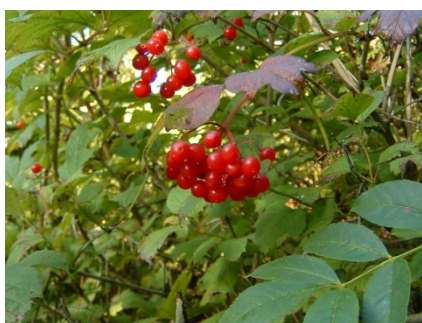




Heritage Audit of the Northern River Nore



An action of the draft Kilkenny Heritage Plan
2007-2011



Volume 2
Built Heritage Inventory

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An Chomhairle Oidhreachta
The Heritage Council



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Introduction to the Built Heritage Inventory

This volume contains the inventory of the built heritage of the northern River Nore, accompanied by images and mapping. Preceding the inventory proper is an account of the methodology followed in its compilation and an explanation of its structure.

Inventory Methodology

Previous studies

This project represents the first systematic, integrated and comprehensive survey of the northern River Nore's heritage in Kilkenny. A small number of studies of particular places in the study-area had been published prior to this project, such as Threecastles (Cantwell 2000), Dunmore House (Fenlon 1997) and Ballyragget (Lyng 1946-7). Canon William Carrigan's various parish histories remain an invaluable source (Carrigan 1905), as does Owen O Kelly's *Placenames of Kilkenny* (1985). Milling on the River Nore was the subject of John Doyle's paper in 1985 (Doyle 1985) and the history of the Nore Navigation has been the subject of papers by Watters (1872b), Delany (1986) and Hand (forthcoming). Fisheries on the Nore were studied by Went (1955).

There is also quite an amount of unpublished material that is available to the researcher, all of which is detailed in the bibliography. Some of the key sources used included the files of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland who had collated information on the archaeological sites and urban archaeology in the study area (Farrelly et.al. 1993). The former Kilkenny Field Monument Advisor Ms. Laura Walsh visited, photographed and transcribed the Record of Monuments and Places files for 41 of the archaeological sites in the study area. Likewise the topographical files and finds lists of the National Museum of Ireland provided lists of archaeological finds that had been made in the study area. Twenty significant architectural heritage sites along the river that were included in this study have been described and photographed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage for Kilkenny¹, and the Industrial Archaeological Survey of Kilkenny (Hammond 1990) provided information on 14 industrial structures.

The systematic analysis of aerial photography collections such as the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography², Kilkenny County Council's 2005 aerial orthophotography and Google Earth's satellite coverage all proved to be extremely useful.

¹ www.buildingsofireland.ie (accessed 23.11.2009).

² These are available for viewing at the National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin.

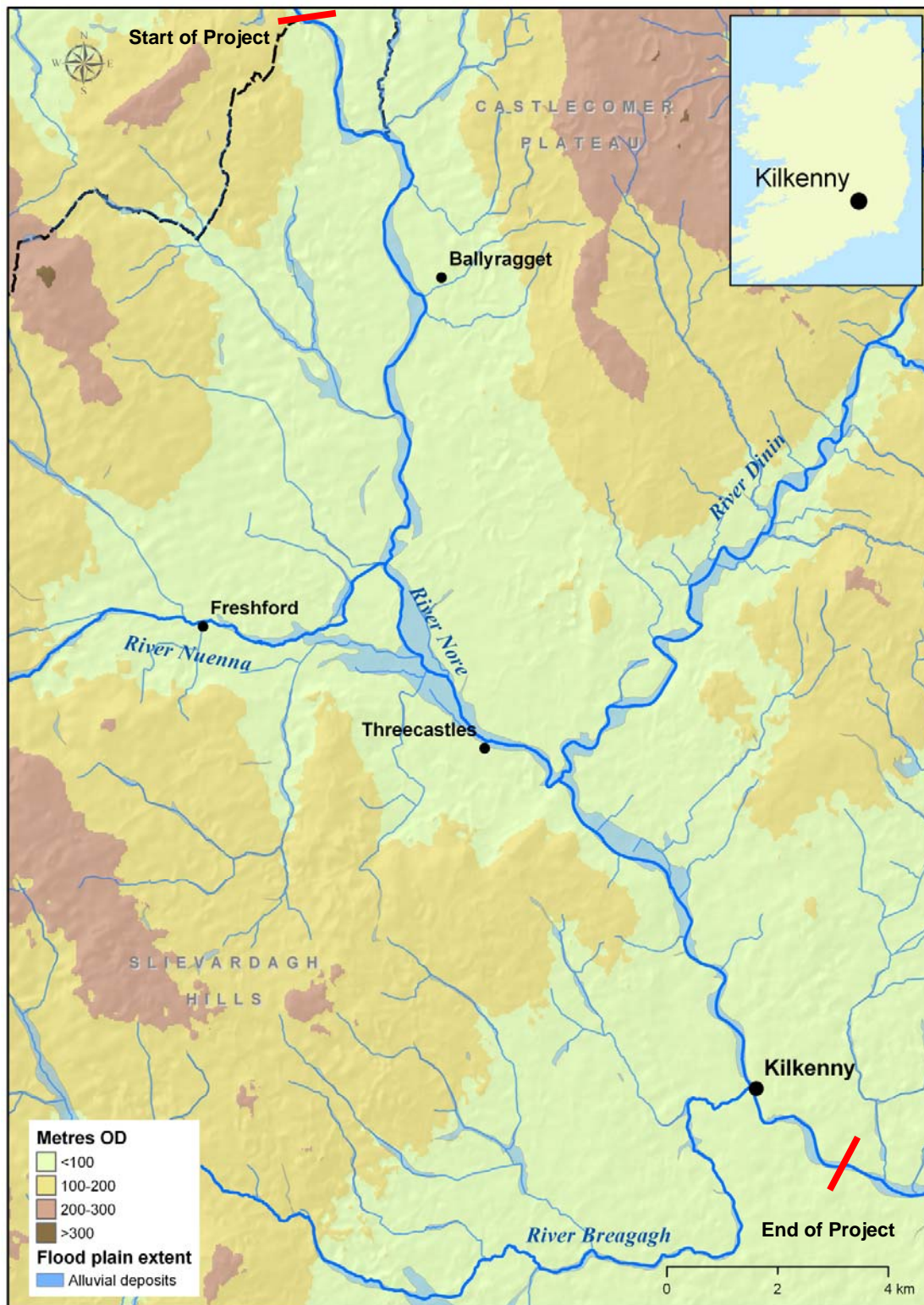


Figure 1: Map of the Northern River Nore and its tributaries with the study-area along the River Nore marked (sources: EPA subsoils and rivers dataset, ASTER DEM) .

Project Methodology

1. Data-gathering

The gathering of a wide range of datasets from disparate sources was the first task of the project. The suite of documentary sources (both published and unpublished) that were utilised is included in the bibliography. In addition GIS mapping databases were obtained for a range of datasets. These are itemised as layers on the accompanying cd-rom.

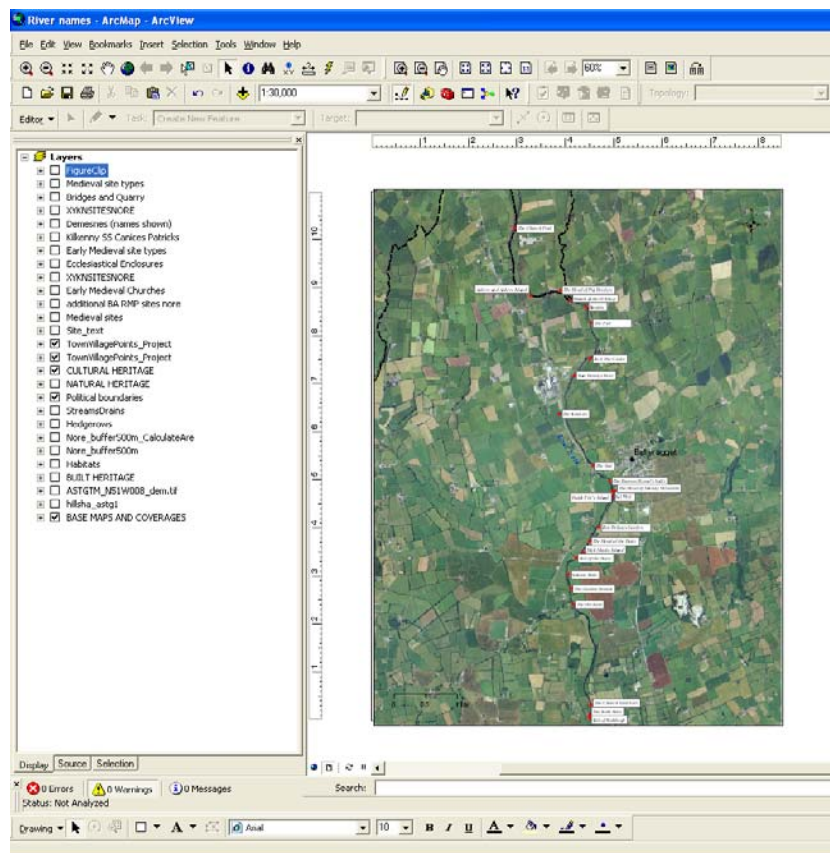


Figure 2: Screen-shot of the River Nore Heritage Audit GIS

The following mapping sources were used with permission in the study:

- 1: 100,000 Geology Map of Ireland (Geological Survey of Ireland)
- 1: 100,000 Soils Map of Ireland (Geological Survey of Ireland)
- ASTER Digital Terrain model tile (NASA)
- Discovery Series Maps of Co. Kilkenny (Kilkenny County Council)
- Orthophotographs of Co. Kilkenny (Kilkenny County Council)
- Ordnance Survey First and Second Edition Maps of Co. Kilkenny (Kilkenny County Council)

- River catchments of Ireland (Environmental Protection Agency)
- Ten metre interval contour map of Co. Kilkenny (Kilkenny County Council)
- Townlands of Co. Kilkenny (Kilkenny County Council)
- Vector Base Map of Co. Kilkenny (Kilkenny County Council)

A complete list of the databases used in the study is shown on Figure 7.

