

# First Ordnance Survey, Parish of Glenkeen

## 1840

The first Ordnance Survey of Ireland was conducted between 1824 and 1846. This paper is motivated by the fact that the Parish of Glenkeen in Tipperary was being surveyed at the end of 1840, 180 years ago now. Below you will find information related to the survey in Glenkeen and details of how to access this for other parishes.

The Ordnance Survey Office was established in 1824 in Mountjoy House in the Phoenix Park, Dublin. The objective was to survey the entire country at a scale of 6 inches to 1 mile, a level of detail greater than anything attempted on a national level anywhere at the time. Field surveying was complete by 1842 and the maps were published between 1833 and 1846. The survey was a huge undertaking directed by the Royal Engineers of the British Army employing up to 2000 people, many recruited locally.

The main objective for the survey was to update land valuations as a basis for levying taxes. In addition to maps, the survey established townland boundaries and an official name for each. Surveyors also collected information on the geology, antiquities, history and folklore of each parish. Together this information provides an invaluable record of the parish and indeed the country at large on the eve of the Great Famine.

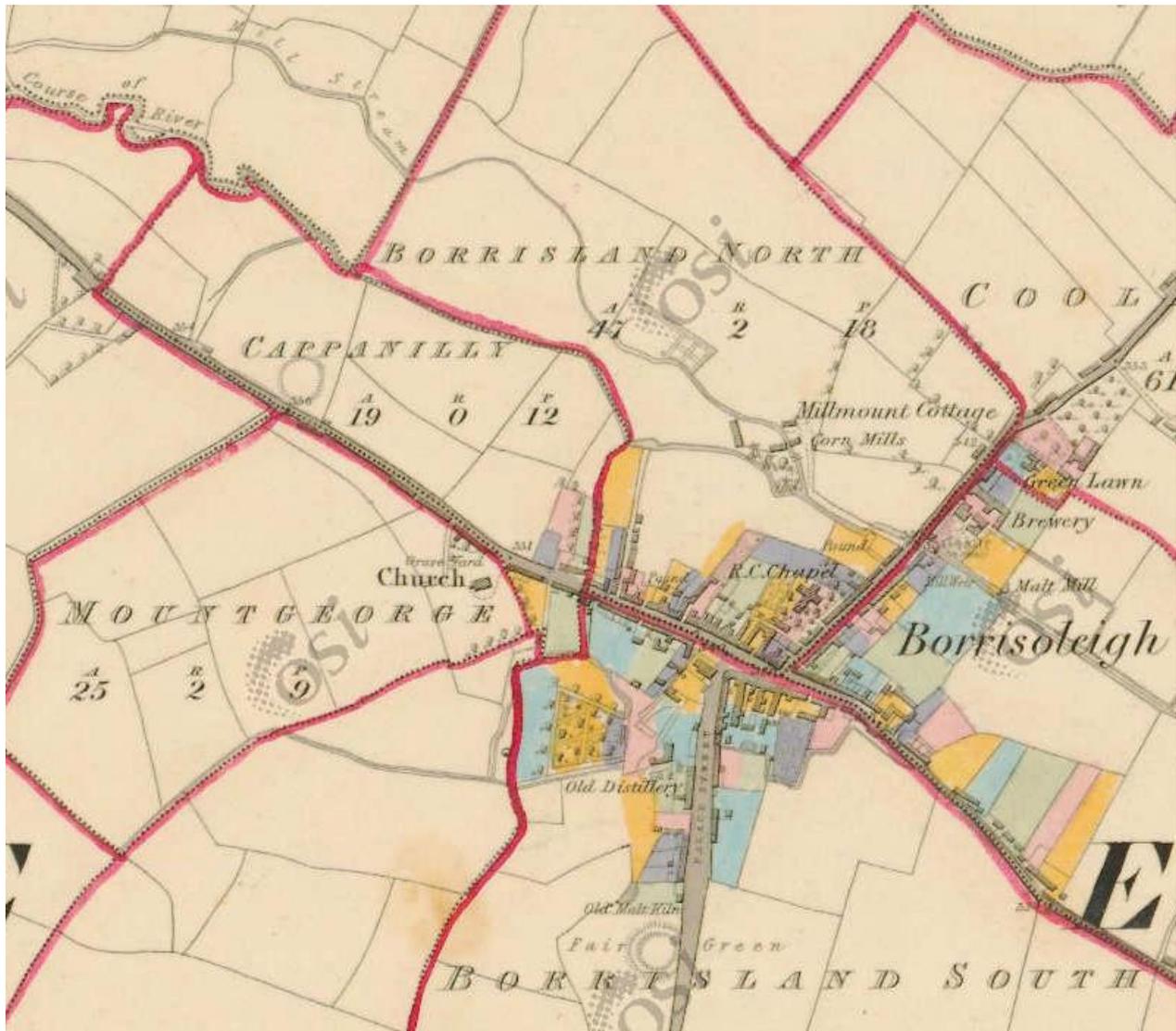
See the map of Borrisoleigh below as an example of the type and level of detail collected and provided on the maps. Outlined in red are the various townlands with the names we are familiar with today. As you can see, the basic shape of the town has not changed with 4 principal streets; "Palace Street" is clearly marked. It is worth looking at the features that have disappeared and, in some cases, have been forgotten about in the intervening years:

1. A **Castle (in ruins)** is marked on Chapel St. This is the Anglo-Norman De Burgo (Bourke) castle which still stands on the bank of the Cromogue River. This is perhaps the one outstanding feature of the town that has not changed greatly, other than the basic shape of the town.
2. A **Brewery** is shown on the same site as the castle, an operation run by the Biddulph Family. The brewery and another at Fantane were in operation in 1837<sup>(1)</sup> but the one in Borrisoleigh was closed by 1840 when the survey was conducted.
3. On the river downstream of Chapel St. Bridge is shown a **Mill Weir** and **Malt Mill**, probably associated with the Brewery.
4. A **Corn Mills** and **Millmount Cottage** are shown on the river where the Creamery was located in later times. On the map you can see marked the **Course of River** and the **Mill Stream** which branched off just downstream of Ballyroan Bridge. The Mill Stream ran on the



Bourke's Castle today

higher ground to the north of the river and re-joined below the mill before crossing Chapel St. The first reference to a water-mill in “Boreishlee” occurs in the Ormond Deeds in 1521<sup>(2)</sup>, but it may be much older. The existence of a mill (or suitability of the



First Ordnance Survey Map of Borrishlee, 1840.

river for same) may have been a factor when the Bourkes chose this site for their foothold in the territory of lleigh around the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Millmount Cottage survived until fairly recently.

5. An **Old Distillery** is marked where the Church is today and it stretches a distance up along Pallas St. to where the ground starts to rise. An associated orchard is shown to the west (behind today’s Church). The distillery is likely to have commenced between 1750 and 1780 when there was a boom in that industry, and was out of business by 1818<sup>(3)</sup>.
6. The **R.C. Chapel** is shown on Chapel St., hence the street name. The building still survives. It was only in 1892 that today’s Church was built on the site of the distillery above.
7. A **Church** and **Grave Yard** are shown on the outskirts of the town in Mountgeorge. This was the Church of Ireland Church with the Rector residing at the associated Glebe House in Glenkeen. The Church was built around 1776<sup>(1)</sup> and ceased to function as such around 1870; the next Ordnance Survey map from the 1888-1913 survey marks

this location as **Church (site of)**, so the church was already demolished by then. The associated graveyard became today's St. Brigit's Cemetery and some older graves attest to its older roots.

8. The Square today is very much larger compared to 1840 when a large building occupied much of that space. The building also protruded across Pallas St. towards today's Clodagh Bar, thus making for a very narrow entrance into Pallas St.
9. A **Pound** is shown along the river at Chapel St. Bridge and another is shown behind houses on Upper St. A pound was a place for keeping stray animals until claimed by their owners, who typically had to pay a fee for their release.
10. The town was quite compact and restricted to the four streets except for Larkin's Lane (off Upper St.) and the Band-Drum Lane (off Chapel St.); in both cases several houses can be seen. In 1837 Borrisoleigh had 237 houses and 1,340 inhabitants<sup>(1)</sup> compared to about 800 inhabitants today.
11. On Pallas St. is shown a **Fair Green** stretching across both sides of the road where the Convent is today. The Convent was built relatively recently, in the 1930s. Close by is an **Old Malt Kiln**, probably associated with the **Old Distillery** on the same street.

Looking slightly farther afield, here are some of the features marked on the 1840 map around the parish:

- In Dromtarsna a **Burial Ground** is marked at the top of the Dairy Hill. At the bottom of the hill is an area marked **Glaskyle** (Glaschoill, Green Wood).
- In Pallas is marked a **Castle (in ruins)** on the bank of the Clodiagh at the Bridge of Pallas<sup>(4)</sup>.
- Five wells are marked, **Poulaphreesoon Well**, **Tobberdroughteen**, **Toberacooleen**, **Toberkeebin** and **Glenkeen Well** in Pallas, Knockanevin, Glennanoge, Summerhill and Glenkeen respectively.
- **Rathmoy House** is shown near the Bridge of Rathmoy. This was the seat of the Cookes' of Rathmoy; they were related to the Cookes of Fort William. This family died out and their substantial holdings were eventually divided by the Land Commission in the 1930s. Rathmoy House did not survive.
- **Moanaha Glen** is shown in Cloghinch and Currabaha running along the Nenagh River, separating Glenkeen and Templederry parishes.
- The **Glashagorlagh River** (An Ghlaise Ghlórmhar, The Voiceful Stream or "Babbling Brook") is marked dividing Glenkeen Parish from Finnahy in Upperchurch.
- **Site of Kilnaglacken Church and Grave Yard** is shown in Fantane. Kilnaglacken is Cill na Glaice in Irish, Church of the Hollow.

This and many maps of the entire country can be viewed free online, as described in note (5) below.

Within the Ordnance Survey Office was a Topographical Department which employed a small number of Irish speakers/historians. Their task was to research and fix the place names to be used on the map, and those names are the official English names used to this day. They researched place names in ancient manuscripts and travelled the country recording the local pronunciations which they rendered in English as best they could. This was no small task considering there were 144,000 names to be dealt with, with more than 60,000 townland names alone. The need for standardization can be appreciated by

looking at a small sampling of the variants of “Borrisoleigh” in currency in the centuries prior to the survey<sup>(6)</sup>:

|                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Burgaghleagh (1416)      | Burges Olieghe (1570)  |
| Burisse Lieghe (1515)    | Borrisoleigh (1601)*   |
| Burres Leogh (1527)      | Burreslea (1657)       |
| Burgeisleaghe (1530)     | Burresse-oleagh (1666) |
| Burresleagh (1542)       | Burrowes (1669)        |
| Borres in lleaghe (1549) | Burris o Leigh (1840). |

\*That seems to be the first and only usage of the form “Borrisoleigh” before formalization in 1840.

Information on all townland names is available online, as described in note (7) below.

As well as researching names, the surveyors also recorded the notable antiquities and folklore from each parish. John O’Donovan<sup>(8)</sup> was the most notable member of the Topographical Dept.; he travelled the country, often on foot, researching place names and is famous for his letters to headquarters describing each parish. His letters are preserved in 103 volumes and are available online<sup>(9)</sup>. A scan of his hand-written letter describing the parish of Glenkeen is reproduced in the appendix at the end, while a transcript is shown in the frame below:

### Transcription of John O’Donovan’s letter describing Glenkeen Parish, Oct 1840:

#### The parish of Glenkeen

**Situation:** This parish is situated in the N.E. extremity of the barony of Kilnamanagh and is bounded on the N. by the parishes of Aughnameadle and Latteragh, on the east by those of Killoshane, Kilfeemone and Inch, on the South by Upper Church and on the west by Templeberry.

**Name:** The name of this place or parish is written Gleann Caoin in the annals of Clonenagh as quoted by Keating and it is stated that the place is mentioned as forming the S.E. boundary of the Diocese of Killaloe:

“Fainne Cille Dála ó Slighe Dála go leim Congculainn agus ó Sliabh  
Echtge<sup>(e)</sup> go Sliabh Oighidh an Righ agus go Gleann Caoin.”

“The Diocese of Killaloe extends from Slighe Dala<sup>(a)</sup> to Leim Congculainn<sup>(b)</sup> and from Sliabh Echtge<sup>(c)</sup> to Sliabh Oighidh an Righ<sup>(d)</sup> and to Gleann Caoin<sup>(e)</sup>.”

(a) Now Ballaghmore in Ossory

(b) Now Loophead in the S.W. of the County of Clare.

(c) Now Slieve Aughty on the confines of the counties of Galway and Clare.

(d) Now the Cratloe or Gleann na g-Cross mountain to the North of the city of Limerick.

(e) Now Glenkeen the parish here treated of.

The name may be translated Vallis Amoena<sup>(10)</sup>.

The old church of Glenkeen is situated in a valley in the townland of Glebe; it is divided into nave and choir—the former measuring 53ft in length and 26ft 6in in breadth and the latter 31ft 6in in length and 16ft 6in in breadth.

The Choir is all destroyed except its east gable<sup>(11)</sup> on which are two windows quadrangular on both sides and constructed of red grit stone chiselled; of these one is entirely disfigured but the more northern one is perfect and measures on the inside 6ft 10in in height, and 3ft in width, and on the outside, where it is placed at the height of 6ft 6in from the present level of the ground on the outside, 5ft 10in in height, and in width 5-1/2 inches at the top and 6-1/2 inches at the bottom. The middle gable which contained the choir arch is now nearly destroyed.

Thirty feet of the south wall of the nave are destroyed to the foundation and all the features of the nave are destroyed. The north wall is 4ft thick and about 12ft high and built of green stones irregularly laid and cemented with lime and sand mortar.

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

Near the N.E. angle of the nave on the inside there is a tomb with a Latin inscription of which Mr. Du Noyer is requested to make a facsimile<sup>(12)(13)</sup>.

In the townland of Cullohill in this parish, and seated on a rock over a valley stands an old house in ruins which is generally called the Castle of Cullohill (Collchoill). It is a quadrangular building measuring 55ft 6in from E. to W. and 22ft 4in from N. to S. Its walls are grouted 3ft 2in in thickness and about 30ft in height and built of quarried green stone. A square tower the sides of which are 12ft long project from the middle of the south wall and is of the same height with the rest of the building that is three stories.

According to tradition this castle belonged to a lady of the name of Gillen Ny Dwyre.

On the townland of Burriland South and in the village of Burrisoleigh<sup>(14)</sup> are the remains of a strong squared castle measuring 30ft 8in by 20ft on the inside. It has a square tower at the south west end about 55ft in height.

This castle formed a part of a brewery which has fallen to ruin since the apostle of Temperance commenced his labours<sup>(15)</sup>.

A stone in the wall<sup>(16)</sup> exhibits the following inscription of which Mr. Du Noyer<sup>(12)</sup> is requested to make a facsimile.

Richard Bourk et Ellice Hurly marmore cur surgat opus facit hospes & hostis.  
Hospes in amplexus Sed procul hostis eat. 1643.

In the townland of Pallis Upper there was another castle<sup>(4)</sup>, but only a fragment of its south wall remains at present and the foundations of the others cannot be traced. The fragment of the wall remains is six feet in thickness and well grouted.

There was another castle in the townland of Rathcardan but only a very small fragment of its west side not worth description remains at present.

Antiquities examined by Mr. A. Curry<sup>(17)</sup>,

John O'Donovan<sup>(8)</sup>

Nenagh,

October 8<sup>th</sup> 1840.

## Notes and References:

- (1) *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, S. Lewis, Samuel Lewis, London, 1837
- (2) E. Curtis, *Ormond Deeds, Vol IV deed 71*, Government Publications, Dublin, 1935.
- (3) *A Philosophical & Statistical History of...Inebriating Liquors...*, S. Morewood, W. Curry and Co., Dublin 1838.
- (4) See this paper for more information on Pallas Castle and a site that was, quite likely, inhabited long before the Anglo-Normans arrived and built their castle: Donal O'Regan, *A Tower House and Ringfort at Pallas Upper, Borrisoleigh, Tipp Historical Journal*, 1192
- (5) Ordnance Survey Maps can be accessed by clicking on this link: <http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html>. A map of Ireland will appear. Keep clicking on the + sign (top right) to enlarge. You can move the map on your screen; put the cursor on the map, hold down the left mouse button and move the mouse to slide the map in any direction. If you zero in on Borrisoleigh, for example, you will see a current map of the town. To see the 1840 map, click on "Base Information and Mapping" in the menu at top left, scroll down to "Historic Map 6 inch Colour ..." and click on it; you will now see the 1840 map. The current and 1840 maps are superimposed in layers, you can fade from one to the other by sliding the "Transparency" button at the bottom of that menu on the left. A vast store of historical and current data is available in layers by selecting from the menu at left, e.g., aerial surveys, national monuments, etc.
- (6) Click on this link <https://www.logainm.ie/en/67172?s=borrisoleigh> then click on "Open Scanned Records" to see a record of name variations.
- (7) To find information on any townland name, click on this link: [https://www.logainm.ie/en/?qclid=Cj0KCQjws\\_r0BRCwARIsAMxfDRjKOk0OrYWG\\_fjolm5-qOJL2IMnU9nZDXdta9oWEEWb5nmzbaw7Yf2oaAl\\_bEALw\\_wcB](https://www.logainm.ie/en/?qclid=Cj0KCQjws_r0BRCwARIsAMxfDRjKOk0OrYWG_fjolm5-qOJL2IMnU9nZDXdta9oWEEWb5nmzbaw7Yf2oaAl_bEALw_wcB) Enter the townland name and click on the search button.

- (8) **John O'Donovan** (1806-1861) was from Atateemore Co. Kilkenny. He was a noted Irish scholar and historian and was the leading light in the Topographical Dept. of the Ordnance Survey Office where he worked from 1830 to 1842. He led his department's survey of Tipperary assisted by Anthony O'Curry<sup>(17)</sup>, Thomas O'Connor and Patrick O'Keefe. He devoted his life to preserving and translating ancient Irish manuscripts and left behind a huge body of work; he is best known for his 7-volume translation of the *Annals of the Four Masters* published between 1848 and 1851. After a very modest life devoted to scholarly pursuit he, in 1849, became the first professor of Celtic Languages at Queens College in Belfast, a position he held for 12 years. O'Donovan and Eugene O'Curry<sup>(17)</sup> were diligently



John O'Donovan

working to preserve the Irish language and its ancient manuscripts long before the term Gaelic Revival was coined.

- (9) O'Donovan's Ordnance Survey letters are available for 29 counties, click on this link and then scroll down to the county (there are three volumes for Tipperary): <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/digital-book-collection/digital-books-by-subject/ordnance-survey-of-ireland/#:~:text=They%20were%20written%20between%201834,information%20collection%2C%20notation%20and%20compilation>.
- (10) Latin for "Pleasant Valley"
- (11) Time has not been kind, the east side of Glenkeen Church and its windows have not survived.

