



Cashel Parish

13th Cent. Windows

Dominican Abbey

Cashel Town



Cashel Parish
Georgian House,
Residence of the
Protestant Dean
of Cashel





Old Castle in
Main St. Cashel
converted into
a modern residence
Cashel Park





Castle Parish.

Fountain at: S. W. end
of Castle town, erected
to commemorate the
services of Thomas May
Dean engine in
connection with Castle
Railway 1904



Cushel Parish

Madonna & Child
on wall in
Fonar St, Cushel

(Tipperary South)

11

FORM A.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

NATURAL FEATURES, ANTIQUITIES,
HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.BARONY OF Middle ThirdTOWN OR VILLAGE Cashel PARISH Cashel COUNTY Tipperary

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

The country surrounding Cashel is the extensive rich plain which stretches from Co. Tipp. into and including the greater part of Co. Limerick. On the south and S.W. of Cashel the plain ends at the bases of Comeragh and Galtee mountains of which magnificent views are to be had from Cashel. Away on the north side is clearly seen the Devil's bit mountain while in the far N.W. are the Silvermines. To the S.E. is the historic Slievenamon. From the tower on the Rock of Cashel all these mountains can best be seen shutting in the great rich wooded plain.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

The most notable geological structure is the Rock of Cashel. This is a knoll of limestone which rises up with steeply precipitous sides from the surrounding plain, attaining a height of some 200 feet above the level on which Cashel town is built. The eastern side of the rock is the most precipitous and here can be clearly seen the contorted beds of grey stone of which it is composed.

The other notable feature is the Devil's bit - a large "bite" which has been removed from the top of a mountain away to the north. This piece was eaten out of the mountain top by a river or ice-flow during the last glacial period.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

OF IMPOSING CHARACTER

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections?

Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

The only house worthy of note within Cashel parish is the home of the protestant deans. This is situated on the main street surrounded by its own grounds. This is a very elegant Georgian mansion built of bricks of a deep red colour with cut limestone dressings to windows and doors. It contains a good library the works being mostly ecclesiastical & historical. Permission to examine the house should be sought from the resident dean.

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrams, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

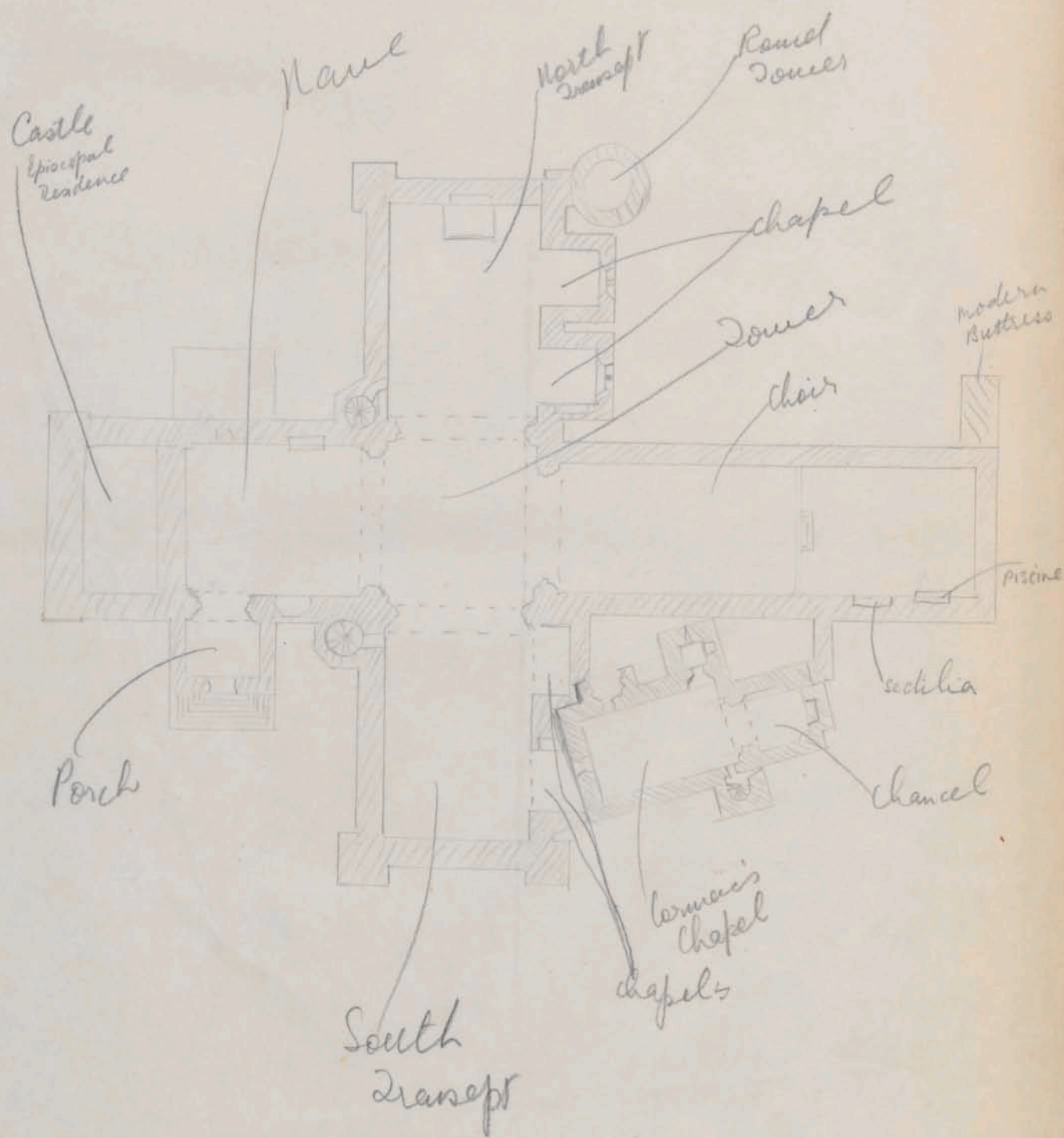
The Rock of Cashel. — The Rock itself is an interesting geological structure. It is composed of contorted beds of limestone and rises up as a steep sided knoll to a height of about 200' above the level of the neighbouring lands. Its great impressiveness is due largely to its natural situation — its magnificent isolation in the surrounding plain.

There is a local legend which explains how the rock came into existence. The story says that the Devil once held complete sway in Ireland and would brook no interference from the forces of God. One day ~~the~~ God sent an angel to prepare the way for St Patrick. When the Devil became aware of the angel's presence he set out to destroy him. Eventually, they met near Cashel and in the struggle which immediately followed the Devil was victorious and the angel had to flee. The Devil followed in hot pursuit to the north but had not gone far when a mountain rose up before him and barred his way. Being angered at this he bit a great piece out of the mountain top to make easier the crossing of it, and so was produced the great gap now called the Devil's Bit. Meanwhile the angel had doubled back on his tracks to Cashel but the Devil was not to be shaken off. He wheeled about, sped over the plain, and spat out the great mouthful of rock in an effort to slay his opponent, and so it is that the great Rock of Cashel rises so inconspicuously out of the plain.

Heating in Forus Feasa as Énnay tells how the Rock was first selected as a Royal Residence. Two swine-herds came to and their animals in the district. These men were Killarn, servant of the King of Ely, and Doordry, servant of the King of Munster and Ormond. The herdsmen had not been at "Dromfeera", as Cashel was then called, for very long, when one day they saw an angel on the Rock. The angel cried out in a loud voice and solemnly consecrated the Rock prophesying aloud the coming of St Patrick. The men returned to their masters and told what they had seen, whereupon, lo, the King of Munster immediately repaired to the place and built himself a palace on the Rock.

It is from this structure, which was probably a stone fort, and which was built about 370 A.D., that the place has for its present name. The Irish name for a stone building of this kind is Caiséal and hence the anglicised form "Cashel". From the time of Loic to the beginning of the 12th century, Cashel remained the chief residence of the Munster Kings.

(Plain sheets of foolscap paper to be used, if necessary, for recording additional information).



Rock of Cashel.
Ground Plan

The Rock of Cashel.

The coming of Patrick — St Patrick came from Felthard to Cashel about the year 450. The King is said to have come out of his caireal and to have travelled some part of the way to meet the saint. Tradition holds that they met in the plain near the Rock, and that after Patrick had opened Mass, the King was baptised. It is not known who the King was but it must have been either Corc III or his brother & successor Dergus. The stone at which the baptism took place was the very inauguration stone of the Kings of Munster. It has been identified by tradition and by many writers with the massive base of the 11th century cross now within the enclosure upon the Rock itself. It was during this baptismal rite that the accidental piercing of the King's foot by the point of Patrick's crozier took place. The King bore the acute pain of this wound without flinching in the belief that it was an essential part of the ceremony.

There were bishops of the see of Cashel from Patrick's time onwards, but the Cathedral church cannot, for some centuries, have been upon the Rock. It was not till 1101 that King Murtagh O'Brien granted the site to the church after which it became entirely ecclesiastical. The Round Tower shows that at least one church existed there before Murtagh's time, so it would appear that up to the time of Murtagh the Rock was both Royal Residence and ecclesiastical ground. It seems certain too that some of the Kings fulfilled, in a manner which is not at all clear, both Royal and Episcopal offices.

The first recorded Royal Bishop is Felim Mac Crimthann, King of Munster, Scribe and Bishop. He apparently used his sword to greater effect than his crozier and has to his discredit the burning of more than one monastery outside his own territory. He died in 847 and was succeeded by Olchobas who defeated the Norsemen in two battles, one of which was fought not far from Cashel.

In 896 the famous Cormac Mac Luibcannáin was made King of Munster. He was both King, poet and Bishop. To him is due the continuation of the Prattar of Cashel, the famous Book of Rights, and it is possible that he was the builder of the first important church upon the site. The Round Tower probably was built during his reign. This Cormac was killed in battle with the Danes at Ballaghmoon in 908. After his death the Thomond princes of the Dal gCais line came into prominence and eventually became supreme in Ireland. The greatest of them was Brian Boon who was born in 926, made prince of Thomond in 965 & crowned King of Munster at Cashel in 977. In the year 990 he fortified the Rock. He was a very ambitious man and

a great organizer and builder. Most of his works of this nature were merely steps in the consolidation of his progress to the kingship of all Ireland which he attained in 1002. Brian's career, his 25 successful battles with the Danes and his death at Clontarf on Good Friday 1014 belong to the history of Ireland rather than to Cashel although it was his capital. He held a Feis in Cashel at which new laws were made and it is probable that it was here also he brought up to date the Book of Rights with its long tale of tributes due to the Royal dignity.

In 1101 Cashel was granted to the Church. The Annals of the Four Masters record the event and say that it was dedicated to God, St Patrick and St Ailbe.

Between 1122 and 1138 the second and greater Cormac, King - Bishop of Cashel, Cormac MacCarthy reigned. To him is due the building of Cormac's Chapel, the most remarkable building on the Rock today. This chapel was consecrated in 1134 only 4 years before Cormac was assassinated.

It was not until 1152 that Pope Eugenius III sent Cardinal Paparo to Ireland bearing the four archiepiscopal pallis for Armagh, Dublin, Cashel and Tuam. From that date onward the succession of Archbishops is complete.

In 1169 King Domhnall Mór Ó'Brien founded a cathedral upon the Rock but no vestige of this building remains. It probably stood between the Round Tower and Cormac's Chapel on the site now occupied by the choir and chancel of the present Gothic Cathedral.

In 1172 King Henry II came to Cashel, and in Cormac's chapel, received the homage of the chiefs of the South. A little later he held there the Synod, attended by the clergy, chiefs and laity, at which the infamous Bull of Adrian IV was first read. This Bull gave Ireland into the power of Henry and charged him with the reformation of the Irish church.

In 1291 The crusade for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Turks was preached in the Gothic Cathedral of St Patrick.

In 1317, in the same building, Edward Bruce attended Mass on Palm Sunday, after which he held a parliament on the Rock.

It is remarkable that there is no mention in the records of who the builders of St Patrick's Cathedral were, so that it is only from the architectural evidence the dates of erection and subsequent alteration can be inferred.

King Domhnall Mór's church built in 1169 must have served its purpose till the 13th century for it is then that the present structure was commenced. The details of the arch mouldings and the stone dressings of the chancel windows

are in the style of the first part of the 13th Cent., and the builder must have been either Archbishop Merian O'Brien (1224-1238), or his immediate successor, David Mac Kelly who died in 1252. Mac Kelly also founded the Dominican Friary in the town in 1243. The transepts, crossing, and nave are a little later in date and were very likely built during the episcopate of David Mac Carwill (i.e. Carroll) (1253-1289) who also founded the Cistercian Abbey of Hore in the plain near the Rock. Another Archbishop, William Fitz John, who built the city wall around Cashel between 1317 and 1326, probably also did some work on the Cathedral and it is possible that the central tower was added by him.

In the early part of the 15th Cent., the annals record that Archbishop Richard O'Hedian (1406-1440) repaired the Cathedral, built the Hall of the Vicars Choral, and probably inserted the great South Doorway in the wall of the older porch.

Tradition holds that at the end of the 15th Cent., the Cathedral was burned by Gerald Earl of Kildare. The story says that when charged by Henry VII with this act, Gerald excused himself to the King by saying that when he set fire to it he thought his enemy, Archbishop Cneaghe, was inside! If this burning ever took place it cannot have been serious for the surfaces of the stone work are not calcined as one would expect they should be if a great fire had taken place.

Between 1504 and 1525 Maurice Fitzgerald was Archbishop, and he was succeeded by Edmund Butler. The Corbel stones for the support of the roof of the nave (the upper part) which was obviously reconstructed and used as a hall for the castle) are carved with the arms of both Butler and Fitzgerald, and it is therefore highly probable that this work belongs to the early part of the 16th Cent.

Butler's episcopate co-incides with the Reformation. He was succeeded by Roland Baron appointed by Queen Mary in 1533. James McCaghwill was appointed by Elizabeth in 1567 while Maurice Reagh M'Fiblon was the Papal appointee for the same period.

In 1571 Elizabeth appointed the notorious Miles M'Gralle who, as well as Cashel, held also 3 other bishoprics and about 70 livings. He died at the age of 100 yrs, and his tomb, erected during his lifetime, and inscribed with an epitaph of his own composition, remains at the south side of the Cathedral chancel.

In 1647 terrible scenes occurred on the Rock. Teaffe, the Confederate general, had left a garrison in Cashel but on the approach of the enemy, the soldiery and townspeople fled to

the sanctuary of the Rock leaving the town gates open. Inchiquin's men took the place by storm and a terrible massacre followed. Twenty clerics were smothered by fire in the castle vault and in the fighting 500 were killed on both sides. The slaughter did not cease on the capitulation of the garrison but continued till Inchiquin arrived in person to put a stop to it. The cathedral suffered at this time too for the vault under the bell foy was taken down to facilitate the removal of the bells which, it is said, were taken to Clonmel and Felthard.

