



golden Parush

Thomastown

castle



Golden Parish

gate Tower,

Thomastown Castle



Golden Parish

Motte at

Welface



Golden Parish

Wilfacle

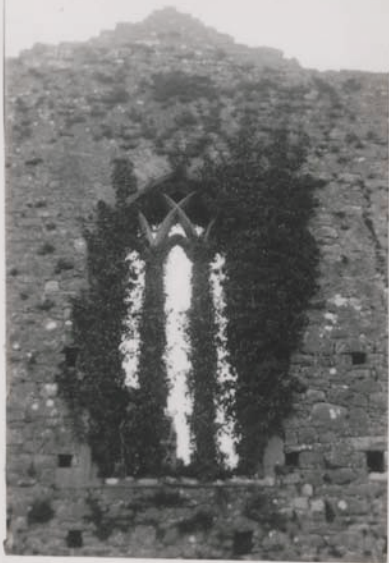
Castle



Golden Parus

Choir Arch (from
nave)

Athassel
Abbey



Golden Parrot

East Window
Athalassel Abbey



Golden Pines

Gr Mattheu

Memorial

Thomastown

Cross



Golden Parish

East View, Treacy
Monument.

Kilfacle

Cemetery



SEÃO 1040 ANO DA TRADIÇÃO,
SOLOCO DEAS TO CACREACIO ANO
DA HE DO MANDU SEAO 15 CAT LE
ANO 3040 1 SEAO CALBUDO,
MULA CHAT, AN 13 DE DEJE-
FÓSTOAN 1920, 10 401R A 24 ULADON
LA CHAT 40 A
ATTAIR DOOD CAD DA TRADIÇÃO, FREIRIO

RIP
A MATAIR MUNDAS DO TUS TO

Golden Parish

Inscription on

Treacy Monument,

Killybegs

Cemetery

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

NATURAL FEATURES, ANTIQUITIES, HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

BARONY OF Blarwilliam
TOWN OR VILLAGE Golden PARISH Golden COUNTY Lifford

TOPOGRAPHY

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

Golden Parish stretches along both sides of the Lifford from its confluence with the Mullteen south to Ballylaron bridge. It is a fertile, pleasantly timbered countryside, in which noble ruins, picturesque river scenery, and sporting facilities, combine, to present to the tourist a holiday ground difficult to surpass. There are splendid distant views of the Galtee range and Slieve Donard hills from different parts in the parish notably Thomastown Castle, Athassel Abbey, and the Mote of Midfeather.

GEOLOGY

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

No unusual features.
Part of great limestone plain known as Golden Vein, containing the richest lime in Ireland. Ground is undulating, with heavy loamy soil best suited to pasture-land, but of late turned to grass account in the growing of crops.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES OF IMPOSING CHARACTER

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections?
Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

none of any interest.

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.

Althassel abbey. (or Priory)

Foremost among the antiquities of the parish the ruins of Althassel abbey stand amid rich pasture land on the western bank of the river Suir about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Golden village. As the visitor will notice, the approach road runs over a four-arch bridge through which no water flows. As there is a weir across the Suir some distance north it is concluded that there was a mill stream which ran in the channel spanned by the bridge. There are frequent references to this mill in losses of the abbey.

Althassel abbey was founded about the end of the 12th century for the canons regular of St Augustine by Henry Fitzgerald de Bargo and was dedicated to St Edmund the martyr-king of East Angles. The de Bargos were great benefactors of Althassel and its endowment was on a most liberal scale. Its Prior was a Peer of Parliament. Near to their dwelling life it afforded a last resting place for the de Bargo chiefs the most noteworthy of whom were:- Walter de Bargo who married a daughter of Hugh de Lacy and thus inherited the title of Earl of Ulster. After being defeated by the Normans Walter died at Galway Castle on the 28th July 1271. His remains were interred at Althassel. — Richard, 2nd Earl of Ulster commonly called the Red Earl, who, after a most eventful career retired from the world in 1326 shortly before his death. The abbey was dissolved and its property confiscated during the reign of Edward VI. Thomas, Earl of Desmond receives a grant of it from Queen Mary, (date 20th November 1562). As was usual, a town grew up around the abbey. This was razed by fire at the hands of the Geraldines in 1319 and again 1329 by Bryan O'Brien.

