

*The Nunans  
Of The  
Province of Munster  
Ireland*

BY

FRANCIS NUNAN HOWARD

## P R E F A C E

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This is a revision of my hastily written monograph entitled "The Nunans 'Muscraighe Ui Nunain of Muskreenownaine', Parish of Drumcolliher, Province of Munster, County Limerick, Ireland." It was published in 1968 and was primarily for my family.

While this book is by no means definitive, I hope that it will serve to encourage other members of the Nunan-Noonan sept to send me whatever information they may have on their families, which I will incorporate in another edition.

My wife and I visited Ireland briefly in 1963 but unfortunately did not locate any Nunans or Noonans. In the ensuing years, I corresponded with the late John Nunan of Cappanihan [Cappanehane]; his grand-neice, Mrs. Teresa Herbert Dennehy of Bruff, County Limerick; Lt. Col. Charles Graham Conyers of Ardshanbally, Adare, County Limerick; Mrs. J.M. Dance (nee Cicely Conyers) of Toronto, Ont., Canada; Rev. Father Philip Noonan of Mullinahone, Thurles, County Tipperary; Mr. & Mrs. Sean Nunan of Ballinluig, Ballyfeard, County Cork; Sister Margaret Herbert of St. Rose Convent, Roseville, California and with Mr. John J. Nunan of Aylesford, Greens Hills, County Kilkenny. I wish to express my appreciation

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for their kind helpfulness.

My son and daughter-in-law, Dr. & Mrs. Calhoun L. H. Howard, made a special trip to Ireland in 1967 to make the "rubbings" of the gravestone inscriptions in the grave-yard of the Corkomoyd Church at Castletown Conyers, which are included in this book.

I am particularly eager to hear from anyone who can confirm the deduction I made after extensive research that the ruined church at Castletown Conyers is the Corkomoyd Church of Corcomohide, County Limerick, that was originally built c. 1275 and rebuilt c. 1388, after having been destroyed in a war in 1302.

Francis Nunan Howard

12 Howell Lane,  
Westhampton Beach, New York, U.S.A., 11978.

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## The N U N A N S of the P R O V I N C E of MUNSTER

<sup>1</sup> The Province of Munster in Ireland consists of the Counties of Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford.

The Nunan name, which now is frequently spelled Noonan, in modern Irish is O Nuanain, which is a corruption or contraction of the older Oh Ionmhaineain, of which the anglicised form, O Hinunane is approximately a phonetic rendering.<sup>1</sup>

The Nunan sept <sup>2</sup> originated in Co. Cork in the Middle Ages (400-1400 A.D.) and in the 8th century some members of the Nunan sept were erenaghs <sup>3</sup> of St. Berichter's monastery at Tullylease, in the Barony of Duhallow, Co. Cork.

A priory church incorporating 12th century masonry was built on the site of St. Berichter's monastery during the 15th and 16th centuries.<sup>4</sup> The ruins of it are now classified as one of the National Monuments of Ireland and it is now under the supervision of the National Monuments Branch of the Office of Public Works in Dublin.

From ancient times to about the middle of the 17th century there was a parcel of land in the Parish of Drumcolliher, Co. Limerick, which adjoins Corcomohide, which is about 8-miles West of Rath Luirc <sup>5</sup>, Co. Cork, in the

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direction of Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, which was known as Muskreenowaine, which is the anglicised form of Muscraighe Ui Nunain, which, if translated freely, means O Nunan or O Noonan territory.<sup>6</sup> This included the modern Townland of Gardenfield (East, South & West).

About 12-miles N. E. of Drumcolliher there is an area named in the Ordnance Survey maps as the Townland of Castletown, Co. Limerick; Barony, Upper Connello; Parish of Corcomohide, in which the ruins of an early 13th century Roman Catholic Church remain. This church belonged to a convent of Augustinian nuns.<sup>7</sup> My Nunan ancestors lived in and around this place, which was renamed Castletown Conyers c. 1703.

From c. 1276 to c. 1287 a descendant of one of the 1169 [1170] Anglo-Norman invaders of Ireland, Maurice F. Maurice, was in possession of the Parish of Corcomohide. It is my belief that he had the church built there, which is referred to in "The Black Book of Limerick"<sup>8</sup> as the Corkomoyd Church of Corcomohide, Co. Limerick.

In 1287 a daughter of Maurice F. Maurice, Juliana, who was the wife of Thomas de Clare, granted the rights of the patronage of the Corkomoyd Church to St. Mary's Cathedral in the City of Limerick. The latter was founded

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c. 1194. In the same year Juliana de Clare also surrendered its advowson <sup>9</sup> to St. Mary's Cathedral.

An account of the period states that "The Corkomoyd Church, located in the Baron's demesne <sup>10</sup> in the Parish of Corcomohide, was destroyed in a war in the year 1302." <sup>11</sup>

About 1344 another descendant of the Anglo-Norman invaders, Richard de Clyfford [Clifford] occupied the Parish of Corcomohide after Maurice F. Maurice and the de Clares, and is believed by me to have rebuilt the Corkomoyd Church.

In 1349 an Irish sept, the Mac Eneiry's, built a castle near the Corkomoyd Church in the Parish of Corcomohide, the ruins of which now can be seen there. <sup>12</sup>

In 1389 a relative of Richard de Clyfford, Thomas de Clyfford, became Lord of the Manor of Corcomohide. <sup>13</sup>

Because of their allegiance to King James II of England (a Catholic) the Mac Eneiry's castle and lands were confiscated by the Crown in 1688.