The Cathedral remained in use till about the middle of the 18th cent., but in spite of several repairs, its decay had begun over 100 yrs before. In 1748 the site of the Protestant Cathedral was moved from the Rock to St John's Church in the town. After this Archbishop Pringle is said to have unroofed the Cathedral on the Rock and to have sold the lead of which it was composed to a Dublin Merchant. Pringle's successor was enthroned in both St Patrick's and St John's Cathedral, so it is possible that even in 1752 some portion of the roof still remained in position.

The last catastrophe befel the buildings in 1860, when, during a great storm, the south side of the Archbishop's castle collapsed.

The Buildings.

Cormac's Chapel. This little church which was consecrated for service in 1134 is in many respects unique in Ireland. Its unique features are (a) its two transept-like towers at the junction of nave and chancel, (b) the decoration of both external and internal wall surfaces with storeys of shallow blank arcading, (c) the numerous string courses which divide the wall surfaces of church and towers into storeys, (d) the transverse ribs which support the barrel vault of the nave. These features as well as many of the details of the carved decoration bear a close resemblance to the Romanesque styles of Rhineland Germany. While the church possesses these features indicative of foreign influence, its mode of roof construction is essentially native. This roof is the largest of its kind in the country and in construction is a compromise between corbel principle (of native origin) and the true arch principle the knowledge of which came from

outside the country. ⑥

Externally the walls are decorated with storeys of ~~the~~ blank circading each storey being separated by a string course. There are very few original windows. Those in the south wall of the nave are modern insertions. The original lighting for the nave was provided by 3 round headed windows in the west gable. There are now blocked up ~~by~~ by the wall of the south transept of the Cathedral.

The south tower is 10' wide at the base and 62' in height to the top of the present parapet (which is modern). The original finish to the top of this tower is not known but is most likely to have been pyramidal like the north tower roof. The north tower is 13' wide at the base and 65' high to the point of the roof. String courses divide the towers externally into storeys. There are 8 in the south tower and 7 below the roof in the North.

Entrance to the chapel is now gained via the south door. This has a carved stone tympanum on which is sculptured a great beast. There are two orders of chevron decorated arches over which there is a hood moulding which is carved with billets. The hood ~~and~~ billet moulding and the decorated tympanum are not usual in Irish architecture. The recess of the outer order contains engaged columns while the second order is a splay decorated with a chequer and diaper pattern. This door was originally only a subsidiary entrance.

The north doorway directly opposite it was the chief entrance but this is now partially obscured in a narrow court between the chapel and the choir of the Cathedral. The north door is in reality a barrel vaulted porch which has 3 orders of pillars and arches to its outer part and ~~the~~ 3 more to the doorway itself. There is here also a carved tympanum depicting a large beast with a mane treading upon a small animal, and being attacked by a helmeted Centaur armed with bow and arrow. The arch rings are ornamented largely with chevrons, roll-mouldings, beadings and animal heads. In the recesses of the jambs stood free columns now nearly all gone tho' their capitals remain and are carved with human heads, beasts, flutings, scallops etc. The bases, in contrast, are treated only with a shallow moulding of rolls and fillets. The whole doorway is crowned by a steeply pitched stone gable.

Beside this door to the east there is a recess with arched head which contains a tomb which may be that of King Cormac himself. ~~There is a small altar in the recess with a figure of the Virgin Mary, and a small altar in the recess with a figure of the Virgin Mary.~~

The chapel consists of a nave $30' \times 17' 7''$ and a chancel $17' 2'' \times 12'$. The latter has a small recess in its east wall. An archway of 2 orders leads to the north tower and a smaller door also with round arched head gives access to the spiral stone stair in the south tower.

There is a semicircular barrel vault over the nave and ^{this} is carried on five plain transverse ribs and two similar wall ribs which spring from short pilasters projecting from the side walls. The capitals of these half round pilasters are variously decorated and no two are alike. Below the chamfered string course which supports the pilasters is a blank wall arcade of chevron moulded arches which are carried on flat pilasters variously decorated with drapery etc.

In the west gable is a triple arcade. ^{arches} There were very likely the original windows of the nave but except for the centre arch, they are now blocked up by the east wall of the south transept of the cathedral.

A peculiar feature to be noticed in the plan is the eccentric position of the chancel in relation to the nave. It has been held by some that this was done to symbolize the fallen head of Christ crucified, but it is more likely that it is due to a change in the plans when the building was far advanced, the builders deciding to make the nave wider than was at first intended.

The chancel roof is a groined vault supported on heavy diagonal ribs of half round section. The chancel too is decorated with arcading and other devices. The recess in the east wall was once lighted by two small slit windows one of which is now blocked up by a part of the cathedral. It has been suggested from the evidence of these windows that the eastern projection was originally of half hexagonal plan externally. It is not now possible to decide whether the restoration done in 1875 on the present square plan was correct or not but the restorers held that there existed previous to their time ~~an~~ a square end.

Dividing the chancel from the nave is the very beautiful chancel arch of 4 orders. The outer order is moulded, the second has carvings of human heads set in a hollowed splay. The third order is very boldly moulded while the innermost is composed of roll mouldings with a chevron on the west face. All orders except the second have engaged columns. There are some very faint traces of the original colour decoration on the chancel arch itself and on the roof of the chancel. The north wall has a diaper of white lines on a buff ground and on the roof are traces of yellow, white, red and blue.

Over the nave and chancel are the stone roofed crofts. The stone of which the roofs of these are composed is a calcareous tufa covered outside with a layer of sandstone. In the croft over the nave there were originally two storeys, the floor of the upper one being carried on corbels which still project from the sides of the vault. In the west wall is a large fireplace which did not have the ordinary type of flue, but had an aperture in the gable wall to let out the smoke. A series of square holes on each side at the base of the vault and a channel in the west gable which connects with other channels in the sides of the vault are said to have been part of a system of hypocaust heating flues, but this is entirely wrong. These holes and channels contained the supports for the timber ~~centring~~ centring which supported the stone roof till the mortar was fully set.

The top storey of the south tower was apparently a bell chamber, the ropes from which passed down through the inclined channel in the floor beside the door to the stairs from the croft. In this way the ropes hung down into the nave beside the south side of the chancel arch.

Cormac's chapel is orientated 16 degrees north of east. This is explained on the theory that ancient churches were orientated to the sunrise on the day of the saint to whom they were dedicated. The "day" for this chapel would be sometime in the month of May. It is interesting to note that the orientation of the adjoining cathedral which is dedicated to St Patrick is nearly due east. This direction agrees closely with sunrise on March 17th which is St Patrick's Day.

The Sarcophagus - This wonderful stone tomb was formerly held to have been the tomb of King Cormac himself but it does not belong either to his period or to his chapel. It was found in one of the side chapels in the north transept of the Cathedral and was ^{moved} for safety into Cormac's Chapel. The elaborately carved design on the front, a complicated Ribbon Beast interlacement, proves that the sarcophagus is a work of the 11th century. At an early date this art motif which is of Irish origin was used frequently in this country as a decorative device on metalwork. It was taken up by the Scandinavian invaders and developed to a further stage of perfection after which it was re-introduced to Ireland probably thro' the Viking settlements on our coast. The tomb has lost its covering stone. This is said to have been ornamented with an engraved cross and to have been inscribed with the name of Cormac. If this tradition is correct then Cormac Mac Lanthy was buried in a tomb made long before his time or the ~~an~~ inscription referred to some other Cormac.

