

Of this building I can learn no account, it was probably one of those built by the Butler family to protect the passes over the River Suir, it stands upon the border of a precipice within a few yards of the eastern bank of the river, and the door is so near to the precipice that no large number of assailants could attempt to force it. A more modern entrance was constructed at the back of the building and was approached by steps.

The Castle is large and lofty, the lower or basement story is like those in most castles of the kind, vaulted, the stairs which led to the upper apartments are at the right hand side of the entrance door, and there is a modern wooden staircase by which the top of the building can be reached, this castle is still far from being ruinous.

Near it stand the walls of an once large and splendid mansion which I am informed was built by the first Lord Baron Massy, who was born in 1700 and created Baron Massy 4th August 1776, he married Mary daughter and heiress of Colonel James Dawson of Ballmacourty, his second son took the surname of Dawson.

The avenue from the high road is about a half a mile long and had on each side fine trees, according to the fashion prevalent in the last century,

The Mansion was in late years occupied by a Mr Robbins ancestor of the family who afterwards resided at Hymestown, or more properly Hemmingstown from a family named Hemmings who were once residents there.

**Ballyduogh Church.**

Of this little Church nothing now remains, but the foundations. Mr. James O'Heney told me that he remembered when a large part of the Eastern wall was standing, but it was taken by the heardsman of the tenant of the adjoining lands to make up gaps in the fences.

Dunha (pronounced Doon) means burial mound, and whether this place has its name from this or a word which signifies Black I cannot tell. Mr. O'Heney says that Duogh was a name for Saint Colman who is by some thought to be synonymous with St. Columbkill, possibly this Church was dedicated to Saint Colman.

There are only about a dozen headstones which shew it was the burial place of families named Hogan, Cary and Ryan.

The grave yard is surrounded by a good wall. It is not unlikely that the old building contributed some of its materials.

Within a short distance of the burial ground are the walls of an old house once occupied by a family named Kearney, there is a tradition that the last occupier of this house had set his men to work on Saint Martin's Day, and in the evening he said to them that as they had taken a good piece out of the Corn field, he had a good piece of beef in the pot which they should have when he had eaten his own dinner. It is said that the first piece of meat which he put in his mouth choked him.

The story had its moral that labouring men should not do their ordinary work on a holiday.
Coolquill Castle.
This was a large Castle, the door faced to the west, and there was a large vaulted apartment in the basement story, the stairs were at the left hand side of the door, and the upper rooms seem to have been but ill lighted, the place seems very slaky and likely to fall soon. It was a gloomy place, yet it was formerly inhabited by a Counsellor Gahan who married one of the daughters of Robert Jolly of Knockelly Castle of whom some account may be read in the preceding history of Fethard. It is not far from Crohane, I should say its name implies 'the Cornr of the hazel.'

Borrisoleagh Castle.
Is in a very ruinous condition, the South side being completely gone, and in this I was informed the doorway was, the lower apartment as usual had an arched roof, and there appears to have been staircases in the North West and North East corners of the building. It probably was built by the son and successor of Walter Bourke of whom an account may be found under the head of Glankeen, in the side wall of a house near the Castle a stone is inserted part of which has been evidently broken away, but the following inscription may be read.

RICHARD BOURKE EILEN HURLY MARMORE CASTO UT SURGAT OPUS FACIT HOSPES ET HOSTIS.
HOSPES IN AMPLEXUS,
SED HOSTIS PROCUL EAT
1645,
Translated Thus—
This construction in polished marble Friend and foe combined to raise The friend is embraced (received with open arms)
The enemy may pass on.

Ballycahill Church.
The walls of this building stand, there is nothing particular about it, there is an enclosed burial ground outside the East window, the gate to which was locked on the occasion of my visit so that I was unable to see the name of the family who are interred in this neatly kept cemetery. But I have since ascertained that it is the burial place of the Armstrong family. There is another enclosed place at the West end, appropriated to another family, but I could not ascertain the name, the Church yard is crowded with graves and headstones.

Farney Castle.
Farney means Alder plain, this castle was the property and residence of the Armstrong family, the South Turret and the centre part appear to be modern, and may have been built within the present century, the Northern Turret seems to be more ancient, and the South one appears to be a copy of it, the building is a nice and commodious residence.

Emly.
Emly means land bordering on a lake, and this place is called in most ancient authorities Imilach-inbhair, the lake marsh of the yew tree, The lake on the margin of which Saint Ailbe selected the site for his establishment does not now exist, but it is only a few years since the last vestige of it was drained. Remembering the ancient connection of the name with the Yew Tree, The Very Rev Arthur Henry Leech, Dean of Cashel, once a Vicar of Emly, planted a number of Yew Trees in the Church yard, which were flourishing at the time of my visit.

This place is noticed by Ptolemy under the name of Imilagh as one of the three principal towns of Ireland. It was formerly an important City, and the seat of a Bishop, but it is now a very poor looking village, a Monastery of Canons Regular was founded here by St Ailbe.
formed that it was between 35 and 40 feet deep (but as a few years ago some children threw a cat into it, it had not been since used.)

A very ancient canoe resembling those used by the South Sea Islanders was dug up near the village before the year 1837 and very rich armlets of gold, and brass swords were also found in the adjacent bogs.

The Church yard to the South is greatly crowded with headstones, a very fine modern Roman Catholic Chapel is built on grounds adjoining the Church yard, some of the spiracles which adorned the Cathedral have been placed upon an adjoining fence.

Thomas Dinley Esq, who visited Ireland in the reign of King Charles the Second says—"Emly was an ancient Cathedral sayd to be the metropolitane of the Province of Munster, and so taken notice of by Bishop Usher and Ware the Antiquary; though now it hath no Bishop, but is unitud to the Arch-Bishoprick of Cashel and its Cathedral at 12 miles distant.

Emly sheweth nothing but three monuments one whereof is of Grey Marble Arch'd on the left hand going up to the Altar the second is this on the right hand sayd to belong to the Pillus, a family now extinct (A Woodent of this tomb was publishd in the Journal of the Royal Archaeological Society of Ireland but I have not been able to copy it) and the third adjoining to this belonged to Maurice Hurly, Esq."

Dinley gives a drawing of 17th Century mural monument with a shield bearing a band charged with 2 mullets and a hand, between 6 crosses pate.

This monument is seen at the East end of the Abbey Ch. on the left hand of the Altar and opposite to the Pulpit with this inscription in Roman Captall letters on black marble whereof the whole monument is made: of the ancient Cathedral of Emly. Dinley's sketch is the only representation extant, there is now no yeastige standing, all having been removed when the Church [which has also been removed]
was building, I learned that a few carved stones, evidently corbels, with human heads on them, were built into the Church yard wall, and there was inserted over the vestry room door a large stone carved with a crucifixion in bold belief. [this was probably the cross of hewn stone before alluded to] The Hurley Monument was inserted on the outside of the wall under the large window. I have ascertained that it was intended that this monument should be removed to the Porch of the New Parish Church of Cullen, built near the Limerick Junction in the Parish of Solloghead in that Union, it was; along with some other carved stones put into the Church for safety, but the door was broken and one of them was stolen away. Mr Smyth of Ballykisteen, then undertook to cart them away and they remain at Ballykisteen until this date (August 1889.)

The following is a translation of the Latin Inscription:

The Most Illustrious Maurice Hurley E.q. erected this monument to his own memory and that of his dearly beloved wives Graina Hogan and Grace Thornton, and for all his posterity: A.D. 1632

Here lies the pillar of hospitality and the home of affection,
Renowned for his talents, remarkable for his eloquence,
the glory of his country, supressor of all strife a lover of peace.
The rule of Justice, the model of piety.
Hurley was an enemy to enemies to friends a friend.
Maurice adjusted things according to the times,
The torch of faith the support of the afflicted, a jewel amongst men.
The glory of his ancient stock,
In him was worth and probity, blessed with a faultless body, in himself he united a thousand gifts of nature.

Thou hast lived happy in this world, mayest thou live happy forever—happy in fortune and in a noble progeny,
Live now for God, with whom to live is life thus with God's grace wilt thou have life eternal

FROM ARCHDALLS MONASTICON,
This ancient, celebrated and archiepiscopal City. in the barony of Clanwilliam, and sixteen miles west of Coshel, was in its zenith till 1578 when it was united to that see: thus disrob'd of its consequence, Emly fell a sacrifice to time, and became, though yet a village, a scene of desolation. Originally its situation was much more beautiful than at present, being immediately situated on a considerable lake, consisting of two hundred acres, which on account of its value was nearly drained by the neighbouring proprietors in the year 1718,

Here we find an Abbey of Canons Regular which was founded by St Ailbe, who, on account of his exemplary life was styled another St Patrick; he became the first abbot and bishop of this monastery, and dying 12th September A D, 527, in a very advanced age, was interred here.

663 Died the Abbot Conaing O'Daithil,
707 Died Conamail McCartaig, of this monastery,
718 Died Cellach of Emly,
732 Died the Abbot Grathai
737 Died the Abbot Feardacrioch, who was also abbot of Leighlin,
742 Died the Abbot Abel,
757 Died the Abbot Dom法兰fach.
769 Died the Abbot Scanchan,
776 Died another Abbot Scanchan,
780 the Abbot and bishop Scanchan
Died Dec 12th,
782 Died Cuan of Emly,
817 Died the Abbot and philosopher Seachtabrea O'Minichtiarn.
819 Died Seachtabrat,
825 Died Flan M'Technilliac of Emly.
428 Died the Abbot Mac Foraman,
45 Emily was pillaged and laid waste by the Danes.

847 Ochobhair M'Cionoatha, or Kennedy bishop and Abbot of Emly, was raised to the throne of Munster and same year the Danes plundered the town; but the next succeeding year, King Ochohhair, with Lorcán son of Killack King of Leinster, slew twelve hundred of the Danes in battle, and before the expiration of the year, seventeen hundred more fell in the other engagements, in the second of which Ochobhair was slain.

650 Died the abbot Fionan,
856 Died the abbot Maeltuile.
357 Died Maeneus M'Huarghafa, of Emly,
471 " Canoiflad O'Muchthaisigroth, Abbot of Emly and King of Cashel,
882 Died Rudall M'Fingail of this monastery.
886 " the Abbot Eogan son of Cincfaoluy,
887 " Conoinmathe, of Emly.
889 " In this year Owen M'Cinfealap, prince of Emly was slain.
394 Died the Abbot Maseall.
395 " Maolbrigid: the son of Prolech arch-deacon of Munster and an holy and exemplary man.

889 Died Miscelus of Emly.
899 " Flann M'Conail
908 " Corbnae Mac Cnilleenan; King of Munster; bequeathed to this Abbey three ounces of gold and an embroidered vestment.

Same year died the bishop and Abbot Tiopraide Mc a Macifiann;
930 M'Leanua, Abbot of Emly and Lismore was slain by the people of Eoganacht,
939 Died the Abbot Escha, son of Scannail,
953 " Huarch of Emly,
957 " Mel Killach of Emly,
959 " the Abbot Faslan, the son of Coally,
831 " Foalan M'Cailad of Emly,
990 " Cencfada, of this monastery,
995 " the Abbot Colme,
1001 " the Abbot Columc McLaganan,
1008 " the Abbot Dnhhsalaine O'Forcan.

1020 The most learned Cormac O'Finn; bishop of Munster died in this year,
1025 Died the Abbot Saorbreathach; a man renowned for uncommon liberality.
1049 Died the Abbot Clothuinia Mmonsbech.

And same year Muireadhach McCartha did forcibly possess himself of the chair of the abbey,

1058 A fire destroyed this Abbey, not sparing the stone building and stable; and same year, bishop O'Lighda was slain in battle by Turlogh son of Brien; assisted by the Lagenians and Osorians.

1074 Died the Abbot Moelmordha, and same year died—Colbhéasac, Anchorite of Emly a pious and exemplary man.

1088 The town was plundered by Donel McLochlin, king of Tirconneil; and Rotheris O'Conor King of Consaught:

1089 Emily was destroyed by fire,
1092 Died the Abbot Moeliofa O'Harractan.
1114 Died the Abbot Dermot O'Fliauim,
1116 Emily again fell a sacrifice to fire in this year.

1122 Died O'Lighbair of this Abbey.

1123 Moelmordha McInclodnai succeeded O'Lighba, in his time Emly was plundered, and the sacrilegious robbers burnt the mitre of St Ailbe; a venerable relic which had been preserved for many years.

1147 Died Giolla Ailbe, the son of Fiancillen the possessor of Emly,
1161 On accidental fire destroyed this town,
1152 Gills an Comden O'Ardmail, of Emly assisted at the Synod held in this year by Cardinal Paparo.

Same year the town was destroyed by fire,
1164 It suffered the same fate,
1158 Died Flannan, vicar of Emly.
1162 The town and Abbey were plundered in this year.

1163 Died Maelise O'Ligizan bishop and Abbot of Emly, and abbott of Bellagh-Congais.
1192 Died O'Meneste'a of St Ailbe;
1192 The Church and town of Emly were again consumed by fire.
Emly Cathedral

From a sketch made by Thomas Dinley, Esq., in the reign of King Charles the second; this building does not now exist.

1197: Reginald O'Flionn Chua, bishop and Abbot of Emly, died Jan. 1st January in this year.

It must be observed that many of the persons recorded above, are mentioned as Abbots, and others as bishops and canons of St Ailbe.

Emly, (called by the old annalists 'Imleach Inbhear') Emly of yew trees is certainly one of the most ancient seats of Ireland, having been founded in the fifth century. It soon attained an eminent reputation, and was acknowledged for the metropolitan see of Munster in the time of St Patrick, and for several centuries afterwards. But when the Pope, in the year 1152, sent a Legate into Ireland bearing four archiepiscopal palls, these were distributed to the prelates of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, and from this period the Bishop of Cashel, from being a suffragan of the Prelate of Emly, became his metropolitan. In 1568, the see of Emly was united to that of Cashel by Act of Parliament.

Succession of Bishops,

1 About a.D. 443. The founder, and first bishop was St Ailbe, a native of the district called Ely O'Carroll, who has been considered one of the earliest preachers of Christianity in Ireland. He is celebrated by numerous writers as a person of great piety, wisdom, and humility, and became a friend and fellow-labourer of St Patrick and St Declan in the conversion of the Southern Irish.

There is much uncertainty about the period when he commenced his ministry, and likewise respecting that of his death; for the accounts given by ancient writers differ considerably on these points. The learned Archbishop Usher was of opinion that he was anterior to St Patrick.

He is said to have attained a very great age and to have died on the 12th of September A.D. 527 [some have said A.D. 441]. His festival is still observed at Emly on September 12th. He was author of a Rule for Monks, which is believed to be still extant in manuscript.

The list of St Ailbe's successors, up to the arrival of the English in the twelfth century is very meagre and imperfect. Sometimes we find them called bishops, sometimes abbots, and sometimes archbishops; and their names, to far as we can ascertain them from the ancient Irish annalists, are as follows:

660 Conaing O'Dathail (or O'Daly) called 'Abbot of Emly.' He died in 660 or 661.

707 Conaenail M'Carthain (M'Carty) He died in this year.

718 Cellach died this year.

778 Senchad died.

784: Cuan died in this year, or in 786.

819 Sectabrathe died.

825 Flan M'Manachaille died.

850: Oloobhair M'Rinede, King of Cashel in the person of our Saviour.

846 as well as Bishop of Emly, died.

887: Manus, M'Hugasa died.

872 Coemelad, King of Cashel and Bishop of Emly, died.
1212 Henry, a Cistercian monk, Abbat of Binden in Dorsetshire, was consecrated this year. He obtained for his town of Emly the royal privilege of holding fairs and markets. After governing the see upwards of fourteen years, he died in 1227.

1238 John Collinghams was elected by the Dean and Chapter, and was confirmed by the Pope, though without the king's license. For some time King Henry the II refused to acknowledge him as bishop; but eventually he relented, and restored the temporalities.

1236 Christian succeeded under the King's 'conge d'élire' directed to the Dean and Chapter, on June 4th; and was confirmed on the 28th October, 1237. He is said to have been a great benefactor to his church.

One Daniel, Prior of St. John's without Newgate, London, appears to have obtained the King's assent as Bishop elect of Emly, in 1238; but there is no proof that he ever was admitted or consecrated, and Christian remained in possession till his death in 1249.

1249 Gilbert O'Dovery (O'Doherty?). Dean of Emly, was elected by the Chapter, agreeably to the Royal license dated December 12th; but he was not confirmed by the King until October 11th, 1261. He died on October 9th, 1265.

1266 Florence, a native of Emly, one of the Canons of the Cathedral, succeeded. He was consecrated about Whitsuntide of this year, and dying at the close of 1271, was buried in his Cathedral.

1272 Matthew McGorman, Archdeacon of Emly, was confirmed as Bishop by patent dated June 18th; and was consecrated in August following. He sat only two years and a few months.

1275 David (O'Cusby, or O'Tassigh), a Cistercian monk, Abbat of Holycross in the County Tipperary, was elected on June 24th, and was confirmed by patent on the 2nd of August following. He died in June, 1281.

1282 William de Clifford, an Englishman, alector of England, was consecrated to this see in 1282. The profits of his bishopric were seized by the King in 1299, for some debts due to the Bishop of Emly, which were paid by Clifford while he held the office of Escheator. He died in England in 1306.

1306 Thomas Cantok, a native of England, became a Canon of Emly, and in 1302 the King conferred on him a prebend in the church of
Cashel. His patent of confirmation in this bishopric is dated September 4th, 1306; and he was consecrated the same year, in Christ Church, Dublin. He likewise held the office of Chancellor of Ireland with his bishopric. He sat here but a short time, dying on February 3rd, 1308-9.

1309 William Roughened, or Roughhead (Ruffhead) Dean of Emly, succeeded. While riding to his church one day, he fell from his horse and broke three of his ribs; but recovered from the accident, and survived it eight years. He died in 1385 and was buried in his cathedral.

1354 Richard Lo Walleys (Walsh or Wallis); was elected and was consecrated in this year. He joined with his Metropolitan in opposing the levy of a subsidy from the goods of the clergy which had been granted by the King without the Church's sanction being obtained. He sat about twenty years, and died in October, 1385.

1356 John Esmond, Archdeacon of Ferns, succeeded by the Pope's provision; and was restored to his temporalities by the King, on 27th April. He died on April 4th, 1462.

1452 David was bishop, of whom we know nothing for certain, with regard to his election or consecration, except that on his death, in the following year, the Pope appointed a successor, viz,

1363 William Archdeacon of Emly. He was restored to his temporalities by the King, on October 11th. He was Vicar-General, or Commissary, to the Archbishop of Cashel during his absence in foreign parts. Ware states that he held the see of Emly thirty years, being known to be living on December 17th, 1393, but the time of his death is not ascertained, nor, perhaps, the name of his immediate successor.

1422 Nicholas, Bishop of Emly, died. The date of his appointment, or consecration, has not been found. Upon his death it appears that the Pope bestowed this see upon four different persons in succession, whose names may be seen in Ware's History. But there is no proof that any one of them was consecrated or put into possession; and the revenues, for about nine years, were returned into the Kings Exchequer.

1461 Thomas Burgh an Augustinian Canon, was elected bishop and was consecrated at last in this year. He sat twelve years, and died in 1465.

1445 Cornelius O'Cullin, or O'Ricalia, a Franciscan friar was advanced to this see on October 6th. As soon as he was consecrated, the Pope sent him into Ireland as Nuncio, directing him to collect money there for carrying on the war against the Turks. In 1448 he was translated to Clonfert.

1445 Cornelius O'Mulley (or O'Mullaly) a Franciscan friar, by order of the Pope, exchanged the see of Clonfert for that of Emly on 29th August.

1459? William O'Hedian succeeded, by Papal provision, in or about this year. In 1448, the Pope made him Prior 'in commendam' of the monastery of Kells, although the Prior of that house was still living. We do not know the time of his death, nor who succeeded him.

1484 Philip, a Bishop of Emly, died in this year. We know nothing more concerning him.

1507 Thomas Hurley (or Orley) was consecrated in 1507. He was an eminent canonist. He died at a very advanced age; in 1542; and was buried in his cathedral.

1545 or 1544, Æneas O'Hiffinan (or O'Hurran) a Knight of St John of Jerusalem; and Preceptor of the Hospital of Any in the County Limerick, was appointed by King Henry VIII on April 6th. He governed this about ten years.

1553? Raymund de Burgh; an Observantine Franciscan friar; succeeded. He died on July 28th. 1562: Some writers say that he was buried in a monastery of his Order at Adare; in the County Limerick, others, at Athenry; in the County Galway.

1568? The name of Raymund's immediate successor is not known.

In the year 1568 this see was united to that of Cashel by Act of Parliament; and James MacCaghwell, at that time Archbishop; became also Bishop of Emly. From this period the series of prelates is continued under the diocese of Cashel—COTTONS FASTI.
The following is a copy of the Inscription on Maurice Hurley's Monument,

PERILLUSTRIS DNUS DNUS MAURITIUS HURLÆUS ARMIGER
MONUMENTUM HOC SIBI SIBIQ' CHARIS-MIS CONJUGIBUS GRANÌÆ HOGANÆ
& GRACÌÆ THORNEA TOTIQUE POSTERITATI POSUIT
ELABORARIQUE FECIT.

SIC JACET HOSPITAL COLUMN PIETATIS ASYLUM, A.D. 1632:
INGENIO CLARUS, CLARUS ET ÉLQIO
LAUS PATRÌÆ, LITUM SUPPRESSOR, PACIS AMATOR,
REGULA JUSTITÌÆ, RELIGIONIS EBUR,
HOSTIBVS HURLÆUS FUIT HOSTIS, AMICVS AMICIS,
MAURITIUS MODERANS TEMPORA TEMPORIBUS
FAX FIDEI, FULCRUM MISERORUM, GEMMA VIRORUM,
STEMMATÌÆ ANTIQUE GLORIA MAGNA SULÆ,
HUIOC DECUS, HUIOC PROBITAS, SORS CORPORS INTEGRA, MILLES
NATURE DOTES, UNICUS OMNE CAPIT,
VIXISTI MUNDO, VIVES IN SECULA VIVES
FORTUNA FELIX. PROLE PERENÌÆMIA,
ERGO VIVE DEO, VIVE CUI VIVERE VITA EST
SIC TIBI DANTE DEO VITA PERENÌÆ ERIT.

Underneath this read also in Roman Capitals,
SUMPTIBVS HURLÆI FABRICABUNT HOC MONUMENTUM
PATRICIUS KEARING NICOLASQUE COWLEY.

I have reason to believe that Hurley lived at Knocklong Castle,
MONANINCHA, which is literally 'the Island in the Bog,' is fully described in the following extracts from works on the Ecclesiastical History of Ireland. As there is much controversy regarding the Culdees I think it is better to leave each writer to speak for himself, and the reader to form his own judgement.

FROM GERALDUS CAMBRENSIS.
Vol. v. page 80.

"Est lacus in Momonia boreali, duas continuae insulas, unam maforem et reterano Nimorem. Major ecclesiam liabet antiquae religiosis. Minor vera capellam, cui pauci coelibes, quos coelicolas vel colideos vacant devote deserviunt.

In majorem nunquane femina, vel feminai sexus animal aliquod inrare potent quin statine moreretur. Probatum est hoc multoties per canes et catos, Aliaque sexus illius animaia quae periculi causa frequeater statim occubuerunt."

Translated thus—
"There is a lake in North Munster in which there are two islands, one large, the other smaller. The larger island contains a Church of an ancient religion (of the old religion or worship, or rite.) The smaller has a Chapel devoutly served by a few (celibates) unmarried men who are called Coelicsolas or Culdees."
No women nor any animal of the female sex can ever enter the smaller island without dying immediately. This has been frequently proven by (sending there) cats and dogs and other animals of the female sex, which on account of the danger (to which they were exposed) died at once.

FROM ARCHDALL’S MONASTICON.

The monastery of Monaincha, situated almost in the centre of the great bog of Monela, in the barony of Ikerrin and about three miles south-east of Roscrea, was originally an Abbey of Culdean Monks, under the invocation of St Columba, whose festival was formerly celebrated there on the 15th June, the situation chosen by these religious was very singular; the island wherein the monastery is built consists of about two acres of dry ground— all the surrounding parts being a soft morass, scarcely accessible by human feet, and yet on this isle stands the remains of a beautiful edifice; not large but constructed in so fine a style, and with such materials, as excites our wonder how they could have been transported thither. The length of the church is forty feet, the width about eighteen; the arches of the choir and the Western portal are semicircular, and adorned with a variety of curious monodings; the windows are contrasted arches, such as appear over the West entrance to the church of Edmondsbury, Suffolk, but they are decaying, and some have fallen down. The antiquity of this monastery is indisputable for it is mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis who came into Ireland in 1185, as Preceptor and Secretary to King John then Earl of Morton; he says this island borders on North Munster and the confines of Leinster, and that there a few Culdees or Colidei, did devoutly serve God.

To the East of the Abbey Church is a small oratory, but no vestige of monastic dwellings can be found on the isle, save only the abbey and the Abbots room adjoining it, which was over the cellars and but small; whatever others might have been, were probably formed of wood, and in the lapse of many centuries have ceased to exist. Superstition established an opinion so early as the age of Giraldus, that no person could die on this isle, let his malady be ever so extreme or his fate ever so urgent; the merits of the Patron Saint and those of his religious, secured this privilege to an isle so favoured, and hence it acquired the appellation of Insula Viventium or the Island of the Living. This legendary celebrity brought from the remotest parts innumerable pilgrims, to expiate their sins at the altar of St Columba, and a gainful trade was carried on for more than ten centuries which enabled the monks to improve their abbey and add such decorations as the fashion and taste of the day required. For we are not to suppose that the present church is the same as the original, which was erected in the seventh century; that was probably of wood, in which state it continued till the invasion of the Ostmen when a new style of architecture commenced and Monaincha was constructed of more durable materials.

However the salubrity and supernatural powers of the isle were not so great as to prevent the emigration of its religious inhabitants to the mainland, they found the noxious vapours of the surrounding marshes and swamps highly injurious to their constitutions, and they, as Ware informs us fixed their residence at Corebally, where is at this day a small neat Chapel of cruciform shape, with narrow aisle for windows, and many other particulars indicating a respectable antiquity.

By an inquisition taken A.D. 1609 it was found that the monastery of Canons Regular of the Virgin Mary, in the Island of the living, otherwise called Inchenebo, was seized of the following lands; the island which contained three acres of meor, wherein were two
chaplés; and near the island a Village called Corballi, in which the Prior and Convent dwelt whose also was a Church, formerly the Church of the Priory and Parish and is still the Parish Church; in this Village were eight waste cottages and the land which belonged to the Priory consisted of one hundred and eighty acres of arable land and pasture, annual value 30s. one hundred and forty of unprofitable and sixteen acres of wood and underwood annual value 2s 8d, the vill of Kerneytys with thirty acres of arable and pasture, and twenty four of wood and underwood, annual value 10s, the vill of Lytter with fifty two acres of arable and pasture, annual value 9s, the vill of Keylecoleman with twenty acres of arable, pasture, wood, underwood and moor, annual value 4s: the vill of Killenpersones, with seven acres of arable and pasture, annual value 14s, the vill of Aghanchou with twenty four acres of arable, pasture, wood and moor an val. 4s, the rector of Corballi and Bellesinaí, third part of the rector of Woscomroh, the rector of Kymyte the rector of Towamusone, the rector of Lytter, and the rector of Kymuleman; with the vicarage Chanchon; the whole of the annual of 40s, the greater part of the townlands in the said Parishes being than waste.