In c. 1703 Captain George Conyers of the British Army acquired "The Townland of Castletown, Co. Limerick, Barony, Upper Connello; Parish of Corcomohide" from the Crown and he renamed it Castletown Conyers. He was buried

in a mausoleum inside of the Corkomoyd Church. His descendants lived there in a mansion named Castletown House until about 1912.<sup>14</sup>

My father, Denis Nunan, was born in or near Castletown Conyers in 1854. His father, Maurice Nunan, was born in that vicinity in 1827. My paternal grandmother was Margaret Drinan, whose sept originated in the Province of Connacht, which is N. W. of the Province of Munster. My father was a cousin of the Harolds or Ráth Luirc, Co. Cork.

In the middle of the 17th century many of the Co. Cork and Co. Limerick Nunans left their ancestral homes for other counties in Munster. Many also emigrated with other native Irish Catholics to America, France, Spain, Portugal and to the West Indies. The Spanish name "Nunez" is believed to be derived from Nunan.

Castletown Conyers and the surrounding countryside is pastoral and the principal agricultural activities there are horse breeding, cattle and dairy farming. It is located in The Golden Vale. An apt description of the place is given in Samuel Lewis' "Topographical Dictionary of Ireland", which was published in London in 1837, from which the following excerpts were taken:

"Castletown Conyers, a parish, in the barony

of Upper Connello East, County of Limerick, and the Province of Munster, 3-miles S. from Ballingarry: the population is returned with the union or parish of Corcomohide. This place, called anciently 'Kilmoodun' . . . was granted by King William III to Captain George Conyers, from whom it derives its present appellation . . . The parish is situated on the road from Rathkeale to Charleville, and comprises 10,086 statute acres, as apploled under the Tithe Act: about  $1\frac{1}{8}$  th. of the land is under tillage, producing good crops; the remainder is in demesnes, and in meadow and pasture lands belonging to large dairy farms; there is a large tract of turbary (peat bog) which is very valuable as fuel. The whole of the substrata is limestone, of which several large quarries are extensively worked. The surrounding country is highly improved, and abounds with interesting scenery and with numerous handsome seats, of which the principal within the parish of Castletown Conyers is the residence of Charles Conyers, Esq. . . . Fairs are held on February 11th; April 17th; November 3rd and December 1st, chiefly for cattle, sheep, pigs and pedlery. . . . There is a dispensary in the Village of Castletown Conyers. The ruins of the old church are situated near the village; and there are some small fragments of an ancient castle, but they are inadequate to convey a distinct idea of the original extent or character of the buildings."

# NOTES

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1 Mac Lysaght, E., "Irish Families", Dublin, 1957.

2 In the old Irish system, a sept was a ruling family tracing its descent from a common ancestor; a clan. They bore a common surname and inhabited the same area.

3 Originally a monastic official; later a hereditary farmer of parish lands.

4 Seventh century Anglo-Saxon Saint. Also spelled St. Berechert, St. Beretchert, St. Beiricheart, etc.

5 Formerly named Charleville, Co. Cork.

6 From an Ordnance Survey Office letter dated August 19th, 1963.

7 Leask, Dr. H. G., "Irish Churches & Monastic Buildings", Dundalk, Ireland, three volumes, 1955-1960.

8 Mac Caffrey, Dr. James, Editor. "The Black Book of Limerick", Dublin, 1907.

9 When property was bequeathed to the ecclesiastical authorities it was called an "Advowson".

10 An estate.

11 Royal Irish Academy's extract from T.J. Westropp's "Ancient Churches in County Limerick". Pro. XXV; Section C; No. 8, pages #416-417.

12 Ibid.

13 Ibid.

14 From letters from Mrs. J. M. Dance, nee Cicely Conyers of Castletown Conyers, Co. Limerick, who now lives in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.



13 NUNANS in the OFFICIAL RECORDS

- 1230 - O Onrleioe Ua Hionmaineain, a holy monk in the Cistercian Abbey at Boyle, Co. Roscommon, died.
- 1233 - Anlane [Alinus] O None lived in the City of Limerick.
- 1265 - Anlane O None was the first Nunan to be a Bailiff in the City of Limerick.
- 1279 - Anlane O Noyne was a Bailiff.
- 1280 - " " " "
- 1295 - Anlonus O Neonan was a Bailiff.
- 1361 - Dr. William O Neonan, alias Ouhynau-  
nen, was a surgeon. He operated on  
Lionel, the Duke of Clarence, in  
Ireland.
- 1391 - Analus O Noyn was a Bailiff.
- 1394 - " " " "
- 1462 - Anlenus O Neonan was a Bailiff.
- 1502 - The Venerable Father Richard Y. Hun-  
wan was a Cleric of the Diocese of  
Limerick.
- 1688 - The principal Irish names in Connolough  
Barony were Nunane and O Nonane. There  
were 12 persons so named in the Census  
of 1659.
- 1783 - Mary (a'li Conyers) Nunan was born at  
Castletown Conyers. The three letters,

"a'li" on the headstone over her grave are believed to be an abbreviation of the Latin "a'li-as-dictus" which means: otherwise called; another name or an assumed name.

