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Author(s): T. J. Westropp

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XX.

THE CHURCHES OF COUNTY CLARE, AND THE ORIGIN
OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS IN THAT COUNTY.
By T. J. WESTROPP, M.A.

(PLATES VIII. TO XIII.)

[Read JUNE 25TH, 1900.]

IN laying before this Academy an attempted survey of the ancient churches of a single county, it is hoped that the want of such raw material for any solid work on the ecclesiology of Ireland may justify the publication, and excuse the deficiencies, of the present essay. So far as it extends, every care has been taken to secure accuracy, but the subject is so extensive, covering over 200 sites,¹ that it lies perilously open to mistake in every direction. Objection may also be made to the fact that the county, rather than the diocese, has been adopted as the limit; this, however, is necessary to put the ecclesiastical survey on even lines with the lists of other antiquities, and in the case of Clare causes the less confusion that the see of Kilfenora exactly covers the baronies of Burren and Corcomroe, while the Clare portion of the bishopric of Killaloe has so strong an identity in history and topography, as to be treated as a separate division in the united diocese of the Protestant episcopate. The only exception is a small portion with the little church of Kilrush, and the old parishes of Killeely and Kilquane, now given to certain churches in the city of Limerick, and even of these the two latter form part of county Clare. The question of church sites calls for a note—only those are included in which the author has been able to find a record or definite tradition of the existence of a church; the mere existence of an apparent church-name proves nothing, as the *Kill* may be, and in many cases is, a reminiscence of “the wood,” *coill*, not “church,” *cil*, formerly on the site, or

¹ I may divide these into 104 existing ruins (of these I have examined 92), 13 mere foundations, 30 certain sites, and 38 doubtful buildings and alleged sites, 43 possible sites in graveyards, and some 20 names from records, nearly 250 in all. Well did our writers call the ruling race of Clare “the Dalcassians of the Churches,” for there was a church for every 10 ferts in the district.

in some cases was a mere "killeen" or burial ground for unbaptized children such sites form a separate list. The whole has been based on the maps and letters of the Ordnance Survey checked as far as possible by personal examination.

Apart from the interest attached to our earliest churches and parishes, apart from their value to antiquary and architect, apart even from their importance in ecclesiastical, and even in secular history, they possess in this country another and, in some respects, even greater interest. They form the tide-marks of our early Christianity, as it flooded the heathen lands in the fifth and sixth century; they mark the starting place of our missionaries to other lands, and the foci of that light of learning and religion that shone in the dense darkness that covered the peoples after the fall of the Roman Empire. Lastly, their appended districts have usually preserved, through all political change, the extent of the tribal lands and petty kingdoms as they existed about the year 1100, when more definite shape was given, and limits set to the episcopal jurisdiction. This arrangement in its turn helped to fix such boundaries by the conservatism of the Church.

In the nearly isolated county of Clare—isolated by the river, the sea, and the enmity of Connaught—these phenomena are very apparent, so it is hoped that this Paper may indicate no less the outline of the evangelisation of the district and the ancient tribal divisions, than the number and age of the churches and, where possible, the name and period of their original founders. It must be borne in mind that in most instances, if not in all, the existence of the church preceded its present remains sometimes by several centuries. An energetic outburst of building (as was shown in a former volume of our *Proceedings*) took place between 1390 and 1520, resulting in the erection of hundreds of peel towers, and, as this Paper indicates, it also led to the repair, and still more often the rebuilding, of thirty or forty churches.

The obscure records of our hagiology leave us open to confusion and error, and warn us to use great caution in receiving evidence as to church foundations. A great number of "Lives" of our saints are late rhetorical productions, frequently panegyrics and sermons, written from five to eight centuries later than the time of the holy men they record. Few, indeed, approach in value Adamnan's priceless biography; few precede the Danish wars, and being written, rather to edify the pious than to meet the critical, it would be equally unfair to judge them harshly, or to adopt their testimony unhesitatingly. Yet all must preserve genuine tradition, the solid basis of their ornament, and even the latest must keep some outline of its more accurate

predecessor, "as clouds take the shape of the mountains which they hide and rest upon," so in following their guidance, where minute detail is not involved, we probably take no very warped view of the truth.

The term "Thomond" is not used here in its almost prehistoric meaning of northern Tipperary and north-eastern Limerick, nor in its fullest meaning, when the might of the Dalcassians had added to these the present county Clare, a fragment torn from Connaught. It is used rather as it extended in the critical times of the Tudors, before



Map of Ancient Churches, County Clare.

the vast revolution which so radically affected the topography of Ireland. This arrangement is stereotyped on our maps by the present county of Clare, extended to its natural south-eastern limits of the Shannon by our including the small district given to the city of Limerick.

SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY IN THOMOND.

St. Patrick, we are definitely told, never preached in the Clare portion of Thomond, and the absence of his name from the ecclesiastical legends and earlier churches bears out the statement. Even if his alleged journey with Caeilte, in the "Colloquy of the Ancients,"¹ was

¹ "Silva Gadelica," vol. ii., "Colloquy of the Ancients," p. 126.

not absolutely mythical, it could only imply a hasty crossing from Cratloe to Lough Graney, and nothing more.

A certain amount of Christianity may have spread across the Shannon from Singland, where the converted prince, Cairthinn, held his Court; but there is no legend of any church founded earlier than by Cairthinn's grandson Brecan. There seem to have been two saints of the name, the younger probably nephew of the elder; indeed, unless there be some confusion in the "Life of St. Flannan," there was a third "Bracanus" living about 650.

The earliest of these men—Brecan, son of King Eochy Bailldearg—lived late in the fifth century, and was by the oldest traditions stated to be a fellow-worker, if not disciple, of St. Enda, of Aran. Even to this day, an ancient church of great note, in the western part of Aranmore, bears Brecan's name; while another near Lisdoonvarna, bearing the name of Enda, may mark the latter's work in Corcomroe. Brecan probably worked first in Corcomroe, where, by the picturesque waterfalls of Toomullin, stands a late church with a well bearing his name.

Brought into contact with the pagans of the Corcomroes, Brecan probably conceived the idea of founding a mission in the centre of the present county Clare; and with that wonderful genius and power of selection of strategic positions, so generally displayed by the Irish missionaries, he fixed his establishment at a place called Noughaval, in the district of Magh Adhair. It was a low green ridge, not far from the Fergus, and commanding a view across the whole plain of Clare to Burren, Echtge, and Slieve Bernagh; here he built a church, which formed an independent parish of Kilbreacan, down to, at any rate, the fourteenth century. The name is still preserved in two adjoining townlands, but the massive "cyclopean" foundations of the little oratory are now called Carntemple, and the holy well is Tubberdooran. History has justified his choice—all traffic, and commerce, and warfare have since passed by his monastery; the towns of Ennis and Clare, their monasteries, the modern railway and roads, all show how accurately the ancient priest foresaw the advantage of this obscure spot.

To the north-west and north-east of Kilbreacan, he most probably founded two other churches, Doora and Clooney; at the latter of which he was remembered to the middle of this century as "Rikin,"

¹ For collected account, see *Journal R.S.A.I.*, 1895, p. 252, and Lord Dunraven's "Notes," vol. i., under Temple Brecan, in Aran.

while the former, in 1189, was known as Durinierekin. He was buried in Aran, near the west end of his own church, in a spot now marked by the fragments of a richly-carved cross, and by an early cross-scribed slab with the words, "Sci bpecani."¹

The dawn of the sixth century saw Senan,² a scion of a good family which lived at Moylough, near Kilrush, engaged in an extensive work of preaching and teaching in Corcovaskin, and the other districts at the mouth of the Shannon. Men told how, seventy years before his birth, his coming had been foretold by Patrick, who had pointed out the "Green Island in the mouth of the sea," as the abode of the coming saint. Naturally, a deeply thoughtful and religious youth, Senan was forced to take part in a raid into Corcomroe, which seems to have disgusted him with the lay life, and awed him by his own wonderful preservation. His churches on the islands and coasts of the Fergus, the Shannon, and the Atlantic are, with the exception of Scatterry, of little note; and the latter paid for its noble position the penalty of cruel ravage and long occupation by the Norsemen.

About the year 550, the later contemporaries of Senan practically completed the foundation of the early centres of religion throughout the district, Maccreeche, Mainchin, Blathmac; and Luchtighern founded the important churches of Kilmacreehy and Kilmanaheen in the Corcomroes; Rath, in Kinel Fermaic; Tomfinlough, in Magh Adhair; while Iniscaltra and Tomgraney sprang up on Lough Derg, under Colan and Cronan, two otherwise obscure saints.

The next century was marked by the labours of St. Caimin, of Iniscaltra, and by the austere and far-famed Colman MacDuach. At this time (now that paganism was dead, and had nearly vanished) the missionaries of Killaloe—Molua and Flannan—not only worked among their God-fearing clansmen, but made long journeys among the pagans of the Orkneys and Hebrides (640–680), where Flannan left material traces of his visit in the rude boat-shaped oratory on the once nearly inaccessible sea rock, rising above "the Seven Hunters," which are called from him the Flannan Isles.³

¹ Petrie's "Ecclesiastical Architecture" ("Round Towers,") 1845, p. 141.

² There are several "Lives" of St. Senan, some of considerable age, one attributed to his successor Odran: the principal was at least recast in the fourteenth century, as it alludes to the death of Sir Richard De Clare in 1318.

³ See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, 1899, p. 328; also "Vita S. Flannani." I must here thank the Right Rev. Dr. T. M'Redmond, Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, for lending me a copy of this "Life" and other material relating to St. Flannan.

The eighth century saw the rise of one more church of note—Dysert O’Dea. It was founded by St. Tola, who died in 735, but his life-work is rather identified with central Ireland. The Danish wars during the two following centuries seem to have blighted further advance.

DANISH WARS.

Early in the ninth century, we hear of a great slaughter of the “Gentiles,” by the men of Munster (813); and Corc, chief of Thomond at that time, is described by Brian¹ as “the man who first routed the foreigners in eight great battles.” In 834, the Danish fleet came up the Shannon, and ravaged Corcovaskin and Tradree.² Three years later, Iniscaltra was plundered, but the Dalcais³ defeated the foe in a naval battle on Lough Derg. For a generation we have no further record of raids on Clare, and there was evidently a lull after the death of Turgeis (843); but in 866, Baraid and Amlaffson, with the Dublin fleet ravaged all Mumhan (perhaps Thomond), to Corcomroe and Loop Head,⁴ and slew Cermad, chief of Corcovaskin. Twenty years later, Tomgraney was ravaged by the Danes. In 908, Tomrar Mac Elge,⁵ the Danish King of Limerick, attacked Iniscaltra and Muckinish on a raid to Clonmacnoise. In 916, there was another great raid, but the men of Corcovaskin joined the men of Kerry, routed the foreigners, and slew “Rot, Pudarall, and Smuralt,” their leaders. Despite their severe defeat at Singland (close to their city of Limerick), by Callaghan, King of Cashel, the foreigners attacked Iniscaltra, in 922, and “drowned” its relics and shrines—let us hope these may some day be recovered from the safe keeping of Lough Derg—they also plundered the other churches on the lake; and in 969, Tomgraney was again destroyed.⁶ In 964, the men of Thomond suffered defeat and great slaughter in a naval fight on the Shannon; though Brian ravaged the Danes from Lough Derg to the Fergus, and all Tradree. At last fortune turned in the year after the death of Cormac Ua Cuillen, the restorer of Tomgraney Abbey (964). Mahon, King of Thomond, and his brother Brian, gained the victory of Sulloghod, and took Limerick; and in 977, Brian reduced the Danish settlements along the Shannon in Tradree, Inismore, and Inisdadrum.

Cormac Ua Cuillen, the Abbot of Tomgraney (950–963), King Brian Boru (980–1014) and his descendants, Murchad (1080–1100),

¹ “Wars of the G. and G.,” p. 67.

² *Ibid.*

³ “Chron. Scotorum.”

⁴ *Ibid.* ⁵ “Annals Inisfallen.”

⁶ “Wars of the G. and G.,” p. 39.

and Donald More O'Brien (1170–1194), all took a leading part in re-edifying and re-founding churches, schools, and monasteries and their work with the great outbreak of castle and church building in the fifteenth century has furnished most of the ancient church remains noticed in this Paper.¹

LIST OF THE PATRONS AND FOUNDERS OF CHURCHES.

The list of patrons and church builders in this county, during the period from 450 to 750, extends to over sixty names, nor can I satisfy myself that it is in any way complete. Owing to difficulties of identity and date, they are arranged alphabetically, not chronologically.

ACCORAN of Kilrush, January 28th (O, pp. 29–39) or 29th (D).²

AEDAN of Iniscatha, stated to be the famous saint of Lindisfarne, August 31st.³

If so, Bede records his death in 651. The *Leabar Brecc* identifies Inis Medcoitt with both Scatterry and Lindisfarne, but the matter is very doubtful.⁴

*BANAWLA or MANAWLA, supposed to be Tola, of Dysertodea; legendary name attached to the high cross, sometimes "Monalagh."

BLATHMAC of Rathblamaic, father of Onchu, supposed Blathmenus of "Vita S. Flannani," *c.* 640, or Blathmac, friend of Macreehy, *c.* 550.

BRECAN of Kilbreacan,⁵ May 1st, son of King Eochy Bailldearg, 440; living, *c.* 480; shared Aranmore with Enda, and founded churches of Noughaval or Kilbreacan; Clooney, near Quin and Doora; wells at Noughaval and Toomullin.

BRECAN, nephew of the last, and cousin of Diman; probably commemorated October 12th, *c.* 520.

BRECANUS, a contemporary of S. Molua and Flannan, *c.* 640.⁶

BRENDAN (of doubtful identity), has wells in Kilmoon Parish, and at Farihy in Kilfearagh.

BRENDAN, of Ardfert, A.D. 550, had a church at Inisdadrum.

¹ "Ann. Four Masters."

² Names marked by an asterisk are female. O = Calendar of Oengus, D = Martyrology of Donegal.

³ O, pp. 126–135.

⁴ *R.S.A.I.*, 1897, p.

⁵ His feast-day in Aranmore was May 22.

⁶ "Vita S. Flannani."

BRENDAN MAC FINLOGA resided at Dubhdoire or Doora.

***BRIDGET**, daughter of Conchraid, of the family of Mactalius, was Abbess of Feenish, *c.* 550;¹ she is possibly Patroness of the wells at Kiltanon, Cappafeean, Finnor (in Ibrickan), and Coney Island.

CAIMIN of Iniscaltra, son of Dima, of the race of Cathair Mor, and half-brother of King Guaire Aidhne; churches of St. Caiman, at Iniscaltra, Moynoc, and perhaps Kilcameen, near Kilfenora, died March 25th, 653 (Colgan) (O).

CAEIDE of Kilkeedy church and well, March 3rd; perhaps also of Kilkee (Cil Caeide).

CALLAN of Iniscaltra, August Quart. Cal. (D).

***CANNARA** of Kilconry, visited St. Senan, and was buried on Iniscatha.

CARITAN of Kileredaun church in Moyarta, a disciple of Senan ("Vita S. Senani"), wells at Kileredaun, near Carrigaholt; at Kileredaun, near O'Brien's Bridge; and Kileredaunadober, near Cratloe; living *c.* 550.

CARROL, of Kilcarroll, near Kilrush, where his well, "laght," and wooden image remained in 1816.

***COCHA** of Rossbenchoir; nurse of St. Kieran.

COLAN of Iniscaltra, well at Tobereolan, died at Tomgraney, 551 (Annals Four Masters), October 24th (D).

COLMAN MACDUACH of Kilmacduach, half brother of Guaire Aidne, and (through their mother) a descendant of Dathi. Colman studied in Aran, and lived a recluse life at Kinallia, Slieve Carran, and Oughtmama; wells at Teernea, Lough George, and near Crusheen. He founded Kilmacduach about 610; his mediæval "Life" is extant; he died at Oughtmama 29th October, 632. He gives his name to Macduach's river in Clooney Parish, near Quin.

COLMAN of Clonrush.

COLMANS the three, of Oughtmama churches and well and Glensleade well.²

COLUMBA of Glencolumbille, probably the famous saint of Iona, who is the traditional founder of Crumlin, after leaving Aran, June 9th.³ Another tradition connects him with Iniscaltra; he died at Iona 597.

¹ "Vita S. Senani."

² "Leabhar Breac," p. 21.

³ O, p. 93.

COMAN. There was a Comman out at Arran, November 21¹; his son Colman, November 21,² was also a saint.

*CONANDIL, sister of Senan.³

CONNELL of the lost church of Kilconnell, on the Fergus (will of King Cormac, of Cashel, 902).

CORNAN, of Kilcornan, near Eunnistymon, and Tobercornan, near Ballyvaughan.

CROINE, patron of Kileroney Church and well at Liscrona.

CRONAN of Tomgraney,⁴ October 24th, *c.* 505; November 1st.⁵ He or the second Cronan was also patron of Inchicronan and Termoncronan. The wells at Killokennedy Church and Corrakyle are dedicated to a Cronan.

CRONAN of Tomfinlough, the Leabar Brecc identifies him with Cronan of Roscrea, April 28th.⁶

CUANNA of Kilshanny, perhaps Mochunna (the abbot Covanus) of Kilquane⁷ and Feakle.

DIOMA of Kildimo, near Kilrush, perhaps Diman, nephew of Aenghus, son of Cairthinn Fionn.

*ELIA of Killeely, sister of St. Mainchin, *c.* 550.⁸

*EMERIA, *see* Imer.

ENDA of Aran, son of Connall the red, was granted Aran by his sister's husband, Engus, King of Cashel; founder of the church of Killeany, in the Burren; March 21st,⁹ *c.* 480: *see* his "Life" in Colgan.

FACHTNAN of Kilfenora, perhaps of Ross, as the same saint's day, August 14th, was observed at both places (D).

FINGHIN of Quin, perhaps Finghin of Roscrea, February 5th (D), or Finghin of Clonmacnoise, whose coarbs were connected with Tomgraney.

FLANNAN of Killaloe, son of King Torlough; his Latin *Life* is preserved; he preached in the Hebrides, and gave his name to the Flannan Isles there; living *c.* 680, December 19th.

*IMER, or Emeria, of Killimer.

¹ O, p. 164.

² O, p. 170.

³ O, p. 62.

⁴ D, p. 279.

⁵ O, pp. 162, 167.

⁶ O, pp. 70, 76.

⁷ White mss. 1658.

⁸ Killeely, in county Galway, is, however, named from St. Fačila, daughter of Aedh Draicnigh. Her day was May 3 (Colgan).

⁹ O, pp. 57, 64.

***INGHEAN** BAOITH of Kilnaboy, March 29th,¹ December 29th; wells at Kilnaboy, Commons, Glensleade, Quakerstown, Killavella, Dulick in Templemaley, Kiltachy, Kilshanny, Aglish, Moy Ibricane, Magowna, Ballycoree, Shallee (two), Cullaun, Castletown (Clooney), Drumumna and Quin.

Perhaps daughter of Mobaoi, of Cluan Fhionnabhair (Clooney of Kilfenora), December 14;² his mother was of Loop Head. A certain "Columb inghen Buiti," March 23rd, is named.³ Ethne and Sodelb, daughters of Baoith, founded Donabate Church, in county Dublin.

***ITA** of Killeedy, January 15th, living 551.⁴ She is alleged to have founded a church in Southern Clare.

KIERAN of Kilkerin, Clonderlaw, locally "Keereen," wells there and at Kilnasoola. Perhaps of Clonmacnoise.

LAUGHTEEN of Kilnamona, church and well, and the wells at Kilfarboy and Stacpoole's Bridge, near Miltown Malbay; the reliquary of his arm was preserved at Kilnamona for some time,⁵ and thence sent to Lislachtin, Kerry. He is most probably Lachtin, friend of St. Senan, *c.* 550,⁶ and gave his name to Autkeenlaughteen at Kilnamona.

LONAN of Killaspuglonan; also of Killilagh and Clooney (in Kilfenora) church and wells, and Derrynavahagh well in Kilmoon Parish. A friend of Maccreehy,⁷ *c.* 550.

LUCHTIGHERN, son of Cutrito,⁸ of Tomfinlough, and perhaps of Inisdimain (Ennistymon, or Moy Inisdia). A friend of Maccreehy, *c.* 550,⁹ April 13th, as kept in parish in 1839. April 28th, in Calendar of Oengus.¹⁰

MACCREEHY, *Maccreiche*, or *Maccreeius*, of Kilmacreehy, a disciple of Ailbe of Emly, who died 540, having lived to an advanced age, founding Kilmacreehy, Kilmanaheen, and Inagh churches, about 580. April 11th (D): his curious Latin "Life" is extant.

¹ O, pp. 58, 65, Dec. 29th at Kilnaboy.

² D, p. 335.

³ Colgan, *Act. SS.* 111, and D, pp. 86, 87.

⁴ Tighernach.

⁵ Bruodin's "Propugnaculum Catholicæ veritatis."

⁶ "Vita S. Senani."

⁷ Vita S. Maccreeii.

⁸ See O'Hanlon's "Lives of the Irish Saints," iv., April 28th; "Martyrology of Tallaght and Bollandists"; "Act. SS." iii., p. 546; "Martyrology of Donegal," pp. 112, 113. He was pupil of Ruadhan, of Lorrha (Colgan), "Act. SS.," 13th March; "Life of Maccreehy," xx. and xxi.)

⁹ Vita S. Maccreeii.

¹⁰ P. 77.

MAINCIN of Kilmanaheen, a disciple of Maccreehy, *c.* 580. Perhaps the Bishop of "Luimneach," now known as St. Munchin, and Manchenus.

MOBAOI of Cluain Fhionnabhair (probably Clooney, in Kilfenora); his mother came from Loop Head; December 14th.¹

MOCHONNA of Feakle, well at Moynoe, "Mochonna of Magheo," March 29.² Perhaps the Abbot Covanus of Kilquane.³

MOCHULLA⁴ of Tulla, in eastern Clare, wells at Lough Graney, Lough Bridget, Tulla, Kilgorey, Fortanne, Broadford, Trough, Ralahine, Miltown (Tulla), Cragg, Lahardaun, Cappavilla, Carrigaholt, Scatterry, and Moylough. Perhaps the "Molocus" of Inisti-braid, a friend of St. Senan.⁵ If so, living *c.* 550. Was remembered as a bishop at Tulla.

MOGUA⁶ of Noughaval (perhaps of Kilmoon, Kilmugown, 1302, but name is difficult), wells at Noughaval and Moy. Perhaps Mochua or Cronan.⁷

MOLUA, also Dalua, Lua, and Lugad, of Killaloe. Abbot and Patron of Kildalua, *c.* 640, also of Friars' Island, and probably Killue (Killuga, 1302), Killofin (Killugafon, 1302).

MORONOC of Inisloe, the penitentiary, a friend of S. Senan, *c.* 550.⁸

ONCHU of Killonaghan, probably the son of Blathmac,⁹ whose remains were laid with those of Finan in a "Sepulchrum religionis" at Clonmacnoise.

RICIN and **REKIN** of Clooney, *see* Breacan.

RUADHAN of Lorrha,¹⁰ some think of Ruan. April 15th,¹¹ died 584.

¹ "Martyrology of Donegal," p. 335.

² D, p. 89.

³ Rev. Jasper White's MSS., 1658.

⁴ St. Mochulla's Day, March 23rd (D, pp. 84, 85). Two virgins named Mocolla, on 25th March and 25th May (*Ibid.*).

⁵ "Vita S. Senani," p. 537.

⁶ Mughain, virgin of Cluain Boirenn, December 15th, is named in "Martyrology of Donegal."

⁷ O, p. 112.

⁸ "Vita S. Senani."

⁹ See "D," July 9th, and "Martyrology of Tamlacht," Feb. 8th.

¹⁰ Colgan. Some state that the Stowe Missal and its beautiful case belonged to Lorrha. Ruadhan's bell is in the British Museum.

¹¹ O, p. 85.

SANCTAN of Drumlaigill, in Tradree (Dromline, Drumligil, 1302), son of Samuel the low-headed, and Dectir, daughter of Muredagh Muingdearg. May 11th.¹

SCREABAN (? Sribanus, 1302) of Clondegad, wells there and at Anna, Clondegad.

SEANACH of Kilshanny. Probably brother of Senan, *c.* 550, and of the Magharees, Co. Kerry.

SENAN, son of Gerchinn of Moylough, born late in the fifth century; died 553. Several early lives are extant. He was of Iniscatha (Scattery), Moylough, Iniscaorach (Mutton Island), Inisloe, Feenish, Inismore, Doonass (Kiltinanlea), and Ross (Ros an airchail). Besides these churches and wells, he has wells at Scattery, Kilelogher, Carrow, near Kilmacduane, Erribul (in Kilfeddan), Kilshanny, Killaneena, near Clonlea, Cooraclare, Kilelogher, Drim, and Kilcredaun; he is also the traditional founder of Kilmihil Church. March 8th.²

SEILY of Kilseily church and well, an unknown saint.

STELAN of Iniscaltra, a contemporary of St. Caimin, died May 4th, *c.* 650. Perhaps also of Terryglas. May 26th.³

TOLA of Dysert Tola (Dysert O'Dea), son of Donchad, of the race of Corbmac, died March 30th, 734 or 737. He was Bishop of Clonard and Disert Tola, in the Upper Cantred of Dalcais.⁴ His crosier is preserved. He was probably founder of Kiltoola.

VOYDAN or **BAIGHDEAN** of Kilvoydan, graveyard, well, and cross near Corofin, and Kilvoydan graveyard, well, and bullaun near Kilraughtis.

ORIGIN OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Divided as Thomond was between three great groups of tribes—whom we may roughly name the Dalcassians, the Corcomoduadh, and the Corcovaskin—it is not wonderful that in early times it was divided into three tribal bishoprics. These, in later days, had their seats at Killaloe, Kilfenora, and Iniscatha, or Scattery; the last had probably been the seat of a bishop from the time of Senan, in the earlier half of the sixth century, and the first was founded by Flannan near the close of the seventh century; the history of Kilfenora is hidden in mist.