2. Geographical Information System

All aspects of the Nore Heritage Audit Project were managed by the study-group within a Geographic Information System (GIS), using ArcGIS 9.3.1. The benefits of using GIS for the project were fourfold:

- exceptional organisation, management and storage of data
- analysis and interpretation of multiple data sources
- creation of output maps for reports, recommendations, and information panels
- easy of delivery of dataset to client

The GIS methodology was broken down into three key areas: database design and data collation, data interpretation, and thirdly, output.

The first stage of the project was to design the GIS database and input data from the desk-based survey. Spatial data such as Ordnance Survey maps, digital terrain models, ortho-photographs, archaeological site distribution maps, and habitat maps were grouped according to whether they have the same spatial projection and georeferencing information. The data was typically represented as layers of raster grid cells, or points, lines and polygons. If they 'overlaid' (i.e. can be visually displayed in the same geographic space) these layers were considered to belong to the same data theme.

Some basic attribute data was stored in tabular form within the relational database component of the GIS but most was recorded in an independent MS Access database which was linked to the GIS via a system of unique identification numbers – KN-#. For instance, a demesne was drawn as a polygon on a layer within the GIS data theme. The polygon was assigned a unique identification code which would allow it to be linked to the entry in the Access database where attribute data relating to this particular demesne was stored.

The GIS was ultimately used to produce a broad range of thematic and distributional maps, which are reproduced throughout this volume.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Access database window titled 'Microsoft Access - [Built Heritage2]'. The form displays the following data:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| KNNumber: | KN-055 | Site name: | Lismaine bridge | Site_type: | Bridge |
| Townland: | LISMAINE | X_Coordinate: | 244124 | Site period: | Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> |
| UAS_number: | n/a | Y_Coordinate: | 165998 | | Early Medieval <input type="checkbox"/> |
| RMP_number: | n/a | Elevation: | 59 | | Late Medieval <input type="checkbox"/> |
| NIAH_reference: | 12400914 | KKAP_number: | n/a | | Early Modern <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| RPS_reference: | D31 | IAS_number: | 34 | | Modern <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Site_description: | Five-arch rubble limestone road bridge over river, built c.1775. Random rubble limestone walls with cut-limestone triangular cutwaters to piers having cut-limestone coping, cast-iron tie plates, pedestrian refuge on a shallow triangular plan, and squared rubble limestone coping to parapets. Series of five segmental arches with cut-limestone voussoirs, and rubble stone soffits having remains of render over. Sited spanning River Nore with grass banks to river. | | | | Age unknown <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Site code: | KKNOR-197 | | | Specific_date: | |
| References: | Tierney 1996, 18 | | | Images: | |
| Other_sources: | NIAH; First and second edition Ordnance Survey map | | | General_comments: | |

Figure 3: Screen-shot of the River Nore Heritage Audit built heritage database

3. Data-entry

Individual sites were entered into the specifically designed MS Access database using a unique identifier (KKNOR-#) which linked with the mapping. The database contains basic locational, source and descriptive information on each individual entity.

Once a final sequence of KKNOR sites was arrived at a process of amalgamation and streamlining took place in order to produce a final sequence of sites. These were given the acronym KN-#. The merging of KKNOR entities was carried out in order to simplify and rationalise the dataset and also to group together sites which were clearly related. Thus, for example, the weir, mill-race and flour-mill at Ballyconra were assigned separate KKNOR numbers during the data-gathering process but were subsequently subsumed into one KN number (KN-019). Likewise the church and graveyard at Ballynaslee (KN-003) were initially assigned two KKNOR numbers to reflect their separate RMP designations. This process led to the production of 161 KN entities from an original 280 KKNOR sites.

4. Field-Survey

Field survey was undertaken in October 2009 and focused primarily on the identification of previously unrecorded sites of interest as well as the 'ground-truthing' of documented sites that occurred along the river. The survey was initially undertaken by canoe and then by foot and led to the identification of a suite of new sites. It proved unnecessary to visit many of the Recorded Monuments and Places archaeological sites as this had already been undertaken by the Field Monuments Advisor.



Figure 4: Jimmy Lenehan, Richard Jennings and Dan Lenehan alighting at Ballyragget weir during canoe survey



Figure 5: Dick Keoghan (left) and Jack Phelan (right) discussing river names

5. Public Consultation

From the beginning of the project the input was sought of the local communities, those who used the river for recreation and any other members of the public who shared an interest in the Nore's heritage. Two public information nights were held, the first in Threecastles hall 14th October 2009 and the second the following evening in Canon Malone Hall, Ballyragget. Much of the information which was gathered at these meetings related to the river names and fishing-stands that occur along its course. Local radio and newspapers were also utilised to good effect to promote the project.



Figure 6: Public information meeting Ballyragget 15th October 2009

The Built Heritage Inventory

Structure of Built Heritage Inventory

This inventory contains a sequential list of the 161 built heritage sites that are included in this study. The inventory was generated from the project database and is designed to present the essential data on each entry. Each entry has a unique identifier number (KN-#) followed by the townland and site name, which is replicated in the accompanying mapping. Entries are generally arranged numerically and as per their location from north to south along the study-area. The national grid-reference for the site is then provided. In all cases the grid-reference equates with its marked location on the mapping. Underneath the grid-reference the identifier number which was previously assigned to the site (where applicable) is recorded – this includes identifiers from the Record of Monuments and Places, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, the Urban Archaeological Survey and the Record of Protected Structures. The next line indicates the site type or types. The site description is a concise edited version of the information gathered from the range of sources that are listed below each entry. The list of published and unpublished sources is presented in the bibliography and the abbreviations used in the inventory are detailed below.

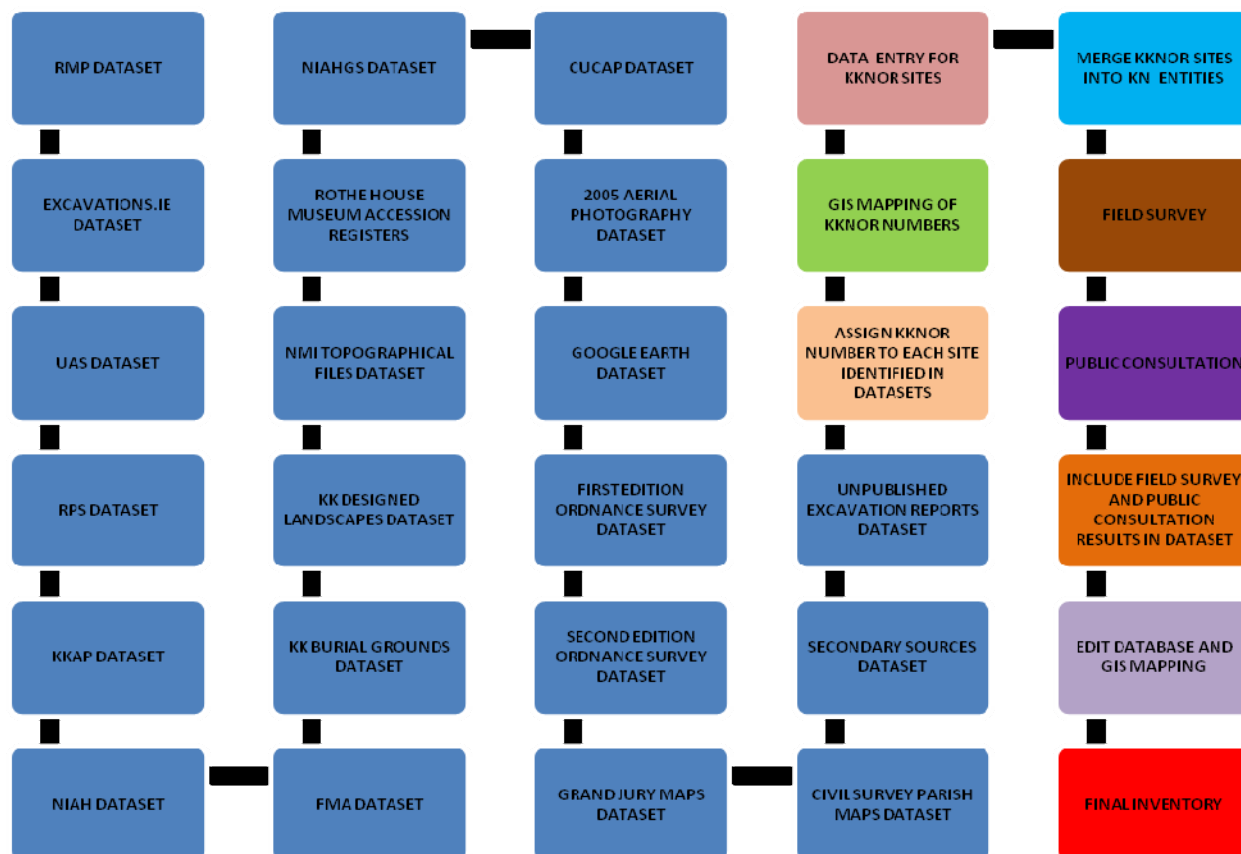


Figure 7: Sequence of works that led to the production of the built heritage inventory (see below for explanation of abbreviations)

Abbreviations and contractions used in the inventory

| | |
|-------|---|
| ASI | Archaeological Survey of Ireland |
| c. | circa |
| CUCAP | Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs |
| D | depth |
| diam. | diameter |
| dims. | dimensions |

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| ext. | external |
| FLJ | Finns Leinster Journal (newspaper) |
| FMA | Field Monuments Advisor |
| H. | height |
| IAS | Industrial Archaeological Survey of Kilkenny (Hamond 1990) |
| int. | internal |
| KJ | Kilkenny Journal (newspaper) |
| KKAP | Kilkenny Archaeological Project |
| km | kilometres |
| L. | length |
| m | metre |
| max. | maximum |
| NIAH | National Inventory of Architectural Heritage |
| NIAHGS | National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Garden Survey |
| NMI | National Museum of Ireland |
| OPW | Office of Public Works |
| Ordnance Survey | Ordnance Survey |
| RMP | Record of Monuments and Places |
| RPS | Record of Protected Structures |
| T | Thickness |
| UAS | Urban Archaeological Survey |

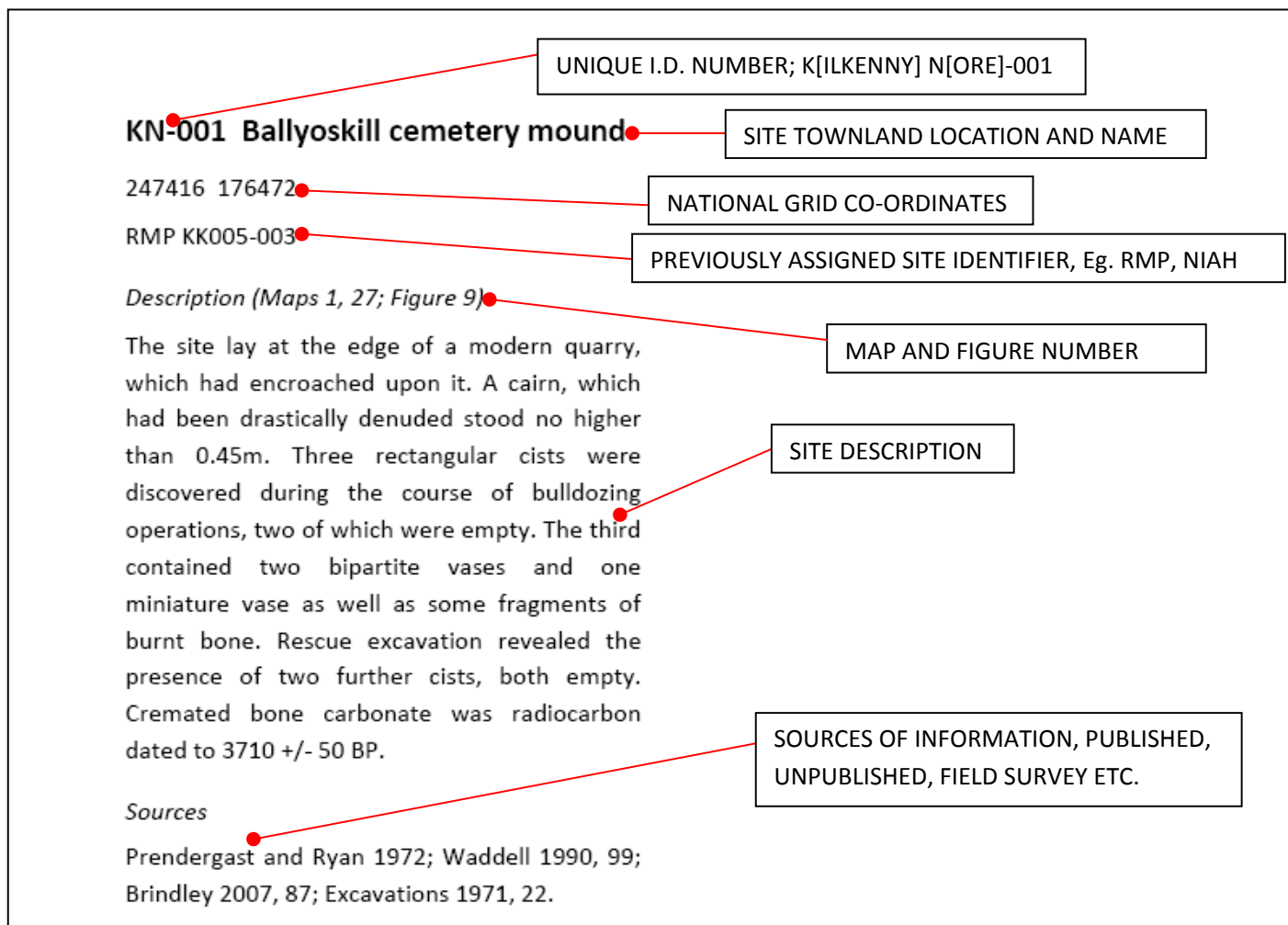


Figure 8: Inventory entry explanation

BUILT HERITAGE INVENTORY



KN-001 Ballyoskill cemetery mound

247416 176472

RMP KK005-003

Description (Maps 1, 27; Figure 9)

The site lay at the edge of a modern quarry, which had encroached upon it. A cairn, which had been drastically denuded stood no higher than 0.45m. Three rectangular cists were discovered during the course of bulldozing operations, two of which were empty. The third contained two bipartite vases and one miniature vase as well as some fragments of burnt bone. Rescue excavation revealed the presence of two further cists, both empty. Cremated bone carbonate was radiocarbon dated to 3710 +/- 50 BP.

Sources

Prendergast and Ryan 1972; Waddell 1990, 99; Brindley 2007, 87; Excavations 1971, 22.

KN-002 Ballynaslee weir

243108 175430

Description (Maps 2, 28; Figure 10)

Weir marked on first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps. The maps indicate it was enlarged between c.1840-1900. Visible on 2005 aerial orthophotography and a site visit in October 2009 confirmed it was still extant. The remains comprise a low, badly denuded stone weir that crosses the river NW-SE and may have served Russellstown Tuck mill. The mill was operated by Mrs. Mullally and had a 12 foot diameter mill wheel.

Sources

Hogg 1997, 69; Ordnance Survey First and Second Editions

KN-003 Ballynaslee church and graveyard

243024 174719

RMP KK004-002

Description (Map 3, 29; Figure 11)

Rectangular building (int. dims. 15.3m by 8.5m) aligned east-west. north, east and west walls featureless, south wall has niche, window and doorway with pointed arch and punch-dressed jambs suggesting a 17th century date. Graveyard around the church has a diam. of 17m and consists of a slightly raised platform.

Sources

ASI file; Ordnance Survey first and second edition.

KN-004 Ballynaslee possible moated site

242880 174700

RMP KK004-001

Description (Maps 3, 29)

Cropmark of rectilinear enclosure showing on CUCAP aerial photograph (CUCAP, AJQ 52). Good views north and south, and east across valley and west as far as hills of west valley side. No visible surface trace.

Source

ASI

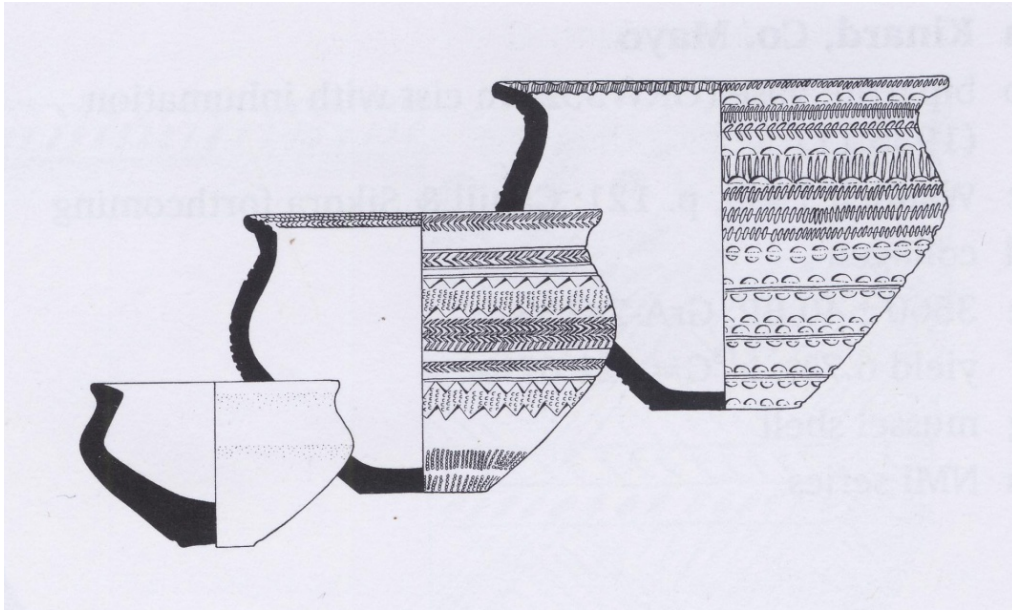


Figure 9: KN-001 Ballyoskil urns (Brindley 2007, 87)



Figure 10: KN-002 Ballynaslee weir (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 11: KN-003 Ballynaslee church and graveyard (photo: Laura Walsh)



Figure 12: KN-005 Ballynaslee limekiln (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

KN-005 Ballynaslee quarry

242608 174512

Description (Maps 3, 29; Figure 12)

Disused quarry marked on second edition Ordnance Survey map, possibly connected with limekiln to south, which is still extant. No trace of quarry on aerial photographs.

Sources

Second edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-006 Ballynaslee mill complex

243085 174438

Description (Maps 4, 29; Figures 13, 14)

Stone weir and wheel house gable (NGC 243794 173746) found during field survey October 2009. Known locally as 'Ass Mill'. Not previously recorded.

Sources

Field survey

KN-007 Coole quarry

244363 173944

Description (Maps 4, 30)

Quarry visible on 2005 aerial photography.

Sources

2005 aerial photography and google earth

KN-008 Ballynaslee gravel pit

243026 173703

Description (Maps 4, 30)

Gravel pit marked on second edition Ordnance Survey map.

Sources

Second edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-009 Anker's Island church

243430 173670

RMP KK004-008001-

Description (Maps 4, 30; Figures 15, 16)

A tradition of an anchorites cell, located on a natural island in the River Nore was recorded by Carrigan (1905 ii, 315-7). According to Carrigan the stone for Ballyconra mill was reputedly sourced from the church. Field survey in October 2009 succeeded in locating the site, which comprises a low mound of limestone rubble in which a c.7m long east-west running wall could be seen. The graveyard for the church can be identified as a slightly raised area around the church.

Sources

Carrigan 1905 ii, 315-17

ASI

KN-010 Coole earthworks (possible)

244319 173630

RMP KK-005-013

Description (Maps 4, 30)

Listed as 'potential site - aerial photo' in SMR (1987). Not listed in RMP (1996). Not marked on first or second edition Ordnance Survey map.

Source: ASI



Figure 13: KN-006 surviving gable of 'Ass Mill' wheel-house, Ballynaslee mill complex (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

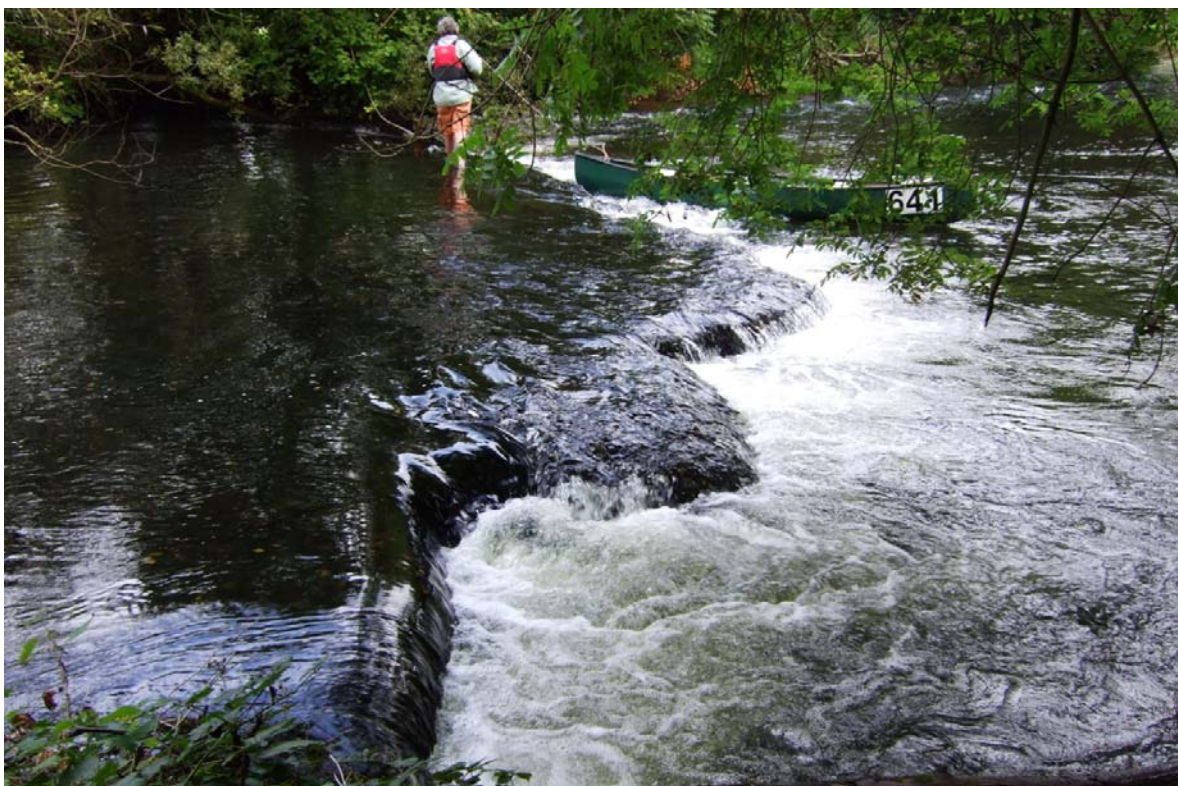


Figure 14: KN-006 Ballynaslee mill complex weir (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

KN-011 Ballyconra ring-ditch cemetery

244020 173370

RMP KK004-013001

Description (Maps 4, 30)

Series of cropmarks comprising three ring ditches, possibly associated with a co-axial field system, a circular enclosure set within a larger square enclosure and a linear earthwork. To the north of the square enclosure is a field boundary, connected at right angles to the field system. The sites show as cropmarks on aerial photographs (CUCAP, AJQ 46-8, BDI 26-8). No visible surface indications.

Sources

ASI

KN-012 Ballyconra enclosure

244200 172970

RMP KK004-014

Description (Maps 5, 31)

Irregular sub-rectilinear enclosure with entrance at east, showing on aerial photograph (CUCAP, AJQ 47). No visible surface indication.

Sources

ASI

KN-013 Coole gravel pit

244550 172905

Description (Maps 5, 31)

Gravel pit marked on second edition Ordnance Survey map.

Sources

Second edition Ordnance Survey map.

KN-014 Coole smithy

244625 172801

Description (Maps 5, 31)

Smithy depicted on Ordnance Survey second edition map. The building itself was shown on the first edition map but not labelled. A small lane runs from the back of the Smithy to meet the railway line. It therefore seems probable that the two were in some way linked.

Sources

Second edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-015 Moatpark motte

244465 172696

RMP KK005-023001

Description (Maps 5, 31; Figure 17)

Anglo-Norman motte with adjacent castle and church overlooking River Nore. Field survey October 2009 found a well preserved mound surrounded by a deep fosse, much overgrown. A flat gravel ridge which extends to the south of the motte may have been modified to form a bailey. O'Kelly records that the motte was the 'mound of the O Bairrche tribe' (O'Kelly 1985, 38). A Preservation Order was placed on this monument on 5th of May 1983. Marked on first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps.

Sources

O'Kelly 1985, 38

ASI; First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps



Figure 15: KN-009 Anker's island church and graveyard (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 16: KN-009 remains of wall-line Anker's Island church (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 17: KN-015 Moatpark motte (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 18: KN-019 weir for Ballyconra mills (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

KN-016 Moatpark castle

244464 172697

RMP KK005-023002

Description (Maps 5, 31)

No further information available in ASI files and could not be located in field survey October 2009.

Sources

ASI

KN-017 Moatpark church

244434 172687

RMP KK005-023003

Description (Maps 5, 31)

No further information available in ASI files and could not be located in field survey 2009.

Sources

ASI

KN-018 Ballyconra weir

244290 172649

Description (Maps 5, 31)

Stone weir found during field survey October 2009. Comprises a low denuded stone weir which crosses the river.

Sources

Field survey

KN-019 Ballyconra flour mill complex

243964 172410

Description (Maps 5, 31; Figure 19)

Mill complex marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The map shows the mill buildings to which a 1.5km long mill-race extends from Anker's Island to the north. According to Carrigan the stone for the mill was reputedly sourced from the church on Anker's Island to the north. Carrigan also notes that the mill was built on the site of Piers Rua Butler's castle and a 'tower' is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, probably erroneously, on the opposite bank of the Nore. This error was verified during field survey.

A John Mosse of Ballyconra mills was a subscriber to Lewis' Topographical Dictionary which records that 'at Ballyconra is an extensive flour-mill, capable of manufacturing 16,000 barrels of flour annually; and there is another at the bridge of Ballyragget, both carried on by John Mosse esq., of Ballyconra' (Lewis 1837). The valuation Office Mill Books record that the miller was John Mosse, that it was a flour mill, its wheel had a diameter of 18 feet, it had 6 pairs of millstones and it worked 12 months a year, 22 hours a day (Hogg 1997, 67). Local information (Michael Holohan) noted that the mill was powered by an undershot waterwheel and a turbine. The mill burned down in 1885 and the second edition Ordnance Survey map shows the weirs and leats but marks the buildings as 'Ballyconra hall'. The weir which fed the mill-race is marked on first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps as a c.1.5km leat. Field survey in October 2009 failed to find any trace of the mill buildings though the weir and silted mill-race are still extant.

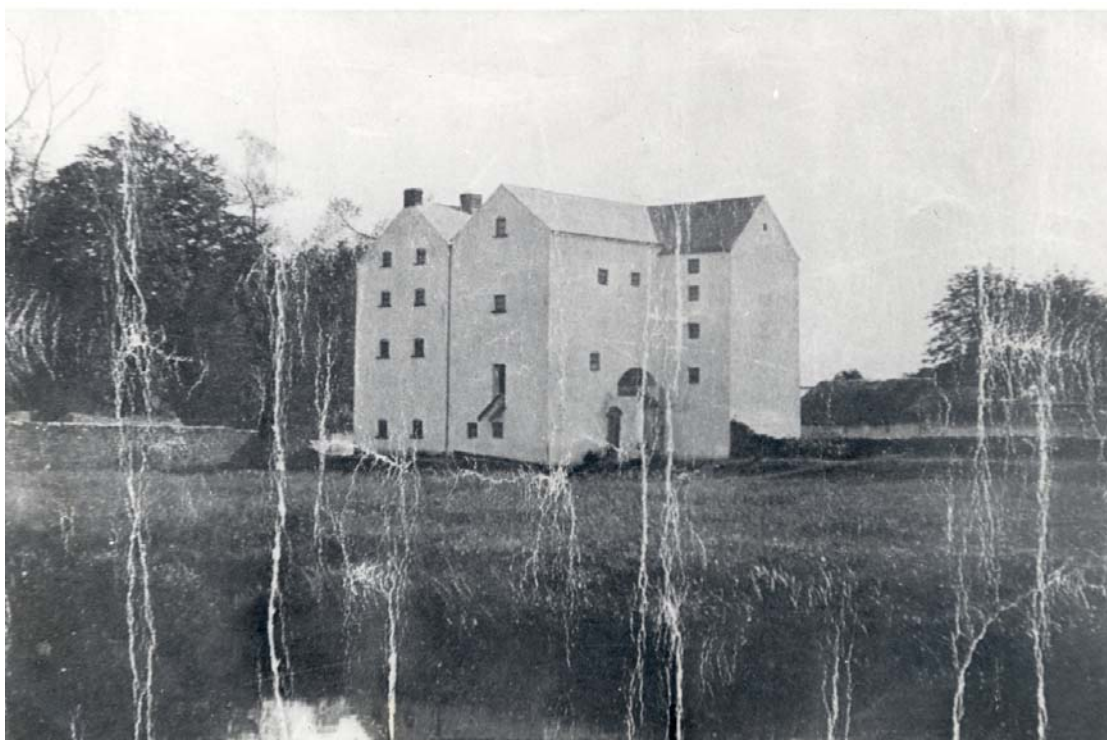


Figure 19: KN-019 Ballyconra mills (courtesy of Moyra McCarthy)

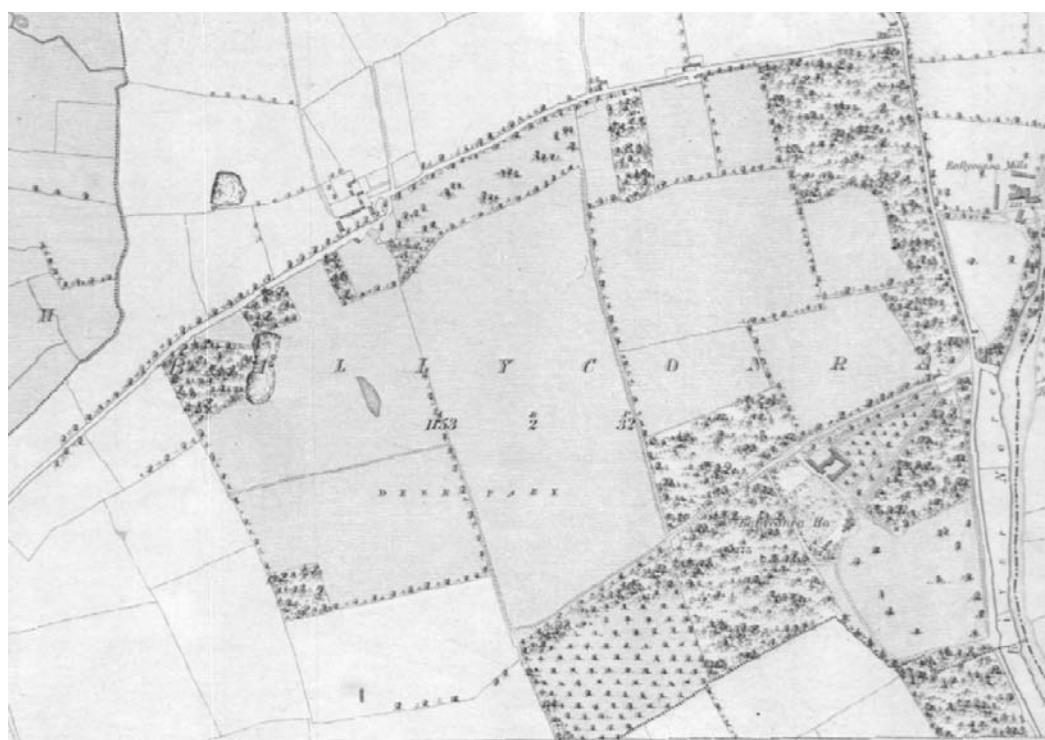


Figure 20: KN-020 Ballyconra demesne shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map

Sources

Lewis 1837; Carrigan 1095 ii, 317; Hogg 1997, 67; Moyra McCarthy (pers. comm.); <http://www.lisdowneyparish.ie/folklore.htm>;

First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps.

KN-020 Ballyconra demesne

243295 172003

RMP KK04-024, NIAH 12400402 and 12400404

Description (Maps 6, 32; Figures 20, 21)

Ballyconra demesne formed a division of the property granted to Sir Richard Butler, later Lord Viscount Mountgarret, by his father Pierce Rua Butler, Earl of Ormond. In the sixteenth-seventeenth century the centre of the demesne was Ballyconra castle, the site of which was built on by Ballyconra mill. The present Ballyconra house replaced an earlier house which was occupied in 1721 by John Clarke, a Catholic Gentleman. Following his death in the same year the existing mansion was raised by Edmund, 6th Lord Viscount Mountgarret. It remained a Butler possession until c.1850 at which time it passed to the Cahills. In 1966 the estate was disposed of to the Avonmore Co-operative society Ltd.

Ballyconra House is situated in the east of the demesne and was built in 1724. It is a detached seven-bay two-storey over basement house with dormer attic on an L-shaped plan. The lintel over the front doorway commemorates the removal of the 1647 'frontispiece' of Ballien castle to Ballyconra in 1724. On the same door is a slab that shows the Mountgarret coat of arms and the back entrance door has an escutcheon dated 1588 to Edmund Mountgarret and his wife Grania Fitzpatrick.

Ballyconra Hall, to the east of the entrance was also built in 1724 by the Mountgarret family (O'Kelly 1985, 54) and is marked on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps. No longer extant. Ballyconra lodge is marked on second edition Ordnance Survey map, within Ballyconra demesne, but is no longer extant.

The fine stone entrance gateway, c.1725, comprises a pair of limestone ashlar piers either side of iron double gates, iron flanking pedestrian gates, and limestone ashlar outer piers.

The demesne measures 1.2km east-west x 1.3km north-south and the first edition Ordnance Survey map shows its designed landscape. An entrance avenue leads to the house, which is surrounded by a wilderness. Park trees grown as standards are situated to the south of the house and a large deer park with an ornamental lake lies to the north surrounded by a wilderness. The second edition map shows the demesne largely intact.

Today the house and gate survive but most of the designed landscape has been removed. The north of the demesne is occupied by the large Glanbia factory.

Sources

Downey 1999; <http://homepage.eircom.net/~lawekk/HSESB.HTM>

NIAHGS, First and second edition Ordnance Survey map.



Figure 21: KN-020 Ballyconra demesne shown on 2005 aerial photograph



Figure 22: KN-020 Ballyconra house, the lintel over the front doorway commemorates the removal of the 1647 'frontispiece' of Ballien castle to Ballyconra in 1724 (photo: Laura Walsh)

KN-021 Moatpark ford

244032 172050

Description (Maps 6, 32)

Ford marked on first edition Ordnance Survey map.

Sources

First edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-022 Parks Grove gravel pit

244039 171344

Description (Maps 6, 32)

Gravel pit marked on second edition Ordnance Survey map and 2005 aerial photograph.

Sources

Second edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-023 Parks Grove ring fort

244081 171240

RMP KK009-014

Description (Maps 6, 32)

Roughly oval area (int. dims. 48m east-west, 39m north-south) enclosed by slight traces of hip-bank at NW-north-north-east, wide external fosse and low, wide external bank. Entrance at east, probably widened. Marked on first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps. No visible internal features. Visible on 2005 aerial photograph.

Sources

ASI; First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps

KN-024 Parks Grove ring ditch

244120 171070

RMP KK009-015

Description (Maps 7, 33)

Small circular enclosure, showing as cropmark on aerial photograph (CUCAP, BGG 83). No visible surface trace.

Sources

ASI

KN-025 Ballyragget corn mill

244394 170856

RMP KK010-122, NIAH 12303001

Description (Maps 7, 33; Figures 23, 24)

Two-storey corn mill, c.1800, much modified and now in use as outbuilding. On the site of an earlier mill that is marked on the Down Survey composite map and is listed as a possession of Edward Butler in 1692 (Carrigan 1905 ii, 86). A 'flourmill/cornmill' and its weir are marked on the Ordnance Survey maps.

The Valuation Office Mill Books record that the owner of the mill was John Mosse, it was a flour mill with an 18 foot water wheel, two pairs of millstones that worked twelve months a year and twelve hours a day (Hogg 1997, 67).

A photograph from 1938 shows the roofless mill building standing to its full height. However field survey in October 2009 failed to identify any remaining mill buildings apart from outbuildings on the opposite side of the road to the mill site and the millrace which is still intact.



Figure 23: KN-025 Ballyragget weir (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 24: KK-025 Ballyragget (Parks Grove) corn mill 1938 (courtesy of Moyra McCarthy)

Sources

Carrigan 1905 ii, 86; Farrelly et.al. 1993, 111; NIAH

KN-026 Ballyragget bridge

244521 170826

RMP KK010-139002, NIAH 12303003

Description (Maps 7, 33; Figure 25)

Six-arch rubble stone road bridge over river, built 1813, with single-span modern section by-pass built 1979 to west. The old bridge is of random rubble stone walls with dressed limestone squat triangular cut-waters to piers having chamfered coping, and squared rubble stone coping to parapets. Series of five segmental arches. Ballyragget Bridge is marked on Down Survey, first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps. On the former it is depicted as a 100m long ten-arch bridge.

Sources

Farrelly et.al. 1993, 110; Tierney 1996, 16

NIAH; ASI; RPS; Down Survey map; Taylor and Skinner; First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps

KN-027 Ballyragget ford

244529 170830

RMP KK010-139001

Description (Maps 7, 33)

Ballyragget translates in Irish as *Béal Atha Ragat*, the pass of Ragged's ford. A bridge, depicted on the Down Survey Parish Map, appears to be also at this site. No extant remains of ford visible.

Sources

Lyng 1946-7; Farrelly et.al. 1993, 110; ASI file; Down Survey parish map (1655-58)

KN-028 Ballyragget borough

244971 171010

RMP KK010-001

Description (Maps 7, 33)

The exact location of the medieval borough of Ballyragget is not certain and may have been around Moatpark motte, Kilcormick parish church or Donaghmore parish church (Farrelly et.al. 1993, 108). The most probable location is around the fifteenth century towerhouse within the town. The borough was founded in the early 13th century probably by Richard le Ragged (Carrigan 1905 ii, 90). The Raggets had a castle which was probably in the environs of the towerhouse and the town may have grown up along a wide street which runs east-west in front of the castle. Lewis records that it was constituted a manor in 1619 (Lewis 1837).

Sources

Carrigan 1905 ii, 90-92; Lyng 1946-7; O'Kelly 1985, 38; Farrelly 1993, 108

KN-029 Ballyragget tower house

244894 170814

RMP KK010-001001, RPS C5

Description (Maps 7, 33; Figures 26, 27)

Tower house and bawn reputedly built in 1495 by Maighread Ni Ghearoid, wife of Piers Butler, earl of Ossory and later Earl of Ormonde (Carrigan 1905 ii, 92). A stone wishing chair in the tower is known as 'Maighread Ni Ghearoid's chair'. Lewis records that



Figure 25: KN-026 Ballyragget bridge (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 26: KN-029 Ballyragget castle top floor (photo: Laura Walsh)



Figure 27: KN-029 Ballyragget castle (photo: Laura Walsh)

celebrated Lady Margaret Fitzgerald, Countess of Ormonde, who is said to have frequently issued from the castle at the head of her armed retainers, to ravage the property of such of the neighbouring families as she deemed to be her enemies' (Lewis 1837). Following her death it became the chief residence for the Mountgarret family and in 1600 it was warded to Queen Elizabeth. It reverted to the Mountgarrets who lived there until 1788.

The battlemented castle is of five stories set within a large, well-preserved bawn. The external dimensions are 13.2m x 9.4m and is vaulted below the fourth storey where there is a chimney-piece.

Carrigan notes that a large mansion, now demolished, stood against the east wall. The chamber on the fourth storey was remodelled in the 16th century and fitted with a massive cut-stone chimney-piece inscribed with initials of Edmund, second viscount Mountgarret, dated 1591. Stables were built in the 18th century adjoining the castle.

The bawn wall is 1m thick and has turreted corners and is surrounded by a fosse. Gun-loops survive to a height of 3m and the west gate has fine machicolation above it. In 1798 it served as a British military post and in 1963 it was modified for use as a sawmill and timber store.

Archaeological testing was undertaken in 2004 within the bawn prior to the development of seven dwellings for the elderly. A detailed survey of the bawn walls was undertaken as part of the assessment. Nothing was found in the test-trenches.

Sources

Carrigan 1905 ii, 90-7; Lyng 1946-7; Excavations 2004:0867; Farrelly et.al. 1993, 109; ASI; First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps

KN-030 Ballyraggett Lodge demesne

244824 170633

NIAHGS KK-60-S-448707

Description (Maps 7, 33; Figure 28)

Ballyragget lodge demesne is situated to the south of Ballyragget town and flanks the Nore for a distance of 1.2km. In the mid-18th century it was the seat of James Butler and from c.1801-11 it was held by the Kavanaghs. It reverted to Ormonde ownership thereafter until Capt. Ball was in residence in 1833. The lodge and lands were put up for sale in 1946 and it was acquired by an order of nuns to build a school.

The lodge was built in 1788 by Robert Butler and is situated in the north of the demesne and is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map which also shows gardens and a shelter belt surrounding the dwelling. Park-trees as standards line a large deerpark in the north. In the centre of the deerpark is a circular hide and a long avenue of trees is situated to its east. A wilderness is located along the riverbank. In the south of the demesne a cluster of ring-ditches (KN-034) are located. A sub-rectilinear enclosure showing as cropmark on aerial photograph (CUCAP, BGG 85) encloses a pond and old quarry hole and may be post-medieval in date.

Today the house forms part of the Aisling treatment centre and most of the designed landscape has been removed apart from tree-lines in the south, part of the circular hide and

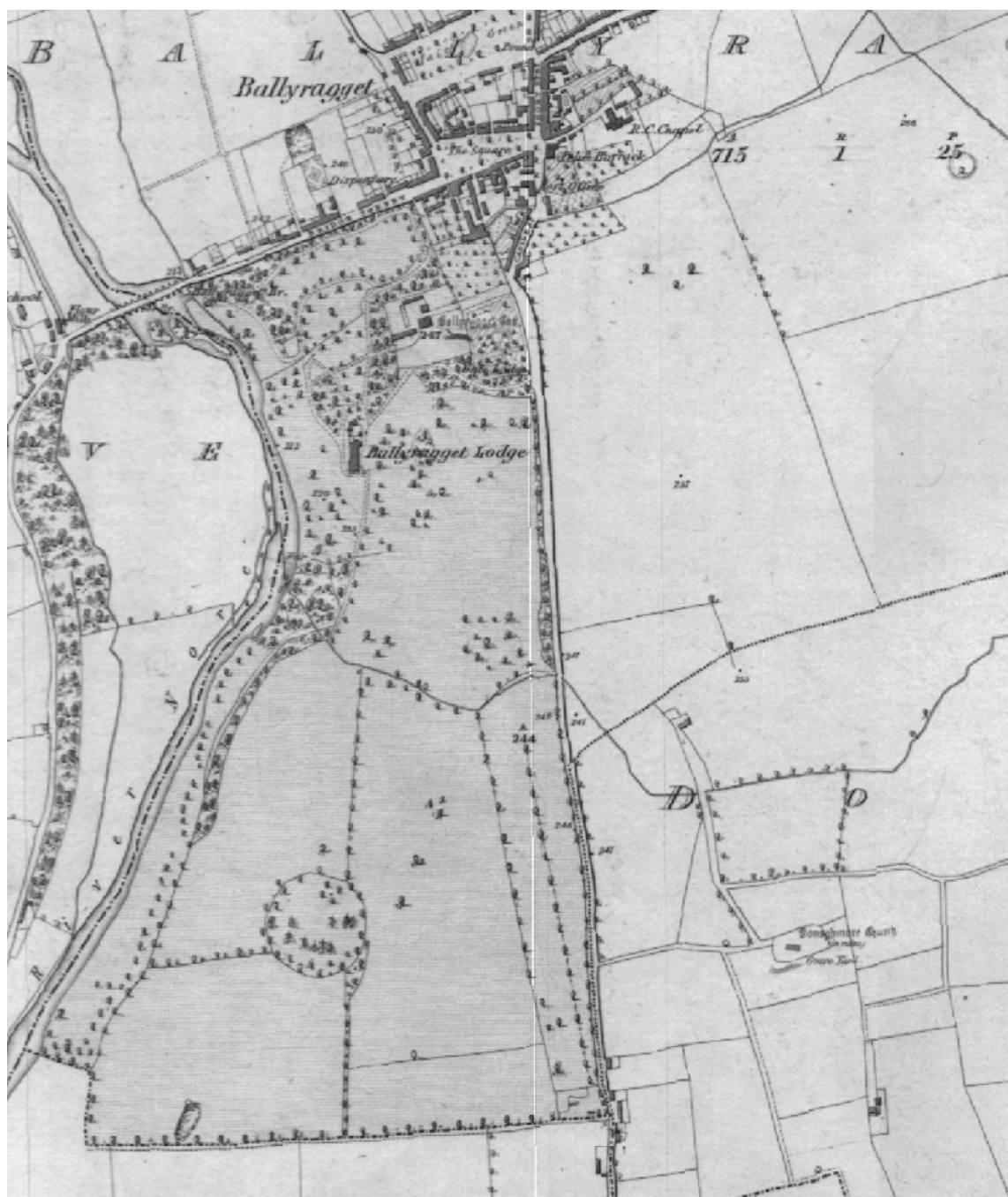


Figure 28: KN-030 Ballyraggett Lodge demesne shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map

some of the wilderness along the river appears to be extant. Sections of the enclosing stone walls of the demesne are also intact.

Sources

Paschal 1986;
<http://homepage.eircom.net/~lawekk/HSESB.H>
TM

Demesnes on Ordnance Survey first Ed;
NIAHGS.

KN-031 Ballyragget enclosure

244980 170800

RMP KK010-001003

Description (Maps 7, 33; Figure 28)

According to Carrigan, there was a large circular earthen enclosure adjoining the eastern wall of the bawn and 'which was known as a rath'. It was levelled about 1850. No visible surface trace noted during field survey October 2009.

Sources

Carrigan 1905 ii, 89

ASI

KN-032 Ballyragget revetting wall

244697 170696

Description (Maps 7, 33; Figure 29)

Well built stone revetting wall along the east bank, presumably built to stop erosion and subsequent silting of the Parksgrove mill-race immediately to the south. Noted during field survey October 2009.

Sources

Field survey

KN-033 Parksgrove weir

244727 170507

Description (Maps 7, 33; Figure 30)

Weir marked on first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps. The weir acted to channel water into an extensive leat which terminates 3km away in Donaghmore townland. The weir was noted during field survey October 2009 and much of it had been destroyed. What remains is well-built.

Sources

First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps

KN-034 Ballyragget ring ditch cemetery

244540 169788

RMP KK010-0020

Description (Maps 7, 33)

Complex of at least five ring-ditches shown on aerial photo CUCAP BGG 85. No visible surface features. The largest is a circular ring-ditch (KK010-002002) (max. diam. 20m) with internal features showing on the cropmark. A nearby linear ditch system respects the ring-ditches and also show as cropmarks on the same aerial photograph. May have been incorporated into the designed landscape of Ballyragget demesne.

Sources

ASI



Figure 29: KN-032 revetting wall Ballyragget (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 30: KN-033 remains of Parks grove weir (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

KN-035 Parks Grove fulacht fiadh 1, iron smelting site

243525 170490

RMP KK009-096

Description

Iron Age metalworking site and burnt mound excavated during construction of the 1999 gas pipeline in county Kilkenny. The site was situated in flat fertile arable land within the flood-plain of the Nore. An undated burnt mound was only partially investigated and the main focus for the investigation was a 1.2m diameter x 0.3m deep circular hearth or furnace pit which was used for iron-smithying. The pit was covered by a spread of fire-cracked limestone and ash which contained iron nail fragments. A gully which brought water to the site was positioned nearby. Artefacts recovered included the nail fragments and ten pieces of hammer scale and 10kg of iron slag. Charcoal (unidentified) from the furnace pit produced a radiocarbon date of 2350 +/- 45 BP GrN-25788. The calibrated ranges fall between 550-350 cal. BC, placing Parksgrove 1 amongst the earliest iron working sites in Ireland.

Sources

Excavations 1999:458; Stevens 2005

KN-036 Parks Grove fulacht fiadh 2

243450 170289

RMP KK009-097

Description

The site was excavated in advance of the construction of the 1999 gas pipeline through county Kilkenny. It was located in undulating

rough pastureland with patches of boggy ground within the flood-plain of the Nore. A roughly circular, 11m diameter and 0.25m deep, burnt mound covered three troughs and a hearth. The only artefact recovered was a small siltstone whetstone which was recovered from Trough C. Charcoal from the trough's fill was radiocarbon dated to 2810 +/- 40 BP GrN-25789, ie. the Late Bronze Age. Outside of the excavation area several raised mounds were noted perhaps indicating further fulachta fiadh.

Sources

Excavations 1999:459; Stevens 2005

KN-037 Parks Grove fulacht fiadh 3

243525 170045

RMP KK009-098

Description

The site was excavated in advance of the construction of the 1999 gas pipeline through Kilkenny. Positioned in the same field as Parksgrove 2 and within the flood plain of the Nore. The excavation centred on the partial remains of a fulacht fiadh, a 8.5m x 6m and 0.2m deep, semi-circular burnt mound. The mound overlay two hearths and a platform are for heating stones. No artefacts were retrieved. Charcoal from the burnt mound was radiocarbon dated to 2520 +/- 30 BP GrN-25790, ie. the Late Bronze Age.

Sources

Excavations 1999:460; Stevens 2005

KN-038 Parks Grove fulacht fiadh 4

244082 169930

RMP KK009-089

Description (Maps 8, 34)

Low, roughly oval mound (max. dims. 7m north-south, 4m east-west) of burnt stone and charcoal, situated to NW of spring well.

Sources

ASI

KN-039 Parks Grove enclosure

243840 169849

RMP KK009-025

Description

Enclosure shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map. A plantation shown was grown over the site, this has since been cleared and reclaimed. No visible trace of any antiquity.

Sources

ASI

KN-040 Grange ring barrow

243735 169588

RMP KK009-026

Description

Multivallate ring-ditch (max. diam. c. 20m) showing as cropmark on aerial photograph (CUCAP, BGG 80). No visible surface trace.

Sources

ASI

KN-041 Grange ringfort

243907 169271

RMP KK009-027

Description (Maps 9, 35)

Multivallate ringfort, originally circular (int. diam. c. 24m) and consisting of at least two banks and external fosses, showing as cropmark on aerial photographs (CUCAP's, BGG 78, BOD 15). Marked on first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps as c.70m diameter fort. Levelled in 1950's, no visible surface trace. Slight trace visible on 2005 aerial photo.

Sources

ASI; First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps

KN-042 Grange weir

244052 168926

Description (Maps 9, 35)

Small weir marked on first edition Ordnance Survey map but not on subsequent editions. No visible trace during field visit October 2009.

Sources

First edition Ordnance Survey maps

KN-043 Grange weir

244075 168816

Description (Maps 9, 35)

Scant remains of low stone weir discovered during field survey October 2009. Not marked on Ordnance Survey maps.

Sources:

Field survey

KN-044 Grange Mochu church and graveyard

243949 168821

RMP KK009-028001

Description (Maps 9, 35; Figures 31, 32)

Ordnance Survey Letters record foundations of church (L 40 ft (c. 13m), west 18 ft (c. 6m)), with standing remains of a featureless west gable. Present condition is similar. Graveyard irregular in plan, bounded by modern wall and containing 19th century graves. Became incorporated into the Grange demesne in 18th century. Marked on first and second edition Ordnance Survey map.

Sources

Carrigan 1905 ii, 321-2; Col Church Temporalities List; O Donovan 1839, 40; O Kelly 1985, 43

ASI; First and second edition Ordnance Survey

KN-045 Grange Demesne enclosure cropmark

244174 168471

Description (Maps 9, 35)

65m ovoid ditched enclosure with what appears to be a roundhouse (15m diameter) in its north. Site recorded on 2005 aerial orthophotograph.

Sources

2005 aerial photographs

KN-046 Grange demesne

243907 168713

RMP KK09-090, NIAH 12400916-8, 12400901, 12400916-8, RPS C347

Description (Maps 9, 10, 35, 37; Figures 33, 34)

Grange demesne is situated on the west bank of the Nore and occupies an area 1.1km x 1km, flanking the Nore and divided by one of its smaller tributaries. In 1751 it was the property of the Warren family until it was sold in 1809 to the Stannards who held it until the twentieth century.

The demesne comprises Grange House, which is described by Bence-Jones as "an old farmhouse to which Georgian reception rooms were added, producing a house of 2 storeys and 9 bays, with a 3 bay breakfront centre higher than the bays on either side. Fan-lighted doorway; high-work roof. Room with Adamesque plasterwork incorporating oval painted medallions" (Bence Jones 1988, 145).

The house was set at the north of the demesne, and was surrounded by park trees and a shelter belt. A 'Statue' is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map to the south of the house.

The designed landscape to the south of the stream that traverses the demesne is clearly shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map and was laid out with tree-avenues in the form of a cross and a wilderness in the south-west corner. Most of this is now lost though cropmarks of the cross are visible in the 2005 aerial photography. Likewise the cropmarks of the strip field into which the demesne was



Figure 31: KN-044 Grange church and graveyard (photo: Laura Walsh)



Figure 32: KN-044 wrought iron grave surrounds Grange graveyard (Photo: Laura Walsh)

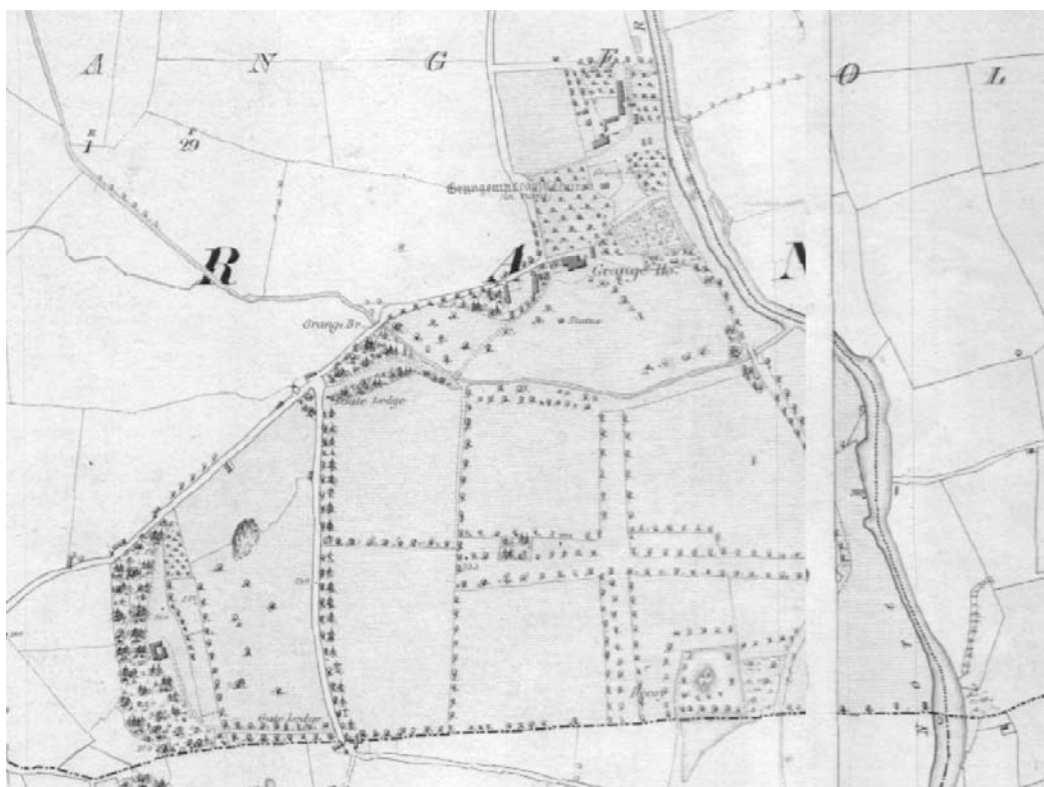


Figure 33: KN-046 Grange demesne shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map



Figure 34: KN-046 Grange demesne shown on 2005 aerial photograph

parcelled by the land commission can be seen in the aerial photos.

An ornamental pond is marked 'Decoy' on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps. Decoys were generally pools which were specifically built to attract ducks and other game and the example at Grange is a rectangular lake c.110m x 90m with a central island which appears to have been accessed by a causeway to the south. According to Page and Round only nineteen of these decoys were constructed in Ireland and nearly all date from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Simpson 1995, 49-54). The 2005 aerial photography shows it to be a marshy wooded area.

A single-arch rubble limestone road bridge, c.1800, crosses the stream, the demesne also contains a disused dovecote, c.1800, on an octagonal plan.

Sources

Bence-Jones 1988, Simpson 1995, 49-54; 145;<http://homepage.eircom.net/~lawekk/HSE SG.HTM>

First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps

KN-047 Rathbeagh sand pit

244130 168000

Description

Small sand pit marked on second edition Ordnance Survey map.

Sources

Second edition Ordnance Survey

KN-048 Knockroe rectangular enclosure

244852 168139

RMP KK010-028

Description

Subrectangular enclosure showing as cropmark on aerial photograph (CUCAP, BGG 63). No visible trace. Good views from the site across the Nore valley.

Sources

ASI

KN-049 Rathbeagh church and graveyard

244141 167227

RMP KK009-048001-3 and RMP KK009-049, RPS C306

Description (Maps 11, 37; Figures 35, 36)

Medieval parish church thrown down c.1700 to make way for protestant church. Residential tower at west of church was according to O'Kelly (1985, 62) a Purcell castle.

Graveyard is an irregular D-shaped enclosure enclosed by a stone wall. Its gravestones largely date from early 18th-20th century and are concentrated in the south and west areas of the graveyard. Altar-tomb panels have also been reused as grave markers (ASI file). In addition, a cross-slab has also been recorded and the earliest inscribed stone from 1613 (Rothe House Graveyard Inscriptions TG 19).



Figure 35: KN-049 Rathbeagh church (photo: Laura Walsh)



Figure 36: KN-049 Murder Hole in residential tower Rathbeagh church (photo: Laura Walsh)

O'Kelly (1985, 62) records the local tradition that Cromwell threw the mass book from the church into a nearby quarry, called Poll leabhair.

A holy well dedicated to St. Catherine is recorded as having been next to the River Nore in a hedge to south of the graveyard (Carrigan 1905 ii, 325). Oral history records that the well's water was very popular as a cure for eye disease.

Sources

Carrigan 1905 ii, 323-5; O Donovan 1839, 86-8; O'Kelly 1985, 62; Rothe House Graveyard Inscