



Moonestown

Castle

Glennel Office



St. William's
Protestant
Church
Colonel O'Brien

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

NATURAL FEATURES, ANTIQUITIES,
HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

BARONY OF Offa & offa West Rach

TOWN OR VILLAGE Blarney COUNTY Tipperary, Waterford.

TOPOGRAPHY

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

Prior to 1836 the ancient parish of St Mary's embraced the area now covered by SS Peter & Paul's and St Mary's. This ancient parish covered an extensive area and was inappropriate in the Augustinian Priory of Athassel, the Superior of which Hores, therefore, nominated the Acting Parish Priest or Vicar of Blarney.

About Blarney is to be found an abundance of the picturesque and spleen-luring. Sir 'Sassie Queen' pays it the following tribute, in talking about the Suir, which

Went Way

By sweet Blarney adoms rich Waterford."

Here is a magnificent view across the broad Suir Valley to Slievenamon, renowned in story, a solitary giant towering over the great plain. Equally imposing is the view southwards in the distance to Wooded Knockagh Slopes: these by, the steep banked hills their green, grassy slopes a lasting memorial.

GEOLOGY

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

None

15

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES

OF IMPOSING CHARACTER

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

Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge? Georgian

Manfield the residence of Mr John Bagwell is a fine Tudor Mansion situated in verdant parkland dotted with ornamental trees. The mansion was built by Col. John Bagwell in 1790 and burned down in 1922, being subsequently restored. The eminent historian and antiquarian Mr Richard Bagwell D. Litt. author of "Ireland under the Tudors" & "Ireland under the Stuarts" resided here and was father of the present owner. The surrounding demesne, comprising woodlands, etc. covers an acreage of 1200 acres. Lying about 4 miles to the west of Blarney, a good view of the residence can be obtained from the Blarney-Manfield public road. Otherwise visitors are not allowed on the grounds without permission.

Barn Park, the residence of Captain Mrs Murray Moore, is an imposing Tudor Mansion situated 3 miles west of Blarney off the Blarney Barns road, in a demesne of 800 acres. Beautifully laid-out grounds, covered with rare ornamental trees and shrubs, and a lakelet adjoins the house. There is a very fine library, and antique art collection. Visitors will only be admitted by special permission. The ancestor of the Moore family was Richard Moore, originally a glove of Barnstaple, who came to Blarney in 1655. His descendants in the Elvior line became Earls of Mountcashel, and in the junior line keeping Barn Park down to the present time. The Moore family controlled the estates of Blarney & Elvior without interruption, up to 1800 A.D.

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortressess, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Raths, 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.

Drislennaght Abbey

This abbey stood about 2 miles west of Blarney & the surrounding country many ruins of abbeys & castles, yet few in this day, were more remarkable for age and beauty than Drislennaght, & says Ware. We can well imagine it - the slope, rising and verdant dipping down to the river, and dotted over with cattle as its Gaelic name "Inis Leanaersica" "Holme of the new milk", a word-picture, portrajp. The abbey stood about 300 yards north of the river, and is said to have occupied portion of the present graveyard. Of the buildings not a vestige now remains. In 1840 O'Donovan endeavoured, without success to trace the foundations. Popular legend has it that the stones were used for the building of local mills and manors and it is stated that an arch of the old church was standing up to 1830. Incidentally visitors will see in the modern Protestant church on the site, a Romanesque doorway of four orders, with the columns missing, and only the scalloped capitals left, which is held by some authorities to have come from the ancient monastery. Another survival is a sepulchral slab of 13th century origin having the following Latin inscription (portion of the original) - "Hei facet vir pious". The slab was built into the boundary wall on the south side, and is the preserved.

The abbey was founded for the Bistercians about the middle of the 12th century by Donal O'Brien Prince of Thomond and Malachy O'Kehan Lord of the Deies. Its first abbot was Congan whom St Bernard styled as "his dear friend", and at whose request the life of St Malachy was undertaken. We learn nothing further until 1236 when Archibishop Malmaine O'Brien (who gave it its corporate existence) came here to die. Next there is an account of an event in keeping with the peaceful character of the abbey i.e. in 1397 "on the Sunday next before the Octave of St Michael" the Earls of Desmond and Ormond met at Drislennaght "and an end was put to all their controversies by a mutual engagement to preserve strict peace & amity" (Archdale).

From A cont'd
Antiquities Miskinnaught Abbey
The Butler family of bairns now obtained control, and the accounts that are left are more剽竊 than pious. Far removed from Donegal and Ulster, some four or five men calling themselves Listerians, monopolised the thousands of acres belonging to the abbey. They lived like the feudal barons all around them and had all their vices. (See Report Waterford Juries 1534). It would be no exaggeration to say that among the hundreds of monastic establishment in the country at the time of the Reformation, Miskinnaught stood out on its own in evil prominence. The last abbot to hold the temporalities was James Butler who succeeded Walter Butler in 1510. In 1531 the abbey was voluntarily surrendered to Henry VIII. The abbot, James Butler, received as a reward the vicarage of St Patrick's Well Rosslare and a pension of £5-6-8, on the 30th April 1540. After suppression the distribution began, the main portions being divided between Lord Deputy Grey (the Tipperary part) and Lord James Butler (Waterford portion). Meanwhile, like ghosts of things that had been Listerians were still to be seen around the ruined walls. They had an abbot named Nicholas Fagan, whose virtuous life, like the sunset, shed a glamour over the decaying abbey. He died in 1617 and was succeeded in 1625 by Lawrence Fitzherbert a few days later. He was able to preside ^{over} his community within the old walls during 1641-49. On the collapse of the Irish cause he fled to the continent and died there. With him passed away Miskinnaught abbey.

Though no trace of the abbey remains, its history is written indelibly on the surrounding district and the visitor who takes a boat at "the Haven Island" (home of Colonel Roring Hull) who takes a boat at "the Haven Island" (home of Colonel Roring Hull) is immediately in front of the possessions or estate. On rowing up the river he passes with difficulty the abbey walls of greenane and gneanane. Landing at Marlfield, for a rest, he immediately steps on soil fertilized by the labours of twelve generations of monks. Neaderly he finds the village of "Abbey" now almost displaced; not far away is the word "grange" - or outside farm. Also survives in the district "Garranamanach" - monks territory "Mont-stown" their homestead or baile. There is a public right-of-way to the graveyard.
St Patrick's Holy Well church.

About miles west of Blarney and only a half a mile from Miskinnaught is St Patrick's well and beside it a post-invasion church of the seventeenth century. Built in his history

of blarney makes the following interesting statement. "That an Irish Romanesque church once stood in the place there is also evidence, built into the doorway pier of the existing structure may be seen a fragment of the earlier work. It is a small sandstone coign with an exceedingly delicate chevron ornament. The chevron is formed by a shallow head outside which is a row of pellets. The head encloses a flower evidently reminiscent of the Greek anthemion, the whole design being almost identical with that in the inner order of the chancel arch of the 'King's church' at Blarney." This account was written in 1904 but the sandstone coign can still be seen. Rubble right-of-way. Ruin not officially preserved.