¹ O, p. 85.

² O, pp. 56, 62.

³ O, pp. 61, 90.

⁴ O, pp. 58, 66.

The Synod of Rathbreasail,¹ about 1112, made provision for a new arrangement, by which it would appear that it wisely intended to establish one bishopric over all Thomond. It appointed, as bounds to the enlarged see of Killaloe, limits from Slige Dala to Cuchullin's Leap, at Loop Head, and from Mount Eachtuige to Vide an Riogh (a summit of the Cratloe Hills, at Glennagross, near Limerick, and from thence to Glen Caoin, in Tipperary, which does not concern our present county Clare. The neighbouring sees were thus bounded where they touched the bishopric of Killaloe:—Clonfert by the Shannon, and alc. ; Eachtuge to Buirenn—Limerick from Tairbert, on the south bank of the Shannon, to Cuinche, in Thomond, to the cross² on Mount Uidhe an Riogh, and to the Dubh Abhainn, or Blackwater, a little stream running into the Shannon not far above Limerick.

This amalgamation resulted, in about 1189, in the addition of the Corcovaskins and Ibrikan to Killaloe on the death of Aedh O'Beaghain, the last bishop of Iniscatha; but the Island Cathedral of the lapsed diocese was given most unwisely to Limerick.

This has been contradicted, and a suggestion made that the entries in the "Black Book of Limerick" relating to Iniscatha as in that see, are forgeries.³ No satisfactory proof of this statement has hitherto been given, while several facts seem to tell in favour of the received history. Two undoubted entries in the Black Book are to this effect:—xxi. Hubert, Bishop of Limerick (1222, 1250), grants the church of St. Mary of Iniskefty⁴; and, xxii., the Abbot of St. Senan (*temp.* Wm. de Burgo, Deputy-Governor, *c.* 1310),⁵ holds half Iniscathy, with its appurtenances. This being evidently a document preserved as affecting the interests of the see of Limerick.

Yniskeftin (Yniskettin, Yniskestin), in the Papal taxation of 1302, is given in the deanery of Rathkeale and diocese of Limerick; Iniscatha not appearing among the full and careful list of the parishes of Corcovaskin. The Rev. Mr. Dowd⁶ identifies this place as Askeaton; but the latter, in early Irish entries, is Eas Gephtine and Eas Goph-tiny,⁷ while in any early records known to us from English sources it is usually Asketon, or by error Askelon. Nor is there any evidence of

¹ Keating's "History of Ireland" (O'Connor's edition), p. 101.

² Whence Glennacross.

³ *R. S. A. I. Journal*, 1874-5, pp. 257, 259, 273.

⁴ The Church of Scattery was in later days dedicated to the Virgin: see O'Hanlon, vol. iii., March 8th.

⁵ See Patent Rolls, Ed. II,

⁶ "County Limerick."

⁷ "Older Annals, Innisfallen."

an "abbot and convent" existing at Askeaton in the thirteenth century, while the Abbey of Scatterry was old and famous. In 1408, Alanus Linsius, or Lynch, "custodem ecclesie collegiate de Iniscathy, Limericen: dioc:" is mentioned;¹ this being an independent and apparently indisputable proof.

Finally, an ancient visitation, probably of the time of Bishop O'Dea (1410), copied by the Rev. Jasper White in the later seventeenth century, gives both Iniscatha and "Asketin, Asketton, or Ascetiny," as in the Deanery of Rathkeale.²

The name Inisketty and Iniskefty occurs for Iniscatha in post-Reformation documents, and even such barbarous corruptions as "Innis-cartts" and "Cathay" occur.

We may suppose that the independent spirit of the tribes of Corcomroe prevented the fusion of Kilfenora for a long time; but, in the end, "Wisdom was justified of her children," and the design of the legislators of Rathbreasail was carried out in the later seventeenth century, when the impoverished see of Kilfenora³ was annexed in turn to one or other of its richer neighbours.

The Isles of Aran were anciently part of the bishopric of the Corcomroes, but were not included as part of it in 1302, and they could not be recovered by Bishop Rider in 1615. It is even possible that Corcomroe was in the bishopric of Aran in the later fifth century, and perhaps the sixth; but, if so, no records remain. The islands lie out of the scope of this Survey.

We must note that, in about 1194, Thomond is defined by Macgrath (*c.* 1350)⁴ as extending "from Cuchullin's famous Leap to Beal Boruma (the ford near Killaloe), from Birra (Parsonstown) to Knockaney, and from the Eoghanacht of Cashel to the northernmost part of Boirinn of white stones." This, save for a small portion annexed to the see of Limerick, corresponds to the present sees of Kilfenora and Killaloe.

THE ENGLISH PERIOD.

The interference of the early English in church matters in Thomond had altogether little effect, and that merely for a time. Robert Travers, put into the see of Killaloe by the influence of his uncle, Geoffrey de

¹ Document in Brady's "Episcopal Succession," vol. iii., p. 53.

² Lenihan, "Limerick: its History," &c., p. 563.

³ It was worth between £5 and £6 in 1302, and in Elizabeth's reign.

⁴ "Wars of Torlough."

Marisco, and the connivance of Donchad Cairbrech O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, was expelled for simony in 1226.¹

The advowsons of certain churches granted to Thomas FitzMaurice were surrendered by him to "the King of O'Cassyn" (Ui Caisin, *i.e.* to Macnamara); they lay in Oblyt (ui mbloid), and covered also thirteen townlands in Corcomroe, 1311.² Thomas de Clare, at his death, in 1287, held the advowsons of ten parishes, which, from the lands mentioned, exactly correspond to the rural deanery of Tradree with the addition of the church of St. Finghin, at Quin.³ The churches at Quin and Tomfinlough alone show signs of the English builders of this period.

The papal taxation of 1302-6⁴ is, however, the earliest detailed Survey, and is one of the most important lists of the Irish sees and their parishes. On studying it, we find that Kiffenora has evidently not altered in extent, but Killaloe has overspread Tradree to the Shannon. We note that the parishes of Toomullin, and perhaps Oughtdarra, have since been amalgamated with Killilagh, while in the see of Killaloe there were parishes now forgotten at Killargenayn,⁵ Mukan, and Danganbrack; but their churches have vanished without leaving a trace. The mysterious Eribanub is, perhaps, Sribanus, the patron saint (Screabain) of Clondegad, which it follows in the list. Cnoc has been replaced by Kilmurry MacMahon, and Collebonoum by Kilmurry Ibricane, Kiltoola has merged into Inchicronan, and Killoe and Kilbreacan have become Clare Abbey Parish; Inisdadrum has been joined to Killadysert, while Kilfintinan, Killeely, and probably Scatterry, were then in the diocese of Limerick. The three Kilmurrys, Kilmihil, Kilchrist, O'Brien's Bridge, Kiltinanlea, and Kilnoe, have apparently sprung up since 1302; indeed, it is almost a commonplace that the earlier churches were called, as a rule, after their founder and not after scriptural persons. The 1302 taxation exhibits a grouping which may be accidental, but is so peculiar that it may represent either deaneries or some division adopted in the inquiry, and it is worth noting.

¹ *Journal R.S.A.I.*, 1893, pp. 190, 191. Calendar of State Papers, Ireland.

² The oldest of our Irish rolls of Edward II. The earlier ones were most unfortunately burned in that century.

³ "Cal. of State Papers, Ireland, Inquisition, 1287."

⁴ Exchequer Rolls, Cal. of State Papers relating to Ireland.

⁵ Perhaps Killerk, as lying between Kilmaley and Clare Abbey, though we find a Kilourg Lonayne in 1584; but this was in Corcomroe. John King held the Hospital of Killarge, in Co. Clare, 1 quarter with Inisdia (Moy, near Lehinch), Grotneheid and Inchnebooly, 21 Eliz., April 21st, 1579.—MSS. F. 4, 25, T.C.D.

FYNNABORENSIS.—Clonurpis (Clooney); Kilsanyg (Kilshanny); Kilmankyn (Kilmanaheen); Killesconolan (Killaspuglonane, not "Killonaghan"); Kilmacerik (Kilmacreehy, not "Kilkoony"¹); Killadlagh (Killilagh); Killeenyarny (not "Killeney"); Dissert; Wafferig; Glaniednagh or Gleneidnagh (Gleninagh, not "Glainafuagh"); Carne (Carran); Drumcruth (Dromereehy); Chapel of the Monks (Corcomroe); New Church (Noughaval); Kilcorny (Kilcorney); Killenny (Killeany); Kilmugoun (Kilmoon); Rath (Rathborne); Killonean (Killonaghan, not "Monkalvel"); Cromglaon (Crumlin); Thuomlynny (Toomullen); Kiltocowragh (Kiltoraght).—Total value, £60 3s. 4d.²

LAONIENSIS.—The first portion commences on the bounds of the see of Limerick and passes up by Slieve Bernagh to Lough Derg—Kilfyniti (Kilfinaghta); Clonileg (Clonlea); Kellsodidilun or Kellsodidilun (Kilseily, not "Killaloe"); Kellokennedid (Killokennedy); Kelldubirayn (Killuran); Fichell (Feakle); Thomgreny (Tomgraney); Mago (Moynoe, not "Quin or Ennis or Monaster, county Limerick"); Inysgeltra (Iniscaltra); Clonoruis (Clonrush, not "Clooney, near Quin").

The list then comes down the Shannon to Castleconnell, and gives parishes in county Limerick, and as far as Nenagh, in county Tipperary; then suddenly begins at Kilkeedy, on the northern limit of Inchiquin, and goes southward along the western bank of the Fergus; thence down the Shannon and up the sea coast, so as to cover—1, Inchiquin; 2, Islands; 3, Clonderaw; 4, Moyferta; and 5, Ibricane. 1, Kellquydi (Kilkeedy); Killinbynech (Kilnaboy); Rayth (Rathblamaic); Disert (Dysert O'Dea); Kellnymuā (Kilnamona); 2, Drumleb (Drumcliff); Kellmaley (Kilmaley); Kellargenayn (not "Killard or Atlantic"); De Forgio (Clare Abbey); Clondagah (Clondagad); Eribanub; Disertmurthill (Killadysert); Kellfidayn (Kilfidan); Kellugifoun (Killoffin); Cnoc (Knock in Kilmore); Killadmyr (Killimer); 4, Kellroys (Kilrush); Kellmolihegyn (Kilballyowen—eoḡam, not "Kilmurry"); Kelliheneragh (Kilfieragh); Kellarda (Killard); Collebonoum (not "Kilballyowen"); 5, Kellenfearbreygy (Kilfarboy).

The Survey then springs back to the heart of Clare, and goes round the upper baronies of Bunratty and Tulla:—

Inalli (Temple Maley, not "Inagh"); Kilrathusa (Kilraughtis);

¹ The incorrect identifications of the "Cal. of State Papers" call for notice; a Clare topographer must plead ignorance of the existence of Kilkoony, Monkalvel (perhaps Noughaval), Atlantic, &c. among the churches of Clare.

² "Irish Exchequer Rolls," E. II. 3 d.

Mukan, Kelbrakayn (Kilbreckan); Kellsuvlig (Kiltoola); Inche-gronayn (Inchicronan); Cluony (Clooney); Dubdery (Doora); Clonchi or Chinchí (Quin); Dangynbrecach (Danganbrack); Tulagh (Tulla); Kellugida (Killoe); Thonmynloka (Tomfinlough). Total value £128.

Next, and lastly, the Survey gives a little group of parishes in Lower Bunratty, with the Island of Inisdadrum in the Fergus:—

Kellomsleach (Kilnasoolagh); Kellmalitrie (Kilmaleery); Kell-thomry (Kilconry); Inisdadrum (Coney Island); Clonekill-hany (Clonloghan); Drumligil (Dromline); Fudnach (Feenagh); and Bunrath (Bunratty).¹

LIMERICENSIS.—We select, as now in Clare, Kilheil (Killeely); Kilhyntena (Kilfintinan); Kilcohan (Kilquane); and Kilrussee (Kilrush or Old Church).²

We might expect some allusions in the unusually full records of the "Wars of Torlough," but except on three occasions (and those, as befitted their calling, burying the dead or interceding for a prisoner) the monks and clergy never appear. The only religious edifices named in Clare are the monasteries of Corcomroe, 1268 and 1317; Clare, 1278, and Ennis, 1306, and the churches of Moynoe (the chief sanctuary of the O'Gradies), 1310; Tulla nan apstol, and the Termon of St. Cronan (Tomgraney), 1313; the Ascetics' Church of Killmic uidonain at Leanna, 1317, and St. Finghins at Quin, 1318.

The Annals from 1350 give a few dates of foundations or repairs of some of the monasteries and churches (these are given later in this paper), and a few details of their history, but otherwise give us little specific help. An incidental letter published by Theiner³ shows that in 1462 a church existed at Cluaynlard or Clonlara. This silence is the more disappointing that nearly complete rebuilding was effected during the fifteenth and early sixteenth century in the case of at least thirty-three churches, those of Dromcreehy, Carran, Killeany, Kilmoon, Rathborne, Kilshanny, Killilagh, Toomullin and Kilmacreehy, in Kilfenora, and of Kilkeedy, Kilraghtis, Ruan, Templenadeirka, Coad, Kilnamona, Kilmaley, Clonlea, Killokennedy, Kiltinanlea, Temple Mochulla, Kilconry, Bunratty, Feenagh, Kilchrist, Killadysert, Kilfiddan, Killoffin, Kilcrony, Templeanaird, Kilballyone, Killard, Kilmurry-Ibricane, Moy and Kilfarboy, in Killaloe.

The complete similarity of the architecture of this group of

¹ "Cal. State Papers, Ireland," 1302-6, p. 298, &c.

² "Cal. State Papers, Ireland," 1302, p. 290.

³ "Monumenta," p. 433.

churches to that of the Peel Towers is very instructive and noteworthy.¹ There are also some curious survivals, such as semicircular splay, angular heads, interlacings and triquetras, and lintelled doors, which recall the earlier buildings of the tenth century. Turlough MacMahon, chief of Corcovaskin, aided by his wife More, daughter of O'Brien, restored twelve parish churches and built a monument for himself in St. Mary's Church in Clonderlaw (probably Kilmurry MacMahon), while his wife put up the beautiful canonied tomb in Ennis Friary. He died in 1472.²

At last, in 1584, we get a list of the parishes much as they exist on the present maps of Clare. Five new parish churches seem to have been added—Kiltinayn (Kiltinanlea), Kilaspule (if not Killaspuglonane, a Kilourg Lonane appearing on same list), Owghtory (Oughtdarra), Kilvedane (Kilvoydane, near Corofin), and Ross, now figure as parish churches—but the list is neither authoritative nor accurate. This is not the case with the reports made in the following reigns: the Visitations of 1615, 1621, and 1633. The first is literally "written within and without with woe," few, indeed, of the churches being in any sort of repair. These may be noted as bearing on our present Survey. "*Church and chancel in repair*": (1), Feakle (shingled well); Kiltinanlea, Tulloghe, Inchicronan ("in repairing"), Clonloghan, Kilmaley, Rath, Kilnamona (reasonable repair); Clondagad, Killedisert (in repairing); Killofin, Kilmurry, Clonderlaw (reasonable repair); Killard, "Killamure" (Killimer), Killmichill, Kilmurry-Ibricane, Kilfarboy. "*Chancel*" only in repair: Tomfinloh, Disert. "*Chancel*" only ruinous: Killuran; twenty in all. *Roofless, but otherwise entire*: Kilnoe, Killokennedy (roof unthatched); Kilmorinagall, Kilmaeduan, Kilballihone, Moefartah. *Unrepaired*: Kilkeady and Killfieraghe. *Stated to be ruins*: Clonlea (old walls only); Moynoe, Iniscaltra, Quyn, Clonee, Dury, Killraghtas, Killtoolaghe, Killinafinlaghe (Kilfintinan), Kilmallery, Kilconry, Inisdadrum (no church, no inhabitants), Killeneboy, Killechrist and Kilfeddan. Those not otherwise specified were probably in no better condition.

In Kilfenora the Cathedral was being "covered" out of the tithes of Killeny and Kiltoraghe. In short, in the whole of that diocese there was not a single church in repair, and that after twelve years of peace. Nochwall and Killonoghan are stated to be "all down," but

¹ Compare illustrations in *Proc. R.I.A.*, Ser. III., vol. v., p. 348.

² Bruodinus, "*Propugnaculum Catholicæ veritatis*," citing manuscripts extant in Clonderlaw Castle in 1640. The old Latin Pedigree in Ulster office supports these statements.

as the walls of these venerable buildings stand to our day the note does not explain how their desolation exceeded that of the other ruins. The Cromwellians considered that the three churches of Ennis, Six-milebridge and Killaloe, were sufficient for the spiritual wants of the English settlers in 1652. There were, indeed, only 440 English among 16,474 Irish seven years later.¹

Finally, in 1693, we find only these churches named as being in repair—Ennis, Kilrush, Kilfinaghta (not the ancient one at Ballysheen, but the later one now in use in Sixmilebridge), and Kilmurphy in Clonderlaw. The Cathedral of Killaloe was then out of repair, and Clondragad not in full repair. Kilnasoolagh and the cathedrals, if not many others, were, however, in unbroken use, and probably in some sort of repair. In 1900 the two cathedrals and Tomgraney church are the only ancient buildings used for worship, but the Protestant churches stand beside or on the sites of the old parish churches at Feakle, Quin, Kilnasoola, Kilrush, and Kilmurphy MacMahon.

RURAL DEANERIES AND TRIBAL DIVISIONS.

The rural deaneries in the diocese of Killaloe are important as representing and showing the principal tribal divisions of the thirteenth century. These were, so far as we can combine the visitations of the seventeenth century:—

I. The deanery of KILFENORA, covering the ancient Corcomroes.

II. OGORMUCK, Ui gCormaic, or Dromcliff,² covering the ancient Ui gCormaic, the land of the O'Hehirs, the "Cantredum Insularum," now Kilmaley, Dromcliff, and Killone, with Kinel Fermaic, "the upper cantred of the Dalcassians"—Kilmaley, Dromcliff, Rath, Dysert, Kilkeedy, Kilnaboy and Kilnamona.

III. OGASHIN, Ui gCaisin, the Macnamara's land—Quin, Tulla, Clooney, Kilraughtis, Kiltoolagh, Templemaley, Inchicronan, Kilmurrynegall and Doorra.

¹ Reid's "Hist. Presbyt.," vol. ii. p. 496; Dwyer's "Diocese of Killaloe," pp. 298 and 315.

² Hy Cormaic was occupied before 845 by certain Eoghanacht tribes, "Woe is me, they have gone into exile. . . . Ui Cormaic and Tradraidhe are much in want of relief; they are from their friends far away," Book of Lecan. (See O'Curry's "Manners and Customs," III., p. 262.) This misery may have been caused by the ravages of the Danes in Tradree in 834. The O'Hehirs are very probably a remnant of these tribes. Another tribe in Tradree in 1151, An. F. M., was Clan Delbaeth (O'Neill Buidhe). (See O'Curry "M. & C.," II., p. 220.)

IV. OMULLED, *Ui mBlóid*, the land of the O'Kennedys, &c., annexed by the Macnamaras after 1318—Clonlea, Kilfinaghta, Kiltely (Kilseily), and Killokennedy, and Ogonilloe. *Ui Ronghaile*, the land of O'Shanaghan,¹ Kilnoe and Feakle, Killuran. *Kinel Donghaile*, the land of O'Grady, Moynoe, Clonrush, Iniscaltra, and Tomgraney. *Ui Thoirdealbhaigh*, Killaloe and Dunassy (Kiltinanlea).

V. TRADREE, Tradraighe,² the mensal land of the early Dalcassian kings and site of De Clare's Colony. This was assigned to Limerick in 1110, and given to Killaloe before 1302—Tomfinlough, "Killinafin-taghe" (Kilfintinan), Kilmaleery, Kilconry, Clonloghan, Dromline, Kilnasoola,³ "Killonie or Killughe" (Killoe, Killuga, in 1302), Inishdadrum.

VI. CORCOVASKIN, the land of the race of Cairbre Bhaiscóinn, Clondegad, Kilchrist, Desert Murhuly (Killadysert), Kilfeddan, Killoffin, Kilmurry, Clonderlaw, "Killamure" (Killimer), Kilmihil, Kilmacduane, Kilrush, Moyfertagh, Kilferagh and Kilballyone, Ibrickan, Kilmurry-Ibrickan, and Kilfarboy.⁴

As to most of the lay divisions, the earliest information we have, which marks their limits with any degree of distinctness, is derived from the rentals of O'Brien and Macnamara,⁵ evidently contemporaneous, and the latter is stated to have been compiled (about 1390) for Maccon Macnamara, chief of Clancuilen, grandson of that Lochlan who was executed at Lough Colmin in 1313, by Sir Richard De Clare's allies of the Hy mbloid.

TUATHGLÆ covered the parishes of Clooney, Kilfenora, and Killaspuglonane in Corcomroe.

GLÆ, corresponded to Killilagh parish.

CARRAICALBOIRNE contained the parishes of Kilmoon, Killeany,⁶ Killonaghan, Gleninagh, Dromcreehy, Rathborney, Nuoghaval and Carran, with a portion of the northern edge of Kilfenora parish, thus comprising the greater part of Burren.

A nameless division on the Shannon, included Kilmurry-MacMahon, Killoffin, and Kilfeddan in Clonderlaw.

¹ Macnamara's Rental, c. 1380, Trans. R. I. A., vol. xv.

² Tradree was inhabited by the *Ui Sedna* before the *Dalcassians* invaded Clare.

³ *Ui Dobharcain*, the patrimony of O'Liddy, lay between Doora and Kilnasoola in 1312 ("Wars of Torlough").

⁴ The 1633 Visitation includes Killone, "Rcōria ip̄priata monasterio de Killone possessa p. Baronem de Inchiquin."

⁵ Trans. R.I.A. vol. xx., p. 36, 43.

⁶ These formed Tuathmacaire.

In Eastern Clare, TUATHMOR, the great possession of the Macnamaras, included the parishes of Inchicronan, Doora, Kilraghtis, Clooney, and Tulla, practically upper Bunratty with Tulla parish, corresponding to the rural deanery of Ogashin.

TUATH O BFLAIN lay in Kilseily and Clonlea.

TUATH EACHTAOI was Feakle.

UI RONGHAILE lay in Kilnoe and Killuran, with a portion (Ross) of the southern edge of Feakle.

TUATH NA HAMHAN was comprised in Kilfinaghta parish.¹

UI CONGALACH exactly corresponded to its modern namesake Ogonnelloe parish.

CIL O GCINNEDI also covered the modern Killokennedy, with a portion of the later parishes of Kiltinanlea and O'Brien's Bridge, where they adjoined its eastern border. These with the addition of the O'Grady's land of Cinel Donghaile (which for obvious reasons does not appear in the rental)—Tomgraney, Moynoe, Iniscaltra, and Clonrush—still form the rural deanery of Omulled.

UI GCORMAIC was once only Drumcliff, Kilmaley, and Killone, but in church topography, Ogormuck included both Ui gCormaic, and Ui Fermaic.

From other sources it is evident that the remaining divisions were—

UI FERMAIC, the parishes of Kilkeedy, Kilnaboy, Rath, Dysert, and Ruan.

CINEL CUALLAUGHTACH, Kilnamona, and a portion of Inagh.

BREINTIR FERMACACH, the larger part of Inagh Parish.

UI AINMIRE lay in Kilfintinan, Killely, and the parishes given to the churches of Limerick.

TUATH NA FEARNA was in Killadysert.

TUATH NA MBUILC, round Dangan Castle, in Kilchrist Parish.

TRADRAIGHE, the O'Brien's mensal land, is well defined by the inquisition taken in 1287 on the death of Sir Thomas de Clare. It comprised ten parishes and churches, and its lands are mentioned in those of Quin, Kilmaleery, Tomfinlough, Kilfinaghta, Kilmurrynegall, Kilconry, Clonloghan, Kilnasoola, Feenagh, and Bunratty. Quin has been since assigned to Ogashin, otherwise, in De Clare's Tradree, the rural deanery of 1617 stands confessed.

¹ Frost's "History," p. 61, identifies this parish with Ui Cearnaigh.

We have no old authority for the extent of CORCOVASKIN and IBRICKAN, but their exclusion from the other early districts shows that they are included in the rural deanery of Corcovaskin, and some isolated hints imply that eastern Corcovaskin comprised Clonderlaw and the parish of Clondagad.

MODERN CHANGES AND BUILDINGS.

Ennis Friary was adapted as a parish church for the parishioners of Doora and Dromcliff in 1615 at the expense of the Earl of Thomond. We have no record of such adaptation in the cases of Corcomroe and Clare, though in the eighteenth century a portion of Oughtmama parish seems to have been annexed to the former as "Abbey" Parish, while the old parish of Killoe, and a section on the western bank of the Fergus, representing it may be the Kellargenayn of 1302, were united to form "Clare Abbey" parish.

Clonrush and Iniscaltra were assigned to Galway before 1610.¹ I have found no definite record of the transfer. It evidently took place gradually, as there is an Elizabethan map in the Hardiman collection,² in which Iniscaltra is shown in Thomond, and Clonrush in Galway. They are understood to have been restored to Clare in 1898, under the Local Government Act. Inagh seems to have been merged into Drumcliff in 1610.

Hely Dutton, in the "Statistical Survey,"³ gives a series of parish churches, among which appear several which cannot be identified. In *Burrin*, Glunning, Glenvaan, Crunane; *Inchiquin*, Kiltullogh, Kilmaeduagh; *Bunratty*, Doroney, Coonock, Killeby; *Tullagh*, Frenagheragh, Cruight; *Ibrickan*, Inniselea; *Moyfertta*, Killenedane, Kilnagleagh and Mollough.