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

Antiquities. Athassel Abbey Contd.

Athassel was one of the most magnificent and extensive abbeys of its type in the country. The church & monastic buildings alone occupied about an acre of ground. The architecture of its main buildings suggests the middle of the 13th century. It consisted of church, and the community buildings, surrounding the cloister garth.

Church

The church was divided into nave, with north & south aisles, north & south transepts, with central tower at crossing, each transept containing two side chapels; and choir. The entrance to the nave was by the west doorway over which was a beautiful tracery window. The nave measured 121 ft x 54 ft 10 inches (including aisles) internally. An arcade of 5 arches separated each of the aisles from the nave. The piers and superincumbent walls of the arches have long since fallen in, but some of the elaborately carved capitals can be seen in the adjoining cell. The aisles had groined & vaulted roofs. Some of the vaulting shafts may still be seen in the walls. At the north west angle of the nave, rises a tower with buttressed walls of great thickness, measuring 16 ft x 16 ft internally. This had a spiral stairway in its south west angle and must have been of great height. The ^{space under the} central tower measures 28 ft square internally. This space was separated from the nave by a small through which was an arched opening 6 ft 6 inches wide by 11 ft 6 inches high, of early English Gothic type with beautifully moulded jambs etc. On each side of the arch are niches for statues. The arch was of 3 orders and is ornamented with dog tooth moulding. Directly over this arch is a canopy panel, now filled in, but formerly, no doubt, containing a fresco or painting of the Crucifixion.

of the remaining arches supporting the tower only, that

of the South transept remains complete, although the piers of ^{the} others can still be seen. The mouldings of this arch are simple but effective. A remarkable feature is that the moulded bases of the piers are at a height of about 12 ft from the floor. This may be explained by the fact that there was a dividing wall between choir and transept which rose to a height similar to that at which the moulded bases started. Thus if the mouldings had been carried lower the dividing wall would have obscured them from view. The whole of the space under the arch is now built up. This is accounted for ~~the~~ by later-day reconstruction which, for some unknown reason, was also responsible ~~for~~ for the replacement of the original groined roof of the space underneath the tower with a barrel vault. In order to carry the weight of this vault, apparently it was necessary to build solid walls in the arch openings of the north & south transepts. It is also evident that the upper part of the west side of the tower was also reconstructed; there is no trace of a weathering course or other indication of the nave roof having abutted against the tower wall.

The choir is 49 ft long by 27½ ft wide. It was lighted by 5 original lancet windows on each side which remain, and a 3 light east window of 15th century simple tracery. During the 15th century and again at a later ^{date}, many changes were made apparently for defensive purposes.

The north transept, measuring 30 ft 8 in by 28 ft, contains 2 side chapels. East of this is another building said to be a lady chapel, or one dedicated to St Edmund.

The south transept, of similar size, also has its 2 side chapels, each of which still has its stone altar. The five consecration crosses are still

Antiquities Althassal Abbey contd.

distinguishable on the stone slab forming the top of the altar in the more southern chapel. This is a noteworthy and most uncommon feature. From the south transept a stairway led to the dormitories etc. The sacristy was entered through the south ^{wall} of the south transept and at this door a spiral stairway rises, giving access to the apartments of the tower.

[Chapter House. Situated in centre of eastern range of cloister. There is evidence of changes both internally and in the built-up openings of its entrance walls. In this wall can be seen on each side of the entrance, portions of jambs & sills of two openings now built-up. It is also apparent that what now is a vaulted passage leading into the chapter room, was in reality the original chapter room itself.

Cloister Arcade.

This arcade which is 15th century, had collapsed ~~but~~ but sufficient was restored by the O.R.W. in 1882 to recover the design. (See R.S.A. Journal 1909 for sketch page 287).

South range comprises a number of vaulted chambers over which was the refectory.

Parlour

adjoining the church at the western end of the south wall of the house is a small chamber with gabled and vaulted roof springing from shafts in the church wall. There is a stairway leading to the floor over the western range. This chamber is said to have been the ante parlour, or room for receiving guests.

Entrance Gate.

From the opening to be seen in the soffit of the arch it is evident that the first defence was a
over

Antiquities. Althorp Abbey Contd.

gateway with a portcullis. In the jamb ^{is} also a socket from which a 2nd door was hung.