St Stephen's Church

Situated at the western end of Blarney this ruin is fairly well preserved and covers an area of about 53½ ft by 15 ft internally. There is a small exedence in the south east angle and a lancet type east window measuring 5 ft by 8 inches. In the south wall is another small apse. An Anglo-Norman structure of perhaps the 13th century, this had, in medieval times, adjoining it, an hospital for lepers or Lazar-House, and was evidently constructed for use as a house of worship for the unfortunate inmates. The surrounding land is to-day called Spittle land but there is no trace of the hospital which was a ruin as early as 1640.

Garrancastle Church

This ruin is situated at Knocklofty about 4 miles west of Blarney and was evidently a Chapel-of-ease for the western grange of Druisbrough abbey. It was strongly built of limestone masonry of unusual height, apparently it was lofted, for the lost gable which is still intact, has three windows at different heights and all flat-headed.

St Nicholas's Church

This small ruin (26 ft by 15 ft) of poor masonry is to be found in the low-lying suburbs of the town. There is a pointed north door, a small square-headed exedence and one on the south wall, also a square-headed east apse measuring 3 ft by 5 inches. On top of the west gable there is a small bell-tote. There was, seemingly, a wooden gallery at the west end, as its dedication indicates it was of Anglo-Norman construction and probably 13th century. It is commonly called Ceampall na Plaige (church of the plague) as a result, no doubt, of its use during such visitations as the plagues of 1349 and 1376.

Antiquities.

Tomb of Lord's father

This monument, partly reconstructed, lies in a recess beneath the tower just inside the entrance to the Franciscan Convent abbey at Kilkenny. "In the middle of the choir lies the distinguished Baron of Butlers in an elevated marble monument adorned with effigies and statues," writes Wadding in his Annals. It was a table-tomb of the 15th century-type. All round the sides under canopies supported by four pillars were figures of the apostles carved in high relief. On top is a huge block of Kilkenny marble (8ft by 4ft) on which are carved the recumbent figures of the baron and his lady. Only five of the apostles now remain. The baron is clad in plate armour with a cowl of chain mail, and across the body there is a sword and belt, with the hands lying loosely on both. The lady is dressed in a stiff-plated-skirt and tight fitting bodice, with high horned head-dress. At the feet of the lady is a dog, to typify her fidelity, while beneath the baron is a lion emblematic of strength. There is a shield separating the heads of the figures, on it are inscribed the arms of the baron Butler, in dexter chief three covered cups, in base a peacock on which is a cross. The inscription beginning at the left corner goes all round the edge. It is in Latin and is as follows!—

Hic jacet jacobus galdy filius comitis ormonie
anno domini 1431 obiit petrus buttiler +
[mccc]clxiiii thomas petri buttyller anno +
domini mcccclxviii. obiit edmundus thome filii
petri buttyller anno domini 1533 [caterina] poer uxoris edmundi +
buttyller anno domini 1512 orate pro animabus thome buttyller et +
ellen buttyller uxoris eius qui hoc opus fieri
~~fecerunt~~ fecerunt anno domini 153... .

The translation reads

Here lies James Galdy, son of the last of Ormond in the year
of the lord 1431. Peter Buttiller died 1464. Thomas Fitz Peter
of the lord 1468. ¹⁵²² Thomas Fitz Peter
Buttiller in the year of the lord 1533

Edmund son of Thomas Fitz Buttiller, in the year of the lord 1512
Catherine Poer wife of Edmund Butler in the year of the lord 1512

Pray for the souls of Thomas Buttiller and Ellen Buttiller his wife

Who had this work made in the year of the lord 153—

Who had this work made in the year of the lord 153—

The Friars will not object to inspection by visitors.

White Tomb.

Also mentioned by Wadding, this tomb was originally in the Franciscan Convent church or abbey, it but was removed to St Mary's Catholic church in Moonstown some years ago. It consists of a deeply sunk panel, well moulded. In the centre at the White Arms. There are two angels as supporters. An Esquire's helmet, surrounded by holly foliage, is placed over the shield, the crest being an arched doorway. The inscription reads:-

Insignia Joannis White armigeris
 Quondam comit Palatini Lippesiae Seneschal
 Comitati Waterfordiae vici = comitis Clonmel primi majoris
 Sic transit mundi gloria
 Benedictus Vetus haec dicti Joannis
 Et illa Alsona haec fieri facerunt 1615

Transliteration:

The arms of John White Esquire,
 sometime Seneschal of the County Palatine of Tipperary,
 Sheriff of the County of Waterford, First Mayor of Clonmel,

So passes away the glory of the world.

Benedict White heir of the said John, and Ellice
 Got this made 1615.

This monument can be seen by visitors, in St
 Mary's Church,
 Moonstown Castle.

This ruin situated in the lands of Mr John Kennedy of Derrygrath
 is about 5 miles west of Clonmel north of the Clonmel-Bally Rd.
 It consists of a circular tower or 'Keep' surrounded by a
 rectangular courtyard enclosed by a 30 ft high wall. The entrance
 to the courtyard is through a 'gatehouse'. The diameter of the tower (base)
 at the ground level is 14 ft and the thickness of the wall
 11 ft. It is an early sixteenth century building of limestone. Originally
 the residence of the Anglo-Norman family the Heatings, the last of the
 family was Richard Heating who was deprived of his property
 at the time of the Cromwellian confiscation. Its next owner was
 a puritan named Godfrey Greene. It was one of the few castles
 in the area to retain its original features after the Cromwellian
 campaign, and it is reputed that William of Orange stayed
 in the castle on his way to Limerick.

Historic British places. Distinguished personalities.

Stephen White S.J.

He made his way to Galway, where he died and when we do not know. Little his great contemporary, Keating the passed from this life, unnoticed, "amid the din of arms and the clamours of contending factions?"

It is not as a professor, great though he was, that White is now remembered. It is rather as a patriot which he was in every respect. He loved Ireland and was jealous of her good name, and when Bandon & Leslie, Dempster & Hector Boetius darkened her character and obscured her history, White vindicated her. In the only work of his that has ever been printed he says (page 50) "The sole purpose of my writing is to defend the injured reputation of the old Irish, with whom I, and my fathers for four hundred years have shared a common fatherland?" This was his *Apologia pro Hibernia adversus Cambrii Calumnias*, in which he tore to shreds the titles made out by bards and scribes for the conquest of Ireland. His other works were:-

- 1 "The acts of god through the instrumentality of the Irish"
- 2 "The Saints and Antiquity of Ireland."
- 3 "The Scotch Jack-daw Bluetted"
- 4 "A vindication of venerable Bede"

numbers 1 & 2 have since disappeared. of 2 it is worth recalling that in 1646 the Irish Confederates wanted it published as "highly necessary for the advantage and honour of the Kingdom. numbers 3 & 4 can still be seen in manuscript form at the Burgundian Library, Brussels (X 1 nos 7658-61). (See Hist. blouin). Besides these works there are numerous important theological treatises ascribed to him.