When found the sarcophagus was empty except for the beautiful gilt copper crozier head now in the National Museum. It is known as King Cormac's Crozier but it certainly was not his as it belongs to a period about 150 yrs after his time, that is, some time in the second half of the 13th cent. It is one of the objects made at Limoges in France. There is a rich ornament of fish and animal forms and some very delicate surface decoration. There are inlays of blue enamel and insets of sapphire and turquoise gems. Within the curve of the crook is a figure of St Michael apparently doing battle with a dragon.

St Patrick's Cross - This object is unique being entirely different from the usual type of Irish High Cross. It stands within the enclosure between the Hall of the Vicars Choral and the Cathedral. This cross has not got the usual ring around the point of intersection of the arms and the shaft but it had instead two vertical supporting members rising up from the base and sustaining the ends of the transoms. These verticals were very likely continued above the transoms and returned horizontally to the top of the shaft and thereby formed a sort of frame for the whole cross. There are high relief figures on both faces of the cross - on the

(10)

west, Christ crucified and dressed in a full length belted garment. On the east face is the fully robed figure of a Bishop supposed to be St. Patrick. The feet of this figure rest on an ox-head, but this is now so weathered as to be hardly recognisable. The base of the cross is supposed to have been the coronation stone of the Munster Kings but whether this is so or not cannot now be proved. On the east face is a panel of Ribbon Beasts interlacement very similar to that on the sarcophagus and it may be safely assumed that both objects belong to the same period. On the south face is a design of recessed crosses and squares, a design which is common on the hill shrines of the same period. On the north face is either a spiral or a pattern of concentric circles. The ornament on the west face has been entirely weathered away. The cross has a similar orientation to that of Cormac's Chapel a fact which suggests a close connection between the two.

The Cathedral —

This building is cruciform in plan, is without side aisles, has a central tower, and is terminated at the west end by the massive archiepiscopal castle. The choir and chancel which measures internally $93' \times 27' 6''$ must have been built about 1240 or a little later. Its walls are 40' high and are pierced by rows of lancet windows evenly spaced and having mouldings cut in sandstone. There were six windows in the north wall, 5 in the south and 3 in the east gable. The latter are now destroyed. The windows splay widely to the inside and have surrounds formed of slender foliated shafts. Between the points of these lancets are small quatrefoil windows with deep internal embrasures. The heads of these openings have segmental moulded arches and have similar sills. There are moulded jambs and nook-shafts with foliated capitals. All these windows are of yellow sandstone which contrasts markedly with the limestone walls.

There is a built-up door in the north wall which must have led to a chantry now no longer existing. Beside it is the wall tomb of Archbishop Hamilton (1623-29). The inscription on this is defaced. On the south wall are the piscina and sedilia recesses and beside them the tomb of the infamous Archbishop Miles Macfarlane. The tomb has the name of its sculptor, Patrick Kearin, and a long Latin inscription. Ware translates this as follows: —

"The ode of Miles Macgrath, Archbishop of Cashel to the passer by:

Patricke, the glory of our Isle and foun,

First sat a bishop in the see of Down,

I wish that I, succeeding him in place,

A bishop, had an equal share of grace.

I serv'd thee, England, fifty years in jers

And pleas'd thy princes in the midst of wars;

Here where I'm plac'd I'm not; and thus the case is,

I'm not in both, yet am in both the places. 1621.

He that judgeth me is the Lord. 1. Cor. 4.

Let him who stands, take care lest he fall."

The Crossing and Transepts.

At the west end of the choir is the crossing space under the tower. The latter is carried on four great pointed arches in several orders. The arches spring from very massive piers. These too are in several orders and in the recesses contain filleted slender shafts banded twice in their heights and crowned by foliated capitals. The bases are of the "water-holding" type and have two shallow grooves.

The total width from North to South within the transepts is 132' 6". This part of the building probably belongs to about 1270 and would have been built by Archbishop Mac Carwill. The tower tho' very likely contemplated from the first probably was not complete before the 16th cent.

The lancet windows of the transepts are built through out of limestone tho' in other respects are similar to those of the choir. The windows are widely splayed on the inside and are connected by mural passages at the sill level. These passages are a most unusual feature. They connect into the two spiral stair cases to the north and south of the tower and pass completely round the transepts crossing the eastern tower arch by very steep mural stair cases.

On the east side of both transepts are two side chapels which appear as gabled projections on the outside. The chapels in the south transept abut against the west end of Cormac's chapel. Three of the chapels contain piscinae and two have tomb recesses. Tradition says that the south chapels are dedicated to the B.V.M. and St. Brigid and one of the north chapels to the apostles while the second north chapel is said to have been a baptistery.

The Nave. - This is the shortest arm of the church being only 37' in length westward from the tower. It probably extended originally to the west face of the archiepiscopal castle which now forms the west end of the whole structure. Besides being shortened it underwent other alterations. An upper floor was inserted and was carried on arches now gone. This upper part formed a great hall for the occupants of the castle. The roof of this portion was carried on corbels which are decorated with the arms of branches of the Butler family. Opposite the present entrance porch in the S. wall there was a second similar entrance which is now built up. The stone ~~tower~~ vault of the south porch is of late 13th cent., date as are also the decorations of the internal archway. The outer arch which now holds the door belongs nevertheless to the early 15th cent. & was inserted probably by Archbishop O'Median.

The Castle. - This is a simple and rather plain rectangular structure about 80' high. Its three lower storeys are covered by a pointed vault over which is the chief room which measured 36' x 16'. This room was lighted by a window in the N. wall. The stone work of this belongs to the 15th cent., and it has stone seats in its embrasure. The south wall of the castle fell in 1847 and on this side is now open to the sky.

The Cathedral Tower.

The central feature of the cathedral is the massive tower. Access to all parts of this including the roof walls is gained by the spiral stair rising inside the pentagonal tower from the south transept. Over the vault of the crossing is a large room and from its doorways lead down to the roof walks of the choir and transepts.

The Round Tower. - This stands at the N.E. corner of the north transept of the cathedral. It is 92' high to the point of its roof. It is built of wrought and rather irregularly coursed sandstone. The diameter at the base is 17' and this measurement tapers to 13' under the roof at the top. The conical corbelled cap rises 14" 6" and is built in quite regular courses. The original doorway faced the S.E. and was some

12' over ground level. ⁽¹³⁾ The ope is decorated with a low relief sculptured architrave. The thickness of the lower wall at the height of this doorway is 3'6". In the topmost storey under the roof are four triangular headed windows which face approximately the cardinal points.

The approach and Hall of the Vicars Choral.—

The approach to the Rock at all times was on the south side, a sloping way which leads up from the town. At the head of it is a modern gateway while on the right are the buildings known as the Hall of the Vicars Choral. This structure belongs to the 15th cent., and is the work of Archbishop O'Hedian. The vicars were usually laymen appointed to assist in chanting the cathedral services. Cashel in the earlier times had 8 Vicars who were endowed with lands and had a seal as a corporate body. The buildings are in two parts, both of 2 storeys. The west wing had a pointed stone vault over its lower part. Numerous single light windows with ogee heads and ~~but~~ double light oves similarly treated lighted all rooms. In the main room is an imposing fireplace with an incomplete inscription. Over this is a chimney of very unusual form.

The Enclosure wall — Much of this is quite modern. The south west part with loop holes and the angle bastion were probably erected in the early 19th cent.