- 1810 - Denis Nunan, a soldier, lived in Cork.
- 1815 - Denis Nunan lived at Moyge, Co. Cork.
- 1823 - Denis Nunan of the Parish of Corcomohide held the Gurtroe Bog.
- 1823 - Denis Nunan held 16-acres, 1-rood, at an annual rental of £ 15/2/0.
- 1823 - Denis Nunan held 52-acres, 2-roods. The annual rent was £29/7/6. Apart from Charles Conyers, whose address was Castletown House, Castletown Conyers, Co. Limerick; this was the largest Applotment in that area.
- 1823 - Denis Nunan lived in the Townland of Gurtalassa. He was related to John, Conner, Darby, Francis, James, Patrick and to a widow Nunan.
- 1823 - Denis Nunan held 1-acre in the Townland of Carhuard in Drumcolliher.
- 1824 - Catherine Kilbridge was born in or near Castletown Conyers. She was the mother of Mary Nunan Kelly.
- 1827 - Denis Nunan lived at Moyge, Co. Cork.
- 1827 - Daniel & Denis Nunan lived in Charleville, Co. Cork. (now Rath Luirc).



Inside of the church looking East. Note the gravestones.



The Corkomoyd Church at Castletown Conyers, Co. Limerick.



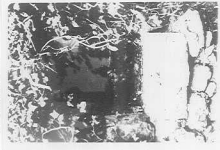
Gravestones of Mary Kelly, Mary Nunan and Ellen Noonan.



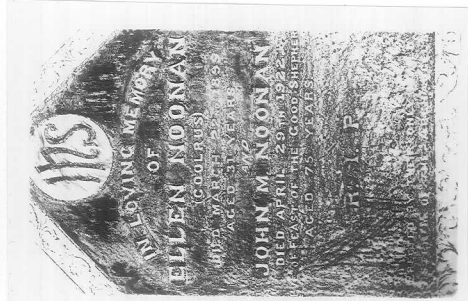
The author inside the enclosure, 1963.



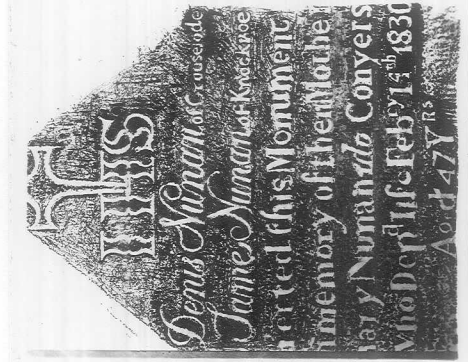
Ballaun



Piscina



Ellen Noonan  
1864-1895



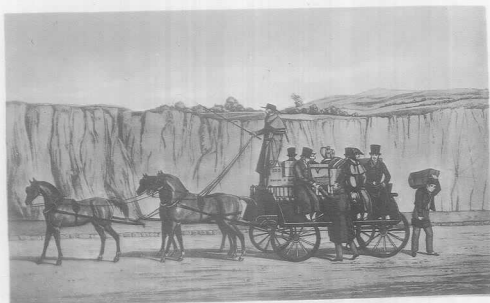
Mary Nunan  
1783-1830



Mary Kelly  
1844-1923



My father, Denis Nunan, from a photograph by Sarony of Union Square, New York, c. 1885.



One of Bianconi's public coaches in the South of Ireland in 1856. There were no railroads then. Father and grandfather used one of these coaches to reach the Port of Cobh, Co. Cork, to board the S/S "Etna" for New York on October, 1864.

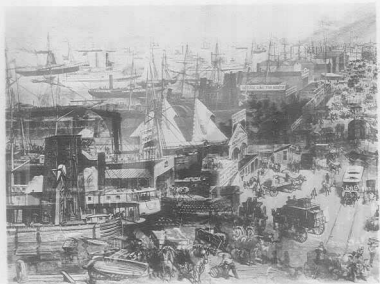


Cobh, Co. Cork as it looks today. St. Colman's Cathedral at left.

Photograph by courtesy of the Irish Tourist Board, Dublin.



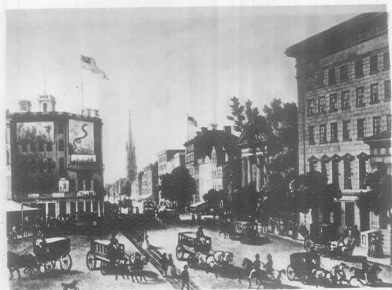
The S/S "Etna" in a storm on the Atlantic Ocean in January, 1864, during which she lost her mainmast. Built in 1855 for the Cunard Line by Caird & Co., Greenock, Scotland. Bought by Inman Line in 1860. Length, 304-ft., width, 37-ft. Single propeller. Speed 11-knots per hour.



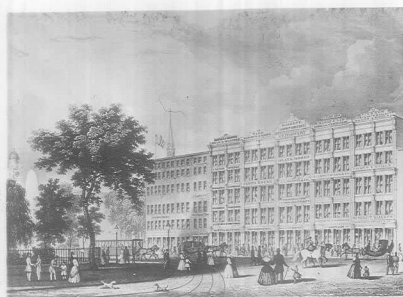
The Hudson River and West Street, looking North, c. 1869. Ship at upper left resembles the S/S "Etna."



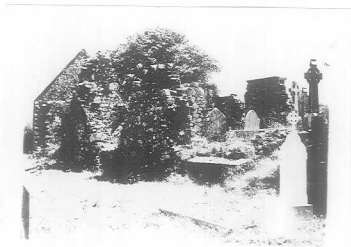
Lower Manhattan Island from Hoboken, N. J. The Elysian Fields left and center and Steven's Castle in right foreground, c. 1866.



Lower Broadway c. 1850. Start of Park Row left of Barnum's Museum at left. Astor House right foreground with St. Paul's Chapel and Trinity Church beyond.



J.J. Astor's Park Row stores, which were built c. 1854. Patterson Brothers occupied the 27 Park Row building, which is fourth from the right, from 1858 to 1938.



This Priory Church at Tullylease, in the Barony of Duhallow, Co. Cork, which is in a remote valley 3-miles S.W. of Drumcolliher,, Co. Limerick, was built in the 15th & 16th centuries and incorporates 12th century masonry work.