28th Queen Elisabeth, the Abbey was granted to Sir Lucas Dillon.

FROM ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND BY EDWARD LEDWICH LL.D. DUBLIN, 1803.

Let us now attend to the Antiquities of one of their ancient seats: this in old records is named Inchenemeo, corrupted from Innisnaboe or the 'Island of the living,' out from its situation most commonly called Monainecha, or the 'Boggy Isle,' it lies about a mile south from the road leading from Burros-in-Ossory to Roscrea and about three miles from the latter. Giraldus Cambrensis, who came here with King John in 1185, thus speaks of it "in North Munster is a lake containing two isles, the greater is a church of the ancient religion, and in the lesser a chapel, wherein a few monks, called Culdees, devoutly serve God. In the greater, no woman or any animal of the feminine gender ever enters but it immediately dies. This has been proved by many experiments. In the lesser isle, no one can die, hence it is called, 'Insula viventum,' or the island of the living. Often people are afflicted with diseases in it, and are almost in the agonies of death when all hopes of life are at an end, and that the sick would rather quit the world than lead longer a life of misery, they are put into a little boat and wafted over to the larger isle, where, as soon as they land they expire. Thus far our Author, This Insula viventum is exactly the same as the Icelandick Udainsaker, or the land of the immortals, and of which Barthilome tells us that this place is situated in North Iceland that the natives believe no one can die there, although labouring under a deadly sickness, (etiamse letali morbo infecundum), until he is carried out of its precincts that therefore the inhabitants have deserted it, fearing all the terrors of death, without enjoying the prospect of a release.

Monaincha is situated almost in the centre of a widely-extented bog, called the bog of Monela, and seems a continuation of the bog of Allen, which runs from the East to the West through the Kingdom. Since the age of Cambrensis and from the operation of natural causes, the lesser isle is now the greater, and Monaincha, which contains about two acres of dry arable ground, is of greater extent than the women's island. In the latter is a small chapel and in the former the Culdee Abbey, and an Oratory to the East of it. Monaincha is elevated a little above the surrounding bog; the soil gravel and small stones, We may easily understand what Cambrensis means by the church here being of the 'old religion.' The Culdees, its possessors, had not even at this period, when the Council
of Cashel had decreed uniformity of faith and practice, confirmed to the reigning superstition they devoutly served God in this wild and dreary retreat, sacrificing all the flattering prospects of the world for their ancient doctrine and discipline. Their bitterest enemies bear testimony to their extraordinary purity and piety. In more places than one of his Topography, Cambrensis mentions this ancient religion as existing in many parts of Ireland; his language breathes the vindictive spirit of their old persecutors. "There is," says he, "a lake in Ulster, in which is an isle divided into two parts; in the one, which is pleasant and beautiful, is a church of the orthodox faith; the other rough and horrible, and inhabited by demons." In the latter the Culdee, no doubt, resided.

When Columba selected islands above other places for his Monks, he closely imitated the first professors of the ascetic life. A Latin poet thus writes about the year 417.

'Processus pelagi jam se Capraria tollit,
Squalit lucifugis insula plena viris,
Ipsi se monachos, Graio cognomine, dicunt,
Quod soli nullo vivere teste volunt.'

The monasteries in the isles of Canobus and Lertus were, very early famous. The Scottish islands were filled with Culdees, and their insular establishments in Wales and Ireland were numerous.

Cambrensis tells us no one ever died or could die in Monanincha, thereby insinuating, that death, the only comfort of the wretched and diseased, was denied to the heretical isle. But this is a shameful and mean perversion of the honorable denomination of Innisnaeboi, or the island of the Living, given from remote ages to Monanincha. Buchanan expressly assures us, the cells of the Culdees were converted into churches; so that it was not in the groes and vulgar sense, given by Cambrensis, the name is to be understood, of no one ever dying there, but in a refined and spiritual sense; of men acquiring immortality by the exercises of religion and the cultivation of virtue. In Scotland are many small isles, named the islands of Saints, wherein people have a most superstitious desire of being interred, which Mr Pennant erroneously supposes to arise from the fear of having their bodies devoured on the mainland by wolves; but the true reason is, the holiness of these places, sanctified by the residence of Culdees, and before them by the Druids,

The length of our Cindic Abbey in Monanincha is thirty-three feet the breadth eighteen. The nave is lighted by two windows to the South, and the chancel by one at its East end. The former are contrasted arches, the latter fallen down. The height of the portal, or Western entrance, is seven feet three inches to the fillet, by four feet six inches wide. The arch of this, and that of the choir are semicircular. Sculpture seems here to have exhausted her treasures. A nebule moulding adorns the outward semicircle of the portal, a double nebule with beads the second, a chevron the third, interspersed with the triangular fett roses and other ornaments, it is also decorated with chalices, artfully made at every section of the stone, so as to conceal the joint. The stones are of a whitish grit, brought from the neighbouring hills of Ballaghmore, being porous, they have suffered much from the weather; but the columns of the choir are of an harder texture, (though grit) close-grained and receiving a good polish. Being of a reddish colour, they must have been handsome objects. They were quarried on the south-west side of the bog, and are a species of lapidum schitarum, splitting into laminae, six feet long, with which most of the Abbey is covered without. By some accident seven keys have been dropped on the walls of this building, in a number of years they have become large trees. Their roots insinuated into every crevice, burst the walls every where and threaten the whole with ruin. Such was the state of the Roman edifices, after the destruction of the capital by the Goths, as minutely and exactly described by Cassiodorus.
It will readily occur, how great must have been the labour and expense of transporting the materials of this and the other structures in one of excavated trees to Monaincha, and before this was done, the carrying them a great distance over a deep, miry and shaking bog, before they reached the margin of the water. It appears by the tradition of the old inhabitants, that about a century ago, the island was not accessible but in boats; every drain from the springs, and every passage for the river Nore being choked up with mud and fallen trees; the surface, in consequence, to a vast extent was covered with water. Present appearances fully confirm this account.

Adjoining the Abbey on the north side was the Prior's chamber, which communicated with the church by a door with a Gothic arch, as exhibited in the Plate. There was a good garden and orchard, in the memory of living people, and many heaps of stones and some crosses were dispersed over the isle. One of the latter is given in the Plate; it has perforations, through which various parts of dress were drawn to assist women in labour, and to protect their weavers. I have been favoured with some ancient inscriptions, which I shall not transcribe, as they do not at present appear, nor am I certain of their authenticity, the pursuit of truth and genuine antiquities, so far as I am able to distinguish, are the sole and invariable objects of these pages; and on my best endeavours to illustrate these, I alone found my hopes of public favour.

At what time the present Abbey of Monaincha was built is not easy to determine. The poverty and fewness of the Culdees in this island in the age of Cambrensis, and his omission of their beautiful fabric strongly incline me to think, that the Abbey was constructed after this author wrote. Mr Bentham describes the Norman style of ecclesiastical architecture in general use to the end of the first Henry's reign, A.D. 1135, to be constituted of circular round-headed doors, massive pillars, with a kind of regular base and capital, and thick walls. The arches were adorned with the various mouldings like those already noticed on the western portal of our Church. But besides this Saxon or early Norman, we discover plainly the Gothic style mixed with it at Monaincha, which style Doctor Ducatell supposes to have been introduced about the end of the 12th century, and he further observes, that this mixture of styles was frequently used for ornament or beauty. If we acquiesce in the opinion of these ingenious and learned Antiquaries, the date of our Abbey will be about the beginning of the 13th century. At which time Augustinians were settled there, and the Culdees removed to Corbally, a small distance from their former residence, where they erected a curious little chapel, of a cruciform shape, the windows long and very narrow; it still remains in tolerable preservation.

In the chief Remembrancer's office is found a record relative to Monaincha, of which the following are the contents. It is an Inquisition taken at Lemmyvane in Ely O'Carroll's country, before Michael Fitz Wyllyam and Francis Delahyde, Commissioners of our Lady the Queen, to inquire for the Queen of all land, tenements, and hereditaments, and of all and singular other things that might be inquired into by Eschewators and Barons of the Exchequer, Taken the 27th of December 1568 on the oaths of these good men, the Jury:

Thomas O'Flanagall, Thomas MacDonnell,
Donagh MacOvens, Owne MacKilloyle,
Donagh MacKilloyle, Dermoyn O'Towghe,
Moyell O Rendall, Lysagh MacEdmond,
Donagh O'Trieste, Dermoynage O'Dolgen,
Malone O'Dolgen, Donagh O'Dolgen,
Thomas MacTeige.

They find that the monastery of the Virgin Mary in Inchensomo, or island of the living, with all its appurtenances and profits belong to the Queen by virtue of an Act of Parliament.
that the said isle contains three acres of moor land, wherein are two chapels, belonging to the Priory, and near the isle is the village of Corballi, wherein the Prior and convent dwelt, and where also was formerly a church that was Parochial as well as Monastic. The village consists of eight waste cottages, and the land of the Priory there, in arable and pasture, 180 acres, of the annual value of thirty-two shillings and six-pence; there are also one hundred and forty acres of unprofitable, and sixteen acres of wood and underwood, annual value, two shillings and eight pence. The village of Kerneytty, now waste, and thirty acres of arable and pasture in it, annual value five shillings. The village of Cowleshyle, now waste, and thirty acres of arable and pasture, and twenty-four of wood and underwood, annual value ten shillings. The village of Lytter, now waste, and fifty-two acres of arable and pasture in it, annual value nine shillings. The village of Kylecolman, now waste, and twenty acres of arable and pasture, wood, underwood and moor, annual value four shillings. The village of Killenpersone and seventeen acres of arable and pasture; annual value fourteen shillings. The village of Ahancou; and twenty-four acres of arable and pasture; wood; underwood, and moor, annual value four shillings, all belonged to the said Monastery. As also the rectories of Corballi and Ballyshenagh, the third part of the rectory of Roscomrob, the rectories of Kymuthe, Towomahone, Lytter, Kylecolman,
with the vicarage of Abancon, the whole, over 
and above stipends and incumbrances; of the 
annual value of forty shillings. (the village 
being all waste) belonging to said Monas-
stery.

This record exhibits a curious but affecting 
picture of the state of Ireland in the early part 
of Queen Elizabeth's reign; when five hundred 
and thirty-three acres of land were worth but 
four pounds two shillings and two pence; and 
ecclesiastical possessions were equally small 
The O'Mores, O'Conors, O'Dempseys and 
O'Carrolds were: in those times, perpetually in 
arms against the English Government; the 
country about Monaincha was alternately 
wasted by the British and Irish forces; the 
labours of the plough ceased, and the terrified 
peasants: almost starved; deserted their miser-
able cabbins, and withdrew to mountains; bogs 
and woods; to prolong a wretched existence.

FROM PAPER ON ANCIENT IRISH 
BELLS. 

BY T. L. COOKE 

(Kilkenny Archeological Society's Trans 
Volume 2. P. 56) 

In taking my farewell of St Molua, it may 
prove acceptable that I should notice a sepul-
chral slab lately discovered within a few miles 
of Clonfert-Molua, and which was inscribed to 
the memory of a descendant of one of the 
followers of this saint. The discovery took 
place at Monaincha (near Roscrea) once a house 
of the Culdees; who are called 

meic beathaig 

or some of life by the Four Masters. Monaincha 
himself was known by the appellation "insula 
viventum". The slab is sand stone, and measures 
fourty-nine inches in length, twenty-two and 
\frac{1}{2} \text{ half inches in breadth, and two inches in
its belonging to the ninth or tenth centuries, and, accordingly, that it is of an antiquity of nine hundred or a thousand years.

This may be one of the inscriptions of which Dr. Ledwich says, 'I have been favoured with some ancient inscriptions which I shall not transcribe, as they do not at present appear, nor am I certain of their authenticity.'

I may add that in my visit to Monaincha I could not find any ancient tombstone after diligent search.

FROM WARES ANTIQUITIES.

Page 236.

Among the Irish were certain Priests called Coilede or Colede, i.e., Cultores Dei, Cultores Dei—Worshippers of God. Thus in the Island of the living, called in Irish, Inchnomanoe, in the County of Tipperary was a Chapel in which (as Cambrensis says) a few Solitaries, called Coilede or Colede, devoutly served God; it is indisputable that there was formerly an Abbey of Regular Canons in that place.

FROM CARLISLES TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF IRELAND

London 1810.