- References:— St Patrick's Rock, Cashel (pamphlet by H. G. Leake).
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In the case of D.P.W. Constaters, the Minogue line at the base of the Rock.

The Dominican Friary:— This is a national monument in the lane of the O.P.W. The caretaker is Mr Henegue who lives at the base of the Rock. The Abbey is approached from Chapel Lane Street.

This friary was founded by Archbishop David Mac Kelly in 1243. Mac Kelly was also its first Abbot. The south side of the chancel belongs to the original foundation and here are to be noted the lancet windows carried out in dressed sandstone. Most of the rest of the ruin dates from 1480 when it was rebuilt after a fire by Archbishop Cantwell. Its present form dates from that time. The plan is cruciform and there is a tower over the crossing. There is a beautiful 15th century east window with tracery, carried out in limestone, which ~~is~~ is almost flamboyant in style. There is a simpler window with a geometric tracery in the gable of the south transept. The square tower is of little interest and the whole structure is in a very ruinous state.

Hore Abbey:— This is a national monument in the lane of the O.P.W. Caretaker — Mr Henegue. This is situated 500 yards west of the base of the Rock. Right of way through gateway in front of Railway station.

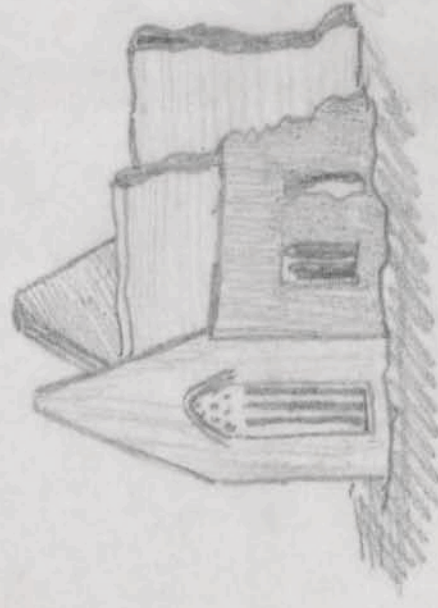
It has been suggested that on this site there first existed a house of the Benedictine order but this is very uncertain. The present structure was a house of the Cistercian Order founded by Archbishop Mac Ceruill in 1266. The structure is very ruinous but it can be seen that it consisted of choir, transepts, and a nave with side aisles. The aisles were separated from the nave by a row of columns carrying high pointed arches on each side. The transepts are gone and the nave and aisles have suffered many changes. Over the crossing was a square tower. The roof under the tower has an intricately ribbed stone vault. The east window of the choir consisted originally of a triplet of lancet windows which can still be seen tho' in a later rebuilding they were blocked up for part of their height and changed somewhat in appearance. This Abbey was a daughter house of Mellifont in Co. Louth.

Franciscan Friary:— No trace of the buildings of this friary remain today and its site is occupied by the modern Catholic church and the Presentation Convent. It was founded in 1337 by Sir William Hacket. It was reformed in 1538 when also much of it was rebuilt. The last traces of it, which still existed in later half of the 18th century, belonged to this rebuilding. In foose: Irish Antiquities, II, 47, is a drawing of the fragments remaining in his time. He says that in 1757 the steeple (by which he probably means the tower) collapsed. In 1781 much of its cut stone work was pulled down to be re-used in other buildings. In the porch of the present Catholic church is a stone tomb ornamented with a gothic arcade and now used as a holy water font. This is said to have been the tomb of the founder Sir William Hacket. Built into the wall of the graveyard surrounding the Protestant Cathedral are two tomb lids on which are carved in high relief effigies of knights. One of these is said to be the cover of the holy-waterfont-tomb in the Catholic church.

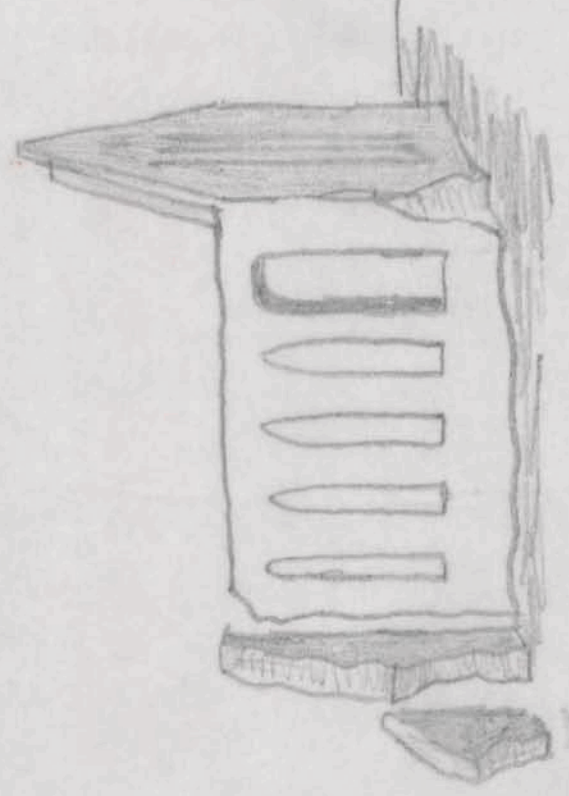
Quinlan's Castle.— This castle stands in the main street of Cashel opposite the City Hall. Little is known of its history, its present name coming from a family of printers who lived in it in the late 19th century. All the lower part of the structure has been very much changed as it has been converted into a shop while the upper floors have been modernized and are now a dwelling. It is crowned by the typical crenelated battlements common in Ireland in the 15th century. The animal head gargoyles high up on the front should be noted. Permission to view it should be sought from the present owner-occupier.
(Photographed)

The City Walls— Various fragments of the old walls exist but are not of much interest as no architectural details or gateways are preserved. Also it is very difficult to get near them as modern buildings have almost entirely obscured them. They were erected by Archbishop William Fitz John between 1317 and 1326. One of the town gates was situated in the present Canopy Street and another near the fountain at the south west end of the same street.

14th Sept 1757 Stone collapsed
 House situated at rear of Friar St.
 and now very much gone to ruin
 In 1781 great E window & many other
 parts pulled down to provide stone for
 private buildings



In 1337 Founded for Conventual
 Franciscans & reformed
 in 1538.



Franciscan Abbey in Cashel,

The Leper Hospital. - Only the barest traces of this now exist. They are situated beside the road to Cahis 4 mile from the S. W. end of Cashel town. This hospital is supposed to have been founded for the treatment of lepers in 1228 by Sir David Latimer who was agent to Archbishop Mauraninus O'Brien. The local legend supplies the reason for its foundation. Latimer had a very beautiful daughter who was always revolted by the sight of a leper. One day a leper woman came to the door of the Latimer household and the daughter was so enraged by the ~~site~~ sight of her that she caused her to be turned away without receiving the alms for which she was begging. Latimer's wife was a very holy woman and was very displeased with her daughter for this merciless act so she prayed that the daughter would contract the disease herself. Her prayer was heard and the daughter was struck with the disease and spent many years in wasting away slowly. So that she would be properly housed till her death, Latimer founded the hospital and it is said that besides his daughter, all who came along were taken in and treated.