It was built on the site of a monastery that was founded by St. Berichter, a 7th century Anglo-Saxon saint.

Some members of the Nunan sept were erenaghs at St. Berichter's monastery.

The remains consist of the ruined nave and chancel, many fragments of sepulchral slabs, the saint's 'house', 'tombstone' and a holy well. The nave is 44-ft. 3-in. in length and 27-ft. wide. The chancel is 31-ft. by 17-ft. 6-inches.

This church is one of the National Monuments of Ireland.

Photograph by courtesy of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, Dublin, Ireland.

## The NUNANS: CONFISCATIONS/TRANSPLANTATIONS.<sup>1</sup>

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In the years 1653-1654 many native Roman Catholic Irish people were transplanted from their homes to other counties North of the River Shannon, and their property was confiscated by the Crown. They were called "Irish Papists" by the British.

A family of Nunans (O Honane), Donnogh, More, Onnora and Daniel from Co. Limerick were transplanted to another district in Ireland during that period.

Commencing in the year 1657, under the Cromwellian Settlement Act., the property of thousands of native Irish Catholics was confiscated by the British Government.

In the Barony of Duhallow, Co. Cork, there were twenty-nine such confiscations, six of which belonged to the following Nunans: Dermod Mac David Hunane; Connogh Mac Ed[mund] Hunane; Dermod Oge O Hunane; Teige Oge O Hunane; Teig Mac Patrick O Hunane and Morrish [Maurice] Mac Richard O Hanane.

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1 From John O'Hart's "The Irish & Anglo-Irish Gentry, etc.", Dublin, 1884. Reprinted in 1969 by the Irish University Press, Shannon, Ireland.



Grenane Castle, which was situated about 6-miles S. E. of Limerick City, belonged to the Nunan sept until about 1540 when a Norman, Shane Burke, gained possession of it.

The following are excerpts from a book that was published in Dublin in 1826, which was written by the Rev. P. Fitzgerald, the Vicar of Cahircorney in the Diocese of Emly, Co. Limerick, and J. J. Mc Gregor: <sup>1</sup>

" . . . Isert Laurence lies to the W. of Caherconlish . . . in the Diocese of Emly, 6-miles S. E. from Limerick (City), and contains 507-acres. In this parish is a burying place, walled in, within which is the parish chapel. There are also the ruins of an old church, and in the midst of the graves a deep well . . . on a hill adjoining the church-yard, stands the ruined Castle of Grenane, which belonged formerly to the family of the Nunans, and beyond the castle, on an eminence called Sgeahard (Skahard), or the High Bush, is an ancient rath. There is a stone circle near High Park, the residence of J. Gabbett, where a number of stones are to be seen, some lying in confusion, others in circles or direct lines. It is remarkable that they are all round, and one large stone, detached from the rest, stands erect, which measures 9-feet in height, nearly the same in breadth, and is 4-feet thick on one side."

In the early part of the 18th century the land on which Grenane Castle stood was sold to The Hollow Sword Blade Company.

<sup>1</sup> "The History, Topography and Antiquities of the County & City of Limerick, Dublin, 1826.

- 1829 - John & Denis Nunan lived in the Parish of Corcomohide, Co. Limerick.
- 1829 - Denis Nunan held 52-acres of land in the Parish of Corcomohide.
- 1829 - Denis Nunan, in the City of Cork, was a grantor of a deed.
- 1830 - Denis Nunan, one of the two sons of Mary (a'li Conyers) Nunan, held ten acres of land in the Townland of Gurtalassa, Co. Limerick.
- 1830 - Mary (a'li Conyers) Nunan died on Feb. 14th, 1830 at the age of 47. She was buried in an open masonry enclosure in the grave-yard of the Corkomoyd Church at Castletown Conyers. Her headstone was a memorial from her two sons, Denis Nunan of Gurtalassa and James Nunan of Knockroe, Co. Limerick.
- 1836 - Denis Nunan died at Castletown Conyers.
- 1837 - James Nunan was a farmer who lived at Knockroe, Co. Limerick. I believe he was buried there. In his Will he left property valued at £ 1,600. That was 133-years ago and that sum was equivalent to \$8,000. based on the £ @\$5.00. Considering the erosion of the value of all currencies since that time, it would be worth at least \$80,000. in purchasing power today.

- 1844 - Mary Kilbridge, daughter of Catherine Kilbridge, was born.
- 1850 - Catherine & James Nunan lived at Grague.
- 1850 - John Nunan lived in the village of Ballagran, Co. Limerick.
- 1850 - James Nunan lived at Coolagowan [Cooley-gown] in the Parish of Corcomohide.
- 1850 - Ellen & Edmund Noonan lived in Cappanihan [Cappanehane], Co. Limerick.
- 1850 - Edmund, John & Patrick Noonan lived in Gortroe [Gortro] in the Parish of Corcomohide.
- 1850 - Connor & Jeremiah Noonan lived in Der-raulin in the Parish of Corcomohide.
- 1850 - Charles Noonan lived in Castletown Conyers in the Parish of Corcomohide.
- 1850 - John Nunan lived in Incha [Inch], County Limerick.
- 1850 - Matthew Noonan lived in Knowle's Lane, Rath Luirc, Co. Cork.
- 1850 - Patrick Noonan lived in The Glen, Ráth Luirc, Co. Cork.
- 1850 - Thomas Noonan lived on Main St., Ráth Luirc, Co. Cork.
- 1854 - My father, Denis Nunan, was born in or near Castletown Conyers, Co. Limerick or in Ráth Luirc, Co. Cork. His mother, Margaret Drinan, died before he left Ireland in 1864 for New York.