As for the modern Protestant churches, Lewis gives the following dates, which, in some cases at least, mark the desertion or destruction of an older building:—

Clare Castle, 1813; Clondagad, 1808; Clonlara, 1815 (Belfry, 1831); Clonlea (*Kilkishen*), 1811; Ennis (struck by lightning and repaired), 1817; Ennistymon, 1830; Feakle, about 1823; "Kilfarboy," i.e., Miltown Malbay, 1802; Kilnasoola, 1815 (older church removed); Kilmurry-MacMahon (old church removed), 1810; Kilnaboy, i.e., Corofin, 1829; Kilquane, 1819; Kilrush, 1813; "Kilseily," i.e., Broadford, 1811; Quin, 1797; "Rathbourny," about 1797;

¹ Speede's map.

² Table MSS. room, T.C.D.

³ P. 103.

Sixmilebridge (rebuilt), just before 1837; Tulla, 1812; "Killard," *i.e.* Dunbeg, 1807. I may also add Ennis new church, consecrated 30th Nov., 1871. In only one case (Kilmurry), however, was a mediæval church destroyed.

The modern Roman Catholic churches are not recorded in any accessible authority, so I have not been hitherto able to procure the dates of any except the cathedral of St. Peter and Paul in Ennis, 1843 (consecrated Feb. 26th, 1843, by Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy), the old chapel was in Chapel-lane, a wing was added, 1773; Corofin, 1822; Clonlara, 1815, (rebuilt) 1875; Mountshannon, 1836; Tomgraney, 1893; and Kilshanny, 1896.

The Presbyterian Church of Ennis was built, 1855 and 1856; and Dysert Moravian Church, 1793. In none of these cases was an ancient site affected.

TYPES OF THE CHURCHES.

Omitting the cathedrals and post-Norman monastic churches, we may class the ancient places of worship as follows:—

1. *Dry Stone Oratories*.—So far as I know only one exists, on Bishop's Island near Kilkee. (See illustration, p. 166, *infra*.)

2. *Small Oblong Oratories* (in which mortar is used, and in which the west door has a lintel and inclined jambs).—Termon Cronan; Tomfinlough; Kilrush, near Limerick; Clonloghan. (Illustrations, Plate XI.)

3. *Large Oblong Churches* (of similar type).—Templemore, Kells (Plate IX.); Tomgraney (Plate XIII.); Scatterry, "Cathedral," and Temple Knockanangel (Illustration, p. 170, *infra*), and remains embodied in Kilmoon, Rathborney, Kilshanny, and Kilmacreehy.

4. *Stone Roofed Oratories* (with overcroft).—St. Molua's on Friar's Island (Illustration, p. 159, *infra*); St. Flannan's, Killaloe.

5. *Churches with Nave and Chancel* (early and plain. In most cases the chancel is evidently an afterthought).—Oughtmama great church; Noughaval (Illustration, Plate VIII.); Kilcorney; St. Caimin's, Iniscaltra; Kilrush in Moyarta and Rathblamaic. In some cases the structure has been largely rebuilt, as at Dysert O'Dea.

6. *The Oblong Plain Church* (with arched door, &c.).—Oughtmama 2 and 3, Kilcredaun, Tomfinlough parish church, Dromcliff, Doora, Inchironan, Killilagh, Kilmacduan and Kilnaboy. (Plates IX., X.)

7. *The Decorated Romanesque Churches*.—These occurred at Killaloe Cathedral (door and fragments exist), and the Church of Baptism,

Iniscaltra, Kilfenora Cathedral (window), while ornamental windows and doors have been inserted in the earlier churches at Dysert O'Dea; Rathblamaic; Temple Shenan and Oratory, Scattery; Kilcredaun; St. Caimin's, Iniscaltra; Kilcorney; Inchicronan; Tomgraney; St. Flannan's Oratory, Killaloe; well-moulded windows occur also at Killeany, Kilkeedy, Doora, Ballysheen, Killimer, Noughaval; and others chamfered and recessed at Dromcliff, Templemaley, Kilmacduane, Killimer, &c. (Illustrations, Plates VIII. and X.)

AFTER THE YEAR 1200.

8. *Early Gothic Details.*—Plain lancet windows, St. Finghin's, Quin; Moynoe; present chancel of Dysert O'Dea; east gable of Tomfinlough parish church (since altered) and south window. (Illustrations, Plates X., XII.)

9. *The Oblong Church* (fifteenth century), with pointed south or west door, slit windows with pointed, round, trefoil, or ogee heads. The greater number of churches in the district are of this type. The windows rarely have more than two lights; a few of the later examples have cross-bars (Rathborney; Kilnaboy, Killadysert and Kilfenora chancel (south wall)); a few had simple interlaced tracery as Kilshanny and Kilchrist. Scattery Cathedral had two lancets and a quatrefoil above. It is interesting to note (as shown in the Plates illustrating this Paper) how closely the semicircular heads of several splays of the fifteenth-century windows resemble those of early pre-Norman times. In many cases a bell chamber stood on the west gable. Chancels occur only at Kilkerin, Kilmacreehy, Killeany, and Dromcreehy. (Illustrations, Plate XII.)

10. *Belfry Towers* occur only at Killadysert and St. Finghin's, Quin. (Plate X., 202). The tower near the west end of Moynoe was probably a castle.

There are, however, some good examples in the Cathedrals and Monasteries. Killaloe Cathedral seems to be the only case of a tower forming part of the plan of even the existing building. At Canon's Island the tower is attached to the church, and partly built on an older wall. In Clare, Ennis, and Quin, it is inserted in the long body of the church, and at Kilfenora and Corcomroe it caps a clumsy gable through which a staircase ascends.

11. *Transepts* do not occur in the churches; and accessory chapels and sacristies are almost absent; the few that exist (Kilnamarve, Scattery Cathedral, Kilmoon, Killilagh, Kilkeedy, Ruan) are small

and of little architectural interest. Priests' houses are found at a few places—Toomullin, Correen, Killballyone, Temple dubh, Leanna, and Clonrush.

OTHER FEATURES.

Round Towers remain at Kilnaboy, Dysert O'Dea, Dromcliff, Iniscaltra and Scatterry; there is reason to believe that others once existed at Tomgraney and Rathblamaic.¹ (Illustration, Plate X.)

High Crosses and Standing Crosses.—There were four sculptured crosses at Kilfenora. One has been removed to Clarisford, near Kilmaloe. A plain cross and the site of another are also shown. A beautiful high cross remains at Dysert O'Dea, and remains of plainer ones at Skeagh-a-vanoo, near Kells, and Kilvoydane, near Corofin; a curious tau cross stands at Roughan, near Kilnaboy,² and rude crosses at Termon Cronan, Dysert, and Noughaval. There were at least two crosses of some size at Iniscaltra; on the base of one appears the inscription \times Ilab i Oechebhoip. Several cross sites are remembered near Corofin, Monasternashraduff, near Dysert, and Glennagross. Ardnacrusha, near Limerick, Crusheen, and "Cross" at Kilkeedy.

Carvings of Scriptural Scenes.—Single figures of our Lord crucified occur on the crosses at Kilfenora and Dysert O'Dea, circa 1150. A more elaborate panel of the Crucifixion, and scenes from the Passion—the arrest, the scourging, the entombment, and the Resurrection, are found on the base of the 1460 "Mac Mahon" tomb in Ennis. A figure of our Lord mocked lies in a recess in the chancel; it formed a boss in the canopy of the same tomb. Carvings of our Lord and the Apostles occupy the recess of that monument. The Virgin and Child

¹ See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, 1894, pp. 28, 333, &c.; 1897, p. 282. *Proc. R.I.A.*, Ser. III., vol. v. (1899), pp. 297, 298.

² It is necessary to note, in face of recent attempts to deny the identity of the "present" cross with that so strangely and incorrectly described by Hely Dutton and others—1, that the present cross is recognised by many persons now living in the neighbourhood as the one removed from the site some thirty years ago; 2, that a local antiquary has a letter from a neighbouring gentleman, in which the latter states that he heard the former owner of the house in which the "present" cross was found say that he had taken it away; 3, the "present" cross corresponds to the description of the "former" cross in the Ordnance Survey Letters, R.I.A., in 1839; 4, that I have heard, so far back as 1878, the name of the person who removed the cross, and that he lived at the place where the "present" cross was found. Dysert, Roughan, Skeagh a vanoo, and Kilvoydan, are carefully described, by Dr. G. Macnamara, in the *Journal R.S.A.I.*, 1899, p. 244; 1890, p. 26.

are found on the screen under the belfry, and the "Ecce Homo" is carved on the northern arch of the transept of the same monastery. The figure of our Lord lying dead on the lap of another figure (now broken), remains in the church of Kilmurry-Ibricane. The crucifixion occurs in stucco at Quin. A curious carving on the base of the cross of Dysert probably represents Adam and Eve.¹

Carvings of Saints.—Figures of St. Fachnan (?) and St. Tola appear on crosses respectively at Kilfenora and Dysert. Certain bishops' heads are said to represent St. Senan, St. Maccreeche, and St. "Moon," at Scattery Cathedral, Kilmacreehy, and Kilmoon. The wooden figure of "St. Carrol" has, I believe, vanished from Kilcarrol. "St. Luchtighern and his deacons" appear over the door of the oratory of Tomfinlough (see Pl. XI., fig. 10); St. Francis in the nave of Ennis Friary; and it is possible that other mysterious panels at Dysert may show St. Tola presiding over the erection of a termon cross, and St. Blathmac struggling with the local monster, or brocach.

Sheela-na-Gigs are found at Rathblamaic on a richly carved window-sill²; at Kilnaboy above the south door: both of these are perfect; one from an unknown site and greatly defaced was inserted into the wall of the Clonlara canal bridge in 1769.

Bullauns, though not uncommonly found near forts and cromlechs, seldom occur near Clare churches. Specimens in the native rock are to be seen near Kinallia, and Kiltinanlea churches; one, in a block of granite, lies in the nave of Clare Abbey, while several occur in boulders and loose blocks near Leanna church site, and single basins at Kilvoydane, near Spansil Hill, and Fomerla, near Tulla.

Fonts of mediæval times are few in number. A decorated one is found at Killaloe, and one remained in 1816 at Kilballyone; a fine fluted font of the later twelfth century is at Kilfenora Cathedral, one, probably of the fifteenth century, at Killone convent, one with spiral flutings in Kilkeedy, a curious square one at Kilcorney, a round one at Dysert O'Dea, and a plain but neat octagonal one in Clare Abbey.

Altars (mediæval) are not numerous. We find a neat early example in St. Caiman's, five in Quin Friary, one in Ennis Friary, one in Corcomroe Abbey, some traces at Canon's Island Abbey, the arcaded front slab of one at Kilnaboy; rudely built altars are found at Killeany, Kilshanny, Carran, and Kilmoon. Others outside the church remain at Kinallia, Killeany, and Noughaval.

¹ *Journal R.S.A.I.*, 1899, p. 248.

² *Journal R.S.A.I.*, 1894, p. 31.

Tombstones with early Celtic crosses or Irish inscriptions.—Three at Oughtmama, one at Scattery, one at Killaloe Cathedral, at least three dozen at Iniscaltra (17 with inscriptions), and a doubtful (or rather, perhaps, late) example at Kilshanny.

Monumental Effigies.—King Conor O'Brien, 1268, and a Bishop at Corcomroe; early Bishop and later Bishop, Kilfenora.

Incised post-Norman Crosses.—Three at Kilfenora, two at Corcomroe, one at Clare Abbey, one at Iniscaltra.

Canopied Tombs.—Kilmacreehy, Kilfenora, Corcomroe, Kilshanny, Kilnaboy, Ennis, Quin, Ballysheen; those at Kilmacreehy, Kilfenora, Corcomroe, Ennis, and Quin, being ornamented, the others very plain.

Rounded Stones, often called "cursing stones," lie upon the altars of some churches. Those at Kilmoon have been used for cursing.¹ There seems no definite tradition of this practice at Ross (Temple na Naeve), Kinallia, Killeany, or Killone (St. John's Well), though in each case such stones lie upon the altar. Kinallia also possesses a flat rounded stone with two oblong flutings with rounded ends, the use of which is not clear.

Relics.—We hear of the Danes having "drowned the relics and shrines of Iniscaltra, Lough Derg."² The *Life of St. Flannan* describes the "bachall" of the saint as decorated with golden ornaments. The life of St. Macreehy mentions a bell which that saint brought from Rome and which was long preserved in his church. The relics of Colomb, son of Crimthann, were taken by Mo Coemhe of Terryglass, and by Odran in a wain over Esge (? Ectge) southwards to Iniscaltra to Camine of Iniscaltra.³ Tradition mentions the bells of Dromcliff thrown into the Poul na Clug, near the church, and the bells of Kilnaboy concealed in a swampy patch near the road to the south of the ruin. A very vague tradition mentions a bell, "the black bell," preserved among the Macnamaras. A "brass" bell was found inside the round tower of Dysert O'Dea, and was exchanged for a new bell in Limerick about 1838.⁴ Two handsome silver brooches and a silver candlestick were found in the ruins of Scattery, and were brought to Cork.⁵ The "Black Book of St. Mochulla" at Tulla was last heard of in the Delahyde lawsuit of 1627.⁶ All these relics seem to have disappeared. The

¹ R.S.A.I. Journal, 1900.

² "Wars of the G. & G."

³ Dec. 13, "Oengus," p. 182.

⁴ R.S.A.I. Journal, 1894, p. 156.

⁵ "Lady Chatterton's Rambles in the South of Ireland," vol. ii., pp. 228-229. Figures in R.S.A.I. Journal, 1897, p. 281.

⁶ MSS. R.I.A. 24, D. 17, p. 45.

following are fortunately extant:—The Clog-an-Oir of Scatterry, a beautiful little bell shrine of two periods, is in the hands of its hereditary keeper, Mr. Marcus Keane, of Beechpark, a representative in the female line of the Cahanes, coarbs of St. Senan.¹ Anyone swearing falsely on it was liable to be seized with convulsions ending in death. The bachall of St. Blawfugh or Blathmac of Rath was long kept in the wall of the old chapel of Corofin; the people used to swear upon it. The bachall of St. Manawla of Dysert, which was preserved down to the present reign in the family of its hereditary keepers, the last of whom, an old woman named, I believe, O'Quin, sold it. Both these fine crosiers are in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and have been figured and described in the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.² The bell of Rath, a small oval hand-bell of very thin bronze, and the crozier of St. Colman MacDuagh are also preserved in the same museum. The shrine of St. Lachtien's arm, though it was not made in Clare, was preserved at his church in Kilnamona before Bruodin's time, and thence removed to Lislachtin. The Clog naove Augustin of Kilshanny, a bell (possibly of St. Cuanna) now in British Museum.—It was used to swear upon, and was reputed to twist the mouths of perjurers to one side. The only other church relics are a few seals, and some pages believed to be part of St. Caimin's Commentary on the Psalms, and now preserved in the Franciscan's Library, Dublin.³ The beautiful shrine and book of the "Stowe Missal," in the Royal Irish Academy, belong, it is true, to Thomond, and mentions its king, Donchad, son of Brian Boru, but it was not made, nor so far as we know preserved, in county Clare. It probably belonged to Lorrha, and bells of the same church and of Scatterry are preserved in the British Museum.

Mediæval Plate.—The church plate (both gold and silver) of the Friaries of Ennis and Quin fell into the hands of laymen in the reign of Elizabeth. Father Mooney tells how the Earl of Thomond held the plate of Ennis, and how the wife of Macnamara, of Knappogue, after the death of her husband, retained the plate of Quin, which had been confided to him for safe keeping.⁴ In 1573 the church plate of Kilnaboy was carried off by Teige O'Brien and his followers, and this

¹ Bell of Senan, see *Archæol. Journal*, V., p. 331. *Proc. R.I.A.* (Jan. 25), 1864, p. 476. *Archæologia*, xxi., p. 559, exhibited March 9th, 1826, and *R.S.A.I.* 1900.

² *R.S.A.I.*, 1894, pp. 338-339.

³ See a Paper, by Mr. Hennessy, in the *Dublin Ecclesiastical Record*, 1873.

⁴ Mooney MSS., *Bibliothèque Royale*, Brussels, No. 3195.

sacrilege was soon afterwards avenged by their disastrous defeat at Beal an chip.¹

Church Plates.—The Protestant churches.—Killaloe Cathedral, paten, “Ex dono reverendissim in Christo Patris, Nicholai Episcopi Laonensis.” Flagon—“Deo et sacris per Rever. Dan. Witter, sac. sanct. Theol. Doct. et Episc. Laonen., 1674.” Ennis has a chalice with the words, “For Ennis Church, 1683.” Kilnasoola has a chalice and paten with this inscription, “Ex dono Donati O’Brien Baronetti in usum ecclesie Killanasulach in Comitatu Clare,” c. 1690. Kilfinaghta, a chalice with “The gift of (apparently T. W.) to ye Six Miles Church in ye County of Clare, July ye 8, 1713.”

In the Roman Catholic Church of Corofin are three noteworthy chalices with the following inscriptions:—1. “Calix benedictionis cui benedicimus nonne communicatio sanguinis Christi 1 Cor. x. D. Robertus Arthurus et Margarita Blake ejus soror Deo Optimo maximo dicant.” No. 2. “Ex dono Thadæi Daly Renaldus O’Kelly sacerdos, 1620.” No. 3. “Orate pro anima Jacobi O’Grypha sacerdotis qui me fieri fecit, 1670.” The latter were repaired by the Rev. James M’Mahon in the present century.

Church Glass.—Of course no great trace remains of mediæval glass. Fragments of coloured glass were found at Inchicronan, and we read of “blue coloured glass” at Ennis Friary. Many of the small windows, even in the fifteenth-century churches, were evidently never glazed. A heavy cast-iron window-frame, turning on pivots, and made to hold 16 small panes, was found in the ruins of Ennis Friary, and was long preserved at Stamer Park.

Among the many friends who helped me in this survey I can only name the principal, Mrs. O’Callaghan, of Maryfort, Mrs. Stacpoole, of Edenvale, Mrs. MacDonnell (junior), of Newhall, the late Dr. W. H. Stacpoole Westropp, of Lisdoonvarna, the late Mr. George Studdert O’Sullivan, Dr. George U. Macnamara, Rev. J. B. Greer, Mr. Richard J. Stacpoole, and Colonel George O’Callaghan Westropp. While outside the district I most gratefully acknowledge many valuable suggestions from Mr. Robert Cochrane, Sir Thomas Drew, Mr. James Mills, Mr. Standish Hayes O’Grady, and the late Dr. W. Frazer.

¹ “Annals of the Four Masters.”

SURVEY OF THE CHURCHES.¹

A UNIFORM order has been adopted in this list: (1) the name; (2) sheet of the Ordnance Survey, of 6 inches to the mile; (3) the parish, if the church is not a parish church; (4) dimensions and architecture: appended buildings, if any; (5) name and date of the reputed founder, with historical notes actually bearing on the building, age, and ancient form of the name; (6) principal monuments before 1800; and (7) published descriptions.²

¹ Works quoted in succeeding list:—

- Survey "Letters," R.I.A. MSS. 14 B 23 & 24. (Written 1839.)
 R.I.A., Royal Irish Academy, "Proceedings."
 R.S.A.I., Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (The Kilkenny Society under its successive names).
 P.M.D., Association for the Preservation of Memorials of the Dead in Ireland.
 Brash, Richard Rolt, "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland."
 Dutton, Hely, "Statistical Survey of the County of Clare."
 Dunraven, Earl of, "Notes on Irish Architecture."
 Dwyer, Rev. Canon Philip, "History of the Diocese of Kilaloe."
 Frost, John, M.R.I.A., "History and Topography of Co. Clare."
 Grose, Captain Francis, "Antiquities of Ireland."
 Keane, Marcus, "Towers and Temples of Ireland."
 Mant, Bishop, Paper on "Killaloe," read before the Down, Connor, and Dromore Architectural Society, 1844.
 Mason, Wm. Shaw, "Parochial Survey of Ireland, 1819."
 O'Hanlon, Very Rev. John, "Lives of the Irish Saints."
 Petrie, Dr. George, "Ecclesiastical Architecture," 1845 Edition.
 Stokes, Miss M., "Early Christian Architecture in Ireland."
 "Transactions," Royal Irish Academy, vol. xv.—Rentals and Deeds.
 "Proceedings," Royal Irish Academy—Quin Abbey, T. N. Deane (1882).
 "Journal," Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland—Churches near Lisdoonvarna, Dr. Martin (1870). Iniscaltra, M. Lenihan (1889). Bunratty, Quin, &c., T. J. Westropp (1890). Killaloe, same (1892, 1893). Churches with Round Towers in Northern Clare, same (1894). Aran, the Burren, and Corcomroe, same (1895). Scattery and Canon's Island, same (1897). Clare, Killone, and Inchicronan, same (1900). Churches in the Burren and Corcomroe ("Proceedings"), same (1900). The Ascetic's Church, Dr. George Macnamara (1897). The Stone Crosses of Ui Fermaic, same (1899–1900).

² I omit the short notices in Topographies and Histories in which detailed descriptions do not occur.

DIOCESE OF KILFENORA.

BARONY OF BUREEN.

1. GLENINAGH, Sheet 2.—*Parish church*, 38 feet by 13 feet 4 inches. A plain rude building, with a pointed south door, and lintelled south window. Round-headed east window. “Glaniednagh,” 1302.
2. DROMCREEHY, Sheet 2.—*Parish church*, 52 feet by 21 feet 6 inches. An early church, with large masonry, and finely built windows, probably of the eleventh century. The eastern is thickly ivied, the south has a well-made splay, and a semicircular moulded head. The north door is round-headed, and similar to the west doors of Quin and Abbeydorney, it is of the earlier fifteenth century. The west end has fallen, also the chancel arch. *Founder* doubtful. “Dromcruth,” 1302. The well is named Tobercore, and Colman is traditionally the patron. *Description*, R.S.A.I., 1900, p. 301.
3. OUGHTMAMA, Sheet 3.—*Parish church*. Nave and chancel, 45 by 21 feet, and 21 by 18 feet. The west door has inclined jambs and a massive lintel; the two south windows and the chancel arch have semicircular heads. In the south-west corner is set a font carved with two struggling animals. The semicircular head of the fallen east window is used by the peasantry to cure headaches. *Founder* uncertain; “the three Colmans” of this place are named without date.¹ The church dates before A.D. 1000. *Descriptions*, R. R. Brash, p. 16; M. Keane, p. 375; Lord Dunraven, I., p. 102; J. Frost, p. 25; T. J. Westropp, R.S.A.I. 1895. *Monuments*, several slabs, with defaced Irish inscriptions, lie in the chancel. The ruins are vested as National Monuments.
4. *Same*. A second *oratory* lies 27 feet east from the last, 24 by 15 feet. The west door and east window have semicircular heads. It probably dates from the eleventh century.
5. *Same*. A third *oratory* lies to the north-west of the other churches. Only the east gable remains, with a slit window, with plain splay and semicircular head.

¹ Calendar of Oengus.

6. **CORCOMROE ABBEY, S. MARIA DE PETRA FERTILI OR DE VIRIDI SAXO.**—*Abbey Parish*, Sheet 3. It consists of a cruciform church, with a richly-vaulted chancel roof and clustered columns. A small chapel lies to either side of the chancel. To the south of the church is a small cloister garth with buildings to the east. Two detached buildings lie to the south, and a gate-house to the west. The remains of a massive wall enclose an extensive park round the abbey. There is a well named Tobersheela. Most of the fabric of the abbey is of the late twelfth and early thirteenth century. *Founder*, Donaldmore O'Brien, King of Munster, *c.* A.D. 1180–1190. *Monuments*, Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, King of Thomond, slain in battle, 1268. A very perfect effigy. The figure of a bishop in full pontificals. A cross carved on a slab of yew. *Descriptions*, Dublin Penny Journal (illustration), 1833–1834; *Guide to Lisdoonvarna*, 1876; Report of the Board of Public Works, 1878, 1879, p. 72 (plan and good illustrations); Frost, p. 22; P.M.D. II., p. 275; T. J. Westropp, R.S.A.I., 1895 and 1900, p. 301 (all with illustrations). It is vested as a National Monument.
7. **KILLONAGHAN**, Sheet 4.—*Parish church*, 48 by 21 feet. The ruin has a well-built east window, with a semicircular head and external moulding; the other features are defaced. Probably *c.* 1080. *Founder*, Onchu, probably son of St. Blathmac; if so, *c.* A.D. 580. "Killonchan," 1302.
8. **CRUMLIN**, Sheet 4.—*Killonaghan Parish*. Only the east gable and parts of the sides remain; the east and south windows have each got rudely arched semicircular heads in the splay, and semicircular heads cut in single blocks of stone in the light. *Founder*, according to tradition, St. Columba, who built it after leaving Aran; perhaps the present building is of the tenth century. "Cromglaon" (*crom gleann*), 1302, *i.e.*, "crooked glen." It was at that time a parish church.
9. **RATHBORNEY**, Sheet 5.—*Parish church*, 56 feet 6 inches by 21 feet. A late Gothic building, *c.* A.D. 1500, except the lower part of the east and north walls for about 5 feet high, which seem early Irish work. The east window richly moulded, divided by a shaft and transom into four lights, with trefoil heads and a flat hood.¹ South window has a single trefoil-headed light.

¹ See illustration, Plate XII., fig. 7.