The City Charters. - The ancient city of Cashel possessed five charters. The first was given by Richard II in 1378. In 1637 Charles I granted a new charter which ordained that the town should be called the "city of Cashel." In 1639 Charles I granted another charter which was regarded as the governing charter till in 1687 James II granted his charter. In 1690 Cashel received very hospitably the wounded after the attack on Limerick and King William was so pleased that he renewed the city's charter by letter which he signed on the bridge at Golden. Of the five only two are extant, ~~the~~ ^{those} of Charles I and James II. Both are kept in the city hall at Cashel and can be seen on application to Mr. Maher, the Town Clerk. They both consist of 7 pages of vellum, the size of the page being nearly one yard square. The pages of both are bound together by plaited silken cords in red and white and the large (9" in diam.) wax seals of the kings are attached.

The script is in Gothic lettering and the language is Latin. The charter of Charles is carried out in black & white colours only while that of James is beautifully illuminated in brilliant colours. The opening word "Jacobus" is in black and gold and within the ornamental scrolls of the J is a coloured portrait of the King. Every page of this charter is decorated with brilliantly coloured shields and coats of arms.

The ancient Seal of the Corporation. - This object is also preserved in the town hall and can be seen on application to the town Clerk as above. The seal is engraved on silver and is affixed to a knob-like wooden handle. The Records of Cashel Corporation since the 21st Dec. 1672 are still preserved in the town hall and in there under the date 27th January 1675 is the note:-
 "Ordered - that the seal now produced to this Council, whereon is engraved the figure of a castle, with a bell or clock upon the top of one of the towers of said castle, with a vane, and under the castle these words Sincit Veritas and about the circumference or Rim of the said seal these words Sigillum Civitatis Cassellensis be approved of, and established the common and only seal of the said city, and that Robert Prince Alderman, do pay unto the hands of the Mayor of this city, the sum of ~~the~~ fourteen shillings, to defray the charge of making and engraving the said seal." Engraved on the side of the seal is the date 1683 and the letters C.R.

Old Records of the Cashel Corporation.

The Records of the Cashel Corporation since 21st December 1672 are still preserved and may be seen on application to the Town Clerk. These are of great interest as they give a very good insight into the workings of, and happenings in the old city ~~at that time~~ over such a long period. The few extracts below (in modern spelling) are an example of the information

Impressions of the ancient Seal
of Cashel. C. Tipp. Dated 1683
and stamped with the letters
C. R.



Contained in the records:-

21. Dec. 1672. Thomas Nickham appointed Town Clerk at £5 per annum.
17. Apr. 1673. Twenty shillings paid for a town bell and a subscription set on foot to buy a clock.
3. May 1673. The Mayor's salary to be fixed at £40 per year. That two cloaks of a drab grey colour with silver lace about the capes be provided for the two sergeants-at-mace at a cost of £3.11.3. That John Husbands be paid 20 shillings a year for keeping the well of the city in good order, supplied with buckets and chains. That the Mayor shall provide himself with a creditable gown fit for a magistrate of such a city as Cashel and that he have the same upon his back when he comes to receive the sword, and the gown shall be in figure and shape according to the gown of the Lord Mayor of Dublin.
5. Nov. 1673. Ten shillings paid for 5 lbs of powder, 21 shillings paid to Alexander Fletcher for a barrel of beer for the use of the Corporation, 2 shillings to Poore, the Drummer, for mending the drum, 1 shilling to him for beating the drum, sixpence to a fiddler, and 1 shilling for clearing the stocks.
14. Mar. 1674. The Mayor to be allowed £5 for removing the dung-hill lying in the market place.
10. May. 1674. Edward Hill of Clonmell to be allowed 10 shillings for coming to Cashel about making a clock.
5. Aug. 1674. John Husbands allowed £3.5.0 per year for keeping the clock in good repair and setting it in order daily.
28. Sept. 1678. Ordained - that all the inhabitants within the walls shall from 1st Nov. to 1st Feb. every year, set out their candles and lanterns to give light to the streets from the falling of night to the hour of nine o'clock the same night; in default a fine of 6^d imposed.
24. Sept. 1680. To celebrate the King's Birthday the following items were to be bought and paid for: half pound of tobacco 5 pence; 6 bottles of wine 6 shillings; 3s 6d for beer.
1682. The city was apparently infested with straying hogs so the bellman was allowed 6d for each hog

great or small, that shall be pounded for coming as a common nuisance into the streets.

26. Feb. 1682. Alderman William Craddock to be paid 40 shillings for beer delivered by him for the use of the corporation.

2. Aug. 1683. "Ordered - that seven men watch every night within ye gate, four English and three Irish, to be commanded by an Englishman, and that 6 half-pickers be made forthwith for the said guards."

"That no common beggar be allowed to beg in this city, but such as have been resident therein for at least 3 years."

"That 30 shillings be given Henry Southwell provided that he, his wife, and children remove for ever out of this city."

"That £2 10s be paid for wine used by the corporation on Whitsun Monday and the Tuesday following and 15s for beer on the green on 22nd May."

1. Oct. 1683. "John Cookes bill for meat and drinks by order of the deputy Mayor and certain of the Aldermen amounts to 14s 6d."

27. July 1685. "Ordered - that Edward Underhays bill of £1. 16. 0 be paid to him, it being due for beer expended on the 18th July upon the solemnity observed for the Duke of Monmouth's being taken."

28. Nov. 1686. "The Mayor to be allowed £29. 8. 3 for expense of entertaining the Lord Lieutenant and 21s to be paid for beer delivered out by the Mayor's orders at the banquets and 5s 10d for pitch barrels."

16. July 1691. "Ordered - that John O'Mara, bellman, by reason of his incapacity as a papist, be discharged of his said office and that Henry Williams for the future serve as bellman."

27. Oct. 1691. "It is this day ordered that no butcher inhabiting within the city or liberties thereof or foreign butchers who use the markets of same shall presume at their utmost perils to sell the best pieces of the best beef, viz. sword's rumps, ranns, brisketts, ribs and flanks for more than 2d per pound and the whole quarters together for more than 1½d per pound: pork be not sold for more than 2½d per pound; and mutton that is prime good for more than 2 pence per pound whether in joints or in whole quarters, and that no person whatsoever do presume at their peril to sell new sweet milk

for more than one penny per quart.

16. Feb. 1692. "Thomas Prince to have a renewal of his lease; He is to spend 2 guineas for a treat on the Mayor and Corporation."

16. Oct. 1699. "That none of the inhabitants or their servants presume to wash clothes or vessels in either of the two cisterns, or nearer to them than the broad flagstones at the end of the lower cistern under the penalty of 6^d for every offence, or confinement to the stocks for one hour."

28. June 1712. "Ordered - that the customs on building timber, coals, slates, laths, fish, fresh-butter and on all sorts of firing to be taken off from the 29th day of September next, in order to encourage all persons who come to this market to furnish the same with the aforesaid goods."

29 June 1725. "Resolved in Council that the sum of £10 be allowed to Dr John Burgess for this present year, from the 25th of March last to be paid half-yearly by way of encouragement to him for residing in the City of Cashel for the said year."

19. Sept. 1728. "To Mr Schulte, 31 bottles of claret to Corporation 2. 7s; To Mr Weldon, ale ordered for the Army £1; at James Martin's - to the free men, £1. 16. 8; at Mr. Phelan's, £1. 17. 6; To Phil Connolly at the bounds, 10 s; To Mary Saghey at the bounds, 13 s. 6d; To Pierce Head at the bounds 6 s 8d; To John Kearney at the bounds, 6 s 8d."

So the records go on - every year the City saw the Mayor and Corporation set out to "beat the bounds" and the last extract above gives some idea of the celebration that took place at this ceremony. The few extracts given here give a very slight idea of the life in Old Cashel. It is no wonder that there are so many sighs for the good old days.

Public Monuments and Buildings, Cashel.