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She came from the Barony of Corcumroe and her people were a branch of the Siol Anmchadha sept of Co. Galway. Some of her people lived in Co. Clare.

The name Drinan was also spelled in these ways:

O Drinane

O Drenan

Dreinan

Drennan

FATHER DENIS & GRANDFATHER MAURICE NUNAN in N. Y.

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My father, Denis Nunan (1854-1912) arrived in New York Harbor on October 15th, 1864 with his widowed father, Maurice Nunan (1827-1880?) aboard the Inman Line's three masted steam and sail ship the S/S "Etna" ["Aetna"]. They de-barked at the Emigrant Landing Depot, Castle Garden, which was off-shore from Battery Park just S. of Pier 1 on the Hudson River. The Emigrant Landing Depot at Castle Garden was operated by New York State until 1892, when it was moved to Ellis Island and became a Federal Government operation.

The voyage of the S/S "Etna" from Cobh, Co. Cork, Ireland took about two-weeks as the principle motive power of this iron-hull ship, which was built in 1855 for the Cunard Line by Caird & Co. at Greenock, Scotland, were her sails. Her overhead-beam engines were run by steam that was generated by burning coal and, as she could not carry enough coal to provide steam for the engines for the entire Atlantic crossing of about 3,000-miles, the engines were only used for manoeuvring the vessel in and out of ports and during storms at sea when the sails had to be furled.

My father and grandfather are believed to have lived after their arrival in New York City in a hotel that was located at 45 Chambers St.

Little is known about my grandfather, Maurice Nunan, except that he was employed by the hotel that was then at 45 Chambers St. in Lower Manhattan, and that nine-years after his arrival he opened a savings account with the Emigrant Savings Bank, which is now at 51 Chambers St. The date was June 7th, 1873; the account was No. 96,940 and the initial deposit was \$10.00, which today would be the equivalent of at least \$100.00.

Four-years later, on August 31st, 1877, he amended the account to be payable either to himself or his son, Denis Nunan.

The account, which had grown to \$17.06, was closed on December 15th, 1880 and on the same day my father opened an account with the same bank with a deposit of \$17.00. It was account No. 148,333.

It is interesting to note that in 17-years the Emigrant Savings Bank, which was founded by Irish-Americans, added 51,393 new depositors to their books.

Because of these banking records, which the Emigrant Savings Bank graciously sent to me, it is my belief that my paternal grandfather, Maurice Nunan died in December or 1880.

My father went to work at 10-years of age for Patterson Brothers, who were New York's leading hardware merchants, called Ironmongers

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in Ireland. Patterson Brothers began their business on the Bowery in 1848 and in 1858 moved to 27 Park Row. In 1938 they moved to 15 Park Row and in January, 1959 they went out of business.

My father started with Patterson Brothers as an apprentice and in a few years became one of their salesmen in the store. He was too short to see over the counters in the store but he managed to wait on customers with the aid of a wood soap box.

In 1890 he became the Secretary of the company and in 1909 he became its vice-president.

The New York City Directories for the years 1885 to 1888 list my father's address as Brooklyn- no street address.

The 1890 edition of that Directory gives 1187 Lexington Avenue, New York City, as his address. The 1891 edition gives 3 West 84th St. as his address with 27 Park Row as his business address.

The following year, 1892, father moved to the Wilbraham Apartment house at 1 West 30th St., which was built in 1888.

My father married my mother, who was Eugenie Ann Thomas of Hoboken, New Jersey c. 1895. The marriage was performed in Our Lady of Grace Roman Catholic Church in



Hoboken.

Soon after their marriage they moved to a house on Egbert Hill, Morris Township, which adjoins Morristown, New Jersey.

Mother and father had seven-children: Thomas, Maurice, Marguerite, myself, Francis, Mary, Eugenie and Denis.

Their summers were spent at Spring Lake, New Jersey.

- Bailiff** In 1197 the City of Limerick obtained a charter from King Richard I (1157-1199) that enabled the citizens of that city to choose a Mayor and two Duumviri, or Bailiffs. Later, King James I (1566-1625) granted another charter that permitted the citizens to choose Sheriffs in place of Bailiffs. These, with the Mayor, performed the municipal government duties of the City of Limerick.
- Ballaun** An artificial basin-like hollow in a boulder. It was used for grinding grain with a pestle. They are usually found at early monastic sites.
- High Cross** A tall, ring-headed cross of stone. It was a compromise between the Latin and Greek crosses, having the circle of the Greek cross placed upon the shafts of the Latin cross.
- Piscina** A stone basin for washing liturgical vessels. They are usually found in wall-niches on the South wall of the church and close to the altar.
- Ráth** A ring fort.

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1884 ed.), Dublin, 1969.