Inner Arch.

The inner arch of the gateway was originally semicircular. ~~the latter~~ later it was replaced by a pointed arch of reduced size. This is strikingly visible to the visitor ~~with~~.

The location of the mill was probably near the entrance gate, and in any case adjacent to the now dried-up stream.

The farmery occupied the south range of the courtyard. A defensive wall, part of which remains, encloses the whole site.

Monuments

In the nave are many modern memorial monuments. There are also two medieval wall plaques, one on either ^{side} wall at a height of about 3 ft from the floor. They are very much worn and I was unable to decipher the inscriptions which appear to be in Latin.

Decorated Graves.

One in tombstone in choir, one in scumment flag in front of altar in the first side chapel in the south transept.

For a place that is officially preserved it seems to be growing unchecked and it almost impossible to examine ground for monuments etc, with high grass & nettles. May can be had at Olforman's cottage about 1/4 mile on the road to Golden.

Photographs

- 1 Stone altar southernmost side chapel South transept.
- 2 Choir arch
- 3 East window.

Antiquities contd. Grantstown Castle.

Situation. about 3 miles NW of Golden on side of road
This rectangular keep is about 40 ft high, and is 19 ft x 15 ft
internally (approx), with walls about 4 1/2 ft thick. It is in an
excellent state of preservation and in the opinion of the writer
should be in the care of the O.P.W.

There is a pointed doorway ~~also~~ with a shot-hole at point of
arch, in the northern wall. Directly over it and almost at
the full height is a bartizan. ~~On either side of doorway there butresses~~
~~are now against the wall.~~ There is a noticeable ^{batter} on all
four walls, which are built of good stone and well grouted.
Immediately inside the doorway is the "murthering hole". There
is a spiral stairway to the height of the 1st floor, from whence
it is continued spirally in the N.E. angle to the top. The
iron frame-work of the spiral stairs remains. No doubt this iron
is replaced the original stone. There are numerous
slit windows, and a garderobe in the south wall. The
battell vault under the 2nd floor remains in perfect condition.
Some repairs were carried at the entrance to the stairs, and
an attempt was made to cut the way ~~was~~ on the west &
south walls. There is an iron gate in the entrance which
I found open. No right of way but visitors may inspect.
This keep which seems to be of 16th century type, was built
by the Butters. It passed out of their hands after the
Brownwellian wars, but seems to have been occupied
at a much later date. Could get no further information
locally. Photographed.

Golden Castle.

Situated beside Golden Bridge on an island surrounded
by river silt. It was a circular keep and its erection
is locally attributed to the de Burgo's original Norman
lords of this area. There remains to-day only portion of
this castle, standing about 45 ft high. The wall which is
about 6 1/2 ft thick carries a spiral stairway. There are
slit windows and shot holes about 1/2 ft in diameter. There
is a slight batter. Not preserved. No right of way. Visitors
may inspect. [On account of the unusually large size of shot
hole I place this castle as being of an early date say 14th or
15th century. Is this correct?] over.

Antiquities Contd. Kilpeckle Mote & Bailey.

Kilpeckle stands on a rise of ground on the Tiffnary Golden road 5 miles from Tiffnary & 3 miles from Lpaldan. Beside the little hamlet is a mote & Bailey, the former about 25ft high. There are traces of mason work, ^{here} at the point where the connecting footbridge would be. The Jans Maester stated that a castle was erected at Kilpeckle by the English 1192 A.D. Undoubtedly this is to what they refer. This property was originally granted to William Fitzaldern de Burgo and it can be assumed that the erection of the mote is due to him. Kilpeckle has had a checkered career and on account of the important part it played in 'Tiffnary's' history, a short account will not be out of place. - It has been mentioned that it was first held by the de Burgos. However in 1264 Walter de Burgo was granted by Prince Edward the "County of Ulster" in exchange for the manors of Kilsheelan, Kilpeckle & Blonmel, which were in turn granted to Otto de Grandison in 1281. In 1290 Otto granted this property to his brother Sir William. Later this property was purchased by the Lords of Desmond. In 1328 Desmond was ~~again~~ granted the regalties of the Palatinate of Tiffnary. Thus we have the origin of the great Desmond - O'Donnell ~~feud~~ ^{feud} which devastated this part of Munster again and again for nearly 300 years and ended only in the utter destruction of the house of Desmond. (Buck's Hist. Blonmel) (Photographed)

Kilpeckle Church Ruin.