White was the first to demonstrate the great part played by Ireland in the European history from the seventh to the tenth century. It was his fortune however to build the reputations of others such as Usher, Bolgan Ward, Floring, Haeder, Crombach, and Rossoreyda, rather than his own.

Historic Birthplace etc.

Thomas White S.J.

An elder brother of Stephen White. This White was born in 1556 or 1558. He obtained his early education in Waterford and was ordained probably at Valladolid. He overcame insuperable difficulties to found the Irish college at Salamanca, and subsequently was entrusted with the charge of the Jesuit college at Lisbon, and the Irish college at Santiago. He died at Santiago on the 28th May 1622. A successor in Salamanca, the late Dr Walter McDonald wrote Father White was a native of Donegal and that town may well be proud of having given birth to the Saviour of the Catholic faith in Ireland. Such a man is in every way deserving of a national monument and I hope to see the day the church of Ireland will, in gratitude to his memory, raise one in the capital of the kingdom and another in his native town! His portrait is to be seen in the Irish college Salamanca.

Geoffrey Barrow.

Elder Geoffrey Barrow born in 1607 was the son of Laurence Barrow a prosperous merchant who lived in St Mary's Lane. His mother was Mary Wadding, sister of the celebrated Dr Luke Wadding. He became a successful lawyer early in life, and was a representative to the famous parliament summoned by Strafford 1634, to put legal form on his ~~blazon~~ for wholesale robbery and plunder. Barrow became the leader of the catholic opposition. However in these corrupt times it was easy to get rid of opposition and Strafford had no trouble in having him expelled on a false charge. On the outbreak of the war in 1641 he was one of the first to take up arms. He became a leading member in the confederation always taking the side of the men of the old Irish. He was ambassador to the court of France, in which capacity he rendered devoted service to the cause. All through the campaign and especially in the angry conflicts between the factions he was noted for his uprightness and zeal for his country's welfare. It was chiefly through his influence that Waterford decided to oppose Ireton in 1649. On the fall of Waterford he went to Limerick, on the surrender of Limerick to Ireton in October 1651 he was one of the 'excepted'

Glefferon, Baron

persons, and with Hugh O'Neill. Sir Geffrey Laffray, Sir Richard Everard and Dr Higgins, was condemned to death.

This closed a gallant life by a hero's death in Nov 1651 on the scaffold at Limerick. In a country of so many memories Baron's name has been strangely forgotten even in his own town. Let us hope that this will not always be so, and that Blarney will soon erect the memorial that is his due.

There is no account of his burial place.

Bartholomew Baron O.S.F.

Bartholomew Baron otherwise Bonaventure Baron was born in St Man's & Blarney in 1610. He was a younger brother of Geffrey Baron and a nephew of Mr Luke Wadding. He received his first education at a school kept by a man named Sall in the town, and subsequently attended a school at Waterford, from where, having "profited well" in his studies he was sent to the Franciscan house of Timoleague to book for a course of Philosophy under Mr Eugene Field. Shortly afterwards, unknown to his family, he entered the Franciscan Order in October 1626. In 1629 Baron went to Rome to his uncle Mr Luke Wadding at St Ignatius'. Here he worked with unflagging energy and was ordained about 1636. He now became a professor of theology at his alma mater, but as well as theology his enormous capacity enabled him to accumulate of sorts of out-of-the-way learning. His first publication was his "Homiletic" published in Rome in 1643. For the next forty years this versatile genius wrote with equal facility on such subjects as:- Theology, Philosophy, Poetry, Rhetoric, Canticles, Logic, Physics, Metaphysics, Ethics and History, and works from his pen issued from the presses of Rome, Paris, Lyons, Florence, Westzberg and Cologne. In 1668 he was offered but refused the archbishopric of Cashel. However, he came in 1676 a more congenial offer that of "Theologian and Historian" to the Grand Duke of Tuscany which he accepted. The last years of his life were clouded, a creeping paralysis gradually deprived him of the use of his limbs and finally of sight itself. He died on the 18th March 1696 in his 86th year. He is buried in St Ignatius' in the second Chapel on the right from the entrance close to the grave of Luke Wadding. It is of interest to note that a Latin verse

Bartholomew Baron O.S.T.

written by Baron celebrating his mother's virtues has been translated by Sir Samuel Ferguson and runs as follows:

Dear mother mine, with what a thumb of hosts
Impelled, fate's scissors have your threads unlaced!
You nature nothing, Fortune nought denied,
Parent well parented on either side,
Still ruddy-cheeked, still robed with tresses wrought,
Round grove brow garnished with the wealth of thought,
Crowned with all chaplets of a general life,
Maids, ~~and~~ widows, happy mother, happy wife,
Most honoured! and you leave us. Be it so.
Heaven's pledge from alien earth should lastly go.

Samuel Foley.

Samuel Foley was the eldest son of Samuel Foley, Captain in Saithys
Protestant Cavalry Regiment, was born ⁽¹⁶⁵⁵⁾ in a house situated
in Boate Street where stands the present Provincial Bank. Foley
received his early education in Blarney and on the 8th June 1672 he
was admitted a Fellow-commoner in Trinity College Dublin. Two
years later he was elected to a Fellowship. Promotion followed rapidly.
In 1680 he was appointed Chancellor of St Patrick's Dublin and in
1691 he graduated Doctor of Divinity. In 1694 he was consecrated
Protestant Bishop of Down & Connor in Christ Church Dublin. He died
of fever in Lismore on the 22nd May 1695. He published:-

1. a sermon preached at Christ Church Dublin 4th 19 1681 ~~at the~~ at the
consecration of William Bishop of Kildare, William Bishop of
Kilmallock and Richard Bishop of Killala.
2. a Visitation sermon preached at St Patrick's Dublin 9 April 1682
3. an account of the Giant Causeway (Philosophical Transactions 1694)
4. an exhortation to the people of Down & Connor, concerning the
religious education of their children in general, and
particularly in order to their being confirmed 1695.

Laurence Sterne

Laurence Sterne was born at Blarney on the 24th November 1713.
The exact site of his birthplace is not known but popular
tradition relates that it was a house in Mary's street near the O'Connell
corner, right side going towards St Mary's church. His mother
was a native of Blarney and her people were prominent (named
Huttles or Hothalls) in the town. In 1715 Mr. Yotball, no doubt a
kinsman, was mayor. The life of this strange writer

Laurence Sterne.

and still stranger clergymen occupy a prominent part in English literary history.

Robert Marshall

Born about 1690 in the house where formerly lived Samuel Holey, now the site of the Provincial Bank. He got his early education in the Blomel Free School and then passed to Trinity College Dublin. He was called to the Bar in 1723. In 1725 he became Recorder of the Town and two years later became a member of Parliament. With parliamentary influence, success at the Bar rapidly followed and Marshall was briefed in all the leading cases. He was appointed Third Sergeant-at-Law 18th April 1738 and record, 31 Strand 1741. On 20th Feb 1754 he was elevated to the Bench as Justice of Common Pleas. He died on the 19th November 1772. Amid the judicial venality and partiality of his time he was a man of upright character and untainted record. In 1764 he retired from the Bench, and from then on, resided at Seapoint where he died on the 19th November 1772. Perhaps his chief claim to remembrance is that he and Bishop Berkeley were joint residuary legatees to Vanessa. But Swift and himself were not very good friends and Swift blamed him for the publication of the poems of Cadmus and Vanessa.

Benjamin Duane

Born in Blomel in 1780, Duane emigrated to America at an early age, and like so many of his countrymen, followed a variety of occupations in his struggle for livelihood. First as a journeyman printer, then as a paper dealer and finally the law profession. He soon became one of the pioneer educationalists of America and was appointed trustee and director of Girard College. Then entering politics he represented Philadelphia in the State legislature and eventually obtained the position of Secretary to the United States Treasury. A man of strong views, he came into collision with President Jackson and in consequence of his declining to remove the deposits from the United States Bank he was retired from the Secretoryship. He devoted his later years almost entirely to literature, the best known of his works being "Law of Nations Investigated".

Home A 11.

Rev John Duane

He died in Sept 1865 in his eighty-fifth year.

Bishop James Louis O'Donnell

in 1737

Born at Knockfofty in the Parish of Blennerville (St Mary's), O'Donnell received the Franciscan habit at Prague. He was guardian of the Waterford convent of the order in 1782-3 and Irish Provincial in 1799-81. He was next sent by Rome to organize the catholic church in Newfoundland. He was Vicar apostolic of St John's in 1796. His health began to fail and he returned to Ireland in 1809. The remainder of his life was spent in Waterford where he died in 1811. He was buried in O'Mara's catholic church Blennerville where his tomb may still be seen. It bears the following inscription:

"These lie the remains of the Right Rev James O'Donnell
Bishop of ~~Thyatira~~ Thyatira, the first qualified missionary
who ever went to Newfoundland which he spent
twenty-three years as Preacher apostolic of the said mission."

William Phelan

Born in Blennerville on 29th April 1789, he was destined for the priesthood and accordingly studied Latin under Michael Ryan the principal Catholic Schoolmaster in the town. On being refused admittance to Maynooth for some reason not now known he entered Blennerville Endowed School then conducted by Rev Richard Barry. In 1806 he entered Trinity College as a Major and there registered himself a Protestant. His college career was brilliant, winning 100 scholastic prizes, a scholarship, a degree and a gold medal. In 1814 he was appointed second master of Derry Endowed School and in 1815 took orders in the Established Church. In 1816 appeared the first of his publications, a pamphlet in denunciation of Bible Societies. In 1817 he was elected to a Fellowship of Trinity College Dublin, and in 1818 he was elected Donnellany lecturer. Dr Doyle (J.K.L) now being elected Donnellany lecturer. Dr Doyle (J.K.L) now being at the height of his fame, Phelan entered the lists against him in 1824 with his "Love of the Church of Ireland stated in a to the Marquess Wellesley, in reply to J.K.L." published under the

William Belan.

penance Declan. It was one of the few books which J.K.L. thought worthy of his notice. Archbishop McHale also complimented Belan in the following terms: "In point of purity of language and pretension to theological (teaching) learning Belan's is unquestionably the most creditable production by which the Bishop has been combated?" He was now appointed to the rectories of Killipman and Ardrea worth £1000 a year. In 1824 appeared his "History of the Policy of the Church of Rome in Ireland" which was for many years quoted as an authority. Belan died on 13th June 1830. Two years later his "Remains" in two volumes were published by Bishop Webb.

Richard Dowling.

Born in Blarney on June 3rd 1846. He was educated in Blarney and at St Munchen's College Limerick. At the age of eighteen he entered the office of his uncle Mr Downey, ship broker, Waterford. Here he commenced a journalistic career, contributing stories to the Waterford papers. In 1870 he became editor of Mr. Sullivan's "Daily Summary". When Mr. Sullivan passed away remained with the "Nature" and subsequently became editor of "Lozines" when Mr. Sullivan retired. Later he started and edited in Dublin a newspaper weekly called "Ireland's hope." In 1875 he went to London, and joined the staff of "The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News" contributing humorous sketches under the title of "Andrew Roark's Ramblings." In 1878 his first and probably his best novel "The mystery of Killard" was published. This was followed by "The Head Sisters", "Under St Paul", "The Sport of Fate", "The Duke's Sweetheart", "Sweet Infair", "A Sapphire Ring", "The Husband's Secret" all published in 3 volume form by Hinsley Bros. Afterward he produced many other 3 volume novels the best known of which were "The Isle of Munsey", "Tempest Driven", "Fatal Bonds", "Miracle Gold", "A Baffling Quest", "Below Bridge", "Old Corcoran's Money" the scene of which is laid in Blarney and its neighbourhood. Besides being the author of innumerable short stories he wrote two volumes of admirable essays whimsically entitled "Ignorant Essays" & "Indolent Essays". Dowling died at Goulster road after visiting London, on July 8th 1898 and is buried in the Catholic cemetery at Mortlake.

Sister Alice O'Sullivan

Born in Blennel in 1836, the house after her birth is now owned by Lombards and is situated at the west gate. She was educated at the Presentation Convent Blennel and at an early age entered the Order of the Sisters of Charity. She was sent to China where she died a martyr in 1840. In the Presentation Convent a ~~star~~ shrine to St Joseph on a star-shaped pedestal has been erected to commemorate her death. It bears the following inscription "A votive offering to commemorate the glorious martyrdom of Sister Alice O'Sullivan born in Blennel 1836 died for the Faith in China 21st June 1840."

Blennel Spa contd.

benefit by it; and its operation has been found mostly directick. Six pints of this water were exhaled in Dublin by a ~~mild~~
mild
heat the operation being performed in not less than forty eight hours;
which yielded of a dark-brown odorous powder seven grains,
which without calcination was attracted by the magnet, a
further evidence of the strength of the impregnating principles.
In the winter season a few years ago this place was much
~~thronged~~ thronged with company, in order to take the benefit of this
spaw; but of late it is less frequented, most of our fashionable
water drinkers making choice of the waters of Mallow or
Ballyspellan, few considering that these waters are of a quite
different nature!