Monaincha is situate almost in the centre of the great bog of Monela, the Monastery of Monaincha was originally an abbey of Culdean Monks, under the invocation of St. Columba, whose festival was formerly celebrated there on the 15th June. The situation chosen by these Religious was very singular. The Island, wherein the Monastery is built, consists of about two acres of dry ground, all the surrounding parts being a soft morass, scarcely accessible by human feet, and yet on this Isle stands the remains of a beautiful edifice, not large, but constructed in so fine a style, and with such materials, as excite our wonder how they could have been transported thither. The length of the church is 44 feet, the width about 18, the arches of the Choir and Western portal are semicircular, and adorned with a variety of curious mouldings, the windows were ornamented with arches, such as appear over the West entrance of the church of St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk, but they are decaying, and some are fallen down. The antiquity of the Monastery is indisputable, for it is mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, who came into Ireland in 1185, as Preceptor and Secretary to King John then Earl of Morton. He says this Island borders upon North Munster and the confines of Leinster and that there a few Celiless or Coilede did devoutly serve God. To the East of the Abbey Church is a small oratory; but no vestige of Monastic dwellings can be found on this Isle save only the abbey and the monks' room adjoining it, which was over the cellars, and but small, whatever others might have been were probably formed of wood, and in the lapse of many centuries have ceased to exist. Superstition established an opinion, so early as the age of Giraldus that no person could die in this Isle let his malady be ever so extreme, or his fate ever so urgent, the merits of the Patron Saint and those of his Religious, secured this privilege to an Isle so favoured, and hence it acquired the appellation of Insula Viventum, or the Island of the Living. This Legendary celebrity brought from the remotest parts innumerable pilgrims, to expiate their sins at the altar of St. Columba, and a gainful trade was carried on for more than ten centuries, which enabled the monks to improve their Abbey and add such decorations as the fashion and taste of the day required, for we are not to suppose that the present church is the same as the original which was erected in the Seventh century, that was probably of wood, in which state it continued till the invasion of the Ostmen when a new style of Architecture commenced, and Monaincha was constructed of more durable materials. However, the salubrity and superior natural power of the Isle was not so great...
as to prevent the emigration of the religious inhabitants to the main land. They found the noxious vapours of the surrounding marshes and swamps highly injurious to their constitutions, and they, as Ware informs us, fixed their residence at Corbally, where is at this day, in good preservation, a small neat Chapel of a cruciform shape, with various slits for windows and many other particulars indicating a respectable antiquity. By an inquisition taken A.D. 1568, it was found that the Canons Regular of the Virgin Mary in the Island of the Living otherwise called Inchinebo, were seized of the following lands, the island which contained about three acres of Moor, wherein were two Chapels and near the Island a Village called Corbally, in which the Prior and Convent dwelt, where also was a Church, formerly the Church of the Priory and Parish and is still the Parish Church, in this Village were eight waste cottages and the land which belonged to the Priory consisted of 180 acres of arable and pasture, amount value 30s. 140 of unprofitable, and 16 acres of wood and underwood, annual value 28s., in the 28th of Queen Elizabeth, this abbey was granted to Sir Lucas Dillon, (Archdalls Monst, Hibern, pp. 667.)

---

**THE CULDEES.**

From the Dictionary of English History.

There has been great controversy both as to the origin and application of the name Culdee. The derivation is probably the Celtic Cel De, worshipper of God (not Coiscola, Coelbub, or Columbia, as some have tried to prove). The name does not appear until after the expulsion of the Columban monks from Pictish Kingdom by Nectan MacDeili in 717; so the Culdees are in no way to be identified with the early Columban monks, they were Amhouts rather than monks, practically independant, being under the control of their own Abbeys, and owing no allegiance to Rome until they were forced to conform by the action of Alexander and David, Mr Skene says of them they originally sprang from that ascetic order who adopted a solitary service of God in an isolated cell as the highest form of religious life, and who were termed Deicole.

They were finally brought under the Canonical rule along with the Secular Clergy, retaining however to some extent the monomastic use of the monastery until at length the name of Koleens, or Culdee became almost synonymous with that of 'secular canon.' The chief Culdee monasteries in Scotland were at Lochleven, St Andrews, Abernethy, Dunkeld, Brechan and Dunblane. The Culdees were known in Ireland as early as the ninth century, and continued to exist as a sort of secular priests up to the time of the Reformation, their chief establishment was at Armagh,

From Lewis's Topographical Dictionary.

There are some remains of the Culdee establishment at Mona Loch, where from the time of Columba, who flourished early in the 6th century and was the founder of that order subsisted till the beginning of the 17th Century a fraternity of monks remarkable for their learning and sanctity, who strenuously resisted the assumptions of the See of Rome; and are mentioned by Archbishop Ussher as existing in the earlier part of his time.

This place derived an early degree of celebrity from a very ancient abbey founded about the 7th century for Culdean monks, on an island in the parish, called Monaincha, and dedicated to St Columba. This island, which comprised little more than two acres of firm ground encompassed by a soft morass, recently drained by its proprietor and brought into cultivation, is noticed by Giraldus Cambrensis, who came into Ireland as preceptor of John Earl of Morton, afterwards King of England, who says that there a few Culdees or Colides 'did devoutly serve God.' An opinion even in his
time prevailed that no person, however severe might be his malady, could die in this island from which tradition it obtained the appellation of 'Insula Viventium,' or 'the Isle of the Living.' This legendary celebrity made it the resort of numerous pilgrims from the remotest parts of the country but did not prevent the brethren from emigrating to the more healthy shores of the neighbouring village of Corbally, where they fixed their residence, and where there are still the remains of a small neat cruciform chapel, with narrow lancet-shaped windows. The abbey continued to flourish till the dissolution, and, in the 28th of Elizabeth, three site and possessions were granted to Sir Lucas Dillon. Of the abbey on the island there are still the remains of the church, which though raised on a spot scarcely accessible exhibits a beauty of style and costliness of materials scarcely to be expected in so retired and isolated a spot. The abbey church appears to have been 44 feet in length, and 16 feet in width; the arches of the choir, and of the western entrance, are of the Norman semicircular character, and decorated with rich and varied mouldings embellished with highly wrought ornaments. To the north of the Church is a small oratory, and the abbey and a separate room for the abbé were formerly to be traced. Attached to the church is a burial ground; in which are the remains of a fine cross. There was also on this island an ancient building called the 'Woman's Church.'

The ancient carved door of the 'Woman's Church' at Monaincha forms the entrance to the gardens at Birch Grove.

Mona Incha.

By the Rev James A. O'Brien.

What we now call Monaincha was originally known as Inish na rebeo, or Inchnaeabo, which means the Island of the Living, perhaps from the acknowledged salubrity of the place or, it may be from the legend connected with it, and of which we will speak later on. It is also called Inis tacha ere, or Island of the bog, being situated in a bog some two or three miles distant from the town of Roscrea in the county of Tipperary.

The first mention we find of it is in the book of Gerald Barry otherwise Geraldus Cambrensis who was in Ireland with King John (then Prince) in the year 1185.

He says that in North Munster there is a lake in which there are two islands of unequal extent the larger island has a church of ancient veneration (antiquæ religiosis); and the smaller contains a chapel served by a few unmarried men who are called Colidei, that is 'servants of God.'

The Welsh historian speaking of Monaincha says that no woman, nor any animal of the female kind, could enter the larger island and live. Whilst no one inhabiting the smaller island where was the chapel of the Colidei—could die. Hence the latter island is called insula viventium, or the 'Island of the Living.'

But as if to compensate for this mortality the inhabitants are subject to grievous diseases so much so that when their sufferings become intolerable, they have themselves rowed over to the larger island, where they incontinently take leave of pain and life.

Very likely the mystic reason of this latter part of the legend is that in the island where people never die the monks, or holy men who dwell there, are securing to themselves life eternal by their contempt of the life that is and by using the temporal as a preparation for the unending. I can hardly believe they pretended to be endowed with the tiresome longevity of the 'Wandering Jew' Abasuerus,
Adjoining the Abbey on the North side was the Prior's Chamber which communicated with the Church by a door with a Gothic arch. All over the island there were many fragments of carved stones and crosses. A large rudely executed cross is still to be seen, it has perforations in the circle connecting the upright and transverse, through which various parts of the dress were drawn to assist women in labour and to protect the wearers.

At what time the present Abbey of Monaincha was built, it is not easy to determine. The fewness and poverty of the Culdees who dwelt here at the time Cambrensis wrote, and the fact of his making no mention of such a beautiful structure is a negative proof at least that the Abbey was constructed since his time. The mixed style of Architecture remarkable throughout the whole construction was not in use till about the beginning of the 13th century. From which it may be concluded that the monastery may have been built by the Augustinian Canons who succeeded to the Culdees. The latter after leaving Monaincha erected at Corbally a curious little chapel of a cruciform shape with long and very narrow windows.

In the Recorder's office there is a report of a royal commission anent Monaincha, in which the Commissioners find that the monastery of the Virgin Mary in Incheurmeo, or 'Island of the Living,' with all its appurtenances and profits belongs to the Queen Elizabeth) by virtue of an act of Parliament, that the said island contains three acres of Moonland, wherein are two Chapels belonging to the Priory, and near the same is the village of Balrally, wherein the Prior and Convent dwelt; and there also was formerly a church that was parochial as well as monastic. The village consists of eight waste cottages, and the land of the Priory...
there, in arable and pasture 180 acres of the annual value of thirty-two shillings and sixpence, there are also one hundred and forty acres of unprofitable, and sixteen acres of wood and underwood; annual value, two shillings and eight-pence. The village of Kerneyttye now waste, and thirty acres of arable and pasture in it; annual value—five shillings. The village of Lytter, now waste, and fifty-two acres of arable and pasture; annual value nine shillings. The village of Killenporson; seventeen acres arable and pasture, annual value fourteen shillings. The village of Abancon, twenty four acres, arable, pasture, wood, underwood and moor, annual value four shillings. All these belonged to the monastery, as also the rectories of Corballi and Ballyshenagh; the third part of the rectority of Roscomroh, the rectories of Kymute, Ivomahone, Lytter, Kilsolman, with the vicarage of Abancon, the whole, over and above stipends and incumbrances, of the annual value of forty shillings (the villages being waste) belong to said monastery.

Ledwich adds: This record exhibits a curious but affecting picture of the state of Ireland, in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, when 533 acres of land were worth but £4 2s 2d, and ecclesiastical possessions were equally small.

The continuous wars made the people desert the fields and towns to betake themselves to the woods and mountains to prolong a wretched existence.

THE CULDEES.


We have seen that Giraldus Cambrensis speaks of the Culdees as inhabiting the island of Monaincha. 'Who' he adds, attend to the religious duties to be performed in the Church on the smaller isle.

The word 'Culdees' though quite susceptible of the Latin origin from which Barry derives it 'Colidei' is generally believed to be derived from the Irish 'Ceile de' or, as Dr Lanigan, following O'Brien's Irish Dictionary has it, 'Celle def'. The reason for the learned Doctor's adopting the latter derivation is very plausible, 'Ceile de' means servitors or worshippers of God. A name, after all, which is generic, and applicable to all men piously inclined. Hence it would look like arrogance on the part of any particular body of men to effect this title as exclusively distinguishing themselves. When Dr Lanigan concludes that the proper reading should be 'Ceile de, ceile' meaning 'together' and 'de' signifying 'man' which gives the equivalent of community, or men living together, just as monk (from monos) distinguished the solitary anchorite, We may, however, presume that they did not call themselves 'Culdees' but that the name was given them by popular veneration to mark the difference between them and the secular clergy and the regular monks, to neither of which orders they belonged.

The Catholic Bishop of Clonfert (the Most Rev John Healy, D.D, LL.D, M.R, I.A, in his recently published and learned work on 'Ireland's Ancient schools and scholars adopts the original meaning attached to the word ceile de, servants of God. It was given in the first place to the poet Saint Angus 'as a kind of surname in recognition of his great sanctity and self denial. Afterwards the name was applied to other ascetic solitaries who, though not a religious order in the proper sense, formed communities living apart, but yet frequently meeting in the same church for devotional purposes, and recognizing a common superior to whom they were duly obedient. The 'Ceile de' continues the Bishop, of the earlier period divided his time between prayer, manual labour and literary employment. He was never a burden to others, for he and his brethren contrived to procure from their little farms not only their own scant and meagre fare, but also the means of hospi-
able entertainment for the poor and the stranger.

'Tis not generally admitted, although asserted by some hagiographers, that the monks of St Columba were Culdees.

In the five lives of the saint given in Colgans, 'Trias Thaumaturga' the name does not occur once. In that work we have a minute account of the Columban monasteries down to the thirteenth century, and if the Culdees were of St Columba's institution there would certainly be mention made of them.

In many Irish names we have 'Ceile' entering into their composition, in the sense of servant, follower or worshipper; as in Gillachrist, servant of Christ, Gillamoure servant of Mary, Gillaphadrig &c., &c.

Till the ninth century the term was not applied to any body of men in particular. But it was in frequent use as applied to men of holy life.

St Eviu in his Tripartite Life of St Patrick (written about 504) says that the great Apostle sent one of his 'Ceile de' or one of his holy men to resuscitate a person who had just died.

The four Masters in the Irish Annals of 1595 apply the term to the Dominicans of Sligo, the Book of Fenagh applies it to St John the Evangelist. Speaking of the Culdees of Scotland, Dr Reeves thinks that marriage was no disqualification for the office of Celideus.

One of the first mentions made of the Culdees in Irish Annals is in the account of the pillaging of Armagh by the Danish King Godfrey in 921, when this ruthless barbarian is said to have spared the Culdees and respected their Churches, 'Were they known before in Ireland; especially if they owed their institution to Saint Columkile, as Ware, Ledwich, and Sir James Dalrymple assume, there would be some mention of them in connection with the great saint's name in contemporary historians, or in his faithful biographer, The venerable Bede, whom the authorities referred to above quote in favour of their assertion does not seem to have even heard of them. I have vainly looked through Migne's complete edition of Saint Bede's works, and I could not find even an allusion to them.

Their appearance concomitantly with, or soon after the institution of the Secular Canons leads us to believe that they belonged to that body, at least we find them attached to Cathedral Churches in Ireland and Scotland, fulfilling the duties which the Canons exercised, singing the divine office and performing the other services of the Church as the Canons did. Their superior was Precentor, or head Chanter, and was elected from among the Canons, but confirmed in his priorship by the Archbishop. Notwithstanding the insinuations of Ledwich and Toland, I have not been able, outside of their pages to find anything which goes to prove that they were not 'celibates;' Giraldus Cambrensis calls them 'Celibes.' 'Tis true that among the pious laymen attached to the order there may have been some who had been married before attaching themselves to the service of the Church.

They were in Scotland earlier than in Ireland, but not earlier than the beginning of the 9th Century at which time the Canons secular were instituted. We give an excerpt from a Charter sanctioned by Innocent III in 1215 for the community of Monymusk. It gives an idea of their constitution and privilege.

The number of Culdees at Monymusk should be fixed at twelve with a prior. They were to have one refectory, one dormitory with a cemetery in the Church. Their elections were to be made by choosing three of their own number out of whom the Bishop was to elect a Superior. The Culdees were not to become Canons Regular without the consent of the Bishop, they were restricted as to the holding of land.

From all which we may conclude that the Culdees were pious men appointed to take
charge of certain Churches where they fulfilled the duties of the Choir and other religious functions connected with the divine office. They were not monks—being mere seculars; nor were they independent of the Bishops as Jamieson asserts; an assertion which the quotation from the Monymusk charter answers.

In the course of time the Canons Regular of St Augustine superseded the Culdees, who had ceased to live in community, and who, as Dr Lanigan remarks had begun to add the care of a wife in some instances, to the care of the Church. The last we see of them is in an appeal to Pope Boniface VIII in 1297 wherein they protest against the usurpation of the new order. The Pope decides against them, and it is further decreed that the Priories and Bishopricks falling vacant thenceforward shall be filled not by Culdees, but by members of the order of Canons Regular.

On the 30th November, 1888, an opportunity was afforded me of visiting Monanincha. No Pilgrim to a holy shrine could feel deeper feelings of emotion than mine were, upon beholding this ancient monument of Faith and self-denial. It is however no longer an Island; it is surrounded by a low lying cut away bog; and it is impossible to trace the limits of this ancient Island, but here there are very deep drains; indicating that much labour had been bestowed in bringing the circumjacent bog to assume a green and luxuriant appearance. The little enclosure within which the Church and cemetery stands, has been recently enclosed with a wall like a hah; by the Board of Works, who have also executed some needed repairs upon the buildings. This enclosure is not one hundred yards in circumference, and there is a flight of three steps up to it. There are a few graves with moss grown flagstones at their heads; but the only tombs upon which inscriptions are legible are upon those to members of the Birch family who are interred in the Nave and Chancel of the Church, and there is a tomb in the Abbot's house, the inscription upon which I did not read. An ancient tomb with an inscription on it in Irish which was said to be there, I could not find after diligent search.

This beautiful little Church is divided simply into Nave and Chancel. The arch at the entrance door as well as at the Chancel Arch are richly and beautifully moulded. I cannot remember having seen any counterpart of them in any ancient building, but I would suppose that the building is as ancient as King Cormac's Chapel in Cashel and it is entirely built of Gritstone, of which I am informed there is a quarry at Roscrea. The stones of the buildings are laid in regular courses, and some of them are very large, What a labour it must have been to have brought these stones, at least three miles by land and then brought them here across the water in boats!

From the North side of the nave is an arched entrance to the Abbot's residence, the interior of the roof of which is perfect, and it is built like the Cloister Cells at Holycross, Horsa Abbey and Athassel, rough stones forming the roof. There appear to have been two fire places, one in the east and the other in the west of this building, and a small window at the north. Before entering the Abbot's apartment, and in the thickness of the wall between it and the Nave, are a few stone steps which led to an apartment over the Abbot's room, which apartment is now roofless, and what was anciently the floor is now covered with a rich crop of grass. This apartment was doubtless the sleeping place of the brethren. The gable in which was one window shows its height, but neither of the side walls remain.

It is probably that from the sixth to the ninth century the community occupied timber dwellings, or if stone buildings existed, they must have given place to the present structure.
The man who drove me to the place said 'it was a woman betrayed them, and there she is with a pillar of salt on her head, they came in ten boats.' I asked 'to whom were they betrayed,' and he answered to Cromwell,' This was rather a strange jumble of history! Lots wife, the Culdees and Cromwell! The figure to which he pointed is four feet in height, and is granite or gritstone. It is at the South side of the entrance to the Church, and is embedded in a square stone. At first sight it seems like a figure with its arms akimbo, and there is loosely placed upon its head a stone like a turban, and near its feet are the fragments of the top of a handsome window cut in limestone.

Since writing the above I have seen a copy of a picture of it which was published in 'Ledwich's Irish Antiquities,' and it would appear that so lately as his time, this figure existed perfect as a beautiful Celtic Cross with a figure of our Lord clothed, as upon that at the Rock of Cashel, Ledwich however places it at the Northern side of the Church. It is utterly disgraceful to find that within the last centuy; more wanton injury has been done to the ancient monuments in Ireland, than had been committed in many hundred years previous. What civil war and ignorance had spared has been ruthlessly destroyed before the advance of education and civilization. It would make a Saint, not to say a sinner; angry to see this ridiculous looking remnant of what ought to have been held in reverence by any one who was not a savage.

It would appear that some years ago a noble ash tree, the butt of which was about a foot and a half across stood at the western side of the entrance to the Church. The driver of the car told me that the late Mr Birch, the owner of the place, proposed to cut it down, but that none of his labourers would handle the saw: that thereupon he and one of his sons commenced cutting the tree with a cross cut saw, and that he immediately was seized with a pain in his side, and he went home and was dead within a week, and that his son died within six months from that time. I do not vouch for the truth of this statement 'I tell the tale as it was told to me.'

The ancient Church at Corbally to which it is said the Culdees retired, is about a mile and a half to the South West of Monamincha. It is in the demesne of Count O'Byrne and is a plain cruciform building with nothing remarkable about it; the surrounding graveyard being full of moss grown slippery stones. It would appear to have belong d to the Augustinians who had also a monastery in Roscrea and possibly led a less austere life than the Culdees, so that the remnant of the latter order probably merged in the former,

I must refer those who desire to study the History of the Culdees at more length, to a paper upon the subj et written by Right Rev William Reeves, D.D, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, and which is printed in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy,
Tyone.

In a short distance of the Town of Nenagh, the ruins are in the middle of a field at a good distance from the high road, the enclosure seems to be used extensively as a burial place by the inhabitants of Nenagh, and it is guarded by a high wall and an iron gate that I could not enter to see whether any of the ancient building still existed.

Archdalls Monasticon says, about the beginning of the year 1200 an hospital was founded here for canons following the rule of St Augustin who were constantly to admit the sick and infirm; it was dedicated to St John the Baptist and was usually called Teachon or St John's House.

Theobald Walter, the first butler of Ireland, granted to this hospital six carucates and forty acres of land in Herenath, nearly adjoining Louthunlanth and one carucate and a half in Louthunlanth, near Herenath; four carucates and forty acres in the townlands of Cloncurry of Lofrny Balmuth and Bulderg, conditioning, however, that the said hospital should support beds for the sick, to the number of at least thirteen, at their proper cost and charge, that each sick person should have a daily allowance of a loaf and a sufficiency from the cellar; with a dish of Meat from the Kichen, that upon any increase of their revenue, they should enlarge the number of their canons, so as to make a convent and they were to choose their own prior and to have fish ponds, pools and mills on the said lands for themselves and their tenants. It appears from this charter that the founder was Theobald Walter.

Thady O'Mara was the last Prior and an inquisition taken on the Monday next before the feast of the Nativity, 5th King Edward VI, finds that Thady was seized of a church, belfry, and cemetery, within the precincts of the priory; also of a water mill, annual value besides reprises 7s 6d; two hundred acres of arable and ten of pasture, near Nenagh, annual value besides reprises £3, a small tower, one hundred and forty acres of arable and ten of pasture, in Ballynegranagh, annual value besides reprises 20s; eighty acres of arable and pasture in Loghpriane, annual value besides reprises 30s; sixty acres of arable and ten of pasture in Kielidynun, annual value besides reprises 80s; eighty acres of arable and twenty of pasture in Ballyallie, annual value—; and 90s annually, a chief rent out of Sorne, 10s out of Bonenedollyn, and ten shillings out of—; the prior was also seized of the following rectories, appropriate to him and his successors; Ballynegranagh, annual value 30s; Liyvakre, annual value £3 10s, Templedime annual value 50s, Kilrawane, annual value 50s; Kylldynun, annual value 45s; Kyllawenowane, annual value £3; Templenharry annual value 40s; Dunkeryne, annual value 20s; Ballincoslane, annual value 30s 4d; Romarite, annual value 20s; Roskere, annual value 40s; Ettaghe annual value 40s and Goy Novyne, annual value 20s.

28th Sept 5th Queen Elizabeth, this monastery with its appurtenances, and one acre of land, one water mill and three hundred acres of arable and pasture near Nenagh, one messuage, one hundred and forty acres of arable land and ten of pasture; Ballygranagh, eighty acres in Cloughprior, sixty acres in Kilcorrin, and one hundred acres in Ballyalee, 20s annually a chief rent out of Carew, 10s yearly out of Bonenedobber, and 10s annually a chief rent out of Rockonine, all in this county were granted for ever to Oliver Grace by homage and fealty only at the yearly rent of £39 10s, also the rectories of Balligranagh, Ballyvakyl, Templedime, Balleade, Kilrowane, Killodirnane, Cloughpriore, Cowlenowane, Templencharry, Dunkereve, Ballicashelau, Ranoveoke, Roskene, Rosmorowe, Ettaghe, and Coryurane.
Loughmore Castle.

The back of the above named building must be familiar to travellers by the Great Southern and Western Railway, as it stands near the line on the right hand side, when going from Thurles to Templemore, and is about half way between these stations. The above view is from an original sketch of the front of the building, the portion to the left of the picture was the ancient Castle, the larger portion to the right was the Mansion of Purcell Baron of Loughmoe, and was built for him probably about the year 1660.

The Castle is in tolerable repair, the stone steps which lead to the upper chambers are perfect, the floor of what was probably the state room although rough and uneven is firm and good and in this there is a wide and lofty fireplace, the stone chimney piece which has various armorial sculptures, being so high and in imperfect light, I could not decipher accurately, but the 'Boars Head' crest of the Purcell family is conspicuous, the stone window frames are generally perfect, the more modern mansion to the north of the castle is a mere shell, but the walls appear to be sound and good.

The buildings faced the East, and the River Suir which is here an inconsiderable stream runs at a short distance.

The popular tradition relative to this castle and the origin of the family name of Purcell is as follows—

In ancient times a gentleman or cistain who owned most of the surrounding land lived in this castle, and he had an only daughter, whom he promised to bestow in wedlock upon the
gentleman or knight who should succeed in killing a wild boar, which was doing a great deal of mischief in the district, this animal had its habitation in a wood or forest which then existed between Loughmoe and the town of Thurles, and from this circumstance was called 'Coolacalliagh, now pronounced Coolahullia, or the boars corner',

The young gentleman or Knight who undertook the task was successful, he gained the hand of the heiress and the property, and he was also called in reference to his heroic action 'Purcell' derived from the Latin name for a pig.

The family were numerous in the County of Tipperary, when I was a boy and paid my first visit to Loughmore Castle nearly 60 years ago, I was told that the lineal descendant of the Baron of Loughmoe was then earning his bread as a common day labourer in the neighbourhood,

Purcell Baron of Loughmoe raised a regiment of horse for the service of King James the second they were called the 'Yellow Horse' they were quartered in Cashel in 1687, the following entry in the records of the corporation dated 26th September 1687 has reference to them.

Ordered by the unanimous consent of the sd Common Council (nemine contradicente) that a petition be forthwith drawn, and presented by Charles Robinson, Esq, Deputy Mayor of ye said City, unto his Excellency Richard Earle of Tyrconnell, sd, Deputy Genll and Genll. Governor of his Maties Kingdom of Ireland and ye rest of his Maties Most Honble Prive Council of same in behalf of himself and the rest of the Aldermen Freemen Citizens and Commons of the said Corporation for redress of ye publique affront done to Majestray in Genll. and more particularly to ye unlawful imprisonment of the body of the said Charles Robinson, Deputy Mayor, as aforesaid, and that by ye sole authority and commandmente of Rene Mezandiere, Lieut of Horse to ye Honourable Cap. Nicholas Purcell to ye common prison of ye sd

City, a noysome place on Sunday morning being the 25th instant, without order from ye Government but for his oone will and pleasure a great grievance to his Maties loving subjects, of ye sd Corporation, and that ye sd Lieut be effectually prosecuted for ye same.

The Chapter Book under the date 27th Oct 1687, has the following order. That the sub dean and chapter doe wait upon Captain Purcell to acquaint him with the injuries done by the Souldiers to the Cathedral gates, Church yard, and to them that are employed to look after them from harme or trespasses, and in case they be not redressed by him that an application be made to the Government in such wise as shall be thought fit her-after.

Purcell had his followers at the Battles of the Boyne and Aughrim.

Colonel Philip Doyne Vigors, F. S. A. (Ireland) has the following documents in his possession of which he has given me copies.

ON SATIN—
At top several figures male and female, and a Lion lying down.

In the centre an Oval with these arms in it.
At the apex of a chevron sable a hand holding a dagger and three boars heads erased in the field, two above and one below the chevron.
Underneath is.

ILLUSTRISSIMO NOBILISSIMOQUE.
VIRO D. D.
NICOLAS PURCELL
Baron de LOUGHMORE, DOMINO DE FER-
TIANA, BALLINAHOW ROSEMULT, DO-
VEA, KILLAHARIA, (LOHORALY &c. nec-
on Potentiissimi Britanniarum Regis JACOBI
11. in EXERCITU DUCI INVICTISSIMO.

There follows 8 lines of Latin and below them conclusions Philosophical.
IN AULA HARCURIANA.

He haz in his possession the following;—

A Commission by William and Mary King and Queen.

To our trusty and well-behoved Tobias Purcell Esq., appointing him Colonell of the Regiment of Foot wherein Charles Herbert was late Colonell and likewise Captain in the same Regiment. Given at Kensington 26th October 1691 in the 9th year of our reign. 

(Signed) "Nottingham."

Seal perfect.

Endorsed "96th."

"Coll. Charles Herbert Regiment," ALSO.

A Commission under the sign manual of King William 111, To Colonel Tobias Purcell, appointing him Governor of Duncannon Fort in our County of Wexford to hold same &c as fully as Sir James Jeffreys Knt, late Governor of the said Fort held and enjoyed the same, &c.,

"Given at Kensington the 10th day of February 16 and ninety-eight in the 9th year of our reign,"

(seal broken)

ALSO.

A Commission under the sign manual of King George I, Dated at St. James 30th day of September 1715 in the 2nd year of our reign.

Appointing 'Toby Purcell Gent' Cornet to that troop whereof Major Goddard is Captain in our trusty well-beloved Sir Robert Riche regiment of Dragoons,'
and livery in our kingdom of Ireland to inquire by Commission of our title to ye bodie and landes of Nich Pursel of Louckmo and if by ye sd inquisition a title were founde for us to grante ye same withoute fine or rent to our Rt trustye and Rt well beloved cousin and Counsellor James Duke of Ormond being Uncle of ye sd Nich Pursel and whereas in pursuance of our sd order a title is founded for us to ye said wardship. But before a Patent could pass thereof ye proceedings of our said courte of wardes were stopt soe that ye sd Patent could not be perfected. It is therefore for our royal will and pleasure and we doe hereby will and require you yt in as much as oure sd grant passed before our declaration of ye 30th of November last and an entitlinge office to ye sd wardship was founde for us by ye sd stop, yt order yt ye said wardship since ye sd wa founde be paid unto oure sd trusty and right trusty and beloved Cousin Counsellor Ja. D of Ord, or sequestered in ye tenants hands until ye title of ye sd Ja D of Ord, or herein shall be determined and for ye soe doing this shall be yr sufficent warrant. Given at our Courte at Whitehall ye 31st of 8 ber in ye 18th yeare of our reign—By his Mats Comand,

GE NICHOLAS.

Memorandum that I James Purcell Baron of Loughmore doe hereby acknowledge and confesse myself to be indebted and to owe unto Fitzwalter Conway in the full and just sum of £22 ste and two sues of apparell and for due performance thereof I doe hereby bynde me my heires and executores and administras as witness my hand the 14th of May 1645.

JAMES PURCELL.

By Mrs Purcell's orders.

I received of the above sum from Philip O'Meary 3ste ster the 25th of Aug 1745 m received of the above sum from Philip O'Meary the sum of 4s ste.

m received from Philip O'Meary the sum of 4s ste.

m received from Philip O'Meary the sum of 40 ster. Darby Dullany being the bearer.

Indorsed.—Mr. Percell's note to Mr. Conway for £22.

For Mr. Patrick Ragget at Thurles.

It would appear by the above that Purcell was Baron of Loughmoe in 1645, and that the title was revived by a subsequent grant to his son, Nicholas.

I doe hereby assigne and set over unto James Purcell of Longhmo Esq, the halfe yeare rent payable unto me the next Easter by Richard Butler of Ballene Kenry being twenty pounds for the Parsonage of Tipperary, the half yeares rent payable unto me next Easter out of the Tythes of Athasell by Nicholas Kenry of Gowlin being twenty pounds the half yeares payable unto me next Easter out of Cappagh Muskry by James Butler of Killnealeagher, Eqre; being Twelve pounds ten Shillings the half yeares rent payable unto me next Easter out of Black Castle, in Borrisliech by Pierce Cutwell being two pounds ten shillings, the half yeeres rent payable unto me next Easter out of the Tythes of Templemore eighterach and Templeoughterach by Ulick Bourk being Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings the half yeares rent payable to me the next Easter for great and small Tythes by Richard Butler of Ballacarm being four pounds the half yeeres rent payable unto me next Easter out of Ballicornane by Theobald Butler of Knockanimmee being lower pounds the half yeeres rent payable unto me next Easter out of the lands of Derricluone Ballenstane and halfe Ballhimme by Thomas Butler being fifteen pounds and the halfe years rent payable unto me the next Easter out of Granan by Pierce Butler of Bansagh, Esq., being twelve pounds, ten shillings all such sums is in parte payment of a greater sume due by mee unto the said James Purcell. Hereof the receiver of my rents whom it may concern is not onely to take due notice but alsoe to give full allowance for the said James Purtle's receving the said respective rents according to this my assignement. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale the Twenty eight day of January 1649.

Ormonde.
June 1662,

Daniell Ryan of Cormackstown in ye County of Tipperary gent made faith, that on the third day of January last past Edward Butler Esq, one of his Graceys, ye Lord Duke of Ormonde Comrs. went to the town of Beaconstown in ye County aforesaid being parte of the estate of Nicholas Parcell, Nephew and Ward to his said Gracey and demanded possession thereof for his said Graceys use by virtue of an order from his Magistis and by virtue of the Lords Justices dated the 5 day of December 1661 to that effect and did then shew the said order to Mr Thomas White, then living in ye Castle of Beaconstowne aforesaid and that the said Thomas White having perused the said order demanded time from the said Edward Butler to consider of the said Order till Monday next ensuing and that on the said Monday he would lett ye sd Mr Edward Butler knowe his resolutions whereunto the said Mr Edward Butler did consent and went on Monday aforesaid to Beaconstowne aforesaid and called for ye sd Mr White, and Mr White being not at home one Mr Thomas Roberts who then lived in the Castle of Beaconstowne aforesaid and occupid and enjoyed ye sd Castle and landes together with the said Mr White as joint tenants or otherwise for five or six years before made answere that Mr White was not at home and that he the sd Roberts had order to deliver up the possession for my Lord Dukes use, and that therupon the said Mr Roberts gave the quiet possession of the said Castle towne and lands of Beaconstowne for his said Graceys use to the said Edward Butler, and did turne tenant to his said Graceys of the said towne and lands untill May, then following at such rent as the same was held from ye late landlord thereof, and in toke thereof gave sixpence in silver to the said Edward Butler, this deponents cause of knowledge is that he was present at all ye passages aforesaid and sawe and heard what he deposed that the sd Thomas White doth now detaine from his sd Grace the possess of ye sd Castle, Towne, and lands of Beaconstowne aforesaid, and notwithstanding ye sd possession was demanded of ye sd Mr White and that the Lords Justices said order of the 5 of December 1661 was shewn to him the said Mr White as aforesaid.

Copie Vera
MA BARBY.

Indorsed.

Beelynahow rent qr 7 16 3
Teige Ryan 7 13 3
Sued for serv. 3 0

Teige Lavy, Simle James Coss, Simle payed all to 2/3.

Rogers 7 16 3 pd only
five pounds 3d.

C J F p (Colonel John Fitzpatrick) intered into ye possession of Mr Parcell's Estate in May 1662.

Ye Estate was yt yeor set by yr Graceys
Comrs. 3 6 0

Ye Estate was set in May '63 by Coll
Fitzpa to 863 0 0

in all 1369 0 0

Disbursements by Coll Fitzper sense

yt time

To Mrs Fitz Fitzpatrick, her jointure thes to years 60 0 0
To Mr Pursel and his tre sisters 320 0 0
For passing his Patent and putting his land out of charge, 117 0 0
To Mr Parcells Agent twenty pounds per an within to years 40 0 0
Spents in finding ye office to one title ye King to ye wardship ye eachantors fees, Counsel and ye Jurie and possession of ye whole as may appear by particulars 100 0 0
Subsede and other public duties out of Mr Parcells Estate 110 0 0
To Coll Walter Butler 20 0 0
To Mrs Eilian Pursell 20 0 0
To Mrs Esmond 10 0 0

1337 0 0
Disbursements of £50 reed by me from Mrs Frances 1st July, 1668.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount for ye sian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intrig ye Kinges letter</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Coppie thereof</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Surveyor and Auditor for ye particulars</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings Attorney</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To his man</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for a skin of parchment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for seeling affidavits in the curte of claynes</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for a particular of Cloghrayle</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for an affidavit concerning ye same before my Ld. C B.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mr Page for ye order to suspend Mr Purcell's Quit rent</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Auditor for certifying ye rent to be issuing in §1 out of Mr Purcell's lands</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Sr Nicho Plunkatts man 2 plate pieces</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To ye Attorney Geall mans man</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rec.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recd</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16 14 8

More to ye Attorney Geall Extraordinary for ye clause of exonerations | 5 | 0  | 0  |

Left ye ad 16 14 8 24th July as followeth with ye Coll

In ye smale bagg for Sweetman | 3 | 0  | 0  |

In silver in the great bagg | 4 | 18 | 8  |

In goall | 8 | 16 | 0  |

To ye secret for his Grace's hand to ye sian | 0 | 12 | 6  |

For entering ye Decquett to Mr Burke | 1 | 0  | 0  |

For ye privie signet to Mr Barry | 1 | 2  | 0  |

To my (Lord) Chancellor for ye Receipt | 0 | 6  | 0  |

To ye Attorneys man for showing ye Particular | 0 | 4  | 9  |

To bring Mrs Darcy one of Mr Purcell's Daughters out of France and pay for her diet and clothes there | 3 | 15 | 3  |

Spente in Several suites in law at ye Curte of Claymes and els whear | 5 | 0  | 0  |

Ye portion of S Valentine Browne paid by Mrs El Fitzpatrick | 500 | 0  | 0  |

What consideration she ought to have for a twelve months solicitation about Mr Purcell's Estate in Ireland and England.

Laide out in repairing the house of Louchmo | 300 | 0  | 0  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2272</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit of ye Estate for 2 years 1669</td>
<td>1337</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rents</td>
<td>1369</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remains due of the disbursements 903 0 0

Besides the consideration of the expence for twelve months solicitation about Mr Purcell's Estate in Ireland and England,

Indorsed

A copy of ye accounts given his Grace in May 1664.

Debtes challenged by the undersigned out of Mr Purcell's Estate, £   | s  | d |
| Pierce Power of Thurlbs by Mortgadge | 300 | 0  | 0  |
| James Morris of Rathelly by Mortgadge | 300 | 0  | 0  |
| William oge Stapleton by Mortgadge | 120 | 0  | 0  |
| The heires of Donnogh Dullany by Mortgadge | 60 | 0  | 0  |
| Butler of Ballynakill by Mortgadge | 300 | 0  | 0  |
| Conner Meara by Mortgadge | 70 | 0  | 0  |

1690 | 0 | 0 |

The heires of Stapleton of efforteany for the remainder of the purchase money of fourteen | 200 | 0  | 0  |

Mrs Eamond for her portion | 500 | 0  | 0  |

1690 | 0 | 0 |

Mrs Dwyer for her portion | 500 | 0  | 0  |

Mrs Darcy for her portion | 500 | 0  | 0  |

Mrs Cheevors for her portion | 500 | 0  | 0  |

In toto | 1500| 0  | 0  |

Mrs Darcy for her portion | 500 | 0  | 0  |
Mrs Elizabeth FitzPatrick demanded to be reimbursed 500 li. which she paid with one of the daughters of Mr James Purcell as her marriage portion with Sir Valentine Browne, as also satisfaction for her expenses and changes in soliciting the recoverie of Mr Purcell's estate both in England and Ireland for a twelve months time.

Colle FitzPatrick desires allowance of 600l. laid out by him in prosecution of finding an office intitling the King to the of warship Mr Purcell and passing a new Patent of the estate and defraying the expense of several suites in law and alsoe for several reparations and improvements about the house of Loughmoe of which he is ready to give particulars upon demand.

Besides several others unnamed in the role of Inventories taken after the death of Theobald Purcell and whose have not as yet clayed.

(on the other side is written.)

Butler of Ballynakill his bond of Theobald Purcell 100 0 0
Disbursements made in prosecution of ye wardship of Nicholas Purcell, Esq. since the 17th of March, 1662.

Paid to Counsellors at lawe in Clonmell and Dublin 161
pd ye same tyme for ye fiant and Commission ad inquiring post mortez 5 0 0
pd at Clonmel upon ye taking of ye office 20mo July (62) to the Exchequer, finding Jury, Sher. Witnesses &c. 3 0 0
pd in Dublin (61) for imposing ye office, seiling and a coppie of the same 22 0 0
pd in England for two letters of the King concerning ye sd wardship 4 10 0
More there for Counsellors fees 10 0 0
For Inrolling ye sd 2 hrs in Dublin 2 0 0

For an order of Reference from the Lords Justices. Certificat thereon 3 0 6
An order thereon and for Duplicates 3 0 0
More for Counsellors fees thus 3 0 0
To ye Sher. for ye possession of Ballynakill and to his sub Sher in July 62 and to his sub Sher and bailiff 6 10 0
For ye Sher fees and other charges of constant Counsell at law to advise with upon all occasions spent by a constant agent employed about ye same since ye 17th of March, 1661 30 0 0
Allowed him for a year and 2 wages 30 0 0

Disbursements made out of Mr Purcell's estate due on him and for his use laid out since ye beginning of May last until this 20th of October 1663.

1.—For his pateent 60 0 0
2.—To his mother for her half yeares rent 150 0 0
3.—To his sister Dwier 25 0 0
4.—For clothes, linen and other necessaries for himself and his other 2 sisters 60 0 0
5.—To his Aunte Ellan Purcell 10 0 0
6.—For lead for ye house 16 0 0
7.—For gleasing the house 14 0 0
8.—To his Agent for his yeares Sallary 10 0 0
9.—Spent by ye sd Agent Sollicitting 6 0 0
To Coln Walter Butler 20 0 0

Mr Purcells half years rent is £431 10s 0d
October 17th 1663.
Disposition made by Coll Fitzpatrick of ye last Michalmas rent of Mr Purcells estate with rent amounts to £447 0s 0d.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for debts due to merchants as appears by bills</td>
<td>10 17 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for subsidie hearth and Agent money</td>
<td>13 12 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for mowers, carpenters and labors at Loughmoe</td>
<td>17 8 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mr Dalton for ye remainder of ye lead</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mrs Isabella out of Cormackstowne</td>
<td>25 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mr Thady Connor out of Baelynawhow</td>
<td>25 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Daniel Ryane out of forteney</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Coll Walter Butler</td>
<td>20 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mrs Ellen Purcell</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance of ye 4th ye subd &amp;c, of ye whole estate</td>
<td>25 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left to be disposed of amongst ye servants vizt heard, dary, porter Gardiner &amp; laby</td>
<td>4 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                                                               | 46 11 9 |

Allowed for rent recd by tents by Cestigan & by him disposed to ye use of ye house | 23 6 8  
Allowed for rent recd by Daniel Ryane & by him disposed as aforesd | 11 8 0  
Mere for rent recd by Derby out of ye town of Loughmoe and disposd &c. | 4 5 0   

| Total                                                               | 38 19 8 |

Sum tot 204 11 5  
Wch deducted out of the whole rent 242 8 7  
Whereof payd to Coll 25 Instant 90 0 0  
Rest yet unaccounted for 152 8 7  

Disbursements 1664.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For building a wall fro ye stabl to ye Castil paving ye whole curte, breaking yeoute wall and making up to nine gates</td>
<td>15 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For 20 dussin of boutdes</td>
<td>20 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For building ye new stabl</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spent by ye Agent yt was sent to answer Barkers Shute for Loughmo in his viage to London thear &amp; back again</td>
<td>40 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Given to ye sd Barker Comissioness</td>
<td>100 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coll Fitzpatrickes one viage concerning this estate to London, fees to ye Solicitor and other Counsel</td>
<td>200 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To his constant Agent in Ireland</td>
<td>20 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To his layer and Atourney</td>
<td>20 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For his sister Darcys diet, her servants diet, wages, &amp; her one clothes</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For his one, his Tutor, man ye mans diet, wages &amp; horses &amp; clothes</td>
<td>100 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies and chief rents pd out of this estate</td>
<td>25 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My wives jointure</td>
<td>300 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                                                               | 945 0 0 |

Disbursements 1d oute for Mr Purcells use ye yeares beginning Easter 65 and ending Michaelmas 65.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for building a Malte house</td>
<td>12 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for building a house to kepe fuel</td>
<td>4 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abated ye whole tennants for their poverte</td>
<td>84 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsides</td>
<td>4 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mrs Ellan Purcell</td>
<td>20 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Mr Pursals Agent</td>
<td>20 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To his Counsel</td>
<td>20 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For repairing ye Barne &amp; cowe house</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Mr Pursals clothing his tutors wages and entertaintment</td>
<td>100 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mrs Chevers clothing, her one servants entertaintment</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Mr Darcys entertaintment, clothing, servants wages, &amp;c.</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My wives Jointure</td>
<td>300 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                                                               | 700 0 0 |
Disbursements in Dublin from ye
2d of Febr 66 to ye 27th:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recd from Mr. Hackett</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid to Mr. Ryane</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mr. Connor</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coppie of last order of dishardje for Mr. Purcell</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Welligh for coppie of ye</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 searches at Auditors office</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for his report for Mr. Purcell</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 payer of gloves for ye Coll</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motion in ye Exchequer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spent by myself</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** £6 10 0

Disbursements at Clonmel 18th Jun
1666

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Mr. Ryane</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mr. Grace</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mr. Reynolds Attorney</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coppie of a Demurer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 rules of court</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for a move</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Sher</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costes to Mr. Raymond</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spent by myself there</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mr. Graves man</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pd to Reynolds att ye first entry of ye plea</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recd from ye Major</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaindis of my own</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rest:** £5 1 6

Disbursements pd out of Mr. Purcells Estate out of ye Ester rente 1666.

To Layors at ye putting in of his claim before ye Commrs and hering of his claim
Spent in ye manage of ye claim and by his witness

£3 0 0

Sr—This only serves to lett you knowe yt
Mr John Bell and Mr. Laurence Walsh have been with mee about aldern Jones houses in Damask street and I now tell you yt if either title hold firme I think ye bargain you have made with them is not bad & is lesse bad because ye 100 l. promised is to be payed halfe at present and ye other halfe 6 months after & thi at their request I think fitt to lett you knowe & shall add noe more till I knowe further from you & I rest.

Your affectionate Kinsman & humble servant

Wm. Davys

Dublin,
9 June, 1666

Indorsed.

These for Collonell John FitzPatrick at Loughmoe to be left at the Post Office in Cashell, Tipperary.

Sr Wm. Davys of ye 9th of June, 66.

An accompt given by Morris Connor the 26th of June 1666

10 fine shirts
9 night shirts
7 lace bands
4 payre of laced cuffs
6 cambrick plaine bands
5 holland bands.
4 payre of laced walking tops,
2 pr. of large laced holland riding tops
2 pr. laced ankke stokens,
2 pr. of new holland legs,
2 pr. of oldl holland gempt at the tops.
3 laced caravats,
7 holland playne caps,
1 laced cap,
2 tucked caps
7 pocket handkerchiefs,
8 night caravats
4 pr. of hollond sleeves,
2 dimity vascrates,
2 large black drawers;
1 pr. of cotton drawers,
2 pr. of drawers with thread stokens to them,
1 pr. of thread stokens,
5 pr. of holland sockes,
2 pr. of cotton sockes,
5 pr. of white woseted sockes.
1 towell, powder box, and other things belonging to it.

Indentor of the Colls Linning 26 of June 1666.

Sr.—Though I dare peume on yr favr in my personal concernmt yet the occasion of this present address is the church's concernmt and on that I am certaine I know I may much more presume.

Sr.—Some lands ancently were held under the Church right by John Dwigin the names of the lands in my records are ffrerenduff ala Clonfermulllel but in ye survey they are called Cloncarse, Kell and Ballyduff, the Earle of Montrath claims these lands as purchased from Col Abbot, and I claime them as ye right of ye Church, my records are clear that Maurittig O'Brien Bp of Killalow made a lease thereof to Wm Dwigin for 51 p annum & re-

fections & that ye old rent was a noble per annum. But I find the court have not see much value for Ecclesiastical records as we churchmen have and consequently that it is expected that we should also prove a right by witnesses.

Sr. I am altogether a stranger in that country & therefore uncapable to serve the church herein without some other assistance, nor know I any in these parts as whose kindness I can so confidently rely as yours. I therefore presume to intreat you to send for John Dwigin & such others as you shall judge meet or any of ye clergie whos I shall apprehend to be knowing in this matter whatsoever you promise them for their travelling charges or in any way of prference to the tenancies of the lands so far as is consentent with my duty [& I am certaine yr praises will be so qualified] I shall satifie and confirm,

Sr. my triall is to be the 30th of this instant July and it is necessary that my Councill should be acquainted with my witnesses & and there testimonie some days before, I have therefore sent this Bear purposely to wait on you, and again I beseech you to vouchsafe what assistance herein you justly can give to the Church and unto

Yor most affectionate and humble servt,
EDW. KILLALOW.

Dublin 20, July 1666.

Endorsed

These for the honoured Col John Fitzpatrick,

31 May, 1667.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impris for inrolling the Kings ler for intring ye Ks lett att ye castle &amp;</td>
<td>£ 6 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 12 6</td>
<td>0 0 6 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for ingossing ye grant</td>
<td>0 0 7 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for drawing the fyant</td>
<td>0 0 7 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for intring ye Dockett at ye castle</td>
<td>0 1 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for my Ld Lts hands to ye tenant</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for the Privy Signitt</td>
<td>0 4 0 9 0 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for my Ld Chancellors rec p</td>
<td>0 0 0 7 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To ye hanip</td>
<td>0 4 0 9 0 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the intring ye Patent</td>
<td>0 2 1 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for intering it at ye Auditor Genls office</td>
<td>0 1 4 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£ 5 0 9 0 7</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More concerning Mr. Purcell's Patent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To the Lord Chancellor</td>
<td>£ 1 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For ye Se: 12</td>
<td>1 5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For ye purse bearers</td>
<td>2 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For ye engresement</td>
<td>2 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For ye strings</td>
<td>1 5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To ye master of ye Roles</td>
<td>2 1 5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The flourished Skinn</td>
<td>1 6 7 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expedition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£ 1 8 1 9 8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disbursements for Coll Fitzpatrick in Machas Trane 1663 on behalf of Mr. Purcell.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inpr pd for enrolling Mr Purcells</td>
<td>£ 4 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient to Mr Warren</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pd for the order of discharge on the sd patent and for copying and</td>
<td>£ 1 6 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enting of it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pd to the Lord Chief Baron for signing the order of discharge for Mr Purcell</td>
<td>£ 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pd to the Auditor for discharging the rents ther being 53 rent charges at</td>
<td>£ 8 1 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£ 3 4 6 per rent charge item to the Cleake for entring of ye order there</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pd to the poor mans box on the motion for discharging the rents in Court</td>
<td>£ 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laid out in all for Mr. Purcell by me</td>
<td>£ 1 5 4 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursed for Ballfin etr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pd for the rents of Kilbeckan Cule &amp; Camcloun into the Treasury</td>
<td>£ 4 5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rents for the sd Lands, the rents being divided in two parts at 3/4 le</td>
<td>£ 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pd for discharging the Sheriff of the seizures wch were returned of the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sd lands at 6/8 le pence</td>
<td>£ 1 3 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pd to the poor mans box in court for ye same</td>
<td>£ 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£ 9 2 2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pd for your owne order of respitt in all</td>
<td>£ 1 1 8 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pd for the rents of Kilbeckan Cule &amp; Camcloun into the Treasury</td>
<td>£ 4 5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rents for the sd Lands, the rents being divided in two parts at 3/4 le</td>
<td>£ 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pd for discharging the Sheriff of the seizures wch were returned of the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sd lands at 6/8 le pence</td>
<td>£ 1 3 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pd to the poor mans box in court on the motion</td>
<td>£ 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£ 7 4 8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The whole disbursements amount in all unto £ 2 2 1 8 6

Reed of Mr Thomas Hackett by your Directions £ 3 4 0 0

Cut of which deducting disbursements £ 2 2 1 8 6

Remains in my hands £ 1 1 1 6

This Bill includes no fees due to me on any of the aforesaid disbursements,
An Arbitrums afores how to setil Mr Pursell estate
It is to be observed yt ye clear produce of ye estat is 863 0 0

Particulars of
Ye incumbrances are in ye annexed papers with amount unto 4340 0 0
You may assigne ye Lady Juan 150 0 0
To her daughter Esmond 30 0 0
To Mrs Ellen Pursell 30 0 0
To Mrs Mar Pursell alias Fitzpatrick 20 0 0
To Mrs O'Dwire 50 0 0
To Mrs Darcy 50 0 0
To Mrs Cheevers 50 0 0
To ye most ade creditors 100 0 0
To Mrs Els Fitzpatricke 300 0 0
---
840 0 0

Ye Residue being £23 may be assigned to anser contingent charges, or repair ye house.

When Mr Darcy and Mr Cheevers are settled in their estates Mr Purcell will be eased of ye pension.

Disbursements laide oute for Mr Pursell from May '64 to May '65.
My one chargis into England 20 0 0
For building a wall for ye stabil 10 0 0
To ye Castil poying ye whole Cor at breching ye wold gats & building &c. 15 0 0
For 20 dussin of burdes and bring them to Loughmo. 14 0 0
For building a new stabil & choic house 10 0 0
Spent by an Agent to anser Barkers shute in London in his journey & ye shute 40 0 0
Givin in composition to ye sd Barker 10 0 0
Other layors containing ye proviso desired for him in ye explanation acte. 40 0 0
To his constant Agent in Ireland 20 0 0
To Mrs Ellen Pursell 15 0 0
Tenants whose chatill died and forced to run away 70 0 0
For subsedes oute of Mr Pursells estate 30 0 0
Chefres pd to my ld of Thures 10 0 0
For laying out of medow & making inclosers 8 0
My wifes Jointure. 300 0 0
Mrs Darcys clothis & her servants wages her one husband servants and horses diet 50 0 0
Mrs Cheevers clothing & diet 50 0 0
Mr Purcells one diet his man & tutor and their clothis & horses 100 0 0
Total besides my one chargis into England 600 72 0
To Sr Valentine Browne tre hundred pounds.