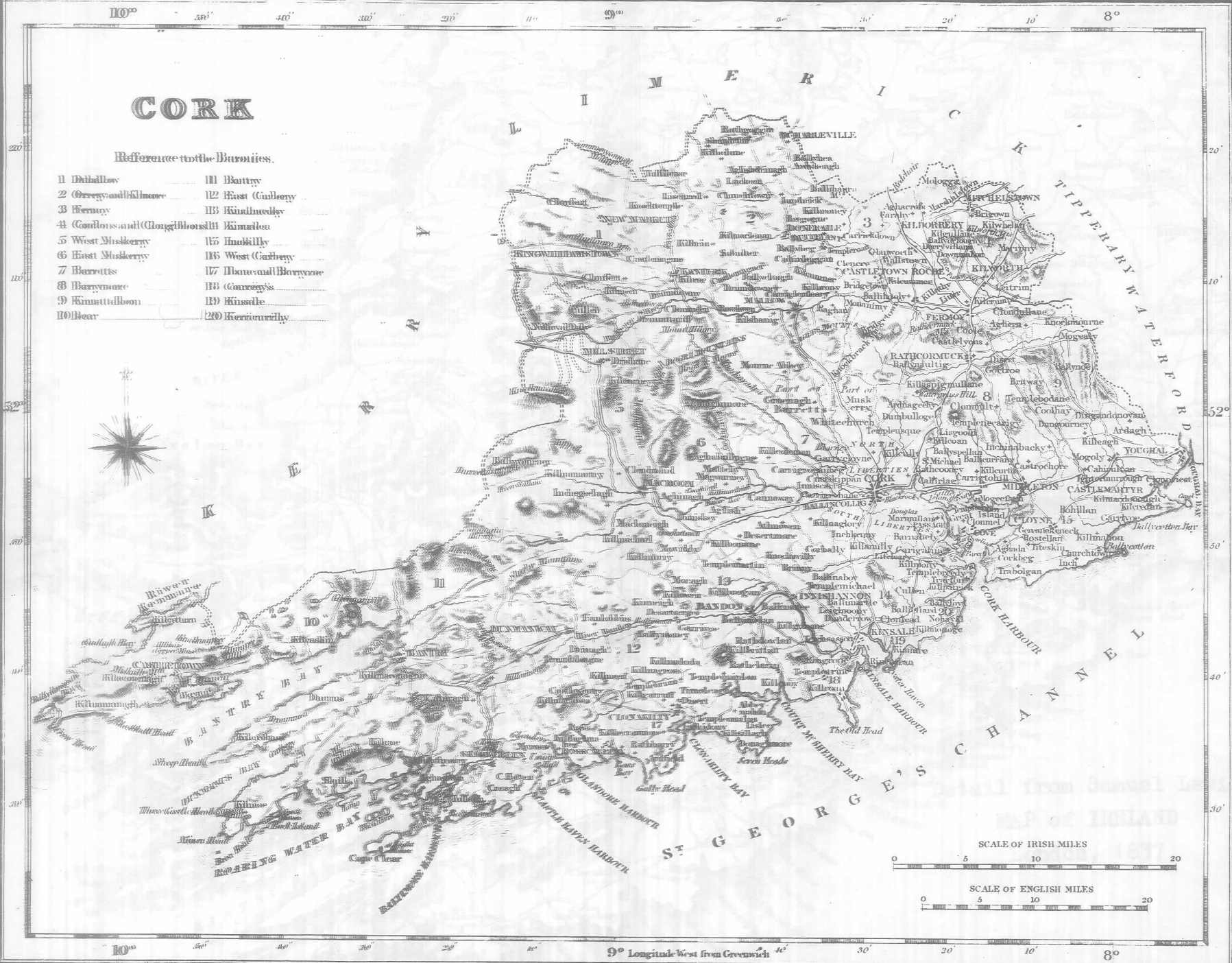
Woulfe, Rev. Patrick,  
Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall (Irish Sur-  
names), Dublin, 1923.



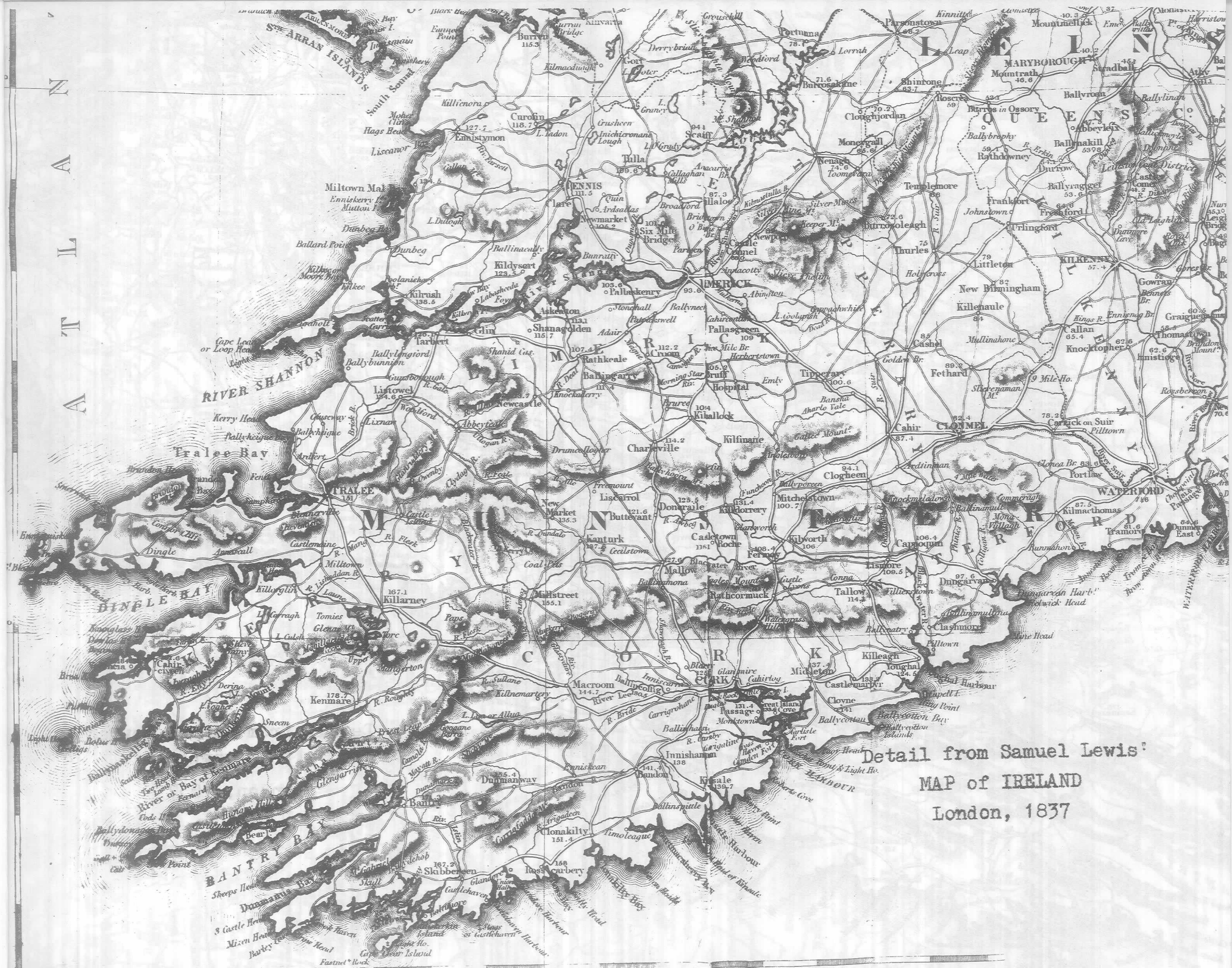
# CORK

Reference to the Barometries.

- |                                |                     |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 11 Duhallow                    | 111 Bantry          |
| 2 Overy and Hallow             | 112 East (Galloway) |
| 3 Bantay                       | 113 Kindred         |
| 4 Galloway and (Clough) Bantay | 114 Kintella        |
| 5 West Muskerry                | 115 Hushilly        |
| 6 East Muskerry                | 116 West (Galloway) |
| 7 Bantay                       | 117 Bantay Bantay   |
| 8 Bantay                       | 118 Galloway        |
| 9 Kintella                     | 119 Kintella        |
| 10 Bantay                      | 120 Kintella        |

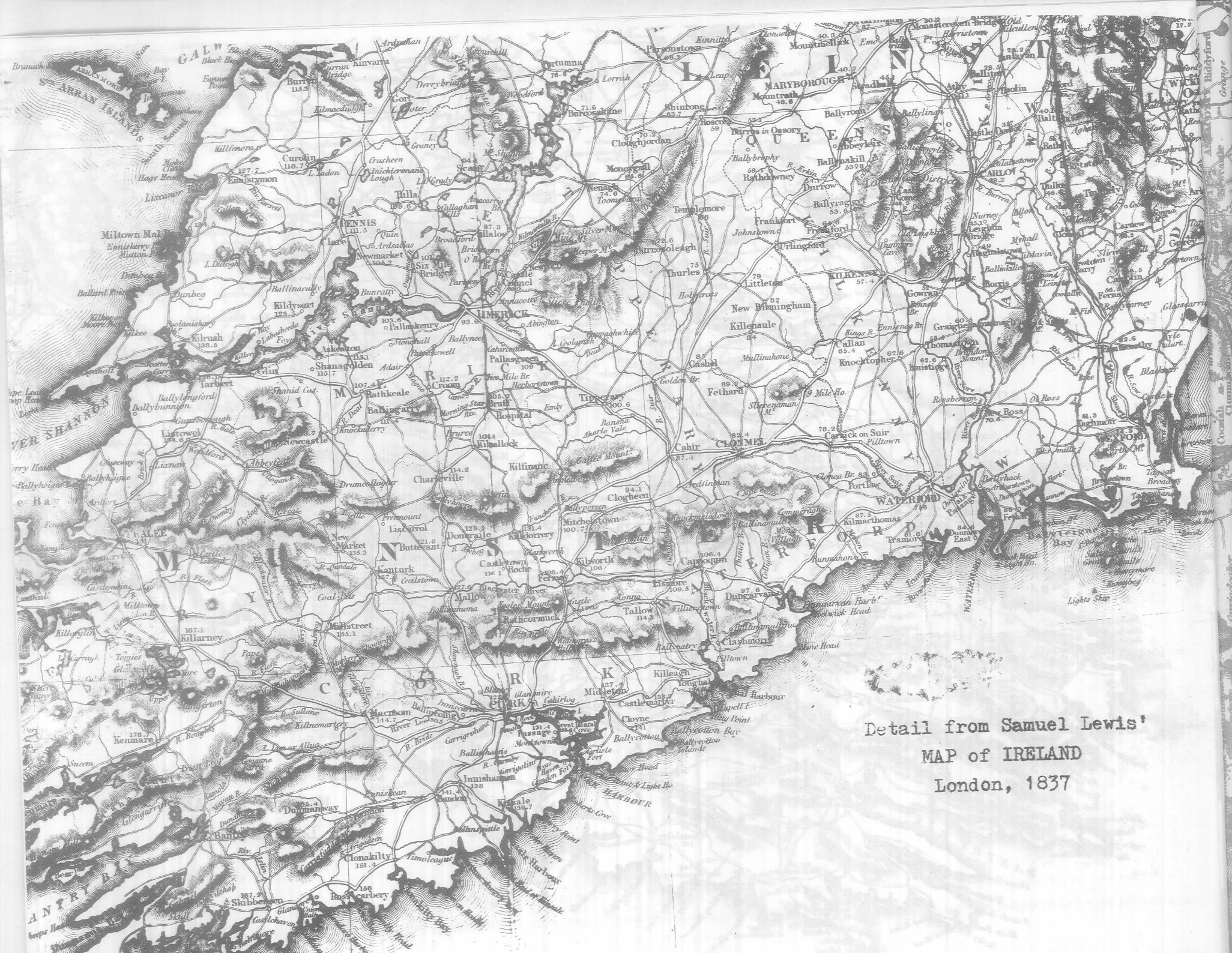






Detail from Samuel Lewis'  
MAP of IRELAND  
London, 1837





Detail from Samuel Lewis'  
MAP of IRELAND  
London, 1837





1825

Map of County Limerick

By James Coffey

Scale Half an Inch to the Irish Mile



The Ordnance Survey's Map  
of the  
Townland of Castletown  
15.628  
County Limerick  
Barony of Upper Connello  
Parish of Corcomohide  
Ireland  
(1921)

The Corkomoyd Church  
Built c. 1276 A.D.

Area of parcels given in Statute Acres, thus  
Braces indicating that the spaces so  
connected are included in the same area.  
For other information see Characteristic Sheet

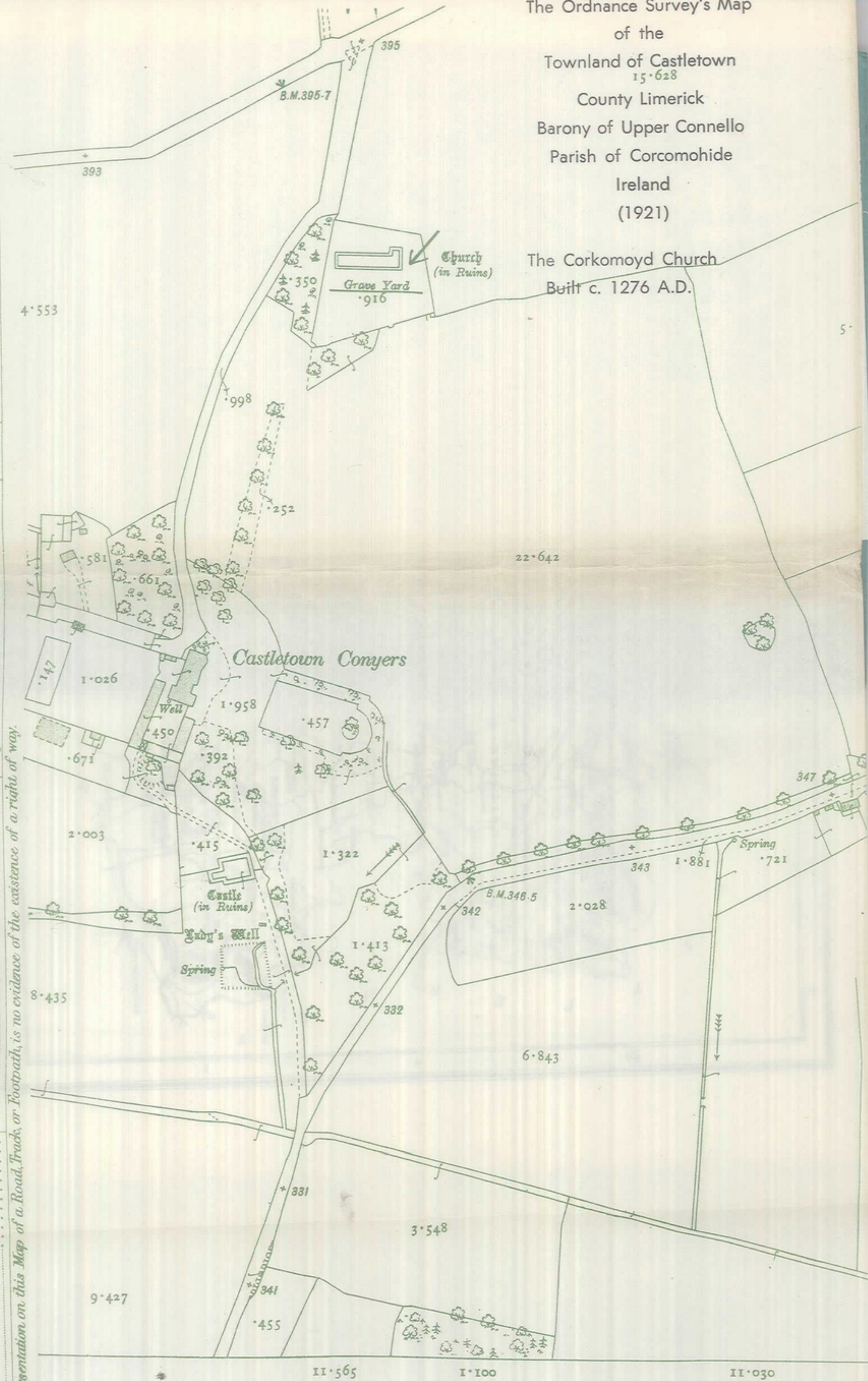
Fort

Change of Boundary indicating the point at  
which the character of a Boundary changes.  
Antiquities (Site of)  
Trigonometrical Station

Co. Boro. Ward, Union, Rural & Urban Districts  
Boundary described  
When not coincident with other Boundaries  
Ward

County  
Barony  
Parish (in Co. Boro. & U.D. only)  
Townland

The Representation on this Map of a Road, Track, or Footpath, is no evidence of the existence of a right of way.





# ERRATA

Page numbered 12 is #9.

On page 10, 6th line from bottom should read: "mast.

Built in 1855 for the Cunard!

Page 9 should be page 12.

Page 20, para.#1, last line should read: "out of the retail business."