- (12) **George Victor Du Noyer** (1817-1869) was born in Dublin of Huguenot stock. There were no cameras at this time, the only option was to get out your pencil and sketchpad. Du Noyer was a budding young artist who, at age eighteen, went to work with the Survey as a draughtsman sketching notable antiquities and geological features all over the country. He was working in Tipperary in Sept/Oct 1840<sup>(18)</sup> but was reassigned within the Survey by the end of 1840 due to cutbacks in the Topographical Dept. Many of his sketches of Tipperary survive, but it's not clear if he ever made it to the parish of Glenkeen. After the Survey he taught for some time before going to work for the Geological Survey of Ireland where he continued his field surveying for the remainder of his life. He had a wide range of interests in geology, antiquities and archaeology, amongst others. He left behind 5,000+ drawings and watercolours, and is one of Ireland's highly regarded artists. He sketched the Bearnán Chúláin while it was in the possession of Thomas Lalor Cooke and before he sold it to the British Museum<sup>(19)</sup>.



George Victor Du Noyer

- (13) This refers to the De Burgo / O'Dwyer tomb which is made up of a horizontal slab and two that stand vertically above it. The three stones are described in detail in the book *Glankeen of Borrisoleigh*<sup>(20)</sup> and its description is reproduced in the following frame:

On the slab in the wall are the arms of De Burgo: a cross, in the dexter canton, the badge of Ulster; impaling those of O'Dwyer, a fesse, in chief three chevrons, in base an eagle displayed, the whole surmounted by a knights helmet; and at the foot the motto in block letters:

SPES MEA IN DEO EST  
(*my hope is in God*).



Detail from photo below

The motto sounds more hopeful than the terse Latin confession and exhortation inscribed below it, which suggests monastic scholarship:

QUISQUIS IN HAEC OCULOS  
VERTIS MONUMENTA PARUMPER  
SISTE, LEGE, DISCE ET VIVERE,  
DISCE MORI. NATUS ERAM COELO,  
MUNDUM PER CUNCTA SECUTUS,  
HINC PULSUS, ILLINC JURE  
ABIGENDUS ERAM. TU MUNDI  
ILLECEBRAS SAPIENS VITARE  
MEMENTO, COELICA REGNA TIBI  
QUAERE. PRECARE MIHI.  
PATRICIUS KERIN ME FABRICAVIT.  
1626

*(Whoever you be who cast your eye upon these monuments, pause awhile, read, learn to live, learn you to die. For Heaven born I have in all things the world pursued. From here expelled, I should of right from there repelled. Remember you, be wise. Shun the world's allurements, and Heavenly kingdoms seek. Pray for me.*

*Patrick Kerin made me. 1626.)*



De Burgo /O'Dwyer Tomb in Glenkeen

This seems to have been a pious afterthought to give proper Christian conclusion to the table stone epitaph underneath. As made, this had no dating, though an almost illegible 1623 was scratched in later, but the word, pointing, and the personages suggest a somewhat earlier period. It reads:

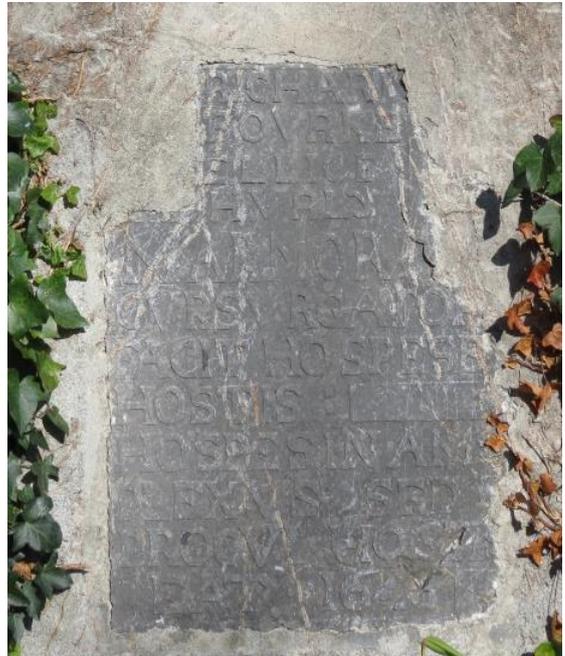
HOC. SIBI. MONUMENTUM. FIERI. FECIT. IN. EOQUE. SEPULTUS. EST.  
WALTERUS. DE BURGO. TERRITORII. DE. ILLEAGH. QUONDAM. VALIDUS.  
AC. PRUDENS. PROPUGNATOR. QUI. OBIIT. JUNII. 10. AETATIS...ANNOQUE.  
DOMINI.... UXOREM. HABUIT. SILIAM. FILIAM. YDHIR. EX. QUA. MULTAM.  
SUSCEPIT. PROLEM. 4 SCILICET. FILIOS. THEOBALDUM. GUILIE. LMUM.  
MILERUM. ET. JOHANEM. ET. MULTAS. FILIAS. OMNESQUE. LECTISSIMIS.  
CONJUGIBUS. COLLOCATAS.

