170 Ennis, Co. Clare, Friary.
Built in 1241 by Cahir O'Brien for the Franciscans. It was enlarged in 1306 by Turlough O'Brien and again in 1341 by Maccon MacNamara. The church and tower and some of the conventual buildings remain; there are fragments of the cloister and many beautiful pieces of 15th century sculpture.
Map F4; OS17R.34.26 JRSAI 19 (1889), 44 Lexik., 11, 116

171 Monasteranenagh, Co. Limerick, Abbey.
Founded in 1148 by Donal O'Brien for the Cistercians as a daughter-house of Mellifont, on the site of a victory over the Danes. In 1579 Sir Nicholas Melby defeated the Earl of Desmond in battle here. There are ruins of the church, chapter-house, and some fragmentary walls, the main remains being work of c. 1200 with fine stone-carving.
Map D5; OS17R.36.41 JRSAI 19 (1889), 232 Lexik., 11, 35

172 Strade, Co. Mayo, Friary.
A Franciscan friary was founded here by the MacJordan sept, but later it was transferred to the Dominicans. The church walls remain and there is some interesting 15th and 16th century carved stonework, including a sculptured tomb.
Map J4; OS6 & 11M.26.99

173 Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, King's Castle.
Late 15th century. It figured in the Elizabethan wars, the Irish under Castlehaven used it as an arsenal in 1645; in 1651 the Cromwellians used it as a hospital. A tall rectangular gate-tower.
Map D5; OS17R.31.26 JRSAI 19 (1889), 238

Cross Inscribed Slab, Glendalough, Co. Wicklow. (134)

174 Donegal Castle.
In 1474 Hugh O'Donnell built a castle here. In 1595 it was done by Red Hugh O'Donnell, lost the English seize and made it. After O'Donnell fled to Spain the castle was granted to Sir Basil Brooke who rebuilt it. It is now a picturesque rock outcrop over the river Eask.
Map M8; OS35G.33.79 Lexik., Irish Castles, 113-6

175 Donegal, Friary.
Founded in 1470 for the Franciscans by Red Hugh O'Donnell, prince of Tir Conaill. The Annals of the King's Ireland were commenced here by the Four Masters. Very fragmentary ruins of a large cruciform building.
Map M8; OS35G.33.78 UJA. 6 (1903), 214 Lexik., 111, 151-3

176 Newhall, Co. Clare, Killine Abbey.
Founded by Donal Mor O'Brien for Augustinian nuns. A 14th century church, with a crypt, remains, and conventual buildings of the 15th century. The ruins are pleasantly situated on the shores of Killine Lake.
Map E5; OS17R.32.73 JRSAI 30 (1903), 118 Lexik., 11, 68

177 Dingle Peninsula, p. 95

178 Termonfeckin, Co. Louth, Castle.
The Archbishops of Armagh had a castle at Termonfeckin. It now has vanished. The existing building, which is the home of the Dowdall family, is a small 16th century structure with stepped battlements. It has conical vaulting and construction.
Map J16; OS30.41.30 JRSAI 38 (1903), 298

Interior, Staigue Fort, Co. Kerry, showing wall steps. (143)
an, Co. Offaly. Churches.

According to tradition the bishop Camlachus founded a church in the 5th century, but the site is especially associated with one of the 6th century abbots, St Carthach. There is a small chapel of the early mortar-built type with an inserted late Romanesque doorway, and a larger Romanesque church of the mid-century with a carved doorway, arch and window.

OS1/21R.25 Leask, 1, 98, 142 and 145

86 Klallathoan, Co. Limerick. Church.

Small mediaeval church of unknown history. It has a curious arrangement of windows in the east gable.

Map D4; OS21R.33.20

87-90 North of Ireland, p. 103

81 Inchcleraun, Co. Longford. Monastery.

Founded in the early 6th century by St Diarmaid, tutor of St Ciaran of Clonmacnoise. Remains of five churches, two being of early type, two of late 12th century date. One having a square post-Norman west tower, also a conventual building of late date. There are extensive remains of a cashel wall with fragments of a carved Romanesque gateway. On an island in upper Lough Ree. Boat from Athlone.

Map H6; OS12M.90.59 JRS/10 (1968), 149

82 Dromiskin, Co. Louth. Monastery.

6th century. A church founded here by St Patrick became a monastery of note under St Ronan, who died during the 'Yellow Plague' of the 7th century. A truncated Round Tower with a new conical cap, a broken 9th century cross, and a fragment of an early church remain.