Pointed south door richly moulded, with a broken double-oped stoup in the right jamb. *Founder* unknown. "Rayth," in 1302. Some trace remains of the rath from which it is named, "the Rath of Burren," it is included in the graveyard. There are some modern crosses of a very archaic type, with square head and arms, and expanding base.¹

10. **KILBRACK**, Sheet 9.—*Rathbornev Parish*, near Cahermacnaughten. The walls and gables remain thickly ivied. The name is preserved in the Book of Distribution, 1655.
11. **KILMOON**, Sheet 21.—*Parish church*, 52 by 18 feet. Its featureless north wall, and the south-east angle, of large and very early masonry, with a plinth, remains. A carved corbel, with a bishop's head, and the pier and corbel of an arched canopy over the altar, are alone of interest. A late fifteenth-century mortuary chapel, 24 feet by 20 feet, lies 5 feet from the south wall of the church. There is also a holy well (Tobermoon), with a tree and "cursing stones." A plain pillar, called "the cross," stands some distance to the east. *Founder*, perhaps Mogua (but the present form of the name is difficult). "Kilmugoun," in 1302. *Descriptions*, O'Hanlon, vol. ii. (illustration), p. 180.
12. **KILLEANY**, Sheet 5.—*Parish church*. Nave, 34 feet 6 inches; chancel, 19 feet 2 inches long; and both 19 feet 2 inches wide. The east gable dates *c.* 1080, with a neatly moulded and splayed semicircular-headed window; the outer head has a draconic ornament. There is a projecting moulding under the window, like that at Manister Kieran, in Aranmore. The altar is extant. The other features of the church date from the fifteenth century, being a large pointed chancel arch, and several windows in the south and west gable; the south door is defaced, but was pointed. There are corbels for a gallery at the west end. In the graveyard, to the south-east, is a remarkable altar, 10 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6 inches, of large and well-cut blocks, with many rounded "cursing stones." The church is not far from the large stone fort of Cahercloggaun. *Founder*, St. Enda, of Aran, *c.* A.D. 500. "Killeny," 1302. *Description*, O'Hanlon, III., page 915 (illustration), R.S.A.I., 1900. (See Plates IX. and XI., fig. 12.)

¹ Similar modern crosses are illustrated in "Untrodden Paths in Roumania," by Mrs. Walker, p. 27; she also gives the type with the circle so common in Ireland.

13. **KILCORNEY**, Sheet 9.—*Parish church.* Nave, 39 by 20 feet; and chancel, 16 feet 10 inches square. It is much defaced, and has fine old masonry, probably of the tenth century, and fragments of a decorated south door, and an east window of *c.* 1080; the head of the window has a human face and rich foliage, and is curiously recessed. There is a plain late font. *Founder*, uncertain. “Kilcorny,” 1302. *Monuments*, Comyn, 1714. *Description*, Keane, p. 368, R.S.A.I. (illustration), 1900.
14. **KILCOLMANVARA**, Sheet 9.—*Kilcorney Parish.* It was levelled before 1839. *Founder* uncertain.
15. **NOUGHAVAL**, Sheet 9.—*Parish church.* It is greatly overgrown. Nave and chancel, 53 feet by 21 feet 6 inches, and 28 by 21 feet. An early church with massive masonry, probably of the tenth century, but much repaired; the chancel arch has a semicircular head, and resembles that of Oughtmama and Dysert, being of finely cut blocks. The heads of the east and south windows appear to be ancient. There is a handsome pointed arched door, with a lintel and undercut ornaments, probably *c.* 1180, and some twelfth and sixteenth century windows. *Founder*, Mogua;¹ date and identity uncertain. Probably “the new chapel,” 1302. “Nua Conghabhaile,” “new monastery.” “Nuoghevaell,” 1584. *Description*, P.M.D., 1896, p. 238; R.S.A.I., 1900. (See Plates IX. and XI., fig. 7.)
16. *Same*, O’DAVOREN’S CHAPEL, Sheet 9.—*Noughaval Parish.* A vaulted oratory, near to and south-east from the last, 20 by 12 feet. The windows are oblong and chamfered; the heavy barrel vault has nearly fallen. A tablet recorded the building by the Davorens in 1725. This and the pointed south door have disappeared since 1839. An ancient-looking Celtic cross is set through the slab of an open-air altar, near the west gable; the octagonal pier of a market cross stands to the north of the great church. On the ridge to the east of this church lie a fine series of prehistoric stone forts, cairns, cromlechs, and souterrains extending to Ballyganner south.² The well and holy tree of St. Mogua lie to the north-east of the church.
17. **CARRAN**, Sheet 9.—*Parish church*, 56 by 20 feet. A late building of *c.* 1500. There remain an east window, a single pointed

¹ Perhaps Mochuda, *alias* Cronan.

² *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. v., Ser. III., p. 544; *Journal R.S.A.I.*, 1897, p. 116.

slit, two south windows (one defaced, one with ogee head), a richly moulded, pointed south door, with a stoup in the right jamb; also three corbels at the east end of the north wall, which are carved with the faces of a king, a woman, and a warrior. The altar remains. The west gable had a bell chamber, and there is a machicolation at the north-west corner. South of the church is a small cairn, round which coffins are carried, and which probably gives the place its name. *Founder* unknown. "Carne," 1302. Well of Tobermacreagh lies to south. *Description* of parish, Mason, III., p. 281.

18. KINALLIA, Sheet 6, *Carran Parish*. A small oratory, 16 by 12 feet, with a featureless west gable and fragments of the side walls; the sill of the north window remains. Not far to the north is a large bullaun in the natural rock, and beyond it a well and altar; on the latter are several round stones, and a flat stone with two long round-ended depressions. To the south-west on the slope, under the cliffs of Kinallia, is the saint's cave, 15 by about 5 feet wide. *Founder*, St. Colman Mac Duach, c. 620: see his Life in Colgan. *Description*, Fahy, "Diocese of Kilmacduach," pp. 65, 67.
19. TERMON CRONAN, Sheet 10.—*Carran Parish*, 21 feet 10 inches by 12 feet 10 inches. A most venerable oratory in excellent preservation. The east window has inclined jambs and lintels; lines of roundels are cut in each jamb. The west door is also lintelled, and has inclined jambs; several corbels carved with heads project from the gable. The north door is late and pointed. In the graveyard are two curious tombs of two slabs pitched together, with end pieces similar to those at Slane, Co. Meath. The base and shaft of a plain cross stand on the ridge to the north-west. *Founder*, Cronan; identity uncertain. *Descriptions*, Petrie, p. 184; Dunraven, I., pp. 105, 107. (See Plate XI., figs. 4 and 8.)
20. SLADOO, Sheet 10.—*Carran Parish*. A rudely built late structure, all features destroyed; no trace of the alleged stone roof. *Description*, Handbook to Lisdoonvarna, "P. D."
21. GLENCOLUMBILLE, Sheet 10.—*Carran Parish*. A separate parish in 1580. A defaced fifteenth-century church, much ivied and overgrown. The "finger-marks" of St. Columba¹ appear on

¹ MSS. T.C.D., F. 2, 14.

a rock near it. *Founder*, traditionally St. Columba, "Gleann Choluim Chille," 1599 (*Annals Four Masters*). A separate parish, Glanecolmekill, 1584. *Monument*, O'Brien, 1753.

22. **TEMPLELINE**, Sheet 10.—*Carran Parish*. A rudely built late church, all the features destroyed.

BARONY OF CORCOMROE.

23. **KILLILAGH**, Sheet 8.—*Parish church*, 57 feet 6 inches by 19 feet. A late plain building, probably *c.* 1500. It has a southern side chapel, 17 by 22 feet. The east window is round-headed, and the west gable has a square bell chamber; the west and south walls have several plain, flat-headed and chamfered window slits; the south door is pointed. A beautifully chiselled round arch, with patterns punched on its blocks, leads into the side chapel, which has an ogee-headed light to the east and west, and a double window, with similar heads, to the south; its shaft is gone. *Founder*, probably St. Lonan, to whom the well is dedicated, *c.* A.D. 550. "Killadlagh," in 1302. *Monuments*, Queley, 1779; Davoren, 1784; Haverty and Kilmartin, 1794; Thynne. *Description*, R.S.A.I., 1900, p. 287.
24. **OUGHTDARRA**, Sheet 4.—*Killilagh Parish*. Only a few feet of the walls remain in a graveyard. *Founder* and age unknown. Possibly the "Wafferig," of 1302, and the Owghtory, of 1584.¹
25. **TOOMULLIN**, Sheet 8.—*Killilagh Parish*. A late church, probably *c.* 1480, 33 feet by 17 feet 6 inches. The east window has a single light, with a trefoil head, and triquetras in the spandrels of the outer face. There is a bell chamber on the west gable, and outside it a priest's room, with a pointed door. *Founder*, possibly Breacan, to whom the well is dedicated, *c.* 500. It was a separate parish, "Thuomlynny," 1302. *Description*, R.S.A.I., 1900, p. 287. View of interior, O'Hanlon, VII., p. 388.
26. **KILMACREEHY**, Sheet 15.—*Parish church*, nave and chancel, 40 feet by 22 feet 6 inches, and 35 by 17 feet. It is built of flagstones, but part of the north wall is of large, early masonry, the rest being of the late fifteenth century. The east

¹ MSS. T.C.D., E. 2, 14.

window has two ogee headed lights, the shaft entire; the splay has a neatly built semicircular head. Traces of the altar remain. In the north wall is a tomb of very late decorated Gothic, with a mitred head, at the apex of the arch, two trefoil-headed arches, and a quatrefoil. There was a somewhat similar monument, with twisted columns, on the south side, but it has fallen. The chancel arch is rude and pointed, 13 feet 9 inches wide. The south porch has two plain pointed doors; there was a bell chamber on the west gable. *Founder*, Macreiche, *c.* 550; his mediæval "Life" says he built it in his old age. "Kilmaccrik," 1302. *Monuments*, O'Heo, 1642; Macdonough, 1745. *Descriptions*, Dr. Martin, R.S.A.I., 1872, 1873, p. 13; T. J. Westropp, R.S.A.I., 1900 (illustration), p. 290. (See Plate XII., fig. 3.)

27. **KILLASPUGLONAN**, Sheet 15.—*Parish church*. Totally levelled before 1839. *Founder*, Bishop Lonan, a friend of St. Macreiche, to whom the well is dedicated, *c.* 550; "Killesconolan," 1302, cil easbuig lonain, 1599 (*Annals Four Masters*).
28. **KILSHANNY**, Sheet 15.—*Parish church*, 75 feet 10 inches by 20 feet 5 inches. Portions of the sides date probably about 1080; the north door and a slit window in the south wall belong to that period. The rest is late—the pointed west door, and the more eastern of the south windows (with three trefoil heads though the shafts and middle blocks lie on the ground) are of the later fifteenth century, and the eastern window still later, with two interlacing shafts and circular head pieces. The altar exists; there is a flat-arched long tomb recess to the right of it (in the north wall), and a round-headed ambrey to the south. *Founder*, perhaps Seanach, probably Senan's brother, 550. Traditional patron, Cuanna, identity uncertain; the saint's bell, now called (like the holy well) after St. Augustine, is in the British Museum¹; "Kilsanyg," 1302. In later times it was a cell of Corcomroe, or even a Cistercian Abbey, for Florence, its abbot, was bishop of Kilfenora, in 1273.² *Monuments*, Thynne, 1717–1752; Crowe, 1799. *Description*, Keane, p. 374, R.S.A.I., 1900 (with plan), p. 280.

¹ For a legend about St. Cuanna and a bell, see O'Hanlon, II., p. 285.

² Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, under the date.

29. **KILFENORA**, Sheet 16.—**ST. FACHNAN'S CATHEDRAL.** The nave is used as a Protestant church; the chancel is in ruins; they measure 67 feet 9 inches and 35 feet 9 inches long, being each 20 feet 9 inches wide. The east window, the south piscina, and north wing are of the later twelfth century, *c.* 1170. The pointed arcade of the nave is of the fourteenth or early fifteenth century, and there are several other features of the latter period. The east window has three semicircular lights; one capital has a group of little clerics. The north wing has plain, round headed window slits, and opened by pointed arches into the nave; one is closed by a fine monument of good decorated Gothic, the other by a low door. *Founder*, St. Fachnan, perhaps of Ross Carbery, *c.* A.D. 560. Kilfenora was annexed to the Archbishopric of Cashel in 1152. The name appears in the Book of Rights (450-902) in the name Cathair Fhionnabhrach, Fenabor in 1189, Funbranensis 1273, Fenaborens 1302. *Monuments*, cleric with supposed Celtic tonsure, bishop in full pontificals (later mediæval). A slab, with incised cross, forming the sill of the northern canopied monument. A beautifully decorated high cross, the fragments of a second, and two plainer ones, remain; another has been removed to Killaloe; and the site of a sixth is shown in the fields to the north of the village. Dean Lowe, 1638; Macencharni and O'Dea, 1650; Dean Blood, 1683-1700; Macdonough, 1685. The well of St. Fachtnan has an inscription of the Macdonoughs, 1684. *Descriptions*, Dunraven Notes, vol. II., (view); Fallon's "Cathedrals of Ireland" (view); Frost, p. 98 (view); R.S.A.I., 1900 (plan and three views); P.M.D., II. (1892), p. 38. The nave and crosses are vested as National Monuments.
30. **KILCARRAGH**, Sheet 16.—*Kilfenora Parish, hospital and church*, 26 feet by 14 feet 6 inches. A fragment stood 1839, now levelled.
31. **KILTONAGHTA**, Sheet 16.—*Kilfenora Parish.* Levelled since 1839.
32. **KILCAMEEN**, Sheet 9.—*Kilfenora Parish.* A burial ground and cist in a levelled caher near Ballykinvarga. *Founder*, possibly Caimin of Inniscaltra, *c.* 640. *Description*, R.S.A.I., 1897.
33. **KILMANAHEEN**, Sheet 15.—*Parish church*, entirely levelled. *Founder*, probably Mainchin, a friend of St. Maccreiche; the "Life of Maccrecius" attributes it to the latter saint, who built it at the "dun" of Baoith Bronach, king of Corcomroe, *c.* 570. "Kil-mankyn," 1302; Cil mainchin, 1573.

34. ENNISTYMON, Sheet 15.—*Kilmanaheen Parish* is said to have been the residence of Luchtighern in the "Life of Maccrecius," c. 540. This may have originated in a confusion of Inisdiomain with Inisdia or Moy. If not, the *founder* may have been Diman or Dioma.¹ The present ruined church is late, having been built in 1778.
35. CLOONEY, Sheet 16.—*Parish church*. The east gable and side walls remain; it was 19 feet 9 inches wide. The east and south windows have semicircular heads. *Founder*, probably Lonan, c. A.D. 550, to whom the well is dedicated. "Clonurpis," 1302; "Cluain," 1390.²
36. KILLEINAGH, Sheet 23.—*Clooney Parish*. Entirely levelled, graveyard remains.
37. KILTORAGHT, Sheet 16.—*Parish church*. Mr. J. Frost says this has been "utterly ruined," and Dr. G. Macnamara tells me that it was a modern church, but has been in ruins since before the present reign. Locally called Kiltorachtagh.
38. KILMORE, Sheet 24.—*Kiltoraght Parish*. Some enclosures and a rude dry stone altar, with small pillar stones, remain near Lough Fergus. One enclosure is called "Cashlaun Beannaichte."

DIOCESE OF KILLALOE.

In this diocese we still follow the order from west to east, but are obliged to make two divisions. The first approximately covers the Dalcassian states, the second, the district of Corcovaskin; the latter possibly representing that part of the diocese of Iniscatha which lay in Clare, and is now included in the baronies of Ibricane, Clonderlaw, and Moyarta.

BARONY OF INCHQUIN.

39. KILKEEDY, Sheet 11.—*Parish church*, 60 feet by 20 feet. The east window is well executed; two broad ogee-headed lights (the shaft intact), with a well-cut semicircular head to the splay; its north jamb is ancient, probably of the late twelfth century; the rest of the building probably after 1500. Small "priest's dwelling," 19 feet by 16 feet, lies to the north. The font has a spiral

¹ "Annals of Four Masters," 1589.

² O'Brien's Rental, Trans. R.I.A., xv.

- fluting. *Founder* uncertain, perhaps Caeide. "Kilquydi," 1302; Cil Caeidi, 1599 ("Annals, Four Masters"). *Monument*, Mullin, 1706. *Description*, Dwyer, p. 498. (See illustration, Plate XII., fig. 2.)
40. CUSHACORRA, Sheet 7.—*Kilkeedy Parish*. Some remains of an alleged convent.
41. TEMPLEMORE, or "MOOR" (KELLS), Sheet 17.—*Kilkeedy Parish*, 51 feet by 20 feet 7 inches. A very early church; the east and north sides have fallen. The west door has a lintel and inclined jambs; the south window is rudely built, with a semicircular head of one block. A souterrain remains near the east end. *Description*, R.S.A.I., 1894, p. 289. (See illustration, Plate VIII.)
42. ST. CATHERINE'S (KELLS), Sheet 17.—*Kilkeedy Parish*. Entirely levelled, and the graveyard is an orchard. Aenghus O'Daly, in 1617,¹ probably alludes to it when reproaching the people of Cealla (Kells) for "digging in the churchyard in the snow." *Description*, Dr. G. Macnamara, R.S.A.I., 1900, p. 31.
43. TEMPLENADEIRKA, Sheet 18.—*Kilkeedy Parish*. The east gable and fragments of the side wall remain. The east window has two plain ogee heads; the shaft is gone. The building seems later than 1500, and evidently had a well-cut pointed south door, now lying in fragments among the graves.
44. SKAGHAVANOO, Sheet 18.—*Kilkeedy Parish*. Only a foundation; the head of a bossed Celtic cross and the holy bush which gives the place its name, remain near a large rath, with a souterrain. *Description*, Dr. G. Macnamara, R.S.A.I., 1900, p. 31 (illustration).
45. KILTACHYMORE, Sheet 10.—*Kilkeedy Parish*. Only part of the east gable remains, with very archaic masonry. O'Curry gives the ancient name as "Cil taice," without date or stated authority.
46. KILNABOY, Sheet 17.—*Parish church*. 63 feet by 20 feet 3 inches. The north and west walls are of early masonry, probably of the eleventh century. The low north door and tomb recess may be of the fourteenth century. There is a perfect sheelanagig over the south door. The east window is late. At the top is a small vesical ope, then two pear-shaped opes; below are three round-headed lights resting on a cross-bar; below this again are four

¹ Satirical poem on the Tribes of Clare.

oblong opes, the most northern cuts into the side pier; the head of the outer arch is pointed—the whole forming a late and most eccentric structure; it is ready to fall. The south windows very late, with brick arches. A fifteenth century ambry stands to the north of the altar; the panelled front slab of the latter remains. *Founder*, the anonymous Inghean Baoith (daughter of Baoith); date and identity uncertain. “Killinbynech,” 1302; Cil inghine baoith, 1599 (“Annals, Four Masters”). *Monuments*: O’Flanagan, 1644; O’Nellane, 1645; O’Hehir, 1711; O’Brien of Cross, 1794. The tau-shaped termon cross still stands at Roughan; two other crosses marked the church lands at Crossard and Elmvale (Crossoughter). The termon lands are recorded in the “Book of Distribution,” 1655. *Descriptions*: “Memorials of Adare,” Dutton, p. 307; Dwyer, p. 492; T. J. Westropp, R.S.A.I., 1894–1900, p. 26; G. Macnamara, R.S.A.I., 1900, p. 26.

47. COAD, Sheet 17.—*Kilnaboy Parish*, 54 feet 3 inches by 22 feet. A late-fifteenth century church. The east window has two ogee heads (shaft gone), and a neat angular head to the splay. The south door is pointed; the south window has an ogee head; and the west gable has an arched bell chamber. The townland gives its name to Teige an Comhad, Prince of Thomond, 1459. *Monuments*, O’Brien of Lemaneagh, 1642; Power, 1673; Macnamara, 1722; MacGorman, 1735; Foster, 1756–1786. *Description*, G. Macnamara, P.M.D., III. (1896), p. 229; R.S.A.I., 1900. (See illustration, Plate XII., fig. 4.)
48. LEANNA, Sheet 17.—*Kilnaboy Parish*. It is now quite levelled, only the late jamb stones of an inclined door with hollow fluting at the angles, and a monk’s head at the top remain. *Founder* unknown, “cil mhic ui donain,” 1317¹ in “Leanana.” Near it is an enclosure called the Friar’s House (Tenambrawher on maps), and several bullauns. *Description* by G. Macnamara, R.S.A.I., 1897, p. 76. With two illustrations.
49. KILVOYDAN, Sheet 17.—*Kilnaboy Parish*. Entirely levelled, a few fragments of cut stone remain in the graveyard, and a curious door jamb, with a rude carving of St. Sebastian and rich fifteenth century foliage was removed to Corofin Chapel. In the field south of the graveyard are the socketted base and head of

¹ “Wars of Turlough.”

an early cross ; the water in the socket "cures warts." *Founder*, Baighdean. Identity and date unknown. *Description*, G. Macnamara, R.S.A.I., 1900, p. 29.

50. **TEMPLEPATRICK** (CORREEN), Sheet 10.—*Kilnaboy Parish*. The foundations of a small oratory, and detached priest's house in the "battle-field" at the foot of the hill at the entrance to Glenquin (Glencaoine), and below the stone fort of Cahermore, (Lackareagh). To the west is the "well" of St. Patrick, a basin in a low ledge of rock.
51. **DYSERT-O'DEA**, or **DISERT-TOLA**, Sheet 25.—*Parish church*. Nave and chancel, 71 feet by 23 feet 9 inches, and 21 feet by 25 feet. The south wall forms one line from the east gable to a projection to the west of the nave door. The semicircular chancel arch, and much of the north walls are probably of the later tenth century. The south door is of ornate romanesque workmanship (probably of the late eleventh century, and the middle of the twelfth century), and has been rebuilt (some voussoirs of another arch having been apparently inserted) in the south wall. It has a row of nineteen heads round it. One of the west windows has also been made of carved fragments from at least three other windows. The whole west end of the nave is late and embodies moulded blocks of the older church. The east window has three plain Gothic lights, chamfered and recessed, probably of the thirteenth century. The gable above the choir arch has a shapeless bell chamber with two pointed opes. A rude font and small cross remain in the graveyard. The *Round Tower* stands 7 feet 5 inches north of the north-west corner of the church. It is about 60 feet high, and 61 feet in circumference. The door is perfect with a semicircular head. The tower was built in offsets, like the tower of Ardmore, it has late Gothic battlements and window, and has been partly thrown down by lightning. A "brass" bell was found inside. In the field to the east of the ruins stands the beautiful high cross, probably of the late twelfth century. It was restored by Michael O'Dea in 1683, and Colonel F. Synge in 1871. The well of St. Tola is defaced, but still flows in a ditch. A double bullaun, extant in 1839, is not now discoverable. *Founder*, Tola of Clonard, died 735. Dysert was the chief sanctuary of the Muintir Iffernain or O'Quins. The fine bronze crosier is preserved in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy.

Monuments, Joan O'Dea, 1684; Neylane, 1728. *Descriptions*, Grose, vol. I., plates 3 and 4, p. xii; Dutton, p. 307; Brash, p. 58; Keane, p. 363; Dunraven, II., p. 38, p. 111; Dwyer, p. 495; Miss Stokes, plate xxxi.; T. J. Westropp, R.S.A.I. 1894, p. 150; G. Macnamara, R.S.A.I. 1899, p. 244. Numerous illustrations in last two; views in all the others except Dutton. Vested as National Monuments.

52. **MONASTERNASHRADUFF**, Sheet 25.—*Dysert Parish*. Entirely demolished. A rude cross remained in 1839. It is also called Cil Lionain and “the Abbey of Shraduff or Temple Disert in Cottindisert” in 1611.¹
53. **KILCURRISH**, Sheet 25.—*Dysert Parish*. 21 feet by 12 feet. Only the west gable with a late pointed door is standing.
54. **TEMPLEDUFF (AUGHRIM)**, Sheet 25.—*Dysert Parish*. A rude late building, 50 feet by 14 feet 6 inches, thickly ivied; late fifteenth century south door. The west gable and priest's house are levelled. It is called Temple Hugh O'Connell in the survey and maps of 1839; but this name is not known to the older peasantry.
55. **RUAN**, Sheet 25.—*Parish Church*, 55 feet 4 inches by 19 feet 6 inches. A very late fifteenth-century building. The east window has two pointed heads. The south door is pointed. A side building, 19 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 3 inches projects from the south-west angle. *Founder* unknown. Church not named in 1302. The place is called “Ruadhan, of the grassstopped hollow cahers” in 1317.* *Monuments*, O'Griffy, 1643; O'Kerin, 1687; Gorman, 1741. *Descriptions*, P.M.D., III. (1897), p. 398.
56. **KILVAKEE**, Sheet 25.—*Ruan Parish*. Rudely built foundations remaining in Dromore.
57. **TEMPLENARAH**, Sheet 25.—*Ruan Parish*. Foundations of very ancient large masonry stand in a defaced caher.
58. **INAGH**, Sheet 32.—*Parish Church*. Fragments of the “Teampul na glas aighne” remained in 1839. Now demolished. *Founder*, Maccreiche, c. 580. His “Life” says he built the church in his old age. Eidnach, 1599 (*Annals Four Masters*).

¹ Grant to Sir E. Fisher, Patent Rolls (Ireland), Roll 9, James I.

² “Wars of Turlough.”