Charles Bianconi (Born at Vigo near Lucca 1786)

Charles Bianconi, a native of Lucca, hawker and fixture-dealer set up in the transport business in Blennel in 1815. The time was favourable. After the Napoleonic wars horses were from £10 to £20 each, and forage was correspondingly cheap. The first car ran from Blennel to Bath on 5th July 1815. By 1843 the four-wheeled "Bians" as they came to be known were familiar throughout the country, and the establishment consisted of 100 vehicles, covering an average daily mileage of 3,800 miles, consuming 6,000 tons of hay and 40,000 barrels of oats yearly. At a time when the peers of England prided forth day after day, tales of the lawlessness, savagery and inherent dishonesties of the British people it is instructive to note what Bianconi had to say before the British Association meeting Dublin 1851.—"My conveyances, many of them carrying very important mails, have been travelling during all hours of the day and night often in lonely and unpeopled places; and during the long period of 42 years that my establishment is in existence, the slightest injury has never been done by people to my property or that intrusted to my care!" Heavis Hotel in Ballyell. It was the Headquarters of the establishment, and in the year at the rear can be seen the clock which ~~shakes~~ time the starting of the famous coaches.

a portion of the ancient walls can be seen at St Mary's (Bootsant) church. They now stand about 8 ft high, and on the inside have arched recesses built into them. These recesses were formerly used by the 'Guard'. The original stone walls were, on the receipt of a 'burgh' grant in 1319, built to afford protection "from the marauding border and the omnipresent Irish." During the next 300 years there is no record of any important test of these fortifications. However with the Cromwellian War came the great siege by the Puritans, without mention of which, no account of Clonmel would be complete. By 25th Feb 1650 Cromwell and Ireton, facilitated by treachery on all sides, began to invest Clonmel. Within was Hugh O'Neill, nephew of Owen Roe O'Neill, with a total number of 1600 men, about one fourth of whom were armed with only pikes while some 200 had no arms. His artillery consisted of a few cannon and these he had to use sparingly owing to want of powder. By the end of March more than 9000 Puritans were entrenched around the town and there according to their own chronicler, Whitlocke, "were in gallant posture, well armed, well clothed, and for bread, corn and pasture, well provided". The task that lay before O'Neill might well have filled him with dismay, but instead it only steeled all the more his determination to fight. On the 19th March Cromwell himself came to direct the siege (and the investment) and the ultimatum demand for surrender was made, good quarters being offered. O'Neill refused, and Cromwell set to work and planted his canon. Recognising that the siege would be long and troublesome and in a hurry to get back to England and ^{resorted} to artifice. In this he found in the town a ready instrument in the person of Major Hennell of Balligriffin, who commanded 200 cavalry under O'Neill. The nose was that Hennell would at 12 o'clock on the appointed night admit through a certain gate 500 Cromwellians and then Quisilat apposition. By the placing of the sentries, or otherwise O'Neill's suspicions were aroused, and he immediately had Hennell placed under arrest. Hennell confessed, and O'Neill deciding to match intrigue with intrigue, made arrangements to 'receive' the Cromwellians. The signal was given, the gate opened and in rushed the 500 picked

The Town Walls

bromwellian shock troops who were waiting. The gate was closed and they were slain to a man. bromwell himself, in the meantime, went to supervise the reduction of Kilkenney and with this accomplished he arrived back at balsorel on 14th April. Reinforcements arrived from england, also news of war preparations in Scotland. balsorel had now to be taken at any cost and on the 16th April artillery fire on the walls was commenced ^{in order} to understand the position from a strategic point of view it is well to observe that that town at this time was a parallelogram lying east and west, with its base to the fair, the sides being roughly 500 by 400 yards long. The enclosing walls were up to 30 ft in height and 5 and 6 feet thick and strengthened at intervals of about 40 yards by fortified turrets. There were four gates facing very narrow streets, with one exception however — Laugh St — leading from the north gate. Knowing this bromwell determined, according to orthodox strategy, to breach the north gate, so that when the time came he could launch a strong cavalry attack down the wide St. With this strategy O'Neill was quite familiar, and laid his plans accordingly. For a month the walls bravely ~~stood~~ stood the shock, but their ancient builders little thought of canons firing balls of 42 pounds weight. By the middle of May the cannon had done their work — a large stretch of the wall was falling. Both sides prepared, the bromwellians for a merciless battle, the Irish for a stubborn defence for they knew that for once bromwell was outgeneralled. On the 17th the assault began; the iron sides entered the breach. Here they found themselves confronted with a newly built circular wall, from which came a steady accurate fire. Two guns opened from close range, and pikemen did deadly work from specially prepared points of vantage. The Puritan infantry staggered. bromwell sent his cavalry but the deadly fire was too much for them. At length the attackers lost their dash; they reeled, broke and fled. and could not be rallied.

Victory was with the defenders. O'Neill had cunningly set a trap for bromwell and there slaughtered 2500 of his

The town walls

men. But it was a victory that could have no issue. O'Neill had no reserves, by which, in the panic caused by the rout, he could, without difficulty, ^{have} stormed the Cromwellian camp, and destroyed it in detail, spread as it was over a thin line of three miles. His ammunition and provision were exhausted. He was unable to prolong the fight. In the dead of night he evacuated the town, crossed the Liffey and escaped.

Thus ended the Siege of Blarney after five weeks of close investment and three months (~~after~~) since the Cromwellians first appeared before the walls. Cromwell himself confessed that the defense of Blarney "nearly brought his noble to ninepence" (cox. Hibernia Anglicana). It is not altogether idle to observe that had O'Neill a few thousand more troops, the subsequent history of the country would have been written differently. During the period between the Cromwellian wars and the Williamite campaign, the ~~no~~ defenses of the town were neglected and in 1666 William of Orange gave orders that they ~~not~~ should be immediately repaired. However with the Treaty of Limerick came peace and the emigration of the Irish leaders. The walls had outlived their usefulness, they gradually disappeared, until all that remains is what we see in St. Mary's churchyard. The Lough mentioned previously is the present-day Gladstone Lough and the North gate, or "Breed Gate", as it was subsequently called, was situated where the street narrows at the northern end.

Bourthouse Blarney.

Built about 1800 A.D. this fine building was the scene of many famous nineteenth century trials including the historic state trial of the Smiths, O'Brien, McNamee, Meagher and O'Donoghue the leaders of the 1848 rising who were all sentenced to be hanged in the autumn of 48.

The White Yew St. Patrick's Well.

In the church at St. Patrick's Well can be seen an altar-tomb dated 1623 erected to commemorate Nicholas White of Blarney who died on the 30th Aug 1622. This tomb stood originally in a little mortuary chapel which was erected beside St. Mary's (Protestant)

White Tomb St Patrick's Well.

church blownnel by the widow of Nicholas White. This tomb which contains the white arms and motto and in low relief, portrays the Virgin and Child, the Crucifixion and Ascension and a lengthy inscription in Latin of which the following is a translation.

(Motto)

Trinity in number, Unity in colour.

Nicholas White puts his faith and his arms.

Inscription.

Here lies his nicholas white Esquire
a man known & beloved.

For his piety, stanchness, refinement and excellency of character;

He died the 30th day of August in the year of our Lord 1622

His body, on the 22nd day of December in the year of our Lord 1623

Was brought to this monument.

From the chartry of his ancestors which face the north side of the Chapel.

May God have mercy on his soul.

Barbara White, his widow, and Henry White, his son and heir

Have built this Chapel as a perpetual Memorial of the said Nicholas,

and dedicated it to the Holy Name of Jesus and of his mother
the Blessed Virgin Mary

On the left of the above is to be seen the white arms beneath which

is a skull and cross bones and the motto "Memento mori" (Remember Death).

From the inscription it is evident that the Whites were originally buried inside the church itself, and at present in the south aisle

of the church there is a white tomb which forms part of the floor,

This is to John White Mayor of Blennerville who died in 1643.

Most of the important clonal families had their burial

places in St Marys and their tombs ~~were~~ are now used

as a floor in the entrance porch. One of the oldest is to

Florence O'Donnell, dated 1583

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

SPORTS AND GAMES

BARONY OF Iffa & Offa West.TOWN OR VILLAGE Blomel. PARISH — COUNTY Giffenry.