Disbursements pd oute of Mr Purcells Estate out of ye Ester rents 1666.
To Layors at ye putting in of his claim before ye Commrs and hering of his claim 30 0 0
Spent in ye manage of ye claime and by his witnesses 50 0 0
His atteng to ye Cors and sub-Cors fees 111 0 0
Ye registers fees and for dispach monie 20 0 0
Ye 4th part of ye subsidy of his estate 15 0 0
To his Agent 10 0 0
To his mother for his Jointure 150 0 0
To his sister Darcy 25 0 0
His sister Cheevers 25 0 0
To his tutor & servant and their diets 20 0 0
To his one clothes living diet and his horses 25 0 0

---
456 0 0
Noble Sr—Though the winde continues most all the East yet there is not any English packet come in since your departure. I have beene often with Sr Nicho Plunkett and Mr Keirevan and yeasterday brought them both together to debate their opinions, they agree that all the partes of the acts must (as to all interests provided thereby) receive the judgement on directors of the Comrs who are appointed to execute the same before it will be proper to stir up suites thereupon in ye other Courtes especially as this case where the interest of a Protestant in (41) by the same actes is saved, soe as these gentlemen's opinion goes much that you should endeavou'r to get a clayme receaved for those pecells you now pretend unto and if there be noe other successe thereupon it would advantage your ends verie much to bee left by the Comrs to law, it will bee a work if not of difficulty yet of great favour to procure clayme to be receaved and proceeded on. It was in discourse that if the Duke had a deree of innocence it would be returned to him in (41) that it is feared the Comrs will not doe anything to prejudice that deree being that nothing was stirred against it hitherto. Mr Wallise tells mee that he waited at my lord Chancellor's expecting to meete with you that morning you pted next day he went into the Countrie and since his returne not being well keepe his chamber, not being able to goe abrode, I have spoken to severall of the butchers and all of them tell me that they are not for bringing fat cattell so far off this time of ye yeares, fatc wheaters will sell best, and they said feasde oxen is now a deade Comoditie, heare the Butchers speaks that is Cookesy and Phillipes twoe butchers in Kilkenny supply these heare by way of dealing with the fat cattell of their partes, news came Lither yesterday that my Lord Dillon with a partie pursused Dudley Cotselloe and killed him and that my lord Dillon's leint was lost on that service. Nothing more offers but humbly to take leave and remaine.—

Noble Sr
yor m.ost humbl sr vant,
LYONELL SWEETMAN.

Mr Keirvan proposed it all the best to bee the more troublesome and tedious (if you be left to law) that the former Duke did seize of the lands wch will bring it to the proceedings on a reallocation and will not admit of the usual issue of Ejectment for trial titles.

Ludorsed 'for the honnoble Cell John Fitzpatricke att the Post house in cashill to bee sent to Loughmoe.

Cashell
and Sweetman's of ye 9th of Mar 68.

Disbursements from May '68 to ye 10th of Feb. '68.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For clothes taken up for him in June last, from Mrs Smith</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money given him 7 ber '68</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid for his sacrament shute ye 9th of Nov. '68</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pd to Ulick Wale by Mar. Beray</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pd ye Sadler in Thurlies</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pd to Mr Smith, for a drget shute in July last</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The humble petin. of Elizabeth Purcell, Widow
To ye Rt. honrble. his highness ye Lord Protectors Counsell of Ireland.

Showeth yt in consideration of a Joynture of 300 p. an. claimed by yor petir. from her late husband James Purcell, Esq., deceased, wch clame was admitted and certified by ye Court of claims. The Rt. Honorable ye Lo. Deputi, and Counsell were pleased by their order of ye 19th of February 1644 to allow her two 3rds of her sd. Joynture, vidz,—200 li pr. ann. for her life out of forfeited lands in Conaght, wch. set out according for her, at ye value lands stood in ye yeares 1640, was by ye sd. order referred to ye Comrs. at Loughbreagh. That ye sd Comrs. by their order of ye 17th of May last,
did set fourth and possess ye petr. of ye particulars whereof one set forth in ye sd order ready to be produced. That afterwards yor honrs. consideringe yt timber woods usefull to his highness stood, on pte of ye lands soe set fourth, viddzt—ye 4 quartrs and a half of furrure thought fitt to disposses yor petir thereof in lieu of ye same ye sd Comrs at Loughreagh did by their order of ye 13th of 9 ber last, possess ye petir of ye Castle, Towne, and lands of Teenagh Cairnamon and Knockaninuen and Clone.

Soe it is may it please yor honrs yt yor petir hitherto mett soo much difficulties and delays in obtaining ye sd end of yor honrs sd order yt if yor honrs doe not vouchsafe to give it yor further confirmation, she will not be able to get any tents for inhabitinge and improving ye sd lands or receive maintenance thereby according to yor honrs gracious intention.

Uppon consideration of ye premises may yor honrs be pleased to conforme to yor supst. ye lands and tenemts soo laid out for her by ye sd. Comrs at Loughreagh, ye same to enjoy during her life according to ye tenor of ye sd order of ye Lo Deputy and Council of ye 19th of February, 1654, and to require ye high Shirife of ye County of Galway for ye tyme being, to continue yor petir in ye quiet possession of ye sd lands and tenements, and yor petir will ever pray.

ELIZABETH PURCELL.
The humble Petn. of Elizabeth Purcell, To ye houable ye Comrs. of transplantation sitting at Loughreagh.

When by virtue of an order from ye Lo. Deputy and Council ye 19th of January last yor petin. was put in possession of ye 4 qrs and a half of faurrem and Clonmaclane with other lands (in toto) amounting to 200 li p ann. according ye meaning of ye sd order, and yet upon further consideration ye sd 4 qrs and a half for being a woody place was thought advisable by ye sd Lo. and Council to be sett apto for publique use and exempted out of yor peters list, then prouininge meaninge yt yor honours would put yor petir in ye present possession of a house and land, equivalent to ye soo sett apto and contiguous to what was left to yor petir of her assignment.

And when Teenagh was ye house on prime dwelling. whereon yor petir relied when she first set in for ye sd lands, and yt yor honours after many applications upon a refference from ye Lo. Deputy and Council ordered tyme for ye petir of ye sd lands to present their claymes by ye first of August last wherein they fayed as is certified and doe yet yor honours may therefore please to give an order to settle yor petir. in ye present and quiet possession of ye sd too qrs of Tyneagh and Garrymene, ye 3d pt, qr of Knockaninuen and ye qr of Cloneat pt of ye sd 200 li p. an.

And yr petir. &c.

ELIZABETH PURCELL.
13th 9ber 1655.

By his Highness the Lord Protectors, Council for the affairs of Ireland,

Upon consideration had of the Petn. of Elizabeth Purcell, Widow, praying to be continued in the possession of lands in Connaghte of the yearly value of Two Hundred Pounds, sett out unto her in lieu of two thirds of her jointure by the Comrs at Loghtrea, pursuant to an order of this Board of the 12th of January 1654, and, upon consideration alsoe had of ye said order dated the 29th November last, in the case aforesmuch as it appears that pursuant to the said order lands have been assigned to the Petn. in Connaghte, ordered that it be, and is hereby referred back unto the said Comrs. at Loughreagh, who are to consider thereof and to take care that so much of the said forfeited lands as shall really amount unto Two Hundred Pounds per annum (as woorth in the year 1640), be appointed and sett out unto her according to the true intent and meaning of the said order of the 19th January 1654, Counsel Chambr 22 of Decr. 1656.

THO. HERBERT.

Wm. Edwards,
Char. Holcroft.

By the Comrs. sitting at Loghtrea,

Whereas Mrs Elizabeth Purcell was by our order disposed of eight hundred acres or thereabouts in ye lands following—viz:—Corlefin one
quarter, Tomona two quarters, Kiledrawn one qr. and Charlea one qr. and we having since recd orders from His Highness ye Lord Protectors Council to re establish her in ye said lands. It is therefore ordered that she doe and she is hereby impowered to enter into and take possession of eight hundred acres in said lands formerly assigned her and the high Sherife of ye County of Galway or ye High Constable of ye halfe barony of Layrim is hereby authorized and required to put sd Mrs Purcell into ye quiett and actual possession of the premises accordingly with all improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging as formerly she was possessed thereof. Dated at Loughreagh ye 25 November 1656. The High Sherife or Head Constable is to have five shillings and no more.

HEN GRENEWAY, WILL. EDWARDS. CHARL. HOLCROFT.

Entered E. H.

By his highness ye Lo Protector and Council for ye affaires of Ireland,

Upon reading ye writ in ptn of Mrs Elizabeth Purcell, setting forth yt ye Comissrs. sitting at Loughreagh, have dispossett her of 800 acres or thereabouts wth in mentioned, being pte of ye land formerly set out unto her by ye sd Commsrs. in compensation of two hundred pounds p annum, allowed by order of this board, in lieu of ye two thirds of her Joynture in ye county of Tipperary, &c. and consideration had thereof &c. of ye order of this Board, dated ye 6th of December last, made in her case. It is thought fitt and hereby ordered yt ye Petr. be put into ye quiet and peaceable possession of ye sd 800 acres formerly assigned her by ye sd Commsrs. and ye sd Commsrs. are to consider of ye sd orders and to certify matters of fact with ye reasons inducing them to dispossess her thereof with what they shall conceive fitt therein.

Dated at ye Council Chamber in Dublin ye 14 November 1656.

Thomas Herbert, Cl of ye Councill, Entd et examd,
A true copy examd by
HEN. GRENEWAY, CHARL. HOLCROFT.

An abstract taken from an old Bible which belonged to the late Richard Purcell of Kanturk.

The account of the age of ye Richard Purcell, and of the ages of my Brothers, Sisters, Wife, &c.

Brother John born 22nd of June 1687
Brother James born 22nd November 1692
Brother Wm was born the 23rd Nov. 1694
Sister Sarah was born the 1st October 1696
Sister Mary was born the 3rd February 1698
I Richard was born the 16th June 1703
My wife Jane was born the 25th March 1708
My mother died the 8th December 1728
My brother Wm. died the 10th May 1725
My brother John died 26 December 1743

Richard was born Saturday the 19th April, 1729, at 4 in the morning at Coomholy.

William was born the 23d Sept. 1730, about 5 in the afternoon, died at St Helena 16 June 1753.

Percival was born on Thursday 23rd September 1731 at 7 in the morning, killed at the storming of Belin.

Cathe. was born Saturday the 10th Feb 1732 before one in the morning.

Mary was born on Saty the 18th May 1734, at 11 in the morning.

John was born on Monday 12th May 1735, at 11 at night; died at Portugal 29th Augt. 1759.

James was born on Saturday 5th June 1736, about 5 in the morning; died Oct. 5, 18——

Thomas was born on Saturday 3rd June 1738, died July 24th 1755.

Goodn. was born on Saturday 8th Dec. 1739, between 6 and 7 in the morning.

Jane Daur of Richard Goodwin first of Coomholy and now of Reindeart; the mother of my above children died on Thursday the 13th Dec.
An Abstract of Mr Purcell's Estate setting forth the quantity thereof in Plantation acres, the yearly value in anno 1640 according to the Civill Survey, together with the Yearlie in June, 1662, and in June 1663.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denominations of Land</th>
<th>Profitable acres</th>
<th>Unprofitable acres</th>
<th>Value in anno 1640</th>
<th>Value in anno 1662</th>
<th>Value in anno 1663</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loughmoe</td>
<td>1136</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>£ 120 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 50 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 100 s 0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloghsraile</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>£ 60 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 50 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 70 s 0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garranharsey</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>£ 18 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 24 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 30 s 0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griges</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>£ 12 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 12 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 20 s 0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rathleasty</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>£ 10 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 12 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 15 s 0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rorodstowne &amp; Dovea</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>£ 55 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 30 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 80 s 0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisseentagirt</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>£ 22 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 15 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 15 s 0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballybriaty</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>£ 14 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 12 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 21 s 0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloudoty</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>£ 15 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 10 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 22 s 0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killaghery &amp; Kilrugh</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>£ 70 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 50 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 80 s 0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilkilaghery</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>£ 22 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 14 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 26 s 0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baelynahow</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>1283</td>
<td>£ 25 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 35 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 50 s 0 d (×)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beakestowne</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>£ 100 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 40 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 70 s 0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormackstowne</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>£ 90 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 35 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 50 s 0 d (×)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ffereney</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>£ 40 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 23 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 20 s 0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rathelly</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>£ 40 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 20 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 30 s 0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-third of Athnidmore with its share of Coolroly woods</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>£ 20 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 7 10 0</td>
<td>£ 12 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownestowne Clonmaghe begg &amp; Bealladage</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>£ 40 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 30 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 61 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halfe Curraghmore</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>£ 5 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 3 10 0</td>
<td>£ 10 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Colpe of Land in Killmalongford</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>£ 100 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 33 s 0 d</td>
<td>£ 80 s 0 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7509</td>
<td>3980</td>
<td>£ 878</td>
<td>£ 506 s 5 0 d</td>
<td>£ 868 s 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These 3 parcells and a 3rd part of ffereney are clymeded by the Lady Power for her Joytunere.

LOUGHERMORE CHURCH

was an ancient stone roofed Church, the roof partly remains, the walls have cased with IVY, it may be seen at the western side of the Railway Line opposite to Loughmore Castle; the Church yard is crowded with graves and headstones. To the east of the stone roofed Church are the ruins of a more modern Church of which there is very little standing. I searched in vain for Purcell's monument, but could not find it; but the following from Rev Mr Healy, P.P., Johnstown, County Kilkenny, supplies the information which I sought:

"Here lyeth the body of M. Purcell, Baron of Loughmore, who died 4th March, 1722, aged 71 years. This monument was erected by his wife, Alias Browne, daughter of the Earl of Kenmare."

Rev Mr Healy adds, "the tomb is as far as I recollect in the nave of the Church, on the flat covered with grass, near the South side wall. The arms of the Purcell's are on it."