Croke Memorial Cross — This is a high "Celtic" cross on the shaft of which are panels of sculpture depicting various religious and historic scenes such as the baptism of Dengus, King of Cashel, by St. Patrick etc. The inscription reads: — "This market cross has been erected by the citizens of Cashel and a few other friends to perpetuate the silver Episcopal jubilee of his grace the Most Rev. Thomas W. Croke, D.D., Archbishop of Cashel and Emly. July 10th 1895."

The cross stands outside Ryans hotel in the main street and occupies a position in the centre of an area which, in mediaeval times, was the Milk Market.

Monumental Fountain. — This is an object of rather uninteresting and unartistic appearance. The central feature is a sort of enlarged Gothic spire-like finial from the base of which a number of water spouts emerge. These keep the surrounding water trough filled. On the base is the following inscription: — "Erected by the people of Cashel and some friends to commemorate the services of the Very Rev. Thomas Mary Dean Kinane, P.R., V.G., in connection with the Cashel Extension Railway. 1904." This fountain is situated at the S.W. end of the Main Street just outside what was in Mediaeval times the Lower Gate of the town.

John the Baptist Catholic Church: — The architecture of this building is in the Classic Renaissance style. The very simple exterior is built in limestone. The front consists of a portico of 3 semi-circular arches, under which are the main doors to the church. Over these arches is the usual classic pediment with triangular ~~top~~ tympanum. The tympanum has been decorated with a large brilliantly coloured mosaic depicting the Ascension of Christ. The interior is decorated throughout in the style of the Roman Doric order.

Protestant Cathedral. — This also is in the Classic Renaissance style. It is built in limestone and very simply decorated on the outside with low-relief pilasters the capitals of which are of the Composite order, i.e., Corinthian acanthus leaves surmounted by Ionic volutes. The interior is very plain and uninteresting.

The City Hall. — This building is of limestone and concrete and has absolutely no architectural interest.

The Court House — A cement-concrete structure of very unprepossessing appearance.

The Post Office. — This is a very elegant new building carried out in native bricks of a deep red colour with grey limestone dressings to the various openings.

The County Hospital. — A new building designed on the most modern lines and built of reinforced concrete. It is the usual flat-roofed type of building very well suited for its purpose but with little claim to architectural beauty.

The County Home. — The facade is of grey limestone and is pseudo-Tudor in style. Not of much interest.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

ACCOMMODATION AND CATERING.

BARONY OF Middle ThirdTOWN OR VILLAGE Cashel PARISH Cashel COUNTY Tipperrary

Hotels	No. of Bedrooms	No. of Bathrooms	Licensed ?	W. C's.
<u>Ryan's Hotel</u>	<u>14</u> ^(37 1/2 days)	<u>2</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Corcoran's Hotel</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Carew's Hotel</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Castle Hotel</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Private Hotel (Prop. Mrs Margaret Ryan)</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>1 out door flush w.c.</u>

Guest or Boarding Houses

<u>Mrs Coffey, Main Street.</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Mrs Duane, Lady's Well St.</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Miss Statia Nevin, John St</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>1</u>

Note:

None of the above hotels offer a reasonable standard of accommodation. All of them seem rather ill-kept and depressing, and suffer generally from bad management. Of the Boarding Houses, Mrs Coffey's and Miss Nevin's are clean and well kept and seem generally satisfactory. All of them cater only for permanent guests. The three cafés cater mainly for country people on market and fair days and have not a decent standard of catering.

Ryan's Hotel is the only stop each way on the Dublin-Locke bus route.

Restaurants and Cafés John M'Grath, Friar St.
P. Fogarty, Friar St.
Denis Hickey Main St.

DATE 16 / Oct / '42(Signed) M. J. B. O'Kelly
Surveyor.

(Plain sheet of foolscap to be used if space here is not adequate)

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

AMENITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION.
TOWNS AND VILLAGES (Other than Seaside)BARONY OF Middle ThirdTOWN OR VILLAGE Cashel PARISH Cashel COUNTY Tipperary

Location and brief description.

Population 3208

Cashel is situate on the main Dublin - Cork road 99 mls from Dublin, 61 mls from Cork. It is 15 mls from Clonmel. It is a fairly large town of unprepossessing appearance and badly laid out streets. Its great attraction is the famous Rock which rises up steeply on the N.W. of the town and dominates the whole surrounding district.

Is there a Town Hall? yes Location Main Street

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

Permanent playing field which is just large enough to contain one hurling pitch. It is situate 1/4 ml north of the town on the bye-road which leads to Ardmayle House.

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

Both water supply and sewerage are said to require considerable extension.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Nearest station Cashel Distance 1/4 ml Bus? yesPublic lighting by—Electricity? yes Gas? none

DANCING

Dance hall Town Hall Proprietor V.D.C. Chairman:F. Phillips Esq.

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

Cinemas The Rock Cinema Pictures shown Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday
(nights) & Friday.Theatre The Town Hall Kind of shows Drama, comedy etc.
(Drama, Comedy &c.) visited by Abbey players, Gaiety Theatre Co. etc.

LIBRARIES

Public Libraries *County Council Library, Town Hall*

Private Lending Libraries *Foyles 2^d Library, Agent: J. Ryan, John Street.*
Private Library at H. Burke's Shop, Main Street.

CHURCHES AND SERVICES

Church *John the Baptist Catholic Church* Services (Sundays) *Summer: 8.30, 10.30, 12.00.*
Winter: 8.00, 10.00, 11.30.

Church of Ireland, John Street *8.30, 11.30 A.M. 6.30 P.M.*
(Protestant Cathedral)

POSTAL FACILITIES

Location of Post Office *Main Street*

Business (? M.O., Telegraph, Telephone) *All business transacted*

BANKING

Banks *Munster & Leinster Bank*
National Bank

SPORTS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES

Sports Dealers *Messrs Hannigan, Main Street*
Michael Burke, Main Street

Photographic Stores *Messrs Moloney, Main Street*
M. Dorgan, Chemist, Main Street
J. Downey, Chemist, Main Street

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

Swimming Pool? *none* Location *—*

Public Baths? *none* Location *—*

SOCIAL CLUBS, CULTURAL SOCIETIES, &c.

Social Clubs C. Y. M. S. Club - House, Lower Gate Street.
The Rock Club, Bank place.
The Temperance Hall, Pinar Street.

Cultural Societies Branch of the Irish Country Women's Association.
Meetings in the Town Hall.

INDUSTRIES AND HANDCRAFTS

Industries None

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.):

none

PUBLIC MONUMENTS

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

Croke memorial cross situate in main street outside
Ryan's Hotel. (photographed)

Monumental Fountain erected to the memory of Very
Rev. Thomas Mary Dean Kinane, P.P., V.G. situate at S.W
end of Main street. (photographed). For inscriptions see
attached slip.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC BUILDINGS

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

Catholic Church; Protestant Cathedral; City Hall; Court House;
Post Office; County Hospital; County Home.

For descriptions see attached slip.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Christian Brothers Nat. & Secondary day schools for boys.
Presentation Convent Nat. & Secondary day schools for girls.
Presentation Convent Industrial school.
Technical school.

HOSPITALS

County General Hospital.
County Home.

FAIRS AND MARKETS ; HALF-HOLIDAY

Monthly fairs and markets 2nd Monday of each month. Two fairs in March, one on 2nd Monday, the other is the Old Fair held on 26th
Weekly market day Saturday Half-holiday Thursday (as from 3/6/48)
Change reported in Cork Examiner 20/3/48

GARAGES AND PETROL STATIONS

McCusker's garage, Cahis Road.
Messrs Hannigan's, Main Street
P. Dargan, Main Street
J. Carroll, Lady's Well Street.