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) Runs through Town

KINDS OF FISH HELD:

Stur Salmon, Trout

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF:

Salmon 22 lbs Sea trout — Brown trout 5 lbs

BEST SEASONS FOR:

Salmon 4th to May Sea trout — Brown trout Wet Hg June - Aug
Dry Hg March - May

SUITABLE FLIES:

Salmon Mystery, Jock Scott, Black & Silver Doctor,Sea trout —Brown trout orange & lemon Tortoise Var. Starling, Greenwell Glory, Fox, Bludun, March Brown
Red Spinner, various Colours Rare evening runs Black Knat, Rale.
State if angling is—"entirely free"; "free except on preserved stretches"; etc.
Free except on preserved stretches.

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

East of Blomel— Dudley's Weir to Gas House Bridge 1 mile, owned by Mr A Morris, Kidder

West of Town Knocklofty stretch 9 miles east of Knocklofty Bridge, eastern bank

controlled by Blomel Salmon & Trout Anglers' Association, northern bank
owned by Mr Bagwell of Hartfield Blomel.Two miles to west of Knocklofty Bridge, both banks Lord Dovington (Mr Bonevigor,
agent, Knocklofty House Blomel).Deepdale 3½ miles to west of Knocklofty bridge owner Lord Dovington, controlled
by Blomel Salmon Anglers' Association.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Blomel boating club none.

Convenient angling centres (where accommodation is available):

BlomelBlomel Salmon Anglers' AssociationLocal Angling Club — Membership Fee on application Visitors 10/- per daySecretary (and Address) Thos F Ripley, Maryville, Merton, Blomel.Blomel Trout Anglers' Association Membership free on application
Sec. Mrs. Dillon, Mitchell St Blomel.

SEA ANGLING

Brief notes on fishing grounds :

none

Kinds of fish to be caught :

none

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

none

Bait available locally ? Fishing tackle ?

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

none

GOLFING

Name of Club Blarney Golf Club No. of holes 9

Situation and brief description of course :

Two miles south of the town, high up in the County Waterford hills, the course is laid out on the slopes of a shallow mountain glen. Due to the light nature of the soil the turf is of that soft mossy type. Though somewhat short the course is very tricky and going off the fairway usually spells disaster. Very fine view of Suir valley, Caha mountain, and plain of Tipperary over to the north.

Name of Professional none

Is there a clubhouse on course ? Yes Licensed ? Yes

Green fees (Visitors) : Per day 2/- Per week 10/-

RACING

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

No. of meetings normally held during the year 5 : and 1 point-to-point
Under which rules? Rule of racing + F.N.H.S.
Situation of course Lower Town Lane, 1 mile east of Blomel Point-to-point course at
Giant's Grave, 1 mile north east Blomel.

HUNTING

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds Tiffey and Threapleton
Harriers Blomel Harriers
Beagles —

COURSING

Name of Club National Coursing Meeting Meeting held annually? lost Wed, Thurs, Friday
Blomel coursing club of February each year.

GREYHOUND RACING

Name of Company Blomel Greyhounds Racing Co.
Races on (nights) Monday & Thursday during season.

SHOOTING

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

X Right for a small area owned by Mr John Bagwell of Marfield there is no shooting of importance in the two parishes under survey. The villages and Knockin caldon nearby, contain very fine shooting areas for grouse and pheasant, but these areas are outside the parishes of the Town and will of course be included in the Survey of the parishes concerned.

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

Mr John Bagwell Marfield owner

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.

Blomel Rowing Club The Island Blomel.

GAMES AND RECREATIONS

Name of Club or Committee concerned with the following:
 (In each case give location of sports ground or recreation hall)

Gaelic Football	<i>Commercial G.A.A. Club, Shantocks Lane, G.A.A. Club, Neills G.A.A. Club Sports Ground, Nelson Road.</i>
Hurling	<i>Commercial G.A.A. Club, St. Mervin's G.A.A. Club, Neills G.A.A. Club, Dublin 7th J.</i>
Handball	<i>Denis Lacy Handball Club</i>
	<i>Handball alley?</i>
Soccer	<i>No.</i>
Rugby	<i>Bornel Rugby Club at Maguire's Field.</i>
Cricket	<i>No.</i>
Hockey	<i>Bornel Hockey Club, Powerscourt Park</i>
Bowls	<i>No.</i>
Bowling (on public roads)	<i>No.</i>
Lawn Tennis	<i>Hillview Tennis Club 5 grass courts. The Island do 2 do South Upperney do 15 grass courts 2 Hard courts.</i>
Croquet	<i>No.</i>
Billiards	<i>Denis Lacy Club, St. Mervin's Lyons, SS Peter & Paul Boys' Club, Doroughmore Club</i>
Badminton	<i>Bell's Hall Badminton Committee, Hillview Badminton Club.</i>
Table Tennis	<i>Denis Lacy Club, St. Mervin's Lyons, SS Peter & Paul Boys' Club, Doroughmore Club.</i>
Bridge Club	<i>Doroughmore Club.</i>
Other games or recreations (inc. "Cross Roads" dancing)	
	<i>No.</i>

ATHLETICS AND CYCLING

Name of Club *Bornel Athletic Club*, Events held under rules of *U.A.C.A.*

do.

ANNUAL EVENTS

Give list of annual events held in the town or parish, naming promoters (Clubs, etc.) in each case. Include pilgrimages and patterns.

Bornel Show, Horse & Bloodstock Sales. Promoters *Horse Show Society.*

(Signed)

O'Brien

Surveyor.

DATE *10/10/42*

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY**AMENITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION.
TOWNS AND VILLAGES (Other than Seaside)**BARONY OF Blarney.TOWN OR VILLAGE Blarney. PARISH Lipsey. COUNTY Waterford.

Location and brief description, Population

Blarney, a neatly built, well laid out town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river at the foot of the Waterford hills, which rise, steep and green, to the South. The surroundings, with their wealth of woodland through which flows the river Suir, immediately suggest to the visitor that (indeed) Cluan meala or Honey-valley or meadow, as Blarney was originally called, was indeed an apt description of so delightful a place. Blarney over

Is there a Town Hall? Yes. Location James St.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

Recreation Ground Western road.

a bare piece of ground covering about 6 acres part of which is enclosed for use as a G.A.A. game pitch.

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

First class water supply. Sewerage to river an important scheme for proper modern sewage disposal to be undertaken immediately after the war.

PUBLIC SERVICESSingaporean Blarney.
Bath - BlarneyNearest station Blarney. Distance — Bus? Waterford Blarney. Linfield
Ballin Blarney.Public lighting by—Electricity? Yes. Gas? Yes.**DANCING**Dance hall Collins Hall Market St. Proprietor Collins Hall Social Committee**CINEMAS AND THEATRES**

Cinemas	<u>Oscar Theatre</u>	Pictures shown	<u>Every night</u> .
	<u>Ritz Cinema</u>	(nights)	<u>Every night</u> .