In the country across the road from the Mote is a piece of wall which appears to have been the north side of the church of the old pre-reformation parish of Kilpeckle. There are no features. Right of way. Not preserved.

Kilpeckle Castle.

This is situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile out, on the left-hand side of the road that runs due north from Kilpeckle. a ^{rectangular} ~~circular~~ keep, with internal measurement $18\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ approx, and walls $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft thick at base. The walls are built of good limestone and there is a slight batter. There is a circular flanking tower at the south wall which carries a spiral stairway, and it would seem that another building adjoined the keep on this side, as the remains of its vaulted roof, rising from the keep wall, can be seen.

Antiquities Contd. Milfeacle Castle

There is a garderobe in the east wall. There are slit windows. An unusual feature is that the corners of the walls are rounded on outside. The 2nd storey is vaulted.

Was unable to get any historical information in connection with this ruin. It seems likely however that it was the successor to the mote (a ~~1/2~~ mile away) as the residence of the Lord of the Manor of Milfeacle which position was held successively by the de Burghs, de Grandisons and Fitzgeralds. [Photographed]

Mogh Castle.

This ruin is situated in the centre of a field in the townland of Mogh, near Ballinaclogh House about 2 1/2 miles N.W. of Golden. Leaving Golden by the Donadeagh road the traveller on branching off at the 2nd Junction to the right will quickly come to it.

The ruin consists of a circular tower about 18 ft in diameter internal, ~~with~~ a rising to a height of about 30 ft. On the western side there is a very tall chimney. The entrance has a pointed arch, with shot holes at both side and at point of arch. Other features are slit windows, mural stairway, thin buttresses on either side of doorway. Slight batter in walls. In poor state of preservation. No right of way. Visitors may inspect. According to local tradition this was a de Burgo castle, beyond that I could get no further information.

Burial Place - Sean Greacy. contd

le. Del - cuimne ar
Seán Mac Ailís na Caeasaid
Soulcobear, Mo-caoiseaí in am
na hÉ. do marbúigead' 18 car le
am Sasana 18 Ráid Talbóid
n'bláí - clái ar an 13 ad' de Seán
fóigíora 1920 in aois a 24 bliadna.
le cuimne ar a
aiaa - domrad' na Caeasaid - PRESEN
R.I.P.

a m'áiríar yuáineac do tof 50

over.

8
Burial Place Sean Treacy. contd.

And finally, in big letters underneath the inscription
the word TREACY. Photographed

[I should be obliged if the foregoing were submitted,
for his consideration, to Mr Fitzpatrick who was a
colleague of Sean Treacy's.]

Thomastown Castle - Birthplace of Sir Gerald Blathew, O.M. Cap.

Thomastown Castle as such may be of interest to the visitor
so we will preface the account of Sir Blathew with a short
description of it. The castle is situated on the summit of a
hill just south of Thomastown village [2 miles west of Golden].
It consists of two ranges of buildings, one running E.W. and the other
N.S. which meet to form two sides of a rectangle. The main residential
buildings are in the S.W. range. These are of red brick, covered
with mortar plaster with limestone ashlar borders joints etc.
At each end of this range is a rectangular tower on each of
these towers, is built a miniature circular tower with a ringed
summit. Built inside them and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the whole
front ^{each} of them are two circular towers, topped,
like the others with miniature circular towers. All towers
are joined by buildings which are somewhat lower than
them. The eastern $\frac{1}{3}$ has a loose rectangle shaped loaded windows
while the eastern $\frac{1}{3}$ has on the ground floor a pointed arch
entrance doorway and two similarly arched windows on
either side. The upper windows are rectangle shaped
and loaded. The buildings of the N.S. range which are
lower have a facing of limestone ashlar and are flanked
at the northern end by a circular tower also of
cut limestone. At the rear were terraced lawns. The buildings
of which nothing now remains but the walls, was preserved
up to 25 years ago when it was dismantled, the
fittings etc being sold.