SPES MEA IN DEO EST.

*(Walter De Burgo, once the valiant and wise defender of the land of Illeagh, caused this monument to be made for himself and in it is interred. He died June 10 in the ...year of his age, and in the year of the Lord (1623). He had for wife Shiela, daughter of O'Dwyer, from whom he begat a numerous progeny, to wit, four sons: Theobald, William, Miler, and John, and many daughters, all married to distinguished husbands.*

*My Hope is in God.)*

- (14) It is interesting that O'Donovan spells it "Borrisoleigh", not quite the final form as it appeared on the 1840 map. This is notable as O'Donovan, very likely, selected "Borrisoleigh" as the official name. Elsewhere<sup>(6)</sup> he is credited for this Irish version of the name and its translation: "Buirghéis Ó Luighdheach, The Burgage of the territory of O'Lea or I-Leagh".
- (15) A reference to Father Matthew and his Total Abstinence Society which had spectacular success around 1840 in convincing people to take the pledge. O'Donovan is known for his turn of phrase and witticisms.
- (16) The inscribed stone was originally embedded in a wall of the Castle and was there in 1840. When that portion of the Castle was demolished, the stone was transferred to the gable of the adjoining Ivy Cottage, and was there in the 1940s when Glankeen of Borrisoleigh was written. Ivy Cottage has since met its demise but luckily the stone was transferred to a nearby gable. The Latin inscription on the stone is translated in Glankeen of Borrisoleigh<sup>(20)</sup> as follows:



Mural Tablet Stone from Bourke's Castle

*Richard Bourke---Alice Hurley  
Friend and foe make this marble rise.  
Come friend to our arms; the enemy begone.*

- (17) **Anthony O'Curry** (1798-1881) and his brother **Eugene O'Curry** (1794-1862) were born near Carrigaholt Co Clare into a family of Irish speakers. Both of them joined the Topographical Dept. in 1835. O'Donovan credits Anthony as the one who surveyed the antiquities in the parish of Glenkeen. Eugene, the more famous of the brothers, was a well-known Irish scholar and historian and like O'Donovan, spent years toiling in libraries in Ireland and England cataloguing, transcribing and translating Irish manuscripts. In many ways his career was intertwined with O'Donovan's, having worked on many of the same manuscripts and projects. They were also married to sisters. When the Catholic University of Ireland was formed in 1854, Eugene became Professor of Irish History and Archaeology.



Eugene O'Curry

- (18) *George Victor Du Noyer's Career in the Ordnance and Geological Surveys (1835-69): Geologist by Profession, Artist by Temperament*, Susan Hegarty, DCU, Dublin, 2018.
- (19) *The Bearnán Chúláin bell-shrine from Glenkeen, Co. Tipperary: an archaeological and historical analysis*, Griffin Murray, Cork Historical and Archaeological Society.
- (20) *Glankeen of Borrisoleigh*, M. Kenny, J. Duffy and Co. Dublin, 1944.

Borrisoleigh Historical Society, Tom Leahy, October 2020

Any comments or information on this or related topics would be greatly appreciated, email us at: [info.bhs@yahoo.com](mailto:info.bhs@yahoo.com)

(582)

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The parish of Glenkeen.