Map J9; OS13C.90.38 JRS/27 (1927), 101

93 Mellifont, Co. Louth. Abbey.

The first Cistercian abbey in Ireland, founded in 1142 by St Malachy who brought in Cistercian monks from the Abbey of his friend St Bernard at Clairvaux. Ruins of a 14th century chapter house and a remarkable octagonal laveho of c. 1200. Excavations have exposed the foundations of a 12th century church (with crypt) and cloister and of later 13th, 15th and 16th century buildings.

Map J9; OS10D.91.78 CLA/11 (1945-49), 25

South Cross and Round Tower, Clonmacnoise, Co. Offaly. (81)
TULLYARDIN, Co. Kilkenny. Church.
Small 13th century ruined church. It seems to have been constructed with a view to defence, the east window (all the dressed stones of which has gone) being the only large one. There is a cedilla with some good late 14th century stonework.

Extensive ruins of a 17th century house built around a 15th century tower house. The buildings were completely gutted when the occupants (Dowdalis or Macraes) burned the place on the approach of Cromwell's army in 1649.

288 Limerick. King John's Castle.
Early 13th century. It was built to command the old Thomond Bridge over the Shannon. It is a keepless castle, five-sided on plan, with corner towers and a twin-towered gate building. It has suffered many structural alterations.

290 Rathmore, Co. Meath. Church and Cross.
Early 13th century. The church has nave and chancel, with a good east window. There is the octagonal shaft, carved with figures of saints, of a stone font; a sculptured altar; a double-effigy tomb; and a carved cross of 1519.

An excellent example of a megalithic tomb of the Portal Dolmen type. The chamber and portico are well preserved; the capstone is very large. It is pleasantly situated on the bank of a stream in the small valley of Glen Druid. See map, p. 105.

291 Dolmen, Glendalough, Co. Dublin.
207  Kill of the Grange, Co. Dublin. St Fintan’s Church.
A small church of the early type, with antae; the doorway has
inclined jambs. A chancel was added c 1200 and a small belfry
at some later date. There are fragments of a simple early cross
and a base. See map, p. 105.
Map G10; OS1002.27  JRSA/3 (1886), 403-8

208  Inishkeen, Co. Monaghan. Round Tower.
A monastery was founded here by St Daig Mac Cairill (ob 587),
a disciple of Ciaran of Clonmacnoise. Part of a Round Tower still
stands, and some sandstone blocks from an earlier building are
built into the modern church here. Near by is a mole.
Map J9; OS815.25.07  JRSA/3 (1854-55), 475

209  North of Ireland, p. 104

210  No longer maintained by the State.

211  Roscrea, Co. Tipperary. Castle.
13th century; a castle of the Butlere. The curtain forms an irregular
polygon; there is a large gate-tower of c 1280, with 16th century
gables and chimneys. The tower has a fine vaulted first floor
apartment and a hooded fireplace.
Map F7; OS551.14.55  Leask, Irish Castles, 57

212  Kilmallock, Co. Limerick. Friary.
Founded in 1291 for the Dominicans by Gilbert, son of Lord
Offaly. Considerable remains include the church, with a five-
lancet east window; a south transept; a tower, partly fallen; side
dial; ruins of the cloister and domestic buildings; and the tomb
of Fitzgibbon, the ‘White Knight’.
Map G5; OS175.61.25  Leask, 11, 120

213  Inchbofin, Lough Ree, Co. Westmeath. Monastery.
A 9th century foundation of St Rloch. It was burnt in 770 and
repeatedly plundered in the 11th century by Vikings and Munster-
men. Remains of two churches of 12th-13th century date, with a
beautiful Romanesque window in the northern one; and early
cashel well; and sepulchral slabs with Irish inscriptions.
Map H6; OS15N.09.65  Leask, 1, 100
170 Ennis, Co. Clare. Friary.
Built in 1241 by Cairbreach O'Brien for the Franciscans. It was enlarged in 1306 by Turlough O’Brien and again in 1341 by Maccon MacNamara. The church and tower and some of the conventual buildings remain; there are fragments of the cloister and many beautiful pieces of 15th century sculpture.
Map F4; OS10.R34.78; JRSAI 18 (1884), 44; Leask, 11, 118

171 Monasteranenagh, Co. Limerick. Abbey.
Founded in 1148 by Donal O'Brien for the Cistercians as a daughter-house of Mallow, on the site of a victory over the Danes. In 1579 Sir Nicholas Malby defeated the Earl of Desmond in a battle here. There are ruins of the church, chapter-house, and some fragmentary walls, the main remains being of work of c. 1200 with fine stone-carving.

Map D3; OS10.R33.41; JRSAI 18 (1884), 232; Leask, 11, 35

A Franciscan friary was founded here by the MacJordan sept, but later it was transferred to the Dominicans. The church walls remain and there is some interesting 15th and 16th century carved stonework, including a sculptured tomb.

Map J4; OS6 & 11M.25.93

173 Kilmaclough, Co. Limerick. King’s Castle.
Late 15th century. It figured in the Elizabethan wars, the Irish under Castlehaven used it as an arsenal in 1645; in 1655 the Cromwellians used it as a hospital. A tall rectangular gate-tower.

Map D3; OS10.R31.28; JRSAI 18 (1889), 208

Cross Inscribed Slab, Glendalough, Co. Wicklow. (134)

174 Donegal Castle.
In 1474 Hugh O'Donnell built a castle here. In 1595 it was seized by Red Hugh O'Donnell, lest the English seize and mar it. After O'Donnell fled to Spain the castle was granted to Sir Basil Brooke who rebuilt it. It is now a picturesque rock outcrop on a hill near Donegal.

Map M2; OS20.R2.70; Leask, Irish Castles, 134-6

175 Donegal, Friary.
Founded in 1470 for the Franciscans by Red Hugh O'Donnell, prince of Tir Conaill. The Annals of the Kells Ireland were commenced here by the Four Masters. The monastery ruins of a large cruciform building.

Map M2; OS20.R3.70; UPI, 4 (1940), 224; Leask, 111, 151-3

176 Newhall, Co. Clare, Killone Abbey.
Founded by Donal Mor O'Brien for Augustinian nuns in the 13th century church, with a crypt, remains, and conventual of the 15th century. The ruins are pleasantly situated on a hill above Killone Lake.

Map E4; OS10.R26.33; JRSAI 30 (1902), 126; Leask, 11, 58

177 Dingle Peninsula, p. 95

178 Termonfeckin, Co. Louth. Castle.
The Archbishops of Armagh had a castle at Termonfeckin which has now vanished. The existing building, which was the home of the Dowdall family, is a small 16th century structure with stepped battlements. It has conical vaulting construction.

Map D10; OS10.R14.60; JRSAI 30 (1902), 209

Interior, Stalige Fort, Co. Kerry, showing wall steps. (141)
265 Taghmon, Co. Westmeath. St Munna's Church.
St Munna founded a monastery here in the 6th century. The present church, a 15th century ruin, is semi-fortified and has a residential tower. The church and the tower room are vaulted.
Map B3; OSI2N.49.61 JRSAI 53 (1928), 102

266 Liahmore, Co. Tipperary. Churches.
The foundation here is attributed to St Mochoemog, a nephew of St Ita. Two churches remain: a small church of the early type, with antae; and a larger church with nave and chancel, whose fabric is complicated by frequent alterations, additions and rebuildings in the centuries from the 12th to the 15th. There is some interesting Romanesque carving.
Map E7; OSIAG.22.28 PRIA 51 (1944-50), 1 Leas1, 102-66

257 Kilcoole, Co. Wicklow. Church.
St. Comhghall founded a monastery here in the 6th century. There remain on the site the ruins of a small 12th century church, with nave and chancel, of very simple and plain construction.
Map G10; OSI60.00.30

258 Glenquin, Co. Limerick. Castle.
Built in 1462 by the O Hallinans, but soon seized by the O Briens; it had many subsequent changes of ownership. It is a well-preserved Tower House of seven storeys. The battlements were restored early in the 19th century when the Duke of Devonshire had the castle put in repair.
Map D4; OSI7R.25.10 PRIA 26 (1907), 227

Founded in 1274 for the Dominicans, probably by Sir William de Burgh, the Lord Justice. There remain the ruined nave and choir; a 15th century south chapel; foundations of the cloister and building and a conventual building to the north.
Map K4; OSI6G.18.33 Leas1, 11, 117

270A Slievenaglasha, Co. Clare. 'Dormot and Grawne's Bed'.
A large wedge-shaped tomb of the 'Clare dolmen' type, the sl of which were split by fire in the mid-19th century. Like many megaliths of its type this was traditionally associated with old story of the pursuit of the lovers Diarmid and Grainne Fionn Mac Cumhail.
Map F4; OSI4R.23/8.97 Megalithic Survey I, p. 47, No. 55

270B Tullycommon, Co. Clare. Cahercommaun and Cashlaun Gar.
Two large stone forts, Cahercommaun being built on the edge of a cliff. Excavations in 1934 showed that the buildings were in the 9th century as a dwelling; iron-smelting was done in enclosure.
Map F4; OSI4R.28/9.97 O'Neill Hencken, Cahercommaun: A Stone Fort in County Clare, RSAI, Extra Vol., 1938

A late 7th century cross-slab, of the proportions and with some of the character of a High Cross, flanked by two carved pillars. The decoration of the cross is elaborate, includes figure carving.
Map 10; OSI1G.41.46 Henry, Irish Art, 55

Carronagh Cross, Co. Donegal (271)
Synaflan, Co. Tipperary. Abbey and St Goban's Grave.
A monastic site associated with the 11th century saints Ruadhán and Goban. Remains of a 13th century church, with some laeval carved slabs on an island site in a bog.

A masonry boulder incised with stylised representations of animals. It closely resembles Bronze Age rock-scribings in Spain.

Tarroe, Co. Wicklow. St Valery's Cross.
An 8th century granite ringed wayside cross, with a simple crucifixion. See map, p. 165.

Mlryneel, Co. Sligo. Cairn.
A very large and impressive Neolithic Court Cairn, with a full kerb. A small Passage Grave had been inserted in the monument. The cairn was excavated in 1935.

An 18th century house built by the Callaghans on the site of an older castle. The scene of action in the 17th century wars. A fortified house on a cliff over the Blackwater.

Sleys, Co. Dublin. Castle.
In c. 1200. It belonged to the archbishops of Dublin. It has a semicircular curtain wall enclosing the manor house, with a tower (still remaining) and a friary.

Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath. Church.
A small church of early type, standing on a low hill. It measures 12 feet by 10 feet inside, has walls 3 feet thick, plain doorway and triangular headed east window.

Map ES; OS17R.40.51 Leask, 1, 70

Ballinasal, Co. Sligo. Castle.
A 17th century fortified house, with corner towers, built by John St Barbe, who received lands here from James II.

Map KS; OS75.75.68 Leask, Irish Castles, 240

Kiltiernan, Co. Dublin. Dolmen.
A large Neolithic or Early Bronze Age megalithic tomb of the Portal type, high on a hill-slope. See map, p. 165.

Map ES; OS18C.33.12

Kilkenny. Part of St John's Priory.
Traces of the conventual buildings of a house of Augustinian Canons. See 331.

Map ES; OS18R.51.26

Killeen, Co. Limerick. Church.
A small well-preserved 15th century church.

Map ES; OS17R.42.65

An ogham stone found on the strand below the tide-line and re-erected on the shore near by.

Map ES; OS24V.54.89 Macalister, Corpus, 1, 214

Ballinafad Castle, Co. Sligo. (342)
382 Donaghmoyne, Co. Monaghan. 'Mannan Castle'.
In 1193, after the conquest of Oriel, a manor was granted here to an Englishman named Pepard and four years later a 'castle' was built. In 1224 it was rebuilt in stone. In the 14th century, owing to the Irish recovery, it was abandoned. A fine well-preserved motte-and-bailey with some masonry remains.
Map K3; OS66.05.08 CLAJI 2 (1968-11), 253

383 Limerick. 'Fanning's Castle'.
16th century. Two walls of a house which belonged to a merchant, Edward Fanning, prominent during the siege of 1531. In the grounds of the Technical Institute.
Map E6; OS17.R.56.57

384 Ballynageragh, Co. Waterford. Dolmen.
A large Portal Dolmen. It consists of four orthostats and two capstones. Near by is another megalith (237).
Map G6; OS22.S.30.03 JRSAI 42 (1912), 202

Seven stones found in a cave and re-erected in an enclosure near by.
Map C3; OS20.E.I.88.01 Macalister, Corpus, 1.191

Two concentric circles, the outer of 33 stones and about 54 feet in diameter, the inner of 16 stones and about 30 feet in diameter. Near by are the remains of a small megalithic tomb.
Map K3; OS4F.52.20

387 Miskish Mor, Co. Monaghan.
*Stone with Bronze Age markings. Transferred to National Museum, April, 1849.

388 Castletown, Co. Louth. 'Dun Dealgan'.
A fine motte, 140 feet in diameter at the top, and traces of a bailey. It is possibly the stronghold erected by John de Courcy in the late 12th century. The place name is associated with Cuchalainn, hero of Táin Bó Cualgne (the Cattle Raid of Cooley) and other sagas.
Map K9; OS6 & 9J.03.08 JRSAI 38 (1908), 256

Neolithic and later. A ruined megalithic structure, two circles, a small fort with a souterrain. There are many megaliths in this region, on the western shore of Killala.
Map K4; OS66.19.34 JRSAI 81 (1951), 119

390 Killmore, Co. Leitrim. Park's Castle.
17th century. A house incorporating a gate-building, in a bawn which has turreted walls. The whole is in good preservation and is very picturesquely situated on the shore of Lough Gill.
Map K6; OS16.70.55

391 Dingle Peninsula, p. 95.

392 Vinegar Hill, Co. Wexford. Windmill.
The stump of an old windmill on which the Wexford Volunteers flew their green banner when they camped here in 1798. It was the site of the famous battle in 1798. Lake stormed the hill on June 21 with 13,000 men; the English Royal Standard displayed on top was torn down and the English Royal Standard displayed on top.
Map D9; OS16.S.38.40

393 Killoughter, Co. Carlow. The White Church.
A small plain building. The 5th century British saint, Finian, or his pupil, St. Finian of Clonard, founded a church here c 1200. Granted in 1210, with the tithes of the small parish. Richard de Lesse to the Abbey of St Thomas in Dublin. The building with nave and chancel. There are round-headed windows in calcareous tufa with interesting carving.
Map G9; OS16.E.03.20

Carved Medieval Lintel, Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath. (400)
1 Ardskeagh, Co. Cork. Church.
A monastery is said to have been founded here in the 6th century by St Scitha. There remain part of the west wall and traces of other walls of a 12th century church.
Map D6; OS1R.42.21

5 Duntryleague, Co. Limerick. Megaliths.
A ruined megalithic chambered tomb of Passage Grave type, a circle of stones (probably the kerb of a destroyed megalithic tumulus), and a group of ring-barrows. The barrows have been excavated, but no evidence of date was provided.
Map D6; OS1R.70.29 JRSAS 26 (1900), 162

A small simple church of the early type (probably 10th century) with antae, of which the lower parts of the walls survive. The doorway has a narrow plain architrave and the church is partly surrounded by an early cashel wall.
Map C6; OS2R.78.07 Leask, 1, 75

7 Seefin, Co. Wicklow. Cairn.
Bronze Age. A large mountain-top cairn covering a passage grave. The tomb, which has been excavated, contains stones carved with typical passage grave ornament.
Map C6; OS1R.07.16 JRSAS 63 (1933), 43

8 Labbacallee, Co. Cork. Megalith.
A large and impressive Early Bronze Age Gallery Grave of the wedge-shaped type, excavated in 1934.
Map C6; OS2R.77.03 PRIA 45 (1935-37), 77

Inscribed Cross Slab, Durrow, Co. Offaly. (313)

319 Doe Castle, Co. Donegal.
Map H6; OS1C.08.32 JRSAI 45 (1910), 223

320 Castlestrange, Co. Roscommon. Stone.
Early Iron Age. A stone ornamented with incised curvilinear decoration of La Tène type. It was probably ritual in purpose. See also 327.
Map H5; OS12M.82.99 Raftery, Prehistoric Ireland, 213

15th century. It belonged to a branch of the Fitzgerald family, styled 'Barons of Burnchurch'. Cromwell and his army camped here 1650. A Tower-House of four floors, and a corner tower of the bawn.
Map E6; OS105.40.47 Leask, Irish Castles, 83

322 Athcarne, Co. Meath. 'White Cross'.
Late 17th century. Erected by Jennet Dowdall. On one face is carved the Crucifixion; on the other the Madonna and Child and the arms of Batho impaling those of Dowdall.
Map H9; OS160.03.53 CLAR 2 (1936-37), 261

13th century. A ruinous fragment, chiefly of curtain wall. Its principal interest is its situation in a county where early castles are rare.
Map G10; OS1R.28.12

324 Kilmogue, Co. Kilkenny. 'Leac an Scail' Portal Dolmen.
A very large Portal Dolmen with a steeply sloping capstone.
Map D6; OS19 & 233.20.23

CASTLES STRANGE STONE, CO. ROSCOMMON. (320)
Errynaflan, Co. Tipperary. Abbey and St Goban's Grave.
Remains of a 13th century church, with some
clayey carved slabs on an island site in a bog.

Limestone boulder incised with stylised representations of
mans. It closely resembles Bronze Age rock-scribings in
Izicia in Spain.

Kearoe, Co. Wicklow. St Valery's Cross.
A granite ringed wayside cross, with a simple
ved crucifixion. See map p. 105.

A very large and impressive Neolithic Court Cairn, with a full
tr. A small Passage Grave had been inserted in the monu-
ment. The cairn was excavated in 1935.

In the 15th and 17th centuries. Built by O Callaghan on the site of an
lier castle. The scene of action in the 17th century wars. A
pet house on a cliff over the Blackwater.

Lords, Co. Dublin. Castle.
C. 1200. It belonged to the archbishops of Dublin. It has
sive walls which once enclosed the episcopal manor, a
pel (still remaining) and a friary.

Killulta, Co. Limerick. Church.
A very small church of early type, with antae, standing on a low
hill. It measures 16 feet by 10 feet inside, has walls 3 feet thick,
plain doorway and triangular headed east window.

Ballinafad, Co. Sligo. Castle.
A 17th century fortified house, with corner towers, built by John
St Barbe, who received lands here from James II.

Kilmainham, Co. Dublin. Dolmen.
A large Neolithic or Early Bronze Age megalithic tomb of the
Portal Dolmen type, high on a hill-slope. See map p. 105.

Kilkenny. Part of St John's Priory.
Traces of the conventual buildings of a house of Augustinian
Canons. See 331.

Killeen, Co. Limerick. Church.
A small well-preserved 15th century church.

An ogham stone found on the strand below the tide-line and re-
erected on the shore near by.

Ballinafad Castle, Co. Sligo. (342)
191 Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny. Church.
13th century. The nave arcade, chancel arch, and west end of what was a fine parish church. There is some good carved foliage of the period.
Map E3; OS19 & 325.56; Leask 11, 117

192 Dunbrody, Co. Wexford. Abbey.
Founded in 1182 by Harvey de Monte Marisco for the Cistercians. The Abbey remained intact at the Dissolution but was badly damaged in the 1798 rising. Extensive remains of one of the largest Irish abbeys, 13th-15th century date.
Map D3; OS285.47; Leask 11, 117

193 Cashel, Co. Tipperary. St Dominic's Abbey.
Founded in 1243, by David Mac Kelly for the Dominicans; later extensively altered and repaired by Archbishop John Cantwell (ob 1483), after a fire. The church has a side chapel and aisle and a tower; the original east window had lancet-lights.
Map D3; OS185.08; Leask 11, 117

194 Hospital, Co. Limerick. Church.
In 1215, Geoffrey de Marisco founded a Commandery of Knights Hospitallers here. A fairly plain church with lancet windows and a ruined tower. The effigy and tomb of the founder and two other effigy tombs are in the church.
Map D2; OS106.33; JRS13 (1974-75), 154

195 Canon Island, Co. Clare. Abbey.
Late 12th century; founded by Donal Mor O'Brien, king of Munster, for Augustinian Canons. Chapels, tower, cloisters, etc., were added c. 1450. An early cashel wall surrounds the abbey. The island is about four miles by boat from Killadyser (telephone Post Office).
Map E4; OS17R.00; Leask 111, 117

Founded in 1457 by the O'Malleys for Augustinian eremites. It was a small monastery; the remains are a narrow church, with a tower at the west end, and a domestic wing to the north. The situation is isolated and picturesque; on the shore of Clew Bay at the foot of Cragh Patrick.
Map J9; OS10L.93; JRS13 (1943), 137

197 Clareabbey, Co. Clare. Abbey.
Founded in 1189 by Donal Mor O'Brien for Augustinian Canons. There are a tower and domestic buildings of the 15th century. Parts of the walls of the abbey enclosure remain.
Map E4; OS17R.56; JRS13 (1900), 118
82 Rahan, Co. Offaly. Churches.
According to tradition the bishop Camelacus founded a church here in the 5th century but the site is especially associated with the name of the 7th century abbot, St Carthach. There is a small church of the early mortar-built type with an inserted late Romanesque doorway, and a larger Romanesque church of the mid 12th century with carved doorway, chancel arch and window.
Map G7; OS15N 28 25
Leask, I, 142 and 145

83 Disert Cenaghusa, Co. Limerick. Monastery.
Founded c. 800 by Oenghus the Culdean. An early mortar-built church which has a doorway with inclined jamb in the south wall. A Round Tower, lacking its top storey, with a 12th century Romanesque doorway.
Map D5; OS17R 49 41
JRSAI 10 (1905-09), 54

84 Clonkeen, Co. Limerick. Church.
A small but handsome church, with antae. The west doorway, which has inclined jambs, is recessed in three Romanesque orders, with beading and chevrons. Although simple, the doorway is of late date—probably in the second quarter of the 12th century.
Map E5; OS18R 35 35
Leask, I, 127

85 Mungret, Co. Limerick. Abbey.
Founded by St Nessan in the 6th century, this became one of the chief monastic schools. It suffered severely in the Viking raids. Two simple churches remain of the early mortar-built type, and a larger abbey church of 13th and 14th century date.
Map E5; OS18R 34 34
Leask, 111, 183

Nave, Jerpoint Abbey, Co. Kilkenny. (80)

85 Killaliathan, Co. Limerick. Church.
Small mediaeval church of unknown history. It has a crude arrangement of windows in the east gable.
Map D4; OS21R 33 23

87–90 North of Ireland, p. 103

91 Inchcleraun, Co. Longford. Monastery.
Founded in the early 6th century by St Diarmaid, tutor of St of Clonmacnoise. Remains of five churches, two being type, two of late 12th century date. One having a square Norman west tower; also a conventual building of late date are extensive remains of a cashel wall with fragments of a Romanesque gateway. On an island in upper Lough Re from Athlone.
Map F6; OS12M 00 59
JRSAI 33 (1900), 99

92 Dromiskin, Co. Louth. Monastery.
6th century. A church founded here by St Patrick be monastic of note under St Ronan, who died during the Plague of the 7th century. A truncated Round Tower with conical cap, a broken 9th century cross, and a fragment early church remain.
Map J9; OS13C 05 68
JRSAI 71 (1977), 101

93 Mellifont, Co. Louth. Abbey.
The first Cistercian abbey in Ireland, founded in 1147 Malachy who brought in Cistercian monks from the Abbaye friend St Bernard at Clairvaux. Ruins of a 14th century house and a remarkable octagonal lavabo of c. 1290. Excavations have exposed the foundations of a 12th century church (with cloister and of later 13th, 15th and 16th century build
Map J9; OS13C 01 78
CLAJ 41 (1945-46), 28

South Cross and Round Tower, Clonmacnoise, Co. Offaly.
k, Co. Meath. Priory Church.

Trick is said to have founded a church under St Clunan at
k; in 1182 Hugh de Lacy founded a monastery of Augustinian
ns. The remains, of 16th century date, are tower and south
or chapel; and some carved tombs.


Established in 1183 by Geoffrey FitzRobert for Augustinian Canons.
Remains of this early period save for some tombstones, but
are most extensive and impressive ruin of a strongly
ed monastery with defensive walls and towers as well as
ch buildings of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Co. Meath. Priory Church.

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k; in 1182 Hugh de Lacy founded a monastery of Augustinian
ns. The remains, of 16th century date, are tower and south
or chapel; and some carved tombs.


Founded c 1470 by Cormac Laidir MacCarthy for the Franciscans.
The church, tower, conventual buildings, and cloister remain.
Thomas O Herlihy, Bishop of Rossore, and Art O Leary, husband
of Eileen Dubh O Connell, are buried here.

Map OS: 66961

Innisfallen, Co. Kerry. Abbey.

A monastery was founded here by St Finan the Leper in the 6th
century. The Benedictine rule was adopted in 1320. Parts of the
Annals of Innisfallen were written here. The remains are those of
a 12th century Romanesque church and a later church and conventual
buildings on an island in the Lower Lake at Killarney.
Access by boat from Ross Castle pier.

Map 5B: OS: 66961

Dingle Peninsula, p. 95

Askeaton, Co. Limerick. Friary.

1420. Founded by James, Earl of Desmond, for the Franciscans.
Extensive and well-preserved buildings remain, including the
complete cloisters, conventual buildings and refectory. There is
a good east window and a wall arcade.

Map 3C: OS: 66961

Kerbstone, Newgrange, Co. Meath. (147)
15th century. An O Malley castle traditionally associated with Grace O Malley. A small well-preserved Tower House on the edge of the sea. There are traces of a very small bawn and a boat-slip.
Map J2; OS54 & 1OL 72.34

459 Reerasta South, Co. Limerick. Ardaigh Fort.
A large incomplete earthen Ring-fort. St Patrick is said to have founded a church here. The Ardagh Chalice and four penannular brooches, now in the National Museum, were found here in 1868.
Map H4; OS17R 27.39

460 Roche, Co. Louth. Castle.
1236. The Lady Rhesia de Verdon built a castle here to fortify her lands against the Irish, but her son John probably built most of the present work: large castle impressively standing on a rock which commands a pass through the hills of south Armagh. There are high curtain walls with a fine towered gate-house.
Map H9; OS80H 26.12; Leask, Irish Castles, 63

461 Portumna, Co. Galway. Priory.
1426, founded by Murchad O Madden for the Dominicans. There are ruins of the church and conventual buildings. The church has an interesting east window.
Map F6; OS15M 83.04; JSAHS 2 (1902), 34

Tacumshane Windmill, Co. Wexford. (457)
A small 16th century Tower House, said to have been a castle of Grace O'Malley. It was built to dominate the small harbour of the island and is situated on a low hill beside the strand. See also 97.
Map 92; OS10L.71.85 Shelf Guide, 132

199 Duleek, Co. Meath. Ancient Church.
St Patrick is said to have founded a church here in the 5th century under St Cluanan, and the first stone church (dom-lig, whence Duleek) in Ireland was said to have been built here. The base and head of a ringed cross and a fine late 9th century High Cross, not in State care, stand in the churchyard. A sepulchral slab, set in the wall, bears the Irish inscription: Or do [A prayer for] Scanlan.
Map HI; OS10G.04.68

200 Castledermot, Co. Kildare, Friary.
A Franciscan friary of 1247, enlarged in 1302 by Thomas, Lord Ossory. In 1316 it was plundered by Edward Bruce and his Scots, and in 1550 by the Cromwellians. A simple narrow church with lancet windows, early 14th century north transept and chapels, and a 15th century tower.
Map F9; OS15S.37.85 Leask, 11, 125-6