59. RATHBLATHMAIC, Sheet 25.—*Parish Church.* Nave and chancel, 42 feet 10 inches by 24 feet 8 inches, and 18 feet 4 inches by 20 feet. The south walls of the nave and chancel, the former with plinth and round corner shaft, and part of the north wall of the nave are of the late eleventh or earlier twelfth century. The sills of two early windows are set in the south wall of the nave. The more western is richly carved with foliage, dragons' heads, and a sheelanagig struggling with monsters. The second forms the sill of a late fifteenth-century window. The chancel arch is plain and pointed. The east and west gables are levelled. The south door has a stoup in its right jamb, and a carved block with roundels and interlacings. Keane says that the stump of a round tower was demolished in 1838. *Founder*, St. Blathmac, perhaps the poet, living *c.* 540 ("Life of Maccreecius"). His fine crosier and bell are in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, "Rayth" 1302, "Prospect pleasing Rath" 1318.¹ *Descriptions.* Keane, p. 364; T. J. Westropp, R.S.A.I., 1894, p. 30 (with plan and illustrations); 1900.
60. KILKEE, Sheet 25.—*Rath Parish.* A graveyard in Cahercorcaun townland.
61. KILNAMONA, Sheet 33.—*Parish Church,* 63 feet 6 inches by 21 feet. The north wall has fallen: the church is plain, and dates *circa* 1500. The east window has a round-headed light. The south door is pointed and defaced. *Founder*, probably Laughteen, to whom the well is dedicated. The shrine of his arm (now in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy) was preserved at Kilnamona before it was removed to Lislachtin in County Kerry,² "Kylnemua," 1302. *Monument*, Considine, 1687; P.M.D., III. (1896), p. 228.

BARONY OF ISLANDS.

62. DROMCLIFF, Sheet 33.—*Parish church,* 58 feet 6 inches by 20 feet. The south wall and windows are probably of the eleventh century, the east gable of the fifteenth, with a two-light window (the shafts entire); the head is ivied, but was probably trefoil-headed. The south door is well built, very slightly

¹ "Wars of Turlough."

² Bruodinus "Propugnaeculum Catholicæ Veritatis."

pointed and late, with a curious thickening of the walls. The round tower stands due north from the church; it is 40 feet high, and 50 feet 6 inches in circumference. The door, 13 feet above the ground, and having a raised band round the sides and head, was extant in 1809; also two oblong windows, only one of which remained in 1839. *Founder* unknown. "Dromleb," 1302, Dromliabh, 1389. *Descriptions*, Dutton, p. 307; Dwyer, p. 489; T. J. Westropp, R.S.A.I., 1894, p. 332. Vested as a National Monument. (See Plate X.)

63. ENNIS, FRANCISCAN FRIARY, Sheet 33.—*Dromcliff Parish*. The ruins consist of a nave, chancel, belfry, transept, three chapels, chapter-house, and domicile round an arcaded cloister. *Founder*, Donchad Cairbreach O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, about 1240. The side walls of the church belong to this period. It was restored by Torlough More O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, 1287–1306. The east window probably was of his restoration. "Math" Caech Macnamara built the vaulted refectory, or chapter-house, before 1314. The belfry, cloister arcade, and a side chapel, date from about 1400. The rest of the transept, with two chapels and the fine "MacMahon" tomb, were built about 1460; the latter by More ni Brien, wife of MacMahon, of Corcovaskin. The cross was destroyed and used as materials for a quay in 1711.¹ Manistir Innsi, 1240. *Monuments*, More ni Brien, *c.* 1460; Barons of Inchiquin, *c.* 1500; Teig O'Brien, *c.* 1590; O'Hehir, 1622; Considine, 1631, 1686; O'Kerin, 1687; Hickman and Colpoys, 1677; Macnamara, 1686; Woulfe, 1697, 1742; Banks, 1728, 1773; Gore, *c.* 1697; Stacpoole, *c.* 1745; Finucan, 1750; Roche, 1755; Power, 1761; Crowe, 1772, &c. *Descriptions*, Mooney, 1617; Wadding, 1634; Bruodin, 1643; Dyneley, 1680; Brigdale, 1695; Grose II., p. 42; Dwyer, p. 489; Frost, pp. 112, 114; T. J. Westropp, R.S.A.I., 1889, p. 44; 1895, p. 135, and 1900 (plan and illustrations); P.M.D., 1895, p. 34 (illustration). Vested as a National Monument.
64. TEMPLEHARAGHAN, Sheet 33.—*Dromcliff Parish*. Now entirely demolished; it stood in a fort now nearly levelled.
65. KILQUANE, Sheet 33.—*Dromcliff Parish*. Entirely levelled site, marked by a graveyard.

¹ Dwyer, p. 491.

66. KILMALEY, Sheet 40.—*Parish church*, 67 feet 6 inches by 20 feet. The east gable and south wall remain, and date about 1450. The east window has two trefoil heads (shaft gone); the iron staples of its shutters remain, and a "Patrick's cross" is cut on the jamb. The splay has a well built semicircular head. The plain south door has a stoup in the outer right jamb. *Founder*, probably Scerebanus; identity and date unknown; perhaps the "Sribanus" in the 1302 list; "Kellmaley," 1302. *Monuments*, Burke, of Strasburg, County Clare, 1780, &c.; see P.M.D. (1897), p. 396.
67. KILLONE, AUGUSTINIAN CONVENT OF ST. JOHN, Sheet 41. The ruins consist of a church, crypt, and domicile round a cloister garth. The east window has two beautifully built lights, having semicircular heads, with raised chevrons and lozenges, and dating about 1180. The double north window is of the fourteenth century. Font remains. West gable has a bell-chamber; the pointed arch is made of pitched slabs, cut out in curves. The well of St. John lies to the east of the convent. The altar was built 1731 by Anthony Roche; it has round stones laid on it; there is also a bathing tank. *Founder*, Donald More O'Brien, c. 1180. "Kellonia," 1189.¹ *Monuments*, Lucas, 1759; Daxon, 1800; Macdonnell, 1793. *Descriptions*, Dwyer, 491; T. J. Westropp, R.S.A.I., 1900, p. 126 (illustrations, plan, and section); P.M.D., III. (1897), p. 395. Vested as a National Monument.
68. CLARE, AUGUSTINIAN ABBEY OF SS. PETER AND PAUL) "DE FORGIO," Sheet 33. It consists of a church and domicile round a cloister garth. The fabric chiefly dates 1189: but there are late fifteenth-century details. *Founder*, Donald More O'Brien, on site of Kilmoney; his charter dates 1189, and another confirming it in 1461. *Monuments*, Hallinan, 1692; Haugh, 1726; Hassett, 1786; Costelloe, 1788. *Descriptions*, Grose, II., p. 80; Frost, p. 121; T. J. Westropp, R.S.A.I., 1892, p. 78; 1900, p. 118 (Plan and illustrations). Vested as a National Monument.
69. KILLUE, Sheet 33.—*Clare Abbey Parish*, Sheet 33. A small church, 37 feet 9 inches by 19 feet 4 inches. East window has a slightly pointed head, and is chamfered; the splay is rudely

¹ Charter of Clare Abbey.

built, and the other features defaced. *Founder*, Lugad; perhaps Molua. "Killuga," 1302, then a separate parish. *Monuments*, Stamer, 1766; P.M.D., III. (1897), p. 392.

70. CLONDEGAD, Sheet 50.—Old church destroyed. Present one modern, 1700, rebuilt 1809, and in ruins. *Founder*, Screbanus; his "bed" is a hole in the cliff over the neighbouring stream. "Clondagah," 1302. *Monuments*, Ross and Harrison, 1700; Smith, 1711, &c.

BARONY OF BUNRATTY, UPPER.

71. INCHICRONAN, AUGUSTINIAN MONASTERY, Sheet 26.—*Parish church*, 66 feet by 16 feet 6 inches. A church with a south transept, a sacristy, and a small domicile. The east end dates from about 1080; the window has a beautifully built splay, with a semi-circular head. The outer face has a well-cut spray of foliage under an A hood moulding. The transept is of fine early fifteenth-century work, with two arches opening from the church. An enclosure, with a pointed gateway, lies to the east. *Founder*, Cronan, perhaps of Tomgraney, c. A.D. 550—King Donald More O'Brien is said to have established the Augustinians here. He granted it as "Insula S. Cronani" to Clare Abbey in 1189. "Inchigronayn," 1302. *Monuments*, Butler, 1735. *Descriptions*, Report of the Board of Public Works, 1879–80 (illustrations); T. J. Westropp, R. S. A. I., 1900, p. 133 (plan and views). Vested as a National Monument.
72. KILVOYDAN, Sheet 26.—*Inchicronan Parish*. There only remain a well and graveyard; in the latter is a bullaun. A dolmen stands on the neighbouring hill.
73. KILTOOLA, Sheet 18.—*Inchicronan Parish*. A church with late fifteenth-century details. The south wall leans out. *Founder*, probably Tola. "Kellsuvleg," 1302. An independent parish, and so continued to 1590.
74. TEMPLEMALEY, Sheet 25.—*Parish church*, 54 feet 6 inches by 18 feet 9 inches. It is rudely built, and probably dates from about 1080; the windows belonging to that period. One seems still earlier, having an angular head of two slabs (Plate XI., fig. 1). A souterrain lies not far from the west end of the ruin; but the new river-bed of the Fergus has been cut between them. *Founder* unknown. "Inalli," 1302; "Temple Imayle," 1584.¹

¹ MSS., T.C.D., F. 2, 14.

75. **KILRAGHTIS**, Sheet 26.—*Parish church*, 63 feet 4 inches by 17 feet 9 inches. A late fifteenth-century church, well built and perfect. The east window has two lights, probably trefoil-headed, but thickly ivied (shaft remains). The south door is slightly pointed. Not far to the north is the dolmen of Ballymaconna. *Founder* and origin of name unknown. “Kilrathusa” in 1302; “Cil reachtais,” 1601 (“Annals of the Four Masters”).
76. **CLOONEY**, Sheet 34.—*Parish church*, 45 feet 6 inches by 20 feet. The south door is pointed. The sides and west end probably date from the fifteenth century; the east end is late. A capital and another carved fragment are built into the south wall (Plate XII., figs. 5 and 6). *Founder*, traditionally, Rikin or Brecan, c. 500. “Cluaine,” “Clony,” 1302.
77. **CARNTemple**, Sheet 34.—*Cloney Parish*, 20 by 10 feet. The very ancient and massive foundations of an oratory (some of the stones over 6 feet long) in the townland of Noughaval, and called Carn temple. It marks the site of Kilbreacan, one of the first mission churches of Thomond. *Founder*, Brecan, c. A.D. 480. “Kellbrakyn,” 1302, being then a separate parish.
78. **DOORA**, Sheet 33.—*Parish church*, 58 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 8 inches. A very ancient church “cyclopean” masonry. The side walls and south windows probably date from the early eleventh century. The east window has two lights; the southern is of sandstone, with a semicircular head boldly moulded, and of the same period as the south window; its other light is a close copy in limestone. The north door is lintelled, but does not incline. There are two curious corbels in the south wall. *Founder*, St. Brecan, c. A.D. 500. “Duninierekin,” in 1189; “Dubdery,” in 1302; “Dura,” in O’Brien’s Rental, 1380: “Dubhdoire,”¹ in the Life of St. Brendan MacFinloga. *Descriptions*, Dwyer, p. 486; T. J. Westropp, R.S.A.I., 1900 (views and plan).
79. **KILLAVELLA**, Sheet 34.—*Doora Parish*; near it is the well Toberineenboy.
80. **SPANCEL HILL**. O’Donovan identifies the Abbey of Drom Urchail, A.D. 837 (“Annals of the Four Masters”), as at this place. It is probably some other place of the name. No such site is known near Spancel Hill.

¹ Betham MSS., vol. v., R.I.A.

81. QUIN, ST. FINGHIN'S CHURCH, Sheet 42.—*Parish Church*, 79 by 27 feet. A Gothic church, built probably about 1280, with a later belfry tower. The east window is a triple lancet, the south window richly moulded. *Founder*, Finghin; identity doubtful. The well Toberinghine is dedicated to Inghean Baoith. "Cuinche," in 1110, was adopted by the Synod of Rathbreasail as a boundary mark for the diocese of Killaloe and that of Limerick. "Cil Cuinche" was burned by the Irish over De Clare's soldiers in 1279. *Description*, R.S.A.I., 1900, and a view, R.S.A.I., 1890, p. 292. (See Plate X.)
82. QUIN, FRANCISCAN FRIARY, Sheet 42. The building consists of a nave, chancel, transept, and belfry, with domestic buildings round an arcaded cloister; a hospital, or guest house, and the foundations of other buildings. It rests on the foundations, and retains some of the walls and bastions of Thomas De Clare's "round towery castle," 1280. This was destroyed by Cuvea Macnamara about 1286, and was adopted as an abbey before 1350.¹ *Founder*, probably Maccon Macnamara. It was rebuilt by Sioda Cam Macnamara, 1402, to which period the cloister and vaulted rooms belong. It was further repaired and enlarged, probably on its reform, by Maccon Macnamara, 1433 (under papal license). The transept, belfry tower, and most of the details of the upper rooms date from this time. *Monuments*, Odo Macnamara, c. 1500 (a neat canopied tomb); John Macnamara (chief), 1601; Donough Macnamara, 1654; Tieghe Macnamara, of Rannagh, 1714; Macnamara, of Ballymarkahan, 1722; Edmund Macnamara, 1761; and many others of this family; Molony, 1748; Scanlan, 1771; Stamer, 1799; Lords Dunboyne; Rev. John Hogan, the last friar, 1820. There is also a curious piece of stucco-work, probably c. 1645 (sketched by Dyneley, 1680). *Descriptions*, Dyneley (1680), R.S.A.I., 1866 (illustrations); Bishop Pococke's "Tour"; Grose, vol. ii., p. 69 (illustration); Lady Chatterton's "Rambles in the South of Ireland"; T. N. Deane, Proc. R.I.A., 1882 (plan); T. J. Westropp, R.S.A.I., 1888, p. 334; 1894, p. 83; 1900 (plans and illustrations); N. C. Macnamara, "Story of an Irish Sept," pp. 104, 142, 144, 200; Report of Board of Public Works, 1881, 1882, p. 89 (plan and illustrations); Dwyer, pp. 483, 536; Frost, p. 50 (illustration). Vested as a National Monument.

¹ Wadding, "Annales Minorum," vol. iii., p. 574; larger edition, vol. viii., p. 47; and vol. x., p. 218.

83. DANGANBRACK, Sheet 42.—*Quin Parish.* “Dangynbrecach,” a separate parish, 1302. Site forgotten.
84. SHANKILL, Sheet 34.—*Quin Parish.* A graveyard and fragments of a church near Dangan Ivigen.

BARONY OF BUNRATTY LOWER.

85. KILMALEERY, Sheet 51.—*Parish church*, 38 by 15 feet. It was evidently rebuilt late in the eighteenth century. *Founder* unknown. Kilmaltrie, 1302. *Monuments*, Mac Mahon, 1733; P.M.D., III. (1897), p. 399.
86. KILNASOOLAGH, Sheet 51.—*Parish church.* Fragments of late mediæval windows remain; the present building is late. *Founder* unknown, but a pattern was held at Newmarket on Easter Monday. “Kellomslech,” 1302; “Cil Subhalaigh,” 1317.¹ *Monuments*, Colpoys, 1684. Sir Donat O’Brien, bart., 1717 (P.M.D., II. (1894), p. 51, III. (1897), p. 399, and R.S.A.I., 1890, p. 76), Blood, 1799, &c.
87. KILKEARIN, Sheet 42.—*Kilnasoolagh Parish.* Entirely levelled.
88. TOMFINLOUGH,² Sheet 42.—*Parish church*, 71 by 25 feet 6 inches. The side walls are very early, of large “cyclopean” masonry in parts; two windows remain, one flat-headed, with inclined jambs; the other is recessed, and has a semicircular head, probably of the eleventh century. The church was evidently partly rebuilt about 1300, perhaps by the English settlers under the De Clare. It had a plain three-light east window, and a richly moulded pointed double-light south window, the capitals carved with leaves (see Plate XII., fig. 2), and the hood resting on faces, two pointed heads, and a central detached shaft with moulded bands (now fallen). A well-moulded ambry remains in the south-east corner. The older east window is now defaced by a well-made late fifteenth-century one, with semicircular headed splay and two trefoil-headed lights (shaft intact), with a square hood. The west gable is badly breached; near it are corbels marking the position of a gallery, which was reached by a door (about 7 feet above the ground)

¹ “Wars of Torlough.”

² MSS. R.I.A., 23 L. 22, p. 424, an ancient account of Tomfinlough, in Thomond.

in the north wall. The south door is defaced. The "plague stone" with raised circles, one forming a Celtic cross, is built into the wall: it is said to have kept pestilence from the parish even at the time of the great cholera. *Founder*, St. Luchtighern, son of Cutrito, *c.* 550.¹ The place was a monastery, and was ravaged in the Danish wars. "Tuaim Fionlocha," 944 (*Annals Four Masters*). "Thonmynloka," 1302, now passing into "Fenloe." *Monuments*, Hewson, 1722, P.M.D., III. (1897), plate ii., p. 385.

89. *Same*, ORATORY.—To the south-east of the last. Only the end wall remains, having a door with lintel and inclined jambs, and above it three corbels with human faces. A very early building. It is 12 feet wide externally. (See illustration, Plate XI., fig. 10.)
90. CLONLOGHAN, Sheet 51.—*Parish church*, 53 by 15 feet. The west end had fallen before 1839. Now only the east gable and portions of the sides remain. It is a very ancient oratory, perhaps of the tenth century. The east and south windows have inclined jambs (Plate XI., figs. 2 and 3), the former having a semicircular head, the latter a lintel. *Founder* unknown. "Clone . . . kilt hany," 1302. As "Killtheany" is Killeany, 1189,² perhaps Clonloghan was founded by Enda.
91. KILCONRY, Sheet 61.—*Parish church*. 55 feet 7 inches by 17 feet 9 inches. A late fifteenth-century church: the east window has two pointed lights; the south window is also pointed, and the splays have flat arches. The door was to the south: the west gable is breached. *Founder*, traditionally St. Cannara, a contemporary of St. Senan, *c.* A.D. 550. "Kellchoniry," 1302. The compound is probably Conaire.
92. DROMLINE, Sheet 51.—*Parish church*, 72 by 21 feet. The west gable, much of the south wall, and the east window have been destroyed. *Founder*, possibly Sanctain, son of Samuel the low-headed,³ date unknown, who was of Drum Laigill, in Tradree. "Drumliligil," 1302. Drum Laighean ("Annals of the Four Masters"), 1593.

¹ "Calendar of Oenghus," p. 85, April 30th.

² Charter of Clare Abbey.

³ Calendar of Oenghus, p. 85, May 11th.

93. BUNRATTY, Sheet 62.—*Parish church*, 66 by 26 feet. A late building, much probably as late as the sixteenth century. The east window is rectangular and defaced; the south wall has two single lights, one with a late ogee head, and a third window with three rectangular opes (shafts intact). There is a neat, well cut, pointed south door (Plate XII., fig. 8). *Founder* unknown. "Bunraite" (Dr. Todd reads "Buntradraighe") is named, in the tenth century;¹ "Bunraht" charter 1189. The place was the chief town of the De Clares, 1276–1318. *Monuments*, P.M.D., III. (1896), p. 226.
94. BUNRATTY CASTLE, Sheet 62.—There is an oratory in the south-east tower of the castle. It has a piscina, and the ceiling is stucco, richly moulded, probably made by Donough, "the great Earl" of Thomond, 1610.
95. FEENAGH, Sheet 52.—*Parish church*, 56 by 18 feet. 15th century; the east gable has fallen; the south door had a semicircular arch, and an ogee-headed stoup. The window has an ogee head. *Founder* unknown. "Fudach," 1302. *Monuments*, Hensey, 1717, 1760; Garvey, 1776, 1793; Cusack, 1788.
96. KILMURRY NA GALL, Sheet 42.—*Parish church*. 21 feet of late masonry of the north wall stood in 1839; it is entirely levelled. *Founder*, probably the English of Bunratty before 1318,² whence probably its epithet "of the foreigners." It is not named in 1302. "Kilmoor," "it pertained to Killaloe anciently," 1615.³
97. KILFINAGHTA⁴ (BALLY SHEEN), Sheet 52.—*Parish church*, 63 by 22 feet. An ancient church, dating probably about 1080. The west gable was standing in 1839, but part of the north wall had then fallen; the gable has since collapsed. The east window is defaced, ivied, and built up; the large semicircular-headed splay has mouldings and bases; to the right are two moulded ambries, cut in sandstone, the upper with an angular

¹ "Wars of the Gaedhill with the Gaill."

² Lands in Kilmurry Parish belonged to Thomas De Clare at his death, 1287. It may even be included among the ten advowsons in his gift, despite its omission in 1302. The Commissioners may have regarded its recent and 'foreign' origin as excluding it from the list of recognised parishes. Mr. Frost's "History," p. 59, regards Faoile, the patron saint of Athcliath, in Galway Bay, as the older patroness of Kilmurry Church, the well being Tober faoile.

³ Dwyer, p. 89.

⁴ So named in P'etty's Map.

head (see Plate XI., figs. 5, 9). Two of the south windows are of sandstone, recessed, and with round mouldings, semicircular heads, and inclined jambs¹ (Plate XI., figs. 5 and 9); the third is plain, with inclined jambs. The south door is slightly pointed, and has an ancient corbel with a human face cut in sandstone above it. The masonry throughout is small, bad, and decayed. *Founder* unknown. "Kilfinity," 1302. *Monuments*, Cruice, 1600; Rodan, 1619; Rochford, 1723. P.M.D., II. (1894), p. 448, &c.

98. **SIXMILEBRIDGE.**—*Kilfinaghta Parish*. It is alleged in "Hibernia Dominicana"² that a house of Dominicans stood near this place. No ruin or site is remembered. There is a graveyard attached to the Protestant church, which is at least as old as the Restoration. *Monuments*, Cotter, 1679; Vandeleur (vault), 1685; Westropp (vault), 1698, 1781; Hickman, 1771.
99. **KILFINTINAN**, Sheet 52.—*Parish church*, 32 feet by 16 feet 6 inches. A late looking church. All the features were defaced before 1839; the west gable had fallen. *Founder*, some suppose Senan, like at Kiltinanlea. "Kilhyntina," 1302. It was then in Limerick diocese. "Cil fin Tinain" in a deed, 1620.³ The Rev. Jasper White, in 1658, writes:—"The parish church of Kilienaghta (*sic*) was the chapel of St. Thomas on the mountain at a place called Ballybuchalane, near Cratloe"—now Ballybroughane, in which the ruin stands.
100. **CRUGHANE**, Sheet 62.—*Kilfintinan Parish*. 65 feet by 20 feet 8 inches. A fifteenth-century church. The west gable had fallen before 1839; the east gable had then a pointed window, much broken, and has since fallen. The slightly pointed door and window remain in the south wall. The Rev. Jasper White says it was the parish church of Kilfintinan in 1658. *Founder* unknown. *Monuments*, Reddan, 1705. Blood, 1738; Maghlin, 1761; Nugent, 1770. P.M.D., II. (1894), p. 447. Ballinphunta dolmen stands near the south wall of the graveyard.⁴
101. **KILLEELY**, Sheet 62.—*Parish church*, entirely levelled. *Founder*, St. Elia, or Lelia,⁵ sister of St. Mainchin, c. 550. Her day was August 11th.

¹ The one figured has recently been destroyed by a falling tree.

² "Hibernia Dominicana," p. 213.

³ Trans. R.I.A. xv.

⁴ Borlase's "Dolmens of Ireland," vol. i., p. 86.

⁵ Rev. Jasper White's Manuscript, 1658.

102. KILCREDAUNADOBER, Sheet 62.—*Killeely Parish*. Entirely levelled.
103. CRATLOE, Sheet 62.—*Killeely Parish*, 57 by 21 feet. The gables are levelled to the height of the sides. A fluted basin of a piscina remains in the south wall. It and the adjoining well are dedicated to St. John, and it appears to be a very late building. This place was called “Cretsallach” in A.D. 845 in “The Circuit of Ireland.”
104. KILQUANE, Sheet 62.—*St. Munchin’s Parish*, 36 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 6 inches. The church is very much defaced and ivied; the walls are of large masonry. The east window is hidden in knotted ivy. The side walls are breached, the west gable featureless, and the south door injured. *Founder*, Cuanna. The Abbot Covanus.¹ “Kilcohan,” 1302. *Monuments*, Macadam, 1708, P. M. D. II., 1894, p. 452, &c.
105. KILRUSH (OLD CHURCH), Sheet 62.—*St. Munchin’s Parish*, and in the Liberties of Limerick, 30 feet 6 inches by 19 feet. A very ancient church. The east window is round-headed, the door has a lintel, and both have inclined jambs. The south window was destroyed, and in its space Mr. Robert O’Brien of Oldchurch inserted a window with a late and enigmatical inscription (of the Quinlinan family) which had been found in the city of Limerick. *Founder* unknown. “Kilrussee,” 1302.

BARONY OF TULLA UPPER.

106. TULLA,² Sheet 35.—*Parish church*. A portion of the north wall remains, about 5 feet high, and with the chamfered edge of an ambry. South of it is the ruined seventeenth century church, with a barrel-vaulted chancel. The east window and three south windows are round-headed, and the west door pointed. *Founder*, Mochulla; date and identity uncertain. “Tulach,” 1302. “Tullach na neaspuig,” 1317. “Tullynenaspill,”³ 1604. *Monuments*, Molony, 1702; Harte, c. 1710; Mac Mahon, 1711; Browne, 1717; Westropp, 1762; O’Callaghan, 1792; P. M. D., III. (1896), p. 236 (1897), p. 400, &c.

¹ Rev. J. White’s MSS., 1658.

² MSS. T. C. D., r. i. 2, states that Tullanaspull of the Colidei was built by Convarn (Cumara? or Cuvea?) Macnamara, then Lord of Clancullen, and granted to his son Teig, a priest, about 1367.

³ MSS. R. I. A., 14 B. 18, p. 257.