Theatre	<u>Magnes</u>	Kind of shows	<u>Available for booking for all</u>
		(Drama, Comedy &c.)	<u>Type of shows</u> .

blarney Description

its foundation to the Danes who, no doubt followed the river from Waterford. However this Danish settlement seems to have been of small importance, and it is not until 1225 that the town was established as a municipal and commercial entity by the justiciar, Richard De Burgh who obtained from Henry III the grant of a yearly fair commencing on the feast of all Saint's and lasting seven days. The charter of incorporation which he, as lord of the manor, granted to the burgesses is not now extant. The rent returns during his life indicate that Blarney was then a considerable town with a population of some 2000. Blarney is now the capital of Tipperary and administrative centre of the 4th Tipperary constituency.

Important Public Buildings. contd.Franciscan convent, church.

This church of red-sandstone is of early English Gothic style, and is an excellent example of judicious restoration on the site of the original 13th century foundation. The surviving tower and choir were incorporated in the new building, and the roofs of the nave and aisles were made of equal height so that the tower should not be dwarfed. The row of noble lancets in the north wall of the original arch choir now light the north aisle of the new church. Even in details the old remains were followed. Thus we find ^{that} the jamb shafts in the chancery windows with their bases, amulets and capitals, are exactly reproduced from those of the former lost window, and that fragments of the lady tombs discovered were inserted in the wall spaces of the tower. This church was completed in 1886.

St Mary's Catholic Church, Irishtown.

This church, which was built at the middle of the last century is of cruciform shape, containing nave, chancery, and vestry. At the main entrance there is a very fine classical portico of four columns over which is an entablature portraying the Blessed Virgin surrounded by angels. Mounting the entablature is a life size statue of the Blessed Virgin, and immediately behind rises a graceful dome giving the whole edifice a superbly dignified effect. In the interior there is a magnificent ceiling, and an elaborate high altar.

public monuments,

the quotation:-

" Then long! their memory may it be.

For us a guiding light,
To cheer our strife for liberty,
And teach us to unite,"

Important Public Buildings contd. SS. Peter & Pauls

a whole, a lively and pleasing appearance. In the interior there is much mural painting and decoration, and a very fine high altar of Italian Statuary marble.

St Mary's Church (Protestant formerly Catholic).

A Gothic style church of brown red sandstone built on the site of a 14th century Gothic in the year 1854. It consists of nave and chancel north transept, and an octagonal tower on the site of the former south transept. The only parts of the old work surviving in the present building are the east & west windows the chancel arch, the lower storey of the tower, the walls of the aisles and the three-light window of the porch. The most notable feature are the east & west windows. The east west window, under its hood, contains what is known as "net tracery" and is of similar design to, though smaller than the chancel window of Holy cross. The great five-light east (chancel) window is an outstanding example of the Gothic style as developed in France rather than the usual English Perpendicular. It has graceful flowing lines with numerous cusps, and is strongly suggestive of early Flamboyant.

Main Guard.

This building was erected in 1644 to the design of Sir Christopher Wren, and was intended to house, with becoming dignity, the Ormonde Palatinate Courts of Chancery, Common Pleas and Criminal jurisdiction. The ground floor which has, at present, steps built into it, was formerly an open arcade. The west front was formed by five semi-circular arches supported by massive cylindrical columns. Two of similar character formed the north. On the roof are a whale and two clocks. This building has important historic associations the most important of which are King James II received here by the corporation on

Yours D contd 3

Main Guard contd.

The 21st March 1689.

2 Here headed as the Duke of Ormond's Attorney-General, Godwin Swift, uncle and guardian of the celebrated Dean, on the attainder of the second Duke of Ormonde in 1415 the Relatinate Courts were suppressed and the records transferred to Dublin. Henceforward until 1802 the assizes and sessions were held and the local hospitalities dispensed in the "Tholsel" as it became known. Here amid every circumstance of terrorism the infamous trial of Mr. Nicholas Greely was conducted in 1766. The west wall contains the arms of Ormonde and Blount.

Yours Hall

a neatly built, modern construction standing on the southern side of Rosehill St. It houses the offices of the corporation officials, and a lofty council chamber. There also can be seen the Corporation Regalia consisting of a sword, two maces and seals. The sword is four feet long the blade being three feet and half an inch. It bears the genuine Toledo work of cross & anchor, and has inscribed the words 'Jesu' on one face and 'Maria' on the other. The hilt and gaard are of silver but without hole-work. The hilt has on one side the Stanley arms and on the other the arms of Blount. The following inscription is carved round the shield:- Ex dono x Thorne x Standly x 1656. Major Thos Stanley, who succeeded, but Jerome Stanley, as Governor of Hounslow presented the sword in 1656, on the formation of the Cromwellian corporation. Both maces are of silver and are similar in design and construction but not in size. They both display the letters C.R. (Charles the 1st) and the larger one bears the date 1663. The masters mark, J.S. in an oval with a line around them would seem to indicate that they were constructed by John Stoakley an Irishmason. They bear the royal arms of the Stuart period, (from a description by Mr. J. R. Green).

LIBRARIES

Public Libraries *corporation.*
carnegie

Private Lending Libraries *Atles library abbey St.*
Kestep' do OConnell St.
Cornis do OConnell St.

CHURCHES AND SERVICES

Church	Catholic	St Peter & Paul	Services (Sundays)	4, 8, 9.30, 12
	do	St Mary's		4, 8, 9.30, 12
	do	Friary (Franciscan)		8.30, 11, 12
	Church of Ireland			11.15
	Methodist (Wesleyan)			
	Baptist			3, 12.00

*No definite time for the Baptist Service
subject to frequent alteration*

POSTAL FACILITIES

Location of Post Office *Gladstone St.*
Business (? M.O., Telegraph, Telephone) *42*

BANKING

Banks *Munster & Leinster*
Bank of Ireland
Provincial
National

SPORTS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES

Sports Dealers *Brady do OConnell St. Corrin's OConnell St.*
Lombards Westgate, Collins Mitchell St.

Photographic Stores *W. A. Quirke MPSI, 53 OConnell St.*
7 Loughmav MPSI, 23 Gladstone St.

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

Swimming Pool? *The Islands* Location *off Inistioge*
Public Baths? *none* Location *—*

SOCIAL CLUBS, CULTURAL SOCIETIES, &c.

Social Clubs Den's Lacy Club.

C. M. S. St. Mary's.

Boys Club St Peter & Pauls.

Doroughmore Club.

Cultural Societies St. Mary's Choral & Dramatic Society.

INDUSTRIES AND HANDCRAFTS

Industries Blownel Shoe Co. Ltd.

Blownel Industries Ltd (Bam & Baby carriage manuf.)

Bulmer-Magnet Ltd. (cider makers).

Magars Mineral Water Manuf. & wholesale Bottlers.

Meas' The Brewery do do.

The Sunderland Coach & motor body builder.

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

None.