CONVEYANCES FOR HIRE (Owners) :

Taxis P. Dargan, Main Street R. Conroy, Main Street.
J. Carroll, Lady's Well Street Thos. Dowling, Lower Fata Street.
Thos. Duane, " " "
Angus Ryan, " " "
Messrs Hannigan's, Main Street

Motors (Touring) _____

Boats (State type) _____

Bicycles J. Carroll, Lady's Well Street.

Caravans Messrs Hannigan's, Main Street.

Horses _____

CAMPING SITES

(At principal holiday resorts)

Location Field one mile out on Cahis Road. Landowner Messrs Hannigan's Main Street, Cahis.

Local Improvements Committee none

Secretary _____

DATE 17/10/1942

(Signed) M. J. B. O'Kelly
Surveyor.

O'Leary, Printer, Cashel.

CASHEL AND GOLDEN ANGLERS' ASSOCIATION.

RULES.

1.—One Rod allowed free to all riparian owners; same to have Cards of Membership, with right to transfer.

2.—**Membership Fees:** A minimum fee of 2/6 will be payable within a radius of 5 miles from Club waters (see Rule 5). Those resident outside of 5 mile radius will pay £1 10s. 0d., with the exception of Tipperary, Fethard, Cahir, and Killenaule areas, fee for which is £1. All others resident outside County Tipperary will pay

£2 10s. 0d. for Membership. One week's fishing, £1 per rod; one day's fishing, 5/- per rod.

3.—Any member found guilty of illegal fishing, or of taking undersize trout (i.e., 7 inches), ceases to be a member of the Club.

4.—The Committee reserve the right to refuse applications for membership.

5.—Golden and Camas Bridges are defined centres for 5 miles' radius.

6.—All members of Civic Guard stationed in the neighbourhood are Honorary Members of the Club.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

SPORTS AND GAMES

BARONY OF Middle ThirdTOWN OR VILLAGE CashelPARISH CashelCOUNTY Tipperary

ANGLING (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

RIVER OR LAKE Suir Nearest point to town (distance) 2 mls

KINDS OF FISH HELD:

Salmon & Brown Trout

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF:

Salmon 15 lbs Sea trout — Brown trout 3 1/2 lbs

BEST SEASONS FOR:

Salmon Feb - March Sea trout — Brown trout From March.

SUITABLE FLIES:

Salmon Jock Scott, Childers, Mystery, Black Doctor, Silver Doctor, Silver Grey.Sea trout —Brown trout Olive group, March Brown, Black Gnat, May fly, Alder group

State if angling is—"entirely free"; "free except on preserved stretches"; etc.

All preserved

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

From Ardmayle House both banks down stream for approx 10 mls to Newbridge beside Suir castle House.

The rights on this stretch are held by the Cashel & Golden Angler's Association. Joint Secs: Maurice O'Connor, John St; Matthew McNamara, Main street.

Note: Only a short stretch of about 2 mls of the Suir lies in the ph. of Cashel. This 2 mls forms part of the stretch controlled by the above associn.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

No boats. The river is conveniently fished from the banks and with waders.

Convenient angling centres (where accommodation is available):

Cashel Town: Hotels - Ryan's, Corcoran's, Carver's, The Castle, etc.

Local Angling Club Cashel & Golden Angler's Associn Membership Fee Varies with locality see attached card!Secretary (and Address) Joint Secs: Maurice O'Connor, John St, Matthew McNamara, Main St.

Note: There are many good locally made flies which can be had from Thomas Cahill, The Green, Cashel.

SEA ANGLING

Brief notes on fishing grounds :

Kinds of fish to be caught :

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day :

Bait available locally ?

Fishing tackle ?

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other sea angling Assn.

GOLFING

Name of Club

No. of holes

Situation and brief description of course :

Name of Professional

Is there a clubhouse on course ?

Licensed ?

Green fees (Visitors) : Per day

Per week

RACING

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year None

Under which rules? —

Situation of course —

HUNTING

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds Tipperary Hounds; Thurles & Kilsbane Hounds

Harriers Clonmel Harriers

Beagles —

COURSING

Name of Club Cashel Coursing Club Meeting held annually? No regular meeting held. The club has rights over a preserved area over which courses are held in the open every Sunday during the season.

GREYHOUND RACING

Name of Company none

Races on (nights) —

SHOOTING

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

Partridge, wild duck are plentiful and there is fair pheasant shooting. All free except the area controlled by the coursing club.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

Coursing club preserve. Sec: Michael Hanna,
The Green, Cashel.

Shooting Club none Secy. —

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING

Name of Club none Competitions held? —

ROWING AND SAILING

Rowing or yacht clubs, with address of club-house.

none

ND RECI
EWIDAR

Junior Teams. St. Patrick's Rock field $\frac{1}{2}$ ml N. of town

CS AND CYCLING

Club Events held under rules of N. A. C. A......

ANNUAL EVENTS

town or parish, naming promoters (Clubs, etc.)
include pilgrimages and patterns.

on Promoters Gaelic League

(Signed) M. J. B. O'Kelly
Surveyor.

HISTORIC SITES

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events—battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location.
Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

See Under Antiquities.

HISTORIC HOUSES ; BURIAL PLACES

(a) Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities.
Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

House of Michael Doheny - This is situate on the left side of the road which leads to Dublin and is just beyond the edge of the town. It is called Alla Eileen or Abbey View. It is of no architectural interest or importance but has interesting historic associations. Michael Doheny, its owner, was one of the leaders of the Young Ireland Party and many of the meetings of the Party were held in the sitting room there. It is known that such men as Charles Kickham, Thomas Francis Meagher, Smith O'Brien, Gavan Duffy and many others were regular visitors here. The house had fallen into decay but recently has been leased by a local teacher and is now made habitable again.

Birth place of Kickham - It is generally believed that Kickham was born in the village of Mocklershill $3\frac{1}{4}$ mls east of Cashel on the main road to Fethard. The house or exact place is not now known, but it is said that Kickham lived in the village for about 3 or 4 years after his birth. After that time the family moved to Mullinahone.

SPAS OR MINERAL SPRINGS

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public?
Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None are known.

CURIOSITIES

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or "chairs," freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations)—in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mirth-provoking. Location and description.

Any story or legend to be related.

St Patrick's Cross on the Rock — If the visitor can clasp his hands round the shaft of this cross any ~~wish~~ wish he makes at the same time is said to be granted. Also he will never again be troubled with toothache.

CUSTOMS, PATTERNS, ETC.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practised in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines, etc. Patterns.

The Two ancient fairs of Cashel — The present Ladyswell Street was originally the Fair Green of Cashel and here were held two fairs every year the tolls of which belonged to the ruling Archbishops. There were held on the 26th of March and 17th of August. Tho' there are monthly fairs now which are held at the southern end of the town on the modern Fair Green, the two old fairs are still held on the above dates in Ladyswell Street and thus, a custom, which is said locally to be 1500 years old, is still carried on.

Ladyswell — This is situate at the end of the street of that name. It is now covered over with a small slated building at the base of which a spout of water issues thro' a lion's mouth. All this superstructure is very modern, but the well is ancient and was dedicated to the B.V.M. Unfortunately all traditions concerning it have been lost.

(Signed) M. J. B. O'Kelly
Surveyor.

DATE 11 / Nov. / 42.