107. KILNOE, Sheet 28.—*Parish church*. Entirely levelled before 1839.¹ Not named in 1302. The well is dedicated to Mochulla.
108. FEAKLE, Sheet 28.—*Parish church*. One gable stood in 1780.² It stood to the south of the modern church, and where the Burke monument remains. *Founder*, Mochonna or Cuanna, perhaps of Kilshanny and Kilquane, called Mochonna of Moynoe in the Calendar of Oengus, March 29th. “Fichell,” 1302. *Monuments*, Burke, 1779. P. M. D., III. (1897), plate 2, p. 385.
109. FAHY, Sheet 19.—*Feakle Parish*. Only fragments of the wall remain, and a rock basin called a well; not far away are the curious cromlechs and rock markings of Dromandoora.³
110. TOMGRANEY, Sheet 28.—*Parish church*, 75 feet 4 inches by 21 feet 4 inches. An unusually fine example of a nearly uninjured church of the tenth and eleventh centuries still used for worship. The west door, antæ, and wall (except the upper part of the gable) are of large “cyclopean” masonry, *ante* A.D. 969. The door has a lintel and inclined jambs, with a flat raised band round it. The south lights are plain rectangles, with low mouldings. The more eastern part of the church is of regular coursed masonry, with a plinth and corner shafts, the north and two south windows being richly decorated. There is also the head of a richly carved window in the south wall; the east window has round angle shafts inside; the light has been rebuilt. Several carved fragments, two faces, &c., appear in the walls. (See Plate XIII.) There was a round tower here; some tradition of it subsisted in Petrie’s time; but when Brash visited the place nothing remained. The “cloghlea,” a tall limestone pillar, split, but held together by ivy, marks the bounds of the old termon and modern glebe. A holy well of St. Colan of Iniscaltra (died 552) remains farther westward. *Founders*, Cronan and Colan of Iniscaltra, *ante*, 550. The records of the church commence in 735—“Tuaim Greine.” It was rebuilt by the Abbot Cormac O’Killeen, who died 969, and again by Brian Boru, King of Ireland, about A.D. 1000. The Ordnance Survey Letters describe it as modern! *Descriptions*, Dunraven, I., p. 182; Dwyer, p. 475.

¹ Lewis’ “Topographical Dictionary” says:—“The ruins of the old church remain,” 1837; but this is probably inaccurate.

² Ordnance Survey Letters, R. I. A. MSS., 14 B. 23, p. 174.

³ Proc. R.I.A., vol. x., p. 441, and vol. iv., Ser. III., p. 546.

111. KILLANA, Sheet 36.—*Tomgraney Parish.* A graveyard with some blocks of cut stone traditionally belonging to a church.
112. MOYNOE, Sheet 29.—*Parish church.* 60 feet 9 inches by 23 feet 9 inches. Only the eastern gable and fragments of the adjoining walls remain. The window has two high Gothic lights, and probably dates about 1280. *Founder,* Caimin of Iniscaltra is said to have founded *Maghneo n-Oirbriughe* about A.D. 630. Mochonna was also of Magheo. The burning of its precinct in 1310 precipitated the civil war, 1311–1318. It was then the chief sanctuary of the O'Gradys of Cinel Donghaile. "Mago," 1302.
- 113 to 119. INISCALTRA¹ (HOLY ISLAND), LOUGH DERG, Sheet 136 of Co Galway.—An important group of churches founded by Caimin (half brother of Guaire "the hospitable" chief of Hy Fiachra Aidhne) before A.D. 640. However, we find earlier records, such as the death of Colan of Iniscealtra, A.D. 552. Probably Caimin may have founded the stone churches. The place was an important monastery and school, Caimin having been a learned scholar and acquainted with Hebrew. Lying on a great waterway, the island suffered much from the Norsemen. It was called Inis Celtra in 838. In A.D. 922 the Danes ravaged it and "drowned its relics and shrines."² Brian Boru restored its churches, *circa* A.D. 1000. "Inysgeltra," 1302. The parish was eventually partly given to County Galway, but always remained part of the see of Killaloe. The island, which was popularly regarded as part of County Clare, was formally

¹ In the Ordnance Survey Letters of Galway (MSS., 14 D. 2, R. I. A.), Nov. 19th, 1838. The names of the churches given in the descriptions (which are very carefully written) and the sketch map of Iniscaltra are different from those in the published maps of the Ordnance Survey. The nameless site on the map to the west of the round tower is "Garadh Mhicheail" on the sketch map and "the church of St. Michael" in the Letters. The "church and garden of St. Michael on the Ordnance Survey Maps are "The Baptism Church" of the sketch maps and Letters. The "Church of Baptism" on the Ordnance Survey Map is the "church of the wounded men" of the sketch map and Letters. I found on my first visit in 1877 that St. Caimin's and St. Mary's were the only church names known to my boatman. Again, in 1885, I was assured that the church near St. Mary's was not known as St. Michael's, so I take this opportunity of marking this gross inaccuracy of the 1839 map—a fault so unusual in the noble series of maps of the period.

² "Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill," p. 13.

restored with the remainder of Iniscaltra parish and that of Clonrush in 1898. *Monuments*, a group of tombstones from the eighth to the eleventh century, with incised crosses and many Irish inscriptions. O'Grady (restored the churches), 1703, in St. Caimin's church. Sir Torlough MacBrien Arra, Baronet, 1626, in St. Mary's church. Remains of three early Celtic crosses, one with the epitaph, "Ilad in dechenboir." *Descriptions*, Dyneley, 1681; R. S. A. I., 1864, p. 82; Petrie (views), pp. 281-284; Brash, p. 17; Dunraven, II., pp. 3-5, and 56-60 (views and plan); Miss Stokes (Plates xxv., xxxviii.); Lenihan, R. S. A. I., 1889¹; Report of the Board of Public Works, 1879-80, p. 73 (plans and illustrations). They have been vested as National Monuments.

113. *Same*, TEAMPUL CAIMIN.—Nave and chancel 30 feet 6 inches by 20 feet and 14 feet 7 inches by 12 feet 6 inches. An ancient church of the ninth or tenth century, with inserted chancel arch, probably *circa* 1000, and west door of somewhat later date. The original building has antæ at the gables and two ancient south windows (figured by Petrie), with inclined jambs, the lights respectively lintelled and with semicircular head. The chancel arch has clustered pillars and three plain orders, with a head in high relief on the keystone. The chancel gable and east end were levelled, the sides have a neat external cornice; the east wall and altar have been rebuilt in 1879. To the south east of this church is a beautifully built round tower, about 80 feet high and 46 feet in girth. The round-headed doorway is entire and once had an "iron" door. St. Caimin's was called St. Columbeille's chapel in 1838.²
114. *Same*, TEAMPULL NA BFEAR NGONTA.—"Church of the wounded (?slain) men," 10 by 15 feet. A defaced little chapel, standing in the ancient burial enclosure to the east of St. Caimin's Church. The enclosure is entered by a semicircular-headed archway (rebuilt from the original blocks in 1879), and contains a large number of inscribed and cross-marked slabs, and the base of the larger cross.

¹ Care must be taken in consulting this Paper to bear in mind that, besides other inaccuracies, Temple Caimin is called "St. Mary's."

² Ordnance Survey Letters of Galway, MSS. 14 D. 2, R. I. A., p. 545.

115. *Same*, "CONFESSIONAL," externally 10 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 6 inches. A small oblong cell north of the cemetery. There is a recess at the west end, and the doorway faces the east; it is filled with large plain slabs.
116. *Same*, ORATORY. A mere foundation to the north-east of the last.
117. *Same*, ST. MICHAEL'S, 6 feet by 4 feet 6 inches. An oblong foundation and enclosures west of St. Caimin's, and on the summit of the island.
118. *Same*, "BAPTISM CHURCH" (marked on the map as "St. Michael's"), 19 feet 10 inches by 11 feet 9 inches. Its foundations alone remained with the low north wall when I first visited it in 1877. In 1838 the east gable and its defaced window and a south window remained, but they fell in a great storm January 6, 1839, as O'Donovan notes that year on the original letter "how soon a piece of writing becomes an antiquity." The south window was a small oblong slit. In 1879 the rich semi-circular-headed west door of three orders, the inner piers covered with chevrons, was recovered and rebuilt. The round-headed gateway of the enclosure was also rebuilt.
119. *Same*, ST. MARY'S, 54 feet 9 inches by 22 feet 2 inches. A large church; an early semicircular-headed window has been rebuilt in the south wall; the west door is late, plain, and pointed. The head of the double east window is of the fifteenth century, a corbel with a face, an elaborate but very late altar, a cross-scribed slab, &c., remain. St. Mary's well lies to the east of this church on the shore of the lake.
120. CLONRUSH, Sheet 137, Galway.—*Parish church*, 49 by 18 feet. The western gable had a door, but has long since fallen. The south wall was much decayed in 1838, and the foundations picked out. A round-headed arch, 7 feet high, stood at the south-west angle projecting from the building. The east windows had two ogee heads (shaft intact); the south window had a flat lintel inside; the head was ivied. The people called the ruin Meelick Abbey. Eastward lay a ruin called "Tenambraher," a priest's house, 25 feet by 13 feet 4 inches. The north-west and north-east angles and two fragments of the south wall remained. The "poll cholomhain" (poul cluman) or sacristy lay to the north-east. It is a small stone-roofed cell, 7 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches and 6 feet 3 inches high, with a square-headed slit in the east

wall. The marks of Colman's knees were shown in the flags of the floor. When he knelt there he could hear mass at Rome. *Founder*, Colman; identity uncertain.

121. ILLAUNMORE, *Clonrush Parish*.—A church foundation, 34 by 20 feet. Two cross-scribed slabs remain at the east end. Traditionally said to have been a Franciscan friary.

BARONY OF TULLA, LOWER.

- 122 to 124. KILLALOE, Sheet 45, Clare.—A cathedral and two stone-roofed oratories built in the neighbourhood of the early palaces of the Dalcassian kings, Torlough, *c.* A.D. 650; Lachtna who built Grianan Lachtna on the slope of Craglea, *c.* A.D. 840; Mahon and Brien at Beal Boroimhe, "Boruma Fort," *c.* A.D. 950, and Kincora probably in the present "town." *Founder*, St. Molua or Lugad, was abbot, and gave his name to the place, *c.* A.D. 650. St. Flannan, son of King Torlough, was the first bishop and patron of the larger oratory and cathedral, A.D. 640–690. Brian Boru re-edified the churches, *c.* 1000. Murchad O'Brien also restored them, *c.* 1080. Donald More O'Brien, King of Munster, built the cathedral in 1182. Since which time the only addition seems to have been the upper part of the belfry by Bishop Knox in the present century. Latin name, "Laonensis"; Irish, "Cil da Lua." *Monuments*.—An incised Celtic cross in the Romanesque archway, traditionally the tomb of King Murchad, 1118; Bishop Roan, 1694; Purdon, 1719; Redfield and Browne, 1719; P. M. D., II. (1894), p. 449. *Descriptions*.—Petrie, pp. 277–280; Bishop Mant; Brash, plate iv.; Dunraven, II., pp. 67–71; Dwyer, pp. 451–463; T. J. Westropp, R.S.A.I., 1892, p. 398; 1893, p. 194. Illustrations in all; plan of cathedral in last. There is a good illustration in Harris's "Ware"; O'Hanlon, VIII., p. 406.
122. *Same*, ST. FLANNAN'S CATHEDRAL. A cruciform structure, with a tower at the intersection, and dating about 1182. The east window has three lofty lights; the central has a semicircular head; the side lights and great splay arch are pointed. The latter has rich open work "fishbone," and diagonal ornaments. Its capitals, the corbels of the chancel, tower, arches, and east window of the south transept are boldly cut and interesting, Celtic interlacings and figures being combined with Gothic

foliage. In the south wall of the nave is a magnificent Romanesque arch, probably the west door of King Murchad O'Brien's church, *circa* 1080, as it closely resembles an arch put up at Caen by King Henry I., with whom Murchad corresponded.¹ The west door is pointed, and richly moulded, dating about 1220. Many carved fragments are embedded in the walls.

123. *Same*, ORATORY, 36 feet 6 inches by 25 feet 6 inches. A very perfect barrel-vaulted oratory with an overcroft. Inserted west door, with bold plain mouldings and semicircular head. A chancel was added, but has been levelled. The popular name is Brian Boru's vault.



St. Molua's Oratory, Friar's Island, in 1791 (before destruction of the Nave).

124. *Same*, FRIAR'S ISLAND ORATORY, 10 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 6 inches. A small barrel-vaulted oratory with an overcroft and east window slit with semicircular head. To this was added probably in the ninth century a nave 21 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 8 inches. It had a lintelled door with inclined jambs, and is illustrated by Grose, I., p. 88.
125. OGONNELLOE (AGLISH SINCHELL), Sheet 37.—*Parish church*. Entirely demolished before 1839. *Founder* unknown. The name recalls the "Aglish da sinchell" near Cro Kevin at Glendalough. It is not named, 1302; Aglissonill, 1584.²

¹ Ussher's "Sylloge."

² MSS., F. 2-14, T.C.D.

126. **KILVIHILL** (AUGHINISH), Sheet 29.—*Ogonnello: Parish*. A graveyard.
127. **KILLURAN**, Sheet 36.—*Parish church*. 19 feet of the south wall stood in 1839. There was a window in it (not named in O. S. Letters); now entirely levelled. I found a late carved stone head in 1893. *Founder* unknown. “Kelldubiran,” 1302; “Ciliubrain,” 1390.¹
128. **KILSEILY**, Sheet 44.—*Parish church*, 47 feet 4 inches by 20 feet. A late church. Well dedicated to Seily. *Founder*, Seily; identity and date unknown. *Monuments*, Bridgeman, 1714, P. M. D., III. (1897), p. 399.
129. **KILLOKENNEDY**, Sheet 36.—*Parish church*, 56 by 24 feet. Gables had fallen before 1839. Now only fragments of the side walls remain. South door pointed, late fifteenth century. *Founder*, probably Cronan, to whom the well is dedicated; perhaps of Tomgraney, *ante*, 550. “Killogenedid,” 1302. *Monuments*, O’Doogan, 1723–1733.
130. **CLONLEA**, Sheet 43.—*Parish church*, 42 feet by 18 feet 9 inches. The east window is of red gritstone, thickly ivied. South door is round-headed, fifteenth century, with a stoup in the right jamb, with two ogee-headed opes (Plate XII., fig. 13). *Founder* unknown. Legend in 1893 ran that the church was miraculously removed northward, across the lake, from St. Senan’s well at Killaneena. Perhaps this preserves the fact of a change of site, and that the old church was dedicated to Senan, *c.* 550 “Clonileg” in 1302 (Mead of the calves).
131. **KILLANEENA**, Sheet 43.—*Clonlea Parish*. Traditional church site and well of St. Senan.
132. **INISHLOSKEY**, Sheet 54.—*O’Brien’s Bridge Parish*. A defaced and heavily-ivied church on an island.
133. **TROUGH**, Sheet 53.—*O’Brien’s Bridge Parish*. 10 feet of the west gable stood in 1839. Now entirely levelled; not named, 1302.
134. **KILCREDAUN**, Sheet 45.—*O’Brien’s Bridge Parish*. Graveyard and well.
135. **KILTINANLEA**, Sheet 54.—*Parish church*, 59 feet by 18 feet 8 inches. A coarsely built, late fifteenth-century ruin. The east window is a tall ogee-headed slit; the south window is of yellow grit-

¹ Macnamara’s Rental, Trans. R.I.A., vol. xv.

stone, with a neat trefoil head (Plate XII., fig. 12). South door is pointed and well moulded. It has a stoup (with two semi-circular opes) in the right jamb. There are a rock-cut bullaun and holy hawthorn to the north. *Founder*, Senan Liath, traditionally a brother of Mochulla; the well is, however, dedicated to the latter. Not named 1302. "Kilsenan," 1582¹; "Kiltayn," 1584. It may be the church of "Cluoyndard in Oblayd," whose rector, Malachy Maconmara, was removed for gross misconduct by Thady Maconmara, priest of Killokennedy, in 1462, under a letter of Pope Pius II.²

136. GARRAUN (TEAMPUL MOCHULLA), Sheet 63.—*Kiltinanlea Parish*. 28 feet of the south wall and 18 feet of the north remain; the south window is of the late fifteenth century, with a chamfered angular head cut out of one block (Plate XII., fig. 9). *Founder*, probably St. Mochulla of Tulla.

BARONY OF IBRICANE.

137. KILFARBOY, Sheet 31.—*Parish church*, 65 feet 9 inches by 17 feet. The west gable had fallen in 1839. The ruin is of the late fifteenth century. The east and south windows have ogee heads, the former has got trefoils cut in its spandrels. The south door is well built (Plate XII., figs. 10, 11). It has a pointed arch, and a stoup with two round-headed opes in the right jamb (see illustration, Plate XII., fig. 10). *Founder*, St. Laughteen, "Kellinfearbreygy," 1302³; "Kilforbric" and "Kilfearbaigh," sixteenth century, said to have been founded A.D. 740; it was governed by Bishop Cormac, who died A.D. 837. *Monuments*, Fitzgerald, 1778; P.M.D., III. (1897), p. 396.
138. MOYMORE (INISDIA), Sheet 23.—*Kilfarboy Parish*, 40 feet by 19 feet 6 inches. The east window has two round heads (the shaft gone); south window and door. *Founder*, unknown.⁴ Patroness, Inghean Baoith. The place was called "Magh o mBreacain," 1599.

¹ Grant to E. Waterhouse.

² Theiner, "Monumenta," p. 433.

³ This disposes of the popular legend, "The church of the yellow men," i.e., Spaniards of the Armada, 1588.

⁴ For possible connexion with Luchtighern. See Ennistymon, p. 138, *supra*.

139. KILCORCORAN, Sheet 31.—*Kilfarboy Parish*. A graveyard, with a small oblong building, marked beside the main road, not far east from Miltown Malbay.
140. KILMURRY IBRICKAN, Sheet 38.—*Parish church*, 86 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 4 inches. A late plain church built of flags. The east end fell before 1839. The west gable has a broken bell chamber and window slit. The south wall has three plain slits and two pointed doors, one built up. A trefoil-headed light remains near the east end. *Founder*, unknown; not named, 1302; “*cil Mhuire o mBracain*,” 1599.¹
141. INISCAERACH (MUTTON ISLAND), Sheet 38.—*Kilmurry Parish*. In 1887 I found the coarsely built west wall of a small oratory still standing in a cultivated field, and two roughly-shaped flag-pillars in a field to the north. *Founder*, St. Senan, c. A.D. 550; “*Oilen Fitæ*,” 799; “*Iniskereth*,” 1216; “*Iniscaerach*,” *Life of Senan* (c. 1320).²
142. KILLARD, Sheet 46.—*Parish church*, 63 feet by 14 feet 4 inches. The gables and fragments of the adjoining walls remain. The east window had a semicircular head. The two south windows were respectively square and round-headed. The west gable had a plain bell chamber. *Founder*, unknown. “*Kellarda*,” 1302.

BARONY OF CLONDERLAW.

143. KILCHRIST, Sheet 50.—*Parish church*, 77 feet 2 inches by 23 feet 3 inches. A late fifteenth-century building. The east window has two interlacing shafts and is pointed. The south door has a heavy angular weather ledge. It has a stoup with two pointed opes in the right jamb. There is a second smaller pointed door to the east of the last. There are two windows in the south wall, one heavily ivied, the more eastern has a round head.
144. INISMORE (DEER ISLAND), Sheet 50.—*Kilchrist Parish*. Church marked on map, “*Inis mor*,” 977.³ Well Toberbreedia.
145. KILLADYSERT, Sheet 50.—*Parish church*, 75 feet by 21 feet. It differs considerable from the usual types in this county, and it is very regrettable that its origin is forgotten. It has a neat

¹ “*Annals Four Masters*.”² “*Calendar State Papers, Ireland*.”³ “*Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*,” p. 103.

belfry tower with stepped battlements at the west end, which was struck by lightning in 1826. It contains a residence for the priest, 8 feet 8 inches by 8 feet 5 inches, and opens into the church by a low pointed arch. The east window has inclined jambs, but is late Gothic, and had a shaft and transom now lost. The south wall has (beginning at the west end) a square slit; a pointed door (21 feet from the belfry); it has a heavy angular weather ledge; 15 feet eastward is a slit with an angular head 7 inches wide; 13 feet eastward is a row pointed door, 1 foot 5 inches wide; while a foot from the east wall is a window with square splay and semicircular-headed light. *Founder*, unknown. "Disert Murthill," 1302; "Disert Murthaile," c. 1284¹; "Desert Morehely," 1584; and "Killadysert murhull."²

146. INISDADRUM (CONEY ISLAND) Sheet 60.—*Killadysert Parish*. There are two churches. Brash³ describes the older building as an oblong church, 16 feet 8 inches by 9 feet 10 inches. The masonry is of large blocks, and the west door has a lintel and inclined jambs. The east window is defaced. *Founder*, Brendan,⁴ A.D. 550. Imar, the Dane, and his sons were slain at Inis da Dromand, and Inis Mor, A.D. 977, by the Irish⁵; and "gold and silver, much wealth, and various goods," recovered in the islands and their fortresses.
147. *Same*. A church not marked on map, but mentioned by Brash.
148. CANONS' ISLAND (AUGUSTINIAN ABBEY), Sheet 60.—*Killadysert Parish*. The remains consist of a church, belfry, two side chapels and domicile round an arcaded cloister. A gate-house remains to the west. The east window has three plain lancets under a large splay arch; the quoins were removed to Killadysert chapel. The western door leading into the cloister has a stoup with two opes in the right jamb; the cloister had pointed skew arches at each angle. The arcade had plain piers and flag sills. The belfry is lofty and plain. The west doorway, porch, and window of the church, are of the fifteenth century. The window has two trefoil heads and a square hood. *Founder*, Donaldmore O'Brien, c. 1189.

¹ "Wars of Torlough."

² Dwyer, p. 499.

³ O'Hanlon, vol. v., p. 442.

⁴ P. 16.

⁵ "Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gail," p. 103.

Monuments, a slab with a black-letter inscription to "Magister Cornelius." *Descriptions*, Frost, p. 71 (illustration); T. J. Westropp, R.S.A.I., 1897, p. 286 (plan and illustration).

149. INISLOE, Sheet 60.—*Killadysert Parish*. Church levelled. *Founder*, St. Senan, c. 550; St. Moronoc, the penitentiary of Inislua, attended his death-bed.
150. KILLOFFIN, Sheet 68.—*Parish church*, 67 feet by 18 feet. A late building. The east window has two lights (the mullion gone); the south door and window are pointed. The west gable has a pointed bell chamber. *Founder*, Lugad, perhaps Molua. "Kellugifoun," 1302; "Killerfin," 1461.¹
151. KILKERIN, Sheet 68.—*Killoffin Parish*, 32 feet by 18 feet 6 inches. An early church; the north wall and ends of the nave remain. The chancel arch is 10 feet wide, built of flagstones. The west gable has partly fallen, and the chancel is levelled. *Founder*, St. "Keereen." Identity, uncertain.² A stone with a cross on it lies at his well and altar to the east of the church.
152. KILFEDDAN, Sheet 69.—*Parish church*, 67 feet 6 inches by 18 feet. A late building. The east has two pointed lights (shaft gone). The south door is pointed; the west gable has a round arched bell chamber. *Founder*, possibly Senan, to whom the well is dedicated. "Kelfidayn," 1302.
153. KILMIHIL, Sheet 48.—*Parish church*, 70 feet by 19 feet 6 inches. A late building; the east window is pointed with inclined jambs and a single light. The west gable has a small bell chamber and a doorway. The south door is pointed; there were three south windows lintelled, two defaced and three round headed. *Founder*, Traditionally built by Senan, and dedicated to St. Michael.³
154. KILTUMPER, Sheet 48.—*Kilmihil Parish*. A very doubtful site. Two "Termon stones" remain at Termon roe; also a well, "Tober righ an domhnaigh" and a cromlech called "Tumper's grave" at Kiltumper.

¹ Charter of Clare Abbey, 1461.

² Perhaps Kieran, of Clonmacnoise, who, after leaving Aran in 538, entered the Abbey at Scattery.

³ "Ord. Survey Letters," R.I.A.: see also Bruodinus's "Propugnaculum" for miracles at its well in 1632.

155. KILMURRY MACMAHON, Sheet 58.—*Parish church.* Entirely destroyed in 1819 to build the modern Protestant church. It had in 1640 a fine monument of the Mac Mahon, 1460.¹
156. KNOCK, Sheet 58.—*Kilmurry Parish.* Entirely levelled, it stood in Kilmore demesne. It was a parish church “Cnoc” in 1302.
157. KILLIMER, Sheet 67.—*Parish church,* 50 feet 6 inches by 17 feet. The east window was ancient, round-headed, and well cut in gritstone, the sides inclined. The west gable has a broken bell-chamber. The south door is pointed, near it is a rude door now closed. *Founder,* St. Emeria, locally “Iomaigh,” traditionally a contemporary of St. Senan. Her “leac” and well lie to the east. “Killadmyr” in 1302.

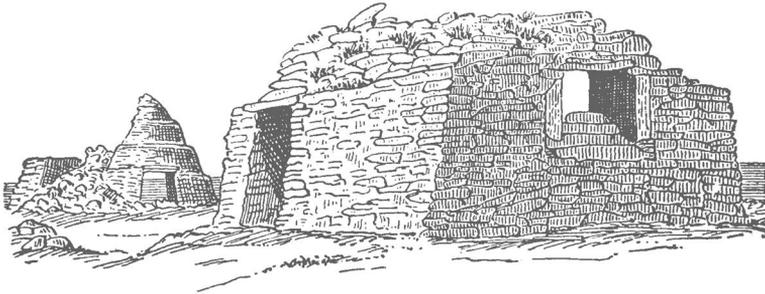
BARONY OF MOYARTA.