PUBLIC MONUMENTS

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

In front of the entrance to the Town Hall stands a tree. It is a monument in memory of the 1798 rebellion. It consists of a life-size figure of a man holding what is intended to be a pike at the ready, standing on a 10 ft high terrace base. Inscription: "This Monument has been erected by the nationalists of Blowne in memory of the men of '98." Then follows see continuation

IMPORTANT PUBLIC BUILDINGS

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

St Peter & Pauls Catholic Church.

A spacious church of Romanesque style built of yellow sandstone bordered by limestone interposed with red amphibia. Its most notable features are a fine rose window over the main entrance and a 145 ft high square tower topped by an ogee-shaped copper caparole. The colouring of the stone gives the stately building, see continuation

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Boys & St. Mary's C.B.S. (Primary) St. Peter & Pauls C.B.S. Primary & Secondary,

Girls' Hostel Loreto Convent (Primary) Presentation Convent (Primary,

& Secondary), Sisters of Charity (Primary) & Domestic Economy.

Worfield Boys' schools Infant School

HOSPITALS

Mental Hospital, Fever Hospital, General District Hospital,
Cottage Hospital.

FAIRS AND MARKETS ; HALF-HOLIDAY

Monthly fairs and markets. Monthly Fairs 1st Wednesday

Weekly market day Saturday Half-holiday Thursday

GARAGES AND PETROL STATIONS

J. G. O'Farrell	do	do
Yeo's Garage Irishtown	Garage & Filling Station	do
W. S. O'Leary Westgate.	do	do
W. L. & J. Maher O'Connell St	do	do
W. King & Sons Petrol & Garage George's Quay	do	do
Yeo's Garage O'Connell St	do	do
W. S. Maher The Quay	do	do
A. P. Wallace Market St	do	do

CONVEYANCES FOR HIRE (Owners) :

Taxis (Hackney car).	P. Hackett Irishtown	Wm Moore Annett	Matt Murphy Grotton & Co.
Mr. A. E. O'Brien Dunleary Rd., John Mahony, Glenagead Rd.,	Yeo's Garage 31 Mary St	Yeo's Garage 31 Mary St	
Yeo's Garage 37 Mary St., Yeasay Cross & McKee St 4 cars, John Watson Senior			
W. Gladstone St., John Watson junior w/o Gladstone St., William Watson			
W. Gladstone St., John O'Donoghue 19 William St., James Fitzgerald Moran			
Motors (Touring) W. King & Sons Petrol & Garage, L. & J. Maher O'Connell St			
Robt Redmond Carmell St., Mrs Lyons Old - na Greine, Robt Cawley			
12 Stanton Row, Denis Flynn, Doves Row,			

Boats (State type). Rowing Boats from the Island Rowing Club.

Bicycles none

Caravans none.

Horses none

CAMPING SITES

(At principal holiday resorts)

Location Landowner

Local Improvements Committee Corporation

Secretary Your Name

DATE 1st of June

(Signed) D. O'Brien

Surveyor.

Jurerna Press, Ltd., Dublin.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

FORM E.

ACCOMODATION AND CATERING.

BARONY OF Iffa & offa West.

TOWN OR VILLAGE Burren PARISH COUNTY Kilkenny

Hotels	No. of Bedrooms	No. of Bathrooms	Licensed ?
Hearns Hotel.	32 (12)	1	yes
Bonne Hotel.	39	1	yes
Central Hotel.	22	1	no
Darkness Hotel	22	1	no

Guest or Boarding Houses

Slievenamon Hotel.	(always full of permanent and interested in eating only for this type of business.)	Farnell St.
Suir Vale Hotel.	do.	Dillon St.
Ryan's Hotel.	do.	
Cambrian Hotel.	do.	Farnell St.
Martins Hotel.	do.	Irishtown
McCarthy's College (L.)		
Dargan's (Dillon St.)		

Restaurants and Cafés

Slievenamon Hotel Restaurant Farnell St.

American Restaurant. O'Connell St.

W&K Barrow Main Guard.

Favourite Coffee Shop. O'Connell St.

We Retea Restaurant. Irishtown.

(Signed) Michael.

Surveyor.

DATE 27/9/42.

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

HISTORIC SITES

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

none

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.

Stephen White S.J.

Stephen White S.J., one of the greatest scholars of his age was born in Blarney in 1544. The exact site of his birthplace is not now discoverable, at the age of sixteen he entered the Irish College of Salamanca which had been founded some years earlier by his elder brother Thomas. Obtaining a doctorate from Salamanca he was appointed to teach theology in the University of Ingolstadt and subsequently at Dillingen, where he spent 14 years as professor of scholastic theology. During this period his reputation became European, Rotte Luthersitically says "he is Stephen White, almost the first theologian of the century, amid his unwearyed labours at Dillingen, he is the wonder of Germany." He also came to be styled "Polyhistor" from his great and varied learning. After an absence from Ireland of nearly forty years he was recalled to a professorship in the short lived Jesuit University of Dublin, which was suppressed before he reached Ireland (1629). He lived for a further seventeen years, it is said mostly around his native diocese. When the war of 1641 broke (see continuation sheet 6)

SPAS OR MINERAL SPRINGS

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Right of way to public?

Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

Blarney Spa Situated about a mile from the town on the Waterford side of the river, on a stone at this spa is inscribed - "William Stanley Esq Mayor of Cork 1693" thus giving the time of erection of the ancient structure, with regard to the properties of the spa State the following account from Smith's Waterford of 1746. "The Blarney Spa is a pretty strong chalybeat water, as appears by its keeping good near a year in bottles, and being brought to Dublin retained its tingling quality with gales. It affords a thick scum particularly in the morning, being yellow and white. It has been drunk not only in cachetick cases but also for scurvy, and other chronic disorders by numbers of persons many of whom have received considerable

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.

Tombstone.

There is an upright slab tombstone situated on the South side of St Mary's Church (Protestant) the inscription on which is unusual and has baffled Solleean. The inscription is as follows!—

N.L.

et Socii VII.

The stone is evidently 17th century, and it is suggested that the capitals stand for a Nathaniel Langthorne who fell during the Cromwellian siege. The translation would then read!—

Nathaniel Langthorne,

and Seven Companions.

CUSTOMS, PATTERNS, ETC.

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

St Patrick's Well.

Situated miles west of Blarney, this is an ancient sanctuary said to have been hallow'd by St Patrick. There is a rude stone cross of the earliest Irish type which cannot be later than the 11th century. In 1619 Pope Paul V granted a Plenary indulgence on the usual conditions to all who shone devoutly visit the church (and rase) on St Patrick's Day or on the feast of Pentecost. There is now no pattern, but large numbers of people still pay a visit on St Patrick's Day. The well, is really an abundant spring situated in an oval basin and has been likened in appearance to the source of the Jordan at Dara.

The Ragwell or Cobas na gRáine.

There is a local tradition that lovesick maidens come on pilgrimage to this well to have their wishes fulfilled. The older name of Cobas na gRáine is evidently of pagan significance. There is now no visitation of any description. The well is situated across the river in Co Waterford.

Gobharallana
Cobas na gRáine or Friday Well situated at the western end of the town. Nothing is known of its past associations.

(Signed)

W. O'Farrell
Surveyor.

DATE.....

10/10/47