201 Askeaton, Co. Limerick. Castle.
A small rock island in the Deel first fortified in 1199. In the mid 15th century the Earl of Desmond built the present castle, which incorporates 13th century remains. A tower house was added in the 16th century. The castle was besieged unsuccessfully by Malby in 1579 and taken in 1580 by Ormond, with the aid of cannon. It was taken in 1642 by the Confederates and in 1652 by the Cromwellians. The fine 15th century hall is especially notable.
Map 84; OS17R.34.59 Leask, Irish Castles, 123

Tullahan Round Tower, Co. Kilkenny. (161)

Founded, probably in 1251, by David Og de Barry for the ciscans. The nave, choir, south transept and crypts remain work of the 13th and 15th centuries.
Map D2; OS21R.54.69 JRSAI 2 (1852-53), 87

203 Ballylisk, Co. Wicklow. Abbey.
Founded in 1148 for the Cistercians by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, as a daughter-house of Mellifont. The century nave and chancel remain and excavations have revealed the transept foundations, of remarkable plan.
Map F3; OS16S.87.89 JRAS 5 (1900-01), 379 Leask, 11, 56-28

204 Drumcliff, Co. Clare. Church and Round Tower.
The site is associated with St Ciaran (6th century). Ruin of pre-Norman church, altered later, and part of a Round Tower.
Map F4; OS17R.33.80 JRSAI 29 (1854), 352

205 Waterford: The French Church.
Founded in 1240 by Sir Hugh Purcell for the Franciscans. Lady Chapel to the south was built by the Powers of Dunmore, after the Dissolution, the building was used as an almshouse under the name of the Hospital of the Holy Ghost. Huguenot refugees were allowed to use it for worship. The choir, and 15th century tower remain, with some intarsia carvings.
Map B2; OS23S.61.12 Leask, 11, 94 JRSAI 42 (1912), 250

A fine 16th century O Shaughnessy Tower House, with six-sided bawn. The tower is tall and has a vaulted top. An outer bawn, without walls, has a small gate building.
Map F4; OS14R.41.96 Leask, Irish Castles, 122

Ennis Abbey, Co. Clare. (170)
207 Kill of the Grange, Co. Dublin. St Fintan's Church.
A small church of the early type, with antae; the doorway has
inclined jambs. A chancel was added c. 1200 and a small belfry
at some later date. There are fragments of a simple early cross
and a base. See map. p. 105.
Map SI:6; OS160.22.07  JR SA(1890), 405-6

208 Inisheer, Co. Monaghan. Round Tower.
A monastery was founded here by St Dalg Mac Cairill (ob. 587),
a disciple of Ciaran of Clonmacnoise. Part of a Round Tower still
stands, and some sandstone blocks from an earlier building are
built into the modern church here. Near by is a mote.
Map JH; OS15.07  JR SA(1854-55), 379

209 North of Ireland, p. 104

210 No longer maintained by the State.

211 Roscrea, Co. Tipperary. Castle.
13th century; a castle of the Butlers. The curtain forms an irregular
polygon; there is a large gate-tower of c. 1280, with 15th century
gables and chimneys. The tower has a fine vaulted first floor
apartment and a hooded fireplace.
Map FT; OS155.14.60  Leask, Irish Castles, 57

212 Kilmallock, Co. Limerick. Friary.
Founded in 1291 for the Dominicans by Gilbert, son of Lord
Offaly. Considerable remains include the church, with a five-
lancet east window; a south transept; a tower, partly fallen; side
aisles; ruins of the cloister and domestic buildings; and the tomb
of Fitzgibbon, the 'White Knight'.
Map D3; OS177.61.50  Leask, 11, 102

213 Inchbofin, Lough Ree, Co. Westmeath. Monastery.
A 6th century foundation of St Rocco. It was burnt in 770 and
repeatedly plundered in the 11th century by Vikings and Munster-
men. Remains of two churches of 12th-13th century date, with a
beautiful Romanesque window in the northern one; and early
cashel wall; and sepulchral slabs with Irish inscriptions.
Map H6; OS14N.03.06  Leask, 1, 100

Dunbrody Abbey, Co. Wexford. (192)
15th century. An O Malley castle traditionally associated with Grace O Malley. A small well-preserved Tower House on the edge of the sea. There are traces of a very small bawn and a boat-slip.
Map J2; OS6 & 16L. 72. 34

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Map K9; OS9T. 64. 13
Leask, Irish Castles, 83

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Map F6; OS15M. 33. 04
JOAHS 2 (1932). 34

Tacumshane Windmill, Co. Wexford. (457)