158. KILFEARAGH, Sheet 56.—The gable of a late eighteenth century church alone remains. *Founder,* Fiachra. “Killifeheragh” (Kelliheneragh), 1302. Perhaps, “Cil Fiabra,” near Kilkee, in O’Brien’s Rental, 1390. It was rebuilt early in the last century by the Macdonnells of Kilkee.²
159. BISHOP’S ISLAND (“ILLAUN AN ESPIG GORTAIG”), Sheet 56.—*Kilfearagh Parish.* Two very ancient dry stone buildings and two plain pillars stand on an inaccessible sea rock, 215 feet high, and are clearly visible at no great distance from the opposite cliff. The oratory is about 18 by 12 feet; the walls, 2 feet 7 inches thick, with a lintelled east window and south door. West from it lies a circular clochan, 115 feet in circumference, with a domed roof built in stages externally, and a lintelled door to the east. *Description,* W. Wakeman, in “Archæologia Hibernica,” p. 58. Waring, Plate vi., fig. 9.
160. KILKEE, Sheet 56.—*Kilfearagh Parish.* Is said to derive its name from a lost church of St. Caeide, near his well. The place is “Cil Caeidi,” in O’Brien’s rental, 1390.
161. KILNAMANORHA, Sheet 56.—*Kilfearagh Parish,* near Poulnishery Bay.

¹ Bruodinus, “Propugnaeculum,” book v., chap. xvii.

² Mason, p. 431.

162. **KILDIMO**, Sheet 56.—*Kilfearagh Parish*. A demolished church, levelled before 1816¹; site in Emlagh, north from the last. *Founder*, Dioma. The church was standing in 1652. A skirmish took place between the O'Cahans and the Cromwellian commander, Captain Scarff: the latter was killed, and his head was cut off, and fixed on the gable of the church.² The place is called Killimer, on the Down Survey Map, 1655.
163. **KILNEGALLIAGH**, Sheet 56.—*Kilfearagh Parish*. Entirely levelled before 1839. *Founder*, Senan, c. A.D. 550—"Kilnacallige, very dear to Senan," in his "Life"; also named "Kileochaille" in same work.



Oratory and Cell on Bishop's Island.

(From Dr. Frazer's Collection.)

164. **MOYARTA**, Sheet 65.—*Parish church*. Some fragments remained in 1816;³ entirely levelled before 1839; not named in 1302 list. *Monuments*, O'Cahan, O'Honeen, and Conti.
165. **KILCRONY**, Sheet 65.—*Moyarta Parish*, 17 feet 4 inches by 12 feet. A late plain little oratory, built of flagstones; the east window has a semicircular arch. The west door has a flag lintel, and flat relieving arch. The heads of the two south lights are gone. *Founder* not known. "Cil Croine," in O'Brien's rental, 1390. *Monuments*, Morony, of Doonaha, &c. *Description*, Mason, II., p. 435.
166. **KILCASHEEN**, Sheet 56.—*Moyarta Parish*. Here the grandfather of Eugene O'Curry, buried the bodies of those who died in the pestilence of 1739, bringing the bodies thither on "sledges."

¹ Mason, II., p. 434.

² Mason "Parochial Survey," II., p. 434.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 431.

167. TEMPLEMEEGH, Sheet 66.—*Moyarta Parish.* Entirely levelled before 1839.
168. KILCREDAUN, Sheet 72.—*Moyarta Parish.* An ancient oratory, 23 feet 7 inches by 15 feet 6 inches. It evidently dates from the eleventh or early twelfth century. The east window has a neatly-built splay with a semicircular arch; the outer face of the light was moulded, and above the head was scroll work (Plate XI., fig. 6) similar to a base in the church of St. Saviour, Glendalough. The south window has a flat head, and the west door is defaced, but had a semicircular arch. *Founder*, Caritan, a friend of St. Senan, c. A.D. 550. It is called "Kilcharitain," in the "Life of Senan." Popular name in 1839, Teampul Sheorlais, from the burial place of Charles MacDonnell in the ruin, 1773.¹ (See Plates IX. and XI., fig. 6.)
169. *Same*, TEMPLE AN AIRD, Sheet 72.—*Moyarta Parish,* 23 feet 2 inches by 11 feet 6 inches. A coarsely-built late oratory, on the hill behind the last. The east and south windows are flat-headed; the south door pointed. The west end had a bell chamber. Below it to the south, on the shore, is the holy well of St. Caritan.
170. KILBALLYOWEN, Sheet 65.—*Parish church,* 76 feet 6 inches by 21 feet. A long plain building of flagstones; the windows are all small and flat-headed; the south door is pointed; the west gable has a bell chamber. The walls are of thin flagstones, and have a corbelled cornice. There was, in 1816, a font carved with branches,² I could not find it on either of my visits; and the foundations of a "Friary," or priest's house, lie to the north of the road. *Founder* unknown, "Killmolihegyn, 1302. *Description*, Dwyer, p. 504.
171. TEMPLE NA NAEVE (ROSS), Sheet 64.—*Kilballyone Parish.* A small church, 34 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 6 inches, is of large old-looking masonry. All the features are much injured. The south door was pointed, but has been defaced since 1839. There are round stones on the altar. A corbel with a carved head lies loose in the ruin, and the east gable is down. In 1839, it was called "Tempul an naomhar naomh," and reputed

¹ Mason, II., p. 435.² *Ibid.*, p. 432.

to be the church of nine saints. *Founder*, St. Senan, c. A.D. 500, who founded a church at Ross an airchail in Corcovaskin.¹ It has been identified with Ross Benchoir, "on the western ocean," the cell of St. Kieran's nurse, Cocha²; but this place seems to have been "on the eastern ocean."³

172. KILCOAN (Cross), not marked on the Ordnance Survey, *Kilbally-one Parish*. The church was demolished before 1816,⁴ a graveyard remains south of the last. *Founder*, Coan, the last survivor of the "nine saints" of Ross.
173. KILMACDUAN, Sheet 47.—*Parish church*. The east gable and portions of the sides remain; it was built of flagstones on a rising ground near a stream. The east window is well moulded, and has an ogee head. It dates from the later fifteenth century. The south window is very early; it is made of sandstone, and recessed with inclined jambs; the older head has been replaced by a plain semicircular head of flagstone. The walls have a neat cornice with wedge-shaped corbels. Round the church remains a "village" of over thirty vaults. *Founder*, St. Senan, c. A.D. 550; at "Cil mhic an dubhain,"⁵ "Kilmadayn," 1302. "Cil mhic dubhain," 1591.⁶
174. KILRUSH, Sheet 67.—*Parish church*. A very ancient church consisting of a nave, 44 feet by 19 feet, and a choir about 18 feet 6 inches square. The west door has a lintel and inclined jambs; the sides and the piers of the chancel arch are early, but the arch itself is pointed like the south door. *Founder*, possibly Senan. Accobran and Meallan, of Cilrois, in Corcovaskin, are also named.⁷ "Kellroys," 1302. "Cilrois," in O'Brien's Rental, 1390.⁸
175. KILCARROL, Sheet 67.—*Kilrush Parish*. This church was standing in 1816. It contained "a worm-eaten image" of St. Carrol.⁹
- 176 to 178. MOYLLOUGH, Sheet 67.—*Kilrush Parish*. An early foundation of St. Senan, c. A.D. 520, and his birthplace, "Maghlaca."¹⁰ *Description* (Illustration) O'Hanlon, I., p. 470; Mason, p. 433. It had three churches.

¹ "Vita S. Senani."

² Archdall's "Monasticon."

³ "Silva Gadelica," II., p. 11.

⁴ Mason, vol. II., p. 437.

⁵ "Vita S. Senani."

⁶ "Ann. Four Masters."

⁷ Calendar of Oenghus, January 28th.

⁸ Mason, p. 430.

⁹ Mason, p. 433. Kilcarrol appears in a mortgage, 1611.—Trans. R.I.A., xv.

¹⁰ "Vita S. Senani," Colgan, Mason VIII.

176. *Same*, TEMPLE SENAN. An oratory built of flagstones, 32 feet 3 inches by 13 feet. The north and south walls have fallen, except a fragment of the last. The gables remain; they were rebuilt from 6 feet above the present level of the ground. The east window is lintelled; there is a small lintelled window in the west gable which was crowned by a socket and cross which had fallen before 1839.
177. *Same*, SEIPEAL BEG SHENAN. An oratory, 11 feet 7 inches by 9 feet 8 inches, stands near the last; the east window is lintelled; the sills of the south door and window remain.
178. *Same*, NAMELESS ORATORY, 30 feet 3 inches by 16 feet 6 inches. It is levelled to its foundations, and lies at the west end of Temple Senan.
- 179 to 185. INISCATHA OR SCATTERY ISLAND, Sheet 67.—*Kilrush Parish.* The island lies opposite Kilrush, and possesses six churches, and a fine archaic looking round tower, over 100 feet high, and 52 feet 4 inches in circumference. The corbelled door is on the ground level. *Founder*, St. Senan, son of Gerrehin, of Moylough (a man of good family in *Corcovaskin*), about A.D. 520. It suffered much from the ravages of the Danes and English. It was a bishopric till 1188. "Inis Cathaig," A.D. 861.¹ *Descriptions*—There is a large amount of printed material relating to this Island. We need only note—Dyneley (1680); R.S.A.I., 1866; Lady Chatterton's "Rambles"; Dutton, p. 304; Dwyer, p. 499; Keane, p. 377; Frost, p. 80; Miss Stokes (Plate 20); Malone, R.S.A.I., 1874; T. J. Westropp, R.S.A.I., 1897, p. 276 (who collects the earlier notices). Illustrations are given by Miss Stokes, J. Frost, and T. J. Westropp. Vested as a National Monument.
179. *Same*, THE CATHEDRAL.—68 feet 4 inches by 27 feet 6 inches. The lower parts of the walls are early, with large masonry; the upper parts are of flagstones. The west gable has antæ and a door with lintel and inclined jambs. The south windows have been replaced, probably in the fifteenth century, by trefoil-headed slits. The east end is of the same period, and has a fine pointed window, which had two trefoil-headed lights, with a quatrefoil above them, but the shaft has fallen. A mitred head is carved on the keystone. A sacristy adjoins the building at the north-east corner, and there are two pointed doors near the west end.

¹ "Ann. Four Masters."

180. *Same*, ORATORY.—It consists of a nave and chancel, 23 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 10 inches, and 8 feet 9 inches by 10 feet 6 inches. The chancel had been levelled to the ground before my first visit in 1878, but was partly rebuilt by the Board of Public Works. They excavated the site, and disclosed the base of a rich Romanesque chancel arch, dating about 1100, with clustered pillars and chevrons (Plate XI., fig. 11). The west gable seems much older.
181. TEMPLE SHENAN.—It consists of a nave and chancel 23 feet 10 inches by 16 feet 9 inches, and 10 feet 10 inches by 10 feet 9 inches. The east gable leans outward. There was a chancel arch, with clustered pillars, now fallen. The south door is pointed, and the ruin bears little mark of any great antiquity.
182. LATE ORATORY.—21 feet 8 inches by 11 feet 2 inches. It stands close to the west gable of the last, and is plainly built of flagstones; the walls are only 5 to 6 feet high. At the west end is a scored stone, supposed to have been an ogam inscription, and a beautiful Celtic cross-slab, with Irish inscriptions:—"Op do moenach aite mozpoin," and "Op do moinach."
183. TEMPLE AIRD NA NAINGEL.—40 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 8 inches. A very early church; the foundations and the south wall alone



Temple aird na nAingel, Scattery.

remain; the wall is of fine masonry, of unusual size; the south window is defaced, and a rude south door has been inserted. It is mentioned in "Vita S. Senani."

184. **KILNAMARBHE.**—67 feet 10 inches by 18 feet 6 inches. A late mediæval church, probably of the fifteenth century. The east window has a moulded double light (the shaft lost). There was a lateral aisle to the north, with plain, pointed arches; the west end has great stepped buttresses. The present burial ground of Scattery adjoins it, and gives its name to the ruin.
185. **ALLEGED SITE.**—A graveyard undercut by the sea lies south-west from the last, and is said to have been the site of the seventh church. The slab on which St. Cannara sailed to Scattery was shown on the shore near the fort. There was also a cairn called “Gluin Senain,” where the saint used to kneel.
186. **SHANKILL, Sheet 67.**—*Kilrush Parish.* Has the foundations of a church.

In closing this survey I may add that I have had to depend entirely on others in the cases of Killard, Killimer, Kilrush, Kilmihil, Kilfeddain, Killoffin, and Kilkieran (all being along the Shannon). Some of these I have seen, but could not sketch and examine. Similarly Clonrush, Kiltoraght, Kilconry, and Moy lay beyond my reach; so if I have erred in their description, I have no means of correction. It is, I fear, too probable that in a work extending over 24 years, as time and opportunity occurred, error, misunderstanding, and forgetfulness may have led to other and less excusable mistakes. I hope these may be detected and forgiven, and that the Survey may help to the complete study of the numerous churches of Thomond beyond the Shannon.

[APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

The following graveyards are given as being possibly ancient church sites, though I know of no tradition or remnant of a building connected with them. There can be little doubt but that many of the older churches perished before the Norman invasion, though their sites continued to be used for burial.

BURREN.

187. KILLAMURROGH, Sheet 1.—*Gleninagh Parish*.
 188. KILLOGHIL, Sheet 2.—*Dromcreehy Parish*.
 189. AUGHINISH, Sheet 3.—*Abbey Parish*. I could procure no information as to the existence of this church.
 190. KILWHEELRAN (GLENNAMANAGH), Sheet 5.—*Oughtmama Parish*.

CORCOMROE.

191. KILCORNAN, Sheet 15.—*Kilmanaheen Parish*.
 192. GORTNAKILLA (TEERLEHEEN), Sheet 24.—*Clooney Parish*.

INCHQUIN.

193. TEMPLEBANNAGH, Sheet 11.—*Kilkeedy Parish*.
 194. KILMASCUIT, Sheet 17.—*Ruan Parish*.
 195. KILRANAGHAN, Sheet 17.—*Same*.
 196. KILKEE, Sheet 25.—*Same*. Has a well.
 197. KNOCKAKILLA (BALLYEA), Sheet 24.—*Inagh Parish*.
 198. KNOCKAKILL (FORMOYLE), Sheet 32.—*Same*.

ISLANDS.

199. KILCOLUMB (KNOCKMORE), Sheet 32.—*Kilmaley Parish*.
 200. KILLANURE, Sheet 33.—*Dromcliff Parish*.
 201. KILLERK, Sheet 41.—*Killone Parish*. Perhaps the "Killar-
 genayn" of 1302.
 202. KILLEA (CRAGBRIEN), Sheet 41.—*Clondagad Parish*.
 203. KILFIDDAUN, Sheet 47.—*Same*. Has a well, Toberaniddaun.

BUNRATTY.

204. KILVILLY, Sheet 26.—*Inchicronan Parish.* Has a well, Toberbreedia.
205. KILLAVEINY (CRUSHEEN), Sheet 18.—*Inchicronan Parish.*
206. KILFIDDANE, in *Templemaley Parish*, according to Mr. Frost, has a font and church site.¹
207. KILLIAN, Sheet 26.—*Same.* Doughnambraher.
208. KILBAY, Sheet 26.—*Clooney Parish.*
209. KILCATHERINE, Sheet 26.—*Same.*
210. KILLOGHAN (CAHERLOGHAN), Sheet 34.—*Same.*
211. KILLULLA, Sheet 51.—*Clonloghan Parish.*
212. SAINT'S ISLAND (CLONMONEY), Sheet 51.—*Bunratty Parish.*
213. KILLAVOGHER (KNOCKALISHEEN), Sheet 63.—*St. Patrick's Parish.*
214. MONEENAGLIGGIN, Sheet 63.—*Killeely.*

TULLA.

215. KILTANON, Sheet 27.—*Tulla Parish.* There are, beside the graveyard, a fort, Lisnagleera, a cromlech, and a well, Toberbreedia.
216. CRAGG, Sheet 35.—*Same.* Kilchulla graveyard and Tobermochulla well.
217. FORTANNE, Sheet 35.—*Same.* Has a well, Tobermochulla.
- 217A. FOMERLA, Sheet 34.—*Same.* A bullaun lies in this graveyard.
218. KYLEATANVALLY (FOSSABEG), Sheet 28.—*Tomgraney Parish.*
219. KYLEVORIA (CAPPACANAUN), Sheet 20.—*Same.*
220. KILNABARNAN (BALLYLAGHNAN), Sheet 37.—*Ogonnelloe Parish.*
221. KILMOCHULLA, Sheet 53.—*Kilseily Parish.*
222. KILGOREY, Sheet 28.—*Kilnoe Parish.* Graveyard and well of St. Mochulla.
223. KILMORE, Sheet 53.—*Killokennedy Parish.* Has two wells, Toberanore and Toberamanrielta.

IBRICKAN.

224. KILDEEMA, Sheet 36.—*Kilfarboy Parish.*

¹ "History," p. 47.

IBRICAN.

225. TEMPLE NA SPANNIGG is mentioned by Mason¹ as near Spanish Point. It was used as a burial-place for the Spaniards wrecked in 1588. If it be a site which I visited in 1887 only mounds remain.
226. KILTINNAUN (TULLAHER), Sheet 56.—*Killard Parish.*
227. KILBREEDIA, Sheet 38.—*Kilmurry Parish.* Has a well, Toberbreedia.

CLONDERLAW.

228. KILLANNA (MOUNT SHANNON), Sheet 68.—*Killoffin Parish.*

MOYARTA.

229. KILLINNY, Sheet 65.—*Moyarta Parish.*
230. KILLAKNICK (DRIMELIHY WESTROPP), Sheet 47.—*Kilmacduane Parish.*
231. KILTRELLIG, Sheet 71.—*Kilballyone Parish.* Has a well.
232. KILCLOGHER, Sheet 72.—*Same.* Has a well, Tobersenan.
233. KILKEEVAN (BREAGHVA), Sheet 57.—*Kilrush Parish.*

The only Clare Churches which I have noted in the records whose sites are not known at present are—

234. KILCONNELL, 902, on the Fergus (named in the will of Cormac, King of Cashel).
235. WAFFERIG (if not Oughtdarra), 1302.
236. DISERT, 1302, near Killonaghan.
237. KILLENYARNY (not Killeany), 1302, near last.
238. KELLARGENAYN (if not Killerk), 1302, between Kilmaley and Clare.
239. ERIBANUS (or Sribanus), 1302, near Clondagad.
240. COLLEBONUM, 1302, near Killard. Perhaps the church renamed "Kilmurry Ibricane."
241. MUKAN, 1302, near Kilraghtis, or Kilbreacan.
242. KILLITIRE, 1317, near Letterconan, in the Burren ("Wars of Turlough").
243. KILVOORY, 1584, near Killeedy, in Tulla Barony (MSS. E 2. 14 T.C.D.).

¹ "Parochial Survey," vol. i., p. 491.

244. KYLCORIDAN, 1584, near Kilmurry MacMahon (*Ibid.*)
 245. KILLORAGH, 1584, near last (*Ibid.*)
 246. TEMPLE CRIGH, 1584, near Carran (*Ibid.*)
 247. KILOURG LONAYN, 1584, in Corcomroe. Probably Killaspuglonane (*Ibid.*)
 248. KILLASPULE, 1584 (if not Killaspuglonane) (*Ibid.*)
 249. TEMPLEGLAN, 1584, near Nuoghaval (*Ibid.*)
 250. KILVILLY, 1584, near Dysert O'Dea (*Ibid.*)
 251. KILNOE, 1584, near Kilkeedy (perhaps Temple na deirka, or Correen) (*Ibid.*)
 252. KILVALE, 1584, near Kilmurry Ibricane (*Ibid.*)
 253. KILLONE, 1586, near Tullyglass. (Inquisition *post mortem* of Macnamara Ffynn).
 254. FEENISH ISLAND had a church ("Vita S. Senani"). No trace or tradition remains. Ancient name Fidh Inis.
 255. INISTUBRID is also named in the same authority as having a church, which has completely vanished.
 256. CRATLOE has the alleged site of an unrecorded "friary."

Photographs of the following ecclesiastical antiquities in the county Clare appear in the collection of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, which deserves to be more frequently consulted by antiquaries than has been the case to the present time. (Thirty-eight of these photographs were exhibited when this Paper was read.)

Churches: Canons Island, Carran, Clare, Coad, Corcomroe, Dromcliff, Dromcreehy, Dysert O'Dea, Ennis, Gleninagh, Inchicronan, Iniscaltra (3), Kilballyowen, Kilcorney, Kilcredaun, Kilerony, Kilfenora, Kilkeedy, Killaloe (2), Killeany, Killilagh, Killoe, Killonaghan, Killone, Kilmacreehy, Kilmaley, Kilmurry-Ibricane, Kilnaboy, Kilraghtis, Kilshanny, Noughaval, Oughtmama (3), Quin (2), Rathblamaic, Rathborne, Scatterry (5), Temple an aird, Templemore, Termon, Tomfinlough, Tomgraney, Toomullin, Tulla (53 buildings).¹

Round Towers: Dromcliff, Dysert O'Dea, Iniscaltra, Kilnaboy, and Scatterry.

Crosses: Dysert O'Dea, Kilfenora (3), Kilnaboy, Kilvoydan, Noughaval, Skeagh a Vanoo.

¹ The following have since been added:—Bunratty, Feenagh, and Kilfinaghta or Ballysheen (56 in all).

HOLY WELLS¹.

As an addition to the well-lore of Ireland, I may be permitted to add a list of those which have not been already noted in the previous pages in connexion with the patrons or the church sites. Some have supposed the following to be pre-Christian :—Tobereevul, the well of Aoibhill, the great banshee of the Dalcassians, on Craglea, above Killaloe. Tobereendowney (so Mr. R. A. S. Macalister),² at Kiltumper, and on border of county Galway. Tobersheela (so Mr. M. Keane)³ and Tobergrania (cromlech used as a well), in Ballycroum.⁴

Tobercruhnorindowan at Killard is dedicated to the Creator of the world.

Only one well, Toberisa, near Bunratty, is named after our Saviour, and, besides her three churches, three wells, Tobermurry, are dedicated to the Virgin, in Drimelihy Westby, Kilmaeduane, and Killadysert. *St. John* has wells at Killone and Tromra. *St. Patrick* at Rossalia, Correen, and Clooney (Bunratty). *St. Martin* is patron of the wells at Moyarta, Ballynecally, and Lemaneagh. *St. Michael* at Kilbreacan, Cappa (Bunratty), and the Kilmihils. *St. Augustine* at Garrynaghry and Kilshanny. The *Holy Cross* at Gleninagh. *An Angel* at Kilcorney.

The other wells we may group under their parishes :—*Kilfenora*, Toberdane. *Clooney* (Corcomroe), Tobermooghna. *Kilkeedy*, Tobercenatemple, near Templenadeirka, and Tobercollure. *Dromcliff*, Tobernalettan and Toberateaskan. *Quin*, Toberlannive, Tobernachtin, Tobercrine, Toberaneeve, Toberkeeghaun, and Toberandillure. *Doora* Toberdooran. *Templemaley*, Tobernacoolia. *Clooney* (Bunratty), Tobernalaghan, Tobercreile, Toberavannan. *Bunratty*, Tobernamarkauv. *Kilmurry ne gall*, Toberfailia. *Kilfnaghta*, Tobernavogue. *Tulla*, Tobermacshane in Uggoon, Toberbugvile, Toberknoekall, and Toberlattery. *Moynoe*, Tobernat. *Ogonnelloe*, Toberstraheen. *O'Brien's Bridge*, Tobernasool. *Kilfarboy*, Tobermurrish. *Kilmurry Ibrikan*, Tobernahallia and Tobervan. *Kilballyowen*, Toberooan. *Kilrush*, Toberaneddan. *Kilmurry mac Mahon*, Toberyrowarta. *Kilfearagh*, Tobermanorha. *Killadysert*, Tobernamonastragh (Canon's Island).

¹ The "holy" reputation of many of these is very slight.

² *Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xxxii., Part vii.

³ "Towers and Temples," p. 362.

See above, p. 85.

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLATE VIII. *Templemore and Noughaval Churches.*¹

PLATE IX. *Killeany and Kilcredaun Churches.*

PLATE X. *Dromcliff and Quin Churches.*

PLATE XI. *Pre-Norman Churches.*—Fig. 1. North window, Templemaley. 2. East window, Clonloghan. 3. South window, Clonloghan. 4. East window, Termon Cronan. 5. South window, Kilfinaghta. 6. East window, Kilcredaun. 7. South window, Noughaval. 8. West door, Termon Cronan. 9. Ambreys, Kilfinaghta. 10. West door, Tomfinlough Oratory. 11. Base of chancel arch, Oratory, Scatterry. 12. East window, Killeany. (This is of the type of those at Doora, Dromcreehy, Kilcredaun, &c.)

PLATE XII. *Gothic Churches.*—Fig. 1. East window as rebuilt, Kilkeedy. 2. South window, Tomfinlough. 3. East window, Kilmacreehy. 4. East window, Coad. 5 and 6. Fragments built into wall, Clooney (Bunratty). 7. East window, Rathborney. 8. South door, Bunratty. 9. South window, Temple Mochulla. 10. Stoup, Kilfarboy. 11. South door, Kilfarboy. 12. South window, Kiltinanlea. 13. Stoup, Clonlea.

PLATE XIII. *Tomgraney Church.*—Fig. 1. Eastern window of south chancel wall. 2. Western window of same. 3. Northern window of chancel, and details of same. 4. Window-head built into south wall. 5. Capital, removed from Rectory. 6. Capital of shaft, south-east angle. 7. Ditto, north-east angle.

¹ The photograph of Noughaval is by Dr. George U. Macnamara.

INDEX TO THE CHURCHES.