I was able to obtain only a very disconnected account
of its history locally. However intend to pursue the matter
further when I am working on Tipperary town, and will then
furnish you with full details. Here is a summary of
what I was told:- The castle was erected in the 18th century
after the French chateau style. The Blathews acquired the
property through George Blathew, half brother of Omond,
whose surrender of Galis without resistance, to Browne
contd sheet 9

9
Thomastown Castle Birthplace of Mr. Matthew, O.M. Cap.

was one of the greatest blows suffered by the Confederates. For this service Matthew was allowed to retain his property.

Mr. Matthew, however, was no relation of this family.

His people were Scotch settlers, who were appointed caretakers of Thomastown by the original Matthew family, the ~~name~~ similarity in name being merely a coincidence. Thus it came about that Mr. Matthew was born in the castle in room number 8 of the servants quarters in the year 1790.

The story of his work for the cause of temperance, which earned for him the title of the "Apostle of Temperance" is too well known to need repetition here. [Photographs]

Livilla, Ballycarron Golden.

Birthplace of Sir John Butler.

This house which is now a ruin is situated on the banks of the river beside Ballycarron bridge 3 miles south of Golden. Sir John Butler was born here in 1838. He filled many important posts, as soldier and administrator, in Canada, England, Egypt, South Africa, &c., &c. Learning, it is said, from the north. However it is as a student of Irish history, literature and antiquities that he is best remembered by his own countrymen. He showed deep sympathy with the objects of the Gaelic League, and took a keen interest in all Irish educational matters. His well known poem "My Wish", written shortly before his death, expresses feelingly his deep love for Ireland. He is buried in Kilallick graveyard Kilmoyler in the Parish of Banahally & Kilmoyler. [I omitted to mention this in my survey of that parish.]

Golden Hills. Residence of Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald

High Sheriff of Tipperary during the 1798 rising.

The ramifications of the United Irishmen quickly spread to Kildare and 1798 Tipperary was ^{well} organised and armed. However the delay in the arrival of the French expedition caused uncertainty with the result that Tipperary, generally speaking did not fight. However it did not escape the horrors. Fitzgerald showed the utmost zeal in disarming and terrorising the people. He scourged the country with his Hessians, flogging, burning, looting and

10
Golden Hills. The Judkin Fitzgerald.

committing many other crimes too horrible to mention, he came to be known as "Flagging Fitzgerald", a name still vividly remembered in the households of Tipperary. The house at Golden Hills about 2 miles due north of Golden on the banks of the Malteen. Most of his residence has disappeared having been incorporated in a modern parkyard. However the entrance gateway still stands; as does another archway (part of the stables) where his grandson hanged himself while demonstrating to his friends how his infamous grandfather extorted so-called confessions from the innocent people.

TICKETS for 1 DAY FISHING,
etc., can be had from:—

A. WARD, Main St., Cashel;
M. H. HANNIGAN, Cashel;
M. O'DEA, Golden.

This Card constitutes Membership,
and is issued to:—

Name

.....

Address

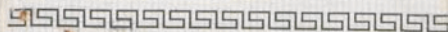
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.....

Subscription, £ : :

Signed

Hon. Sec.



**CASHEL AND GOLDEN
ANGLERS' ASSOCIATION**

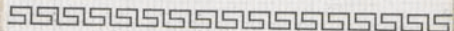


**MEMBERSHIP
CARD**

1940

.....

.....



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

Blauwilliam

TOWN OR VILLAGE

Golden

PARISH

Golden

COUNTY

Gloucestershire

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)

through village

KINDS OF FISH HELD:

Salmon Trout

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF:

Salmon

12

Sea trout

Brown trout

1 lb.

BEST SEASONS FOR:

Salmon

March - May

Sea trout

Brown trout

June - July. Aug. & Sept. & Oct. & Nov.

SUITABLE FLIES:

Salmon

Wymington, Jack Scott, Laid Blue,

Sea trout

Brown trout

Wymington, various olives, Hare Car, Green shrike, Duns, Spiders.

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:

Both banks of the river portion of the river lying within the parish of Golden are preserved by the Bodel & Golden Anglers Association.

Now sees:- Maurice Stanner, House 14 Bodel.