Situation.

This parish is situated in the N. E. extremity of the barony of Kilmamoney and is bounded on the N. by the parishes of Aughnamockle and Lattinagh, on the east by those of Killoshokane, Kilfeemore and Inch, on the south by Upper Church and on the west by Templeberry.

Name.

The name of this place or parish is written Gleann Caom in the annals of Clonmough as quoted by Keating, and, it is stated that the place is mentioned as forming the S. E. boundary of the Diocese of Killaloe

"Farrice Cille Dalaia ó pílge Dala go leim Congculainn agus ó Shlabh Echtege go Shlabh oigro an rís agus go Gleann Caom."

"The Diocese of Killaloe extends from Slighe Dala (a) to Leim Congculainn (b) and from Slabh Echtege (c) to Slabh aighidh an Righ and to Gleann Caom (d)."

(a) Now Ballaghmore in Garry.

(b) Now Loophead in the S. W. of the County of Clare.

(c) Now Slieve Aughty on the confines of the Counties of Galway and Clare.

(d) Now the prattles or Gleann na gCross mountains to the North of the City of Limerick.

(e) Now Glenkeen the parish here treated of.

The name may be translated Wallis amara.

(583)

574

The old church of Glenkeen is situated in a valley in the townland of Glebe; it is divided into nave and choir, the former measuring 53 ft in length and 26.6 in breadth and the latter 31.6 in length and 16.6 in breadth.

The choir is all destroyed except its east gable on which are two windows quadrangular on both sides and constructed of red grit stone chiselled; of these one is entirely disfigured but the more northern one is perfect and measured on the inside 6.10 in height, and 3 ft in width, and on the outside, where it is placed at the height of 6.6 from the present level of the ground on the outside, - 5.10 in height, and in width 5½ inches at top and 6½ inches at the bottom. The middle <sup>gable which</sup> contained the choir arch is now nearly destroyed.

Thirty feet of the south wall of the nave are destroyed to the foundation and all the features of the nave are destroyed. The north wall is 4 ft thick and about 12 ft high and built of green stones irregularly laid and cemented with lime and sand mortar.

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

14/F/18/33 (a) Near

(584)  
518

Near the N.E. angle of the nave on the inside there is a tomb with a Latin inscription of which Mr. Du Noyer is requested to make a fac simile.

In the townland of Cullahill in this parish, and seated on a rock over a valley, stands an old house in ruins which is generally called the Castle of Cullahill (Collahill). It is a quadrangular building measuring <sup>50 in</sup> 55.6 from E. to W. and <sup>4 in</sup> 22.4 from N. to S. Its walls are grouted <sup>4 in</sup> 3.2 in thickness and about 30 ft in height and built of quarried green stone. A square tower, the sides of which are 12 ft long projects from the middle of the south wall and is of the same height with the rest of the building that is three stories.

According to tradition this castle belonged to a lady of the name of Gillen (or Dwyer).

On the townland of Bursiland South and in the village of Bursilough are the remains of a ~~stone~~ <sup>stone</sup> castle measuring <sup>4 in</sup> 30.8 by 20 ft on the inside. It has a square tower at the south west end about 55 ft in height.

This castle formed a part of a Brewery which has fallen to ruin since the apostle of Temperance commenced his labours.

A stone in the wall exhibits the following inscription

description of which Mr. Du Noyer is requested <sup>(585)</sup>  
to make a fac simile. 519

Richard Bourk et Ellice Hurly marmore  
cu singat o. n. facit hospes & hostis  
Hospes in amplexu sed procul hostis  
est. 1643."

In the Townland of Pallas upper there was another castle, but only a fragment of its south wall remains at present, and the foundations of the others cannot be traced. The fragment of the wall remain is six feet in thickness and well grouted.

There was another castle in the townland of Rathcardan but only a very small fragment of its west side not worth description remains at present.

Antiquities examined by  
Menagh, Mr. A. Curry,  
October 8<sup>th</sup> 1840. } John O'Donovan.