NOTE.—*Small Capitals imply a Parish Church; Roman Type existing ruins; Italic mere sites; an asterisk a Monastery; Heavy Type, Parish Church site.*

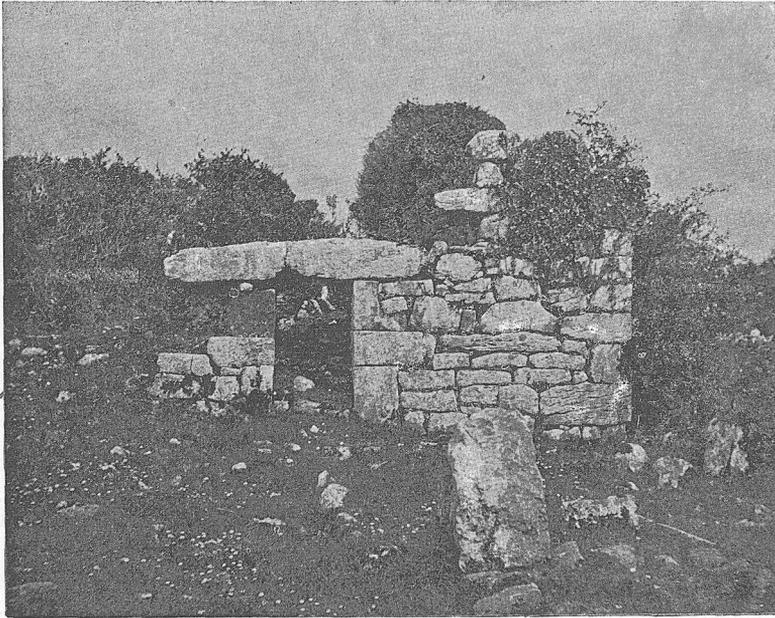
- A**glish: see Ogonnelloe.
Aughinish, 126.
 Aughinish (Abbey), 189.
 Aughrim: see Templeduff.
 Ballysheen: see Kilfinaghta.
 Bishops Island, 159.
 BUNRATTY, 93, 94.
 *Canons Island, 148.
 Carn temple: see Kilbreacan.
 CARRAN, 17.
 *Clare, 68.
 CLOONEY (Corcomroe), 35.
 CLOONEY (Bunratty), 76.
 Clondegad, 70.
 CLONLEA, 130.
 CLONLOGHAN, 90.
 CLONRUSH, 120.
 Coad, 47.
 “*Collebonoum*,” 240.
 Coney Island: see Inisdadrum.
 *CORCOMROE, 6.
Correen: see Templepatrick.
Cragg, 216.
 Cratloe, 103.
 Crughane, 100.
 Crumlin, 8.
 Cushacorra, 40.
Danganbrack, 83.
 Deer Island: see Inismore.
 “*Disert*,” 236.
 DOORA, 78.
 *DROMCLIFF, 62.
 DROMCREEHY, 2.
Dromelihy: see Killaknick.
 DROMLINE, 92.
 *DYSERT O’DEA, 51.
 *ENNIS, 63.
Ennistymon, 34.
 “*Eribanus*,” 239.
 Fahy, 109.
Feakle, 108.
 FEENAGH, 95.
Feenish Island, 254.
Fomerla, 217A.
Fortanne, 217.
 Friars Island, 124.
 Garraun, 136.
 Glencolumbelle, 21.
 GLENINAGH, 1.
Glennamanagh: see Kilweelran.
Gortnakilla, 192.
 Holy Island: see Iniscaltra.
Iltaunmore, 121.
Inagh, 58.
 *INCHICRONAN, 71.
 Iniscaerach: see Mutton Island.
 *INISCALTRA, 113–119.
 Iniscatha: see Scattery.
 Inisdadrum, 146, 147.
 Inisdia: see Moymore.
Inisloe, 149.
 Inishlosky, 132.
 Inismore, 144.
 “*Inistubrid*,” 255.
 “*Kellargenayn*,” 238.
Kells, 42.
 KILBALLYOWEN, 170.
Kilbay, 208.
 Kilbract, 10.
 Kilbreacan, 77.
Kilbreedia, 227.
Kilcameen, 32.
Kilcarragh, 30.
Kilcarrol, 175.
Kilcasheen, 166.
Kiloatherine, 269.

- KILCHRIST, 143.
Kilchulla, 217.
Killogher, 232.
Kilcoan, 172.
Kilcolmanvara, 14.
Kilcolumb, 199.
 “*Kilconnell*,” 234.
 KILCONRY, 91.
Kilcorcoran, 139.
Kilcornan, 191.
 KILCORNEY, 13.
Kilcredaun (Tulla), 134.
Kilcredaun (Moyarta), 168, 169.
Kilcredaunadober, 102.
Kilcrouney, 165.
Kilcurrish, 53.
Kildeema, 224.
Kildimo, 162.
 KILFARBOY, 137.
Kilfearagh, 158.
 KILFEDDAN, 152.
 *KILFENORA, 29.
Kilfaddane (Templemaley), 206.
Kilfaddaun, 203.
 KILFINAGHTA, 97.
 KILFINTINAN, 99.
Kilgorey, 222.
 “*Kilioragh*,” 245.
Kilkearin (Kilnasoolagh), 87.
Kilkearin (Killoffin), 151.
Kilkee (Rathblamaic), 60.
Kilkee (Kilfearagh), 160.
Kilkee (Ruan), 196.
 KILKEEDY, 39.
Kilkeevan, 233.
 KILLADYSERT, 145.
Killaknick, 230.
 *KILLALOE, 122–124.
Killamurroogh, 187.
Killana, 111.
Killaneena, 131.
Killanna (Killoffin), 228.
Killanure, 200.
 KILLARD, 142.
 *Killaspuglonane, 27.
 “*Killaspule*,” 248.
Killaveiny, 205.
Killavella, 79.
- Killavogher*, 213.
Killea, 202.
 KILLEANY, 12.
Killeely, 101.
Killeinagh, 36.
 “*Killenyarny*,” 237.
Killerk, 201.
Killian, 207.
 KILLILAGH, 23.
 KILLIMER, 157.
Killinny, 229.
 “*Killitire*,” 242.
 KILLOFFIN, 150.
Killoghan, 210.
Killoghil, 188.
 KILLOKENNEDY, 129.
 KILLONAGHAN, 7.
 *KILLONE, 67.
 “*Killone*,” 253.
Killue, 69.
Killulla, 211.
Killuran, 127.
 KILMACDUAN, 173.
 KILMACREEHY, 26.
 “*Kilmacodonain*”: see Leanna.
 KILMALEERY, 85.
 KILMALEY, 66.
 KILMANAHEEN, 33.
Kilmascuit, 194.
 KILMIHIL, 153.
Kilmochulla, 221.
Kilmoney: see Clare.
 KILMOON, 11.
Kilmore (Killokennedy), 223.
Kilmore (Lough Fergus), 38.
Kilmore: see Knock.
 KILMURRY IRRICAN, 140.
Kilmurry MacMahon, 155.
Kilmurry ne gall, 96.
Kilnabarnan, 220.
 *KILNABOY, 46.
Kilnamanorha, 161.
Kilnamarbhe, 184.
 KILNAMONA, 51.
Kilnasulagh, 86.
Kilnegalliagh, 163.
Kilnoe, 107.
 “*Kilnoe*,” 251.

- "Kilourglonayne," 247.
Kilquane (Dromcliff), 104.
Kilquane (St. Munchins), 65.
 KILRAGHTS, 75.
Kilranaghan, 195.
Kilrush (Limerick), 105.
 KILRUSH (Moyarta), 174.
 KILSEILY, 128.
 KILSHANNY, 28.
Kiltachymore, 45.
Kiltanon, 215.
 KILTORAGHT, 37.
 KILTINANLEA, 135.
Kiltinnaun, 226.
Kiltonaghta, 31.
Kiltoola, 73.
Kiltoraht, 37.
Kiltrellig, 231.
Kiltumper, 154.
Kilwakee, 56.
 "Kilvale," 252.
Kilvihil: see *Aughinish*.
Kilvilly (Inchironan), 204.
 "Kilvilly," 250.
 "Kilvoory," 243.
Kilvoydan (Inchironan), 72.
Kilvoydan (Kilnaboy), 49.
Kilwoelran, 190.
Kinallia, 18.
Knock, 156.
Knockakilla, 197.
Knockakilla, *Formoyle*, 198.
 "Kylcoridan," 244.
Kyleatanvally, 218.
Kylevorra, 219.
Leanna, 48.
Lough Fergus: see *Kilmore*.
Monasternashraduff, 52.
Moneenagliggan, 214.
Moyarta, 164.
Moylough, 176-178.
Moymore, 138.
 MOYNOE, 119.
 "Mukan," 241.
Mutton Island, 141.
 NOUGHAVAL (Burren), 15, 16.
Noughaval: see *Kilbreacan*.
O'Davoren's chapel: see *Noughaval*.
- O'Gonnelloe**, 125.
Oughtdarra, 24.
 OUGHTMAMA, 3, 4, 5.
 QUIN CHURCH 81.
 *Quin Friary, 82.
 RATHBLAMAIC, 59.
 RATHBORNEY, 9.
 ROSS, 171.
 RUAN, 55.
Saints Island, 212.
 *Scattery, 179, 185.
Seipeal beg Shenan, 177.
Shankill (Tulla), 84.
Shankill (Moyarta), 186.
Sixmilebridge, 98.
Skaghavannoo, 44.
 Sladoo, 20.
Spancel Hill, 80.
Temple aird na naingal, 183.
Temple an aird (Kilredaun), 169.
Templebannagh, 193.
Temple Caimin, 113.
 "Temple crigh," 246.
Templeduff, 54.
 "Templeglan," 249.
Templeharaghan, 64.
Templeline, 22.
Templemaley, 74.
Templemeegh, 167.
Templemochulla: see *Garraun*.
Templemore, 41.
Temple na bfear ngonta, 114.
Templenadeirka, 43.
Templenanaeve: see *Ross*.
Templenaraha, 57.
 "Temple na Spanigg," 225.
Templepatrick, 50.
Temple Senan, *Moylough*, 176.
Temple Senan (Scattery), 181.
Termon Cronan, 19.
 *TOMFINLOUGH CHURCH, 88.
Tomfinlough Oratory, 89.
 *TOMGRANEY, 110.
Toomullin, 25.
Trough, 133.
 TULLA, 106.
 "Wafferig," 235.

ADDENDA.

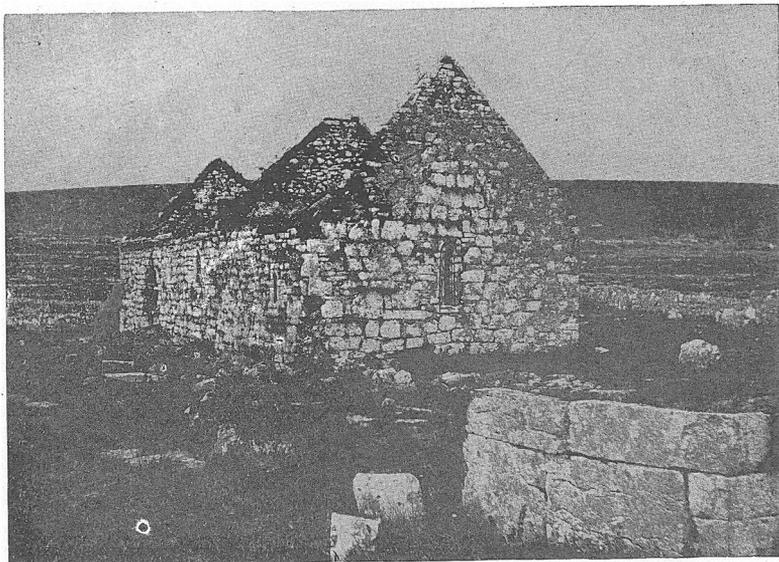
- Page 132 (No. 10), KILBRACT.—This is a late church, probably of the sixteenth or early seventeenth century. It measures externally $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $61\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The end walls are $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and a partition wall, with a recess probably for an altar, crosses the church 17 feet from the east end. There was a small window in the apex of each gable, now nearly destroyed, below which is a row of corbels and two ambreys in each case. There were three windows and a door in each side; only the western one of the south wall remains, a plain square-headed window with two lights plainly chamfered and a hood. The doors were pointed; one had a round moulding.
- „ 134 (No 21), GLENCOLUMBILLE.—The east window is chamfered and recessed, the light 6 inches wide, the head fallen. It belongs, like the gable and part of the south wall, to the twelfth century. The south window was closed when O'Brien's tomb was built; the south door is pointed and of the fifteenth century, the north and west walls are nearly down. The church measures externally $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 42 feet, and once extended farther westward; the walls are $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. The church stands in a large rath. A small broken cross with plain octagonal shaft stands on a base with three steps near the road.
- „ 139 (No 45), KILTACHYMORE.—The church measures 15 feet by 30 feet internally, the walls being $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. It is of large old masonry. The east window seems on the point of falling; it has a massive inner lintel and a chamfered sill.
- „ 144 (No. 65), KILQUANE.—There is a bullaun in the graveyard.
- „ 175, add to the the list of photographs. *Churches*—Croghane, Glencolumbille, Kilbract, Kilchrist, Kiltachymore, Kiltinanlea, Kinallia.
- „ 423 (No 32), CAHERIDOUA stands on a steep and in parts perpendicular knoll of rock. The wall is double, of good coursed masonry; the sections respectively 7 feet 2 inches and 3 feet 6 inches. The gate was 3 feet 10 inches wide, with side slabs 4 feet 6 inches high, and two lintels 6 feet 2 inches and 5 feet 8 inches long. The fort is 92 feet in external diameter.
- „ 431 (No. 104) CAHERBLONICK.—An oval caher of good coursed masonry with upright joints. It measures externally 153 feet north and south, and 125 feet east and west. The wall is $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and the gateway to the east. A dolmen 24 feet long lies near it to the west, and a cairn 9 feet high and 79 feet in diameter to the north. Stone implements were found in the townland.
- „ 460 (No. 196), Caheraforia is in Ballinooskny.



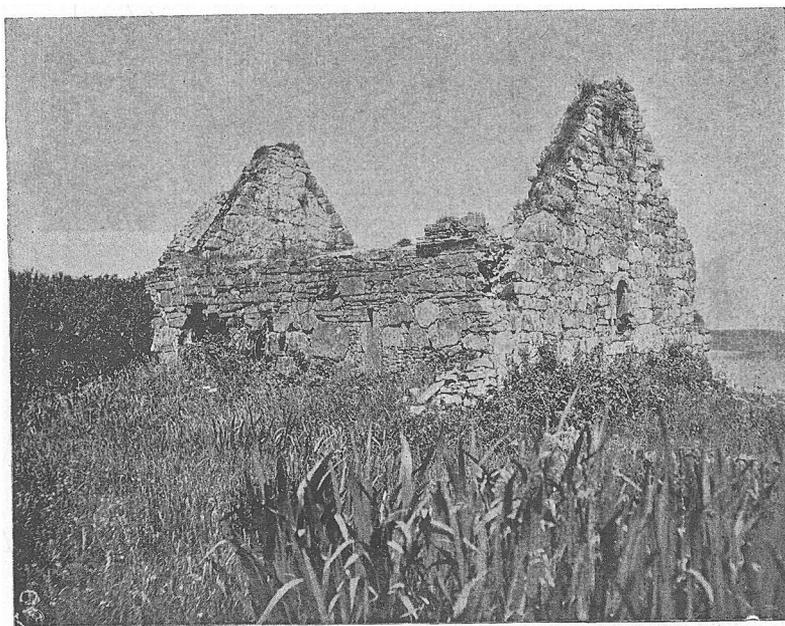
TEMPLEMORE, KELLS, COUNTY CLARE.



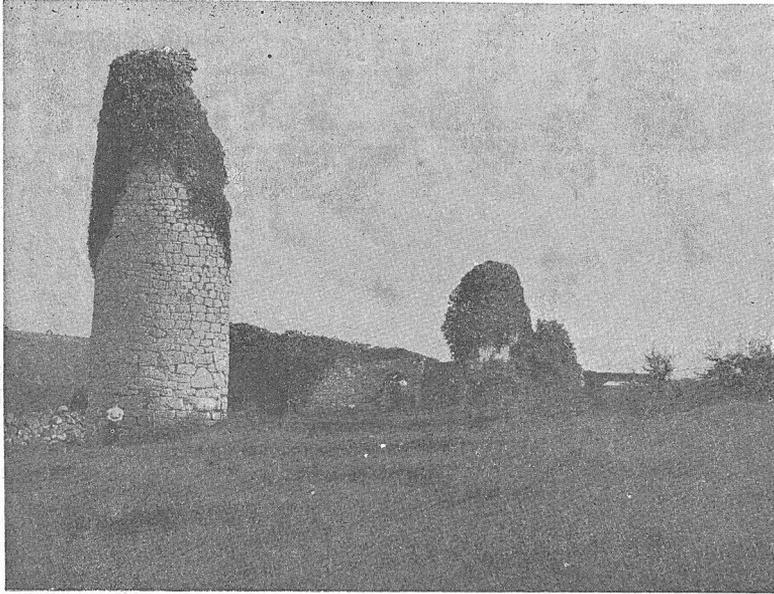
NOUGHAVAL CHURCH, COUNTY CLARE.



KILLEANY CHURCH AND ALTAR, COUNTY CLARE.



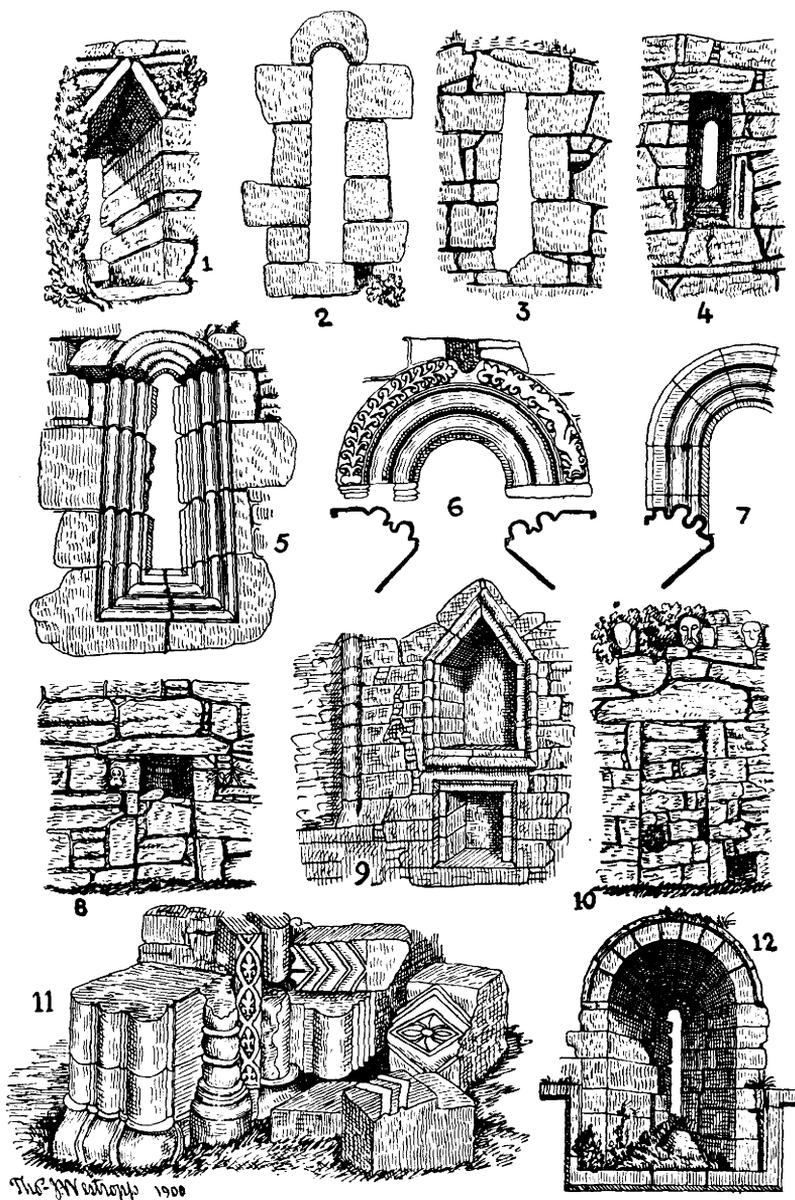
KILCREDAUN CHURCH, COUNTY CLARE.



DROMCLIFF CHURCH AND ROUND TOWER, COUNTY CLARE.

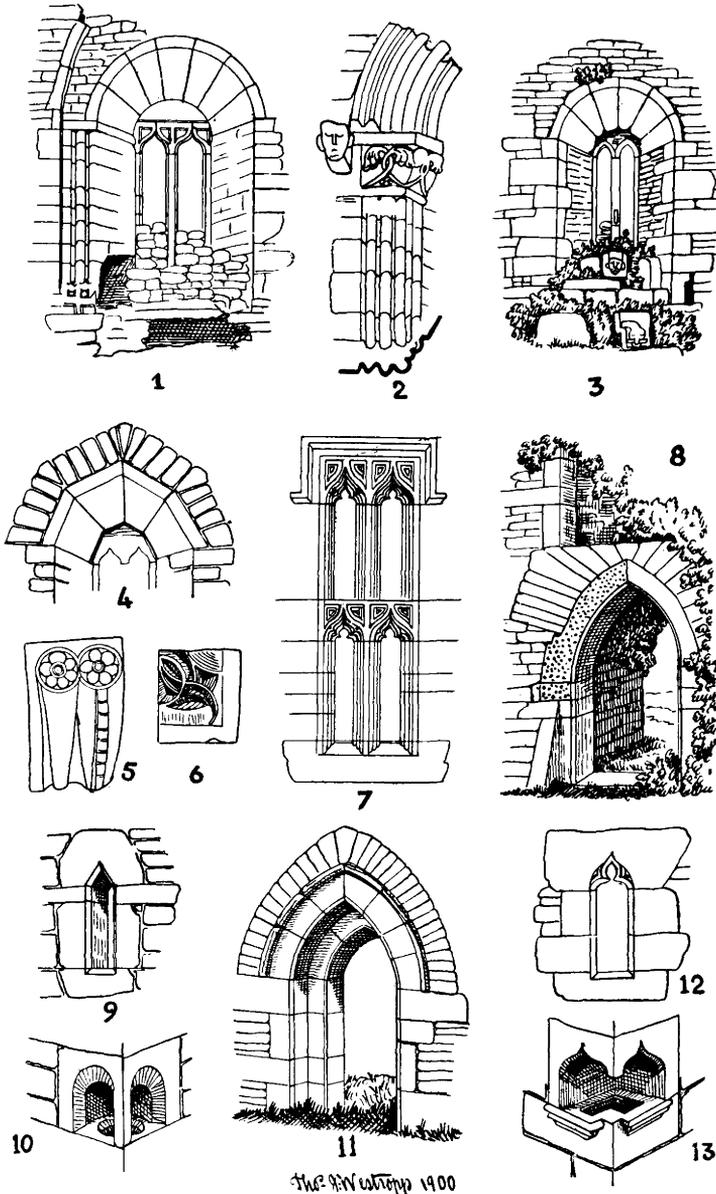


ST. FINGHIN'S CHURCH, QUIN, COUNTY CLARE.



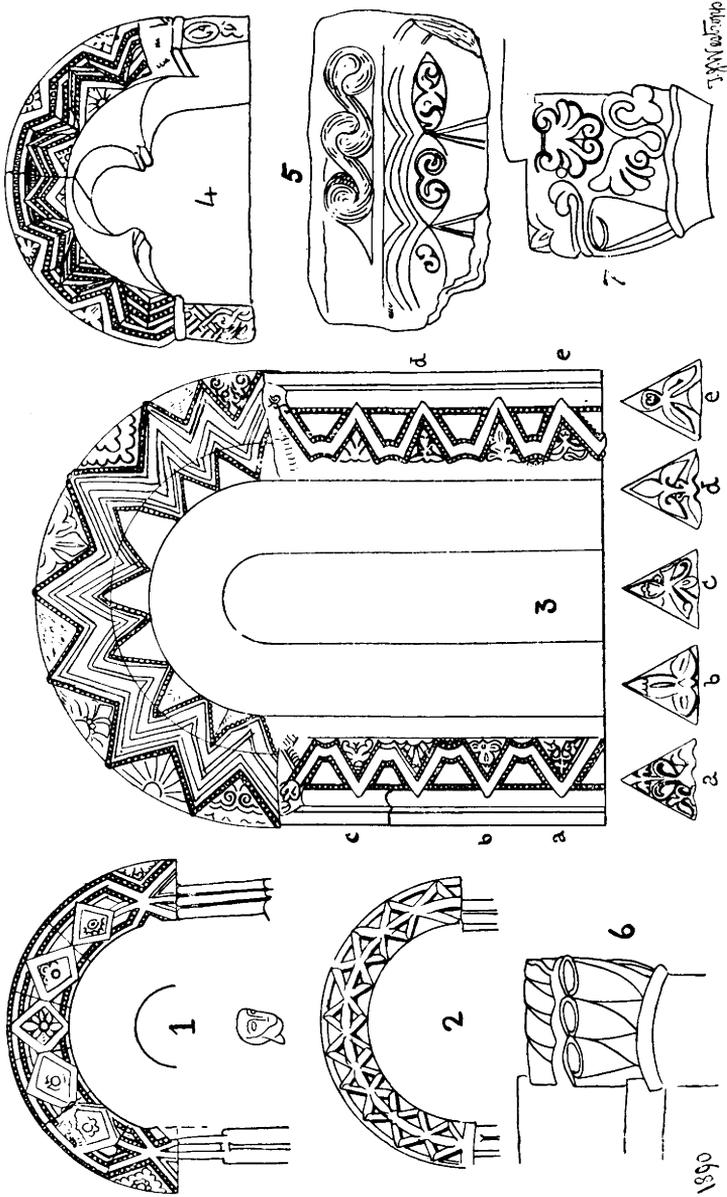
DETAILS OF EARLY CHURCHES, COUNTY CLARE.

(Description on p. 177.)



DETAILS OF GOTHIC CHURCHES, COUNTY CLARE.

(Description on p. 177.)



DETAILS OF TOMGRANEY CHURCH, COUNTY CLARE.

(Description on p. 177.)