J. Mcnamara, Solicitor, Bodel.

Enclosed is a copy of the Association's regulations.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

None.

Convenient angling centres (where accommodation is available):

Bodel.

Local Angling Club

Bodel & Golden Anglers Association.

Membership Fee

See enclosed card.

Hon. Secretary (and Address)

Maurice Stanner

House 14 Bodel.

J. Mcnamara

Solicitor

Bodel.

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.

GOLFING

Name of Club *None* 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

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

SPORTS AND GAMES

BARONY OF blauwilliam

TOWN OR VILLAGE Golden PARISH Golden COUNTY Wick

ANGLING (Fresh water)

RIVER OR LAKE MULTEEN Nearest point to town (distance) 1 mile

KINDS OF FISH HELD:

Trout

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF:

Salmon — Sea trout — Brown trout 1 lb

BEST SEASONS FOR:

Salmon — Sea trout — Brown trout April, June-July

SUITABLE FLIES:

Salmon —

Sea trout —

Brown trout hasee bar, various dries Green apple dries Partridge Spikes

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

entirely free

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

This stream was very good but of late years
has deteriorated, fishing this season has been
very bad.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

none

Convenient angling centres (where accommodation is available):

Bachel Bachel

Local Angling Club Bachel & Golden Anglers Assocn. Membership Fee —

Joint Secretary 105 Miss Honor. J. Elchamara secretary Bachel

(Signed) W. J. J. J.

DATE 10/10/43

Surveyor.

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 *Seanteen Black & Tan.*

Harriers *none.*

Beagles *none.*

COURSING

Name of Club *none.* Meeting held annually?

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:

*Good for wild fowl, pheasant, partridge, fox for
game & woodcock.*

*Free shooting, consent of local landowners must
be obtained.*

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

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.

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 Golden Montenapys G.A.A. Club, Bachel Rd. Golden

Hurling do

Handball none Handball alley? Thomastown.

Soccer none

Rugby none

Cricket none

Hockey none

Bowls none

Bowling (on public roads) none

Lawn Tennis none Kinds of courts none

Croquet none

Billiards none

Badminton none

Table Tennis none

Bridge Club none

Other games or recreations (inc. "Cross Roads" dancing) none

ATHLETICS AND CYCLING

Name of Club none Events held under rules of 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.

Promoters none

none

none

none

none

DATE 10/6/43.

(Signed) W. Brian

Surveyor.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

AMENITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION.
TOWNS AND VILLAGES (Other than Seaside)BARONY OF BlanchardstownTOWN OR VILLAGE GoldenPARISH GoldenCOUNTY Lifford

Location and brief description.

Population 253

Golden is small village built on both banks of the Suir 4 miles from Bachel and 8 miles from Lifford. One of the most pleasantly situated villages in the county its strategic position must have at once caught the eye of early warriors, & is evidenced by its ancient castle ruins surrounded by the Suir. Its surroundings are delightful, and offer ample opportunity to the sportsman, while as an angling resort it needs but scant mention here.

Is there a Town Hall?

Rochester HallLocation Main St.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

None.

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

None.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Nearest station

BachelDistance 4 miles

Bus?

Private Service
Lifford - Bachel -
Blanchardstown

Public lighting by—Electricity?

Gas?

DANCING

Dance hall

Yes.

Proprietor

P.B. Blake

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

Cinemas

None.

Pictures shown

(nights)

Theatre

None.

Kind of shows

(Drama, Comedy &c.)

LIBRARIES

Public Libraries

*unique library service.
National Parks.*

Private Lending Libraries

none.

CHURCHES AND SERVICES

Church

*Golden Catholic
Kilfenella do
Golden C of Ireland.*

Services (Sundays)

11.30 am

12.00 am.

11 am

POSTAL FACILITIES

Location of Post Office

Main St.

Business (? M.O., Telegraph, Telephone)

yes.

BANKING

Banks

none.

SPORTS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES

Sports Dealers

none.

Photographic Stores

none.

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

Swimming Pool?

River Liffey

Location

at foot of Golden.

Public Baths?

none.

Location

SOCIAL CLUBS, CULTURAL SOCIETIES, &c.

Social Clubs None.

Cultural Societies Golden Dramatic Club.

INDUSTRIES AND HANDCRAFTS

Industries None.

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

None.

PUBLIC MONUMENTS

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

1/2 Matthew Monement. Thomastown Cross.

Situation, at Thomastown Cross on the Tillymore road about 1 1/2 miles west of Golden.

This monument consists of the figure of a monk standing on a 6 ft high pedestal, with eight forearm upraises, and a manuscript
see entry 1

IMPORTANT PUBLIC BUILDINGS

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

None.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Golden Boys & Girls N.S.

Ballylaron do do

Thomastown do do

HOSPITALS

None.

The Matthew Monument Thomastown Cross, ^{rectangular}
in the left hand. The pedestal is of limestone, and is decorated
with moulding, and rope and interlacing designs. On each face
is a panel of dark stone into which the following
inscriptions are carved.

Front Inscriptions:—

1938

Mr. Caiarra Toboio Martin,
O.M. Cap



1790 — 1856.



18606 na masaháica

Seo Surge 17 anns de.

1838 — 1938

Left side. (Facing monument).

1838. — 1938

duinn is Olesic a kacer
do bora d'

duinn is col a secal
do Seacled'

duinn is ail a cail
do cuinn, duinn

o's kerr, 1000 a 2000
do meined'.



Is do cuinn, duinn an
duinn Toboio Martin.

a tof. na masaháica

to Toboio Martin, 7 Comraice

na Tuinceall an kacer so—

17 a 2000 duinn.

Rear

1838.

This monument to Walter Michael Martin.

of Thomastown.

was unveiled on 25th June 1939

By David Martin

Bishop Auxiliary of Westminster.

The great grandson of his brother.

over

FAIRS AND MARKETS ; HALF-HOLIDAY

Monthly fairs and markets *none.*

Weekly market day *none.* Half-holiday *Wednesday*

GARAGES AND PETROL STATIONS

Charles Hogan Garage
P.J. Geoghegan Petrol Station

CONVEYANCES FOR HIRE (Owners) :

Taxis *Charles Hogan 1 car.*

Motors (Touring) *none.*

Boats (State type) *none.*

Bicycles *none.*

Caravans *none.*

Horses *none.*

CAMPING SITES

(At principal holiday resorts)

Location Landowner

Local Improvements Committee *none.*

Secretary

DATE *10/2/42.*

(Signed) *[Signature]*

Surveyor.

Right side.

"Here goes in to
house of God"

Centenary memorial
of the great

Temperance crusade

inaugurated by

the Rev. Mr. Matthews

1838

erected at his

birthplace by

Pioneer Associations

and other friends in

Effingham

and adjoining counties.

1938.

The monument is surrounded by a limestone
fence on the slope of a rectangle, on which is
mounted an iron railing.

BARONY.....

COUNTY.....

TOWN OR VILLAGE.....

HOTELS

No. Guest
Bedrooms

No. of
Baths

No. of
Lavs.

No. Public
Rooms

Licensed

Remarks

none.

Guest or Boarding
Houses

none

Date... 10/6/43.....

(Additional Forms to be used if necessary)

Signed.....

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.

Burial Place of Sean Treacy.

Sean Treacy, ^{was} one of the greatest of our leaders during the Anglo-Irish, Black-and-Tan War, and hero ~~and~~ of many daring escapes and ambushes, such as Sologhead, Knocklong, ~~and~~ Ashbourne, Drumcondra. A resourceful leader and brilliant tactician, to whom must go the credit for starting the "fight" with his Sologhead Ambush. Treacy, as Vice-Brigadier of the 3rd Tipperary Brigade, was one of the most sought-after ^{was} by the British. His exploits have become legendary, his name synonymous with dauntless courage against overwhelming odds. His death came as he would have wished. He was killed in action, against enemy who greatly outnumbered him, in Galbat St Dublin on the 13th Nov. 1920. His sacrifice brought to a fitting close a life that knew nothing but high-souled idealism, and unswerving labours and devotion to his country. His remains lie in the family burial place in Killeckla Graveyard. A fine limestone Celtic cross over his grave bears the following inscription:—

contd sheet 4

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

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.

none.

CUSTOMS, PATTERNS, ETC.

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

none now in vogue.

(Signed)

W. B. O'Brien

Surveyor.

DATE

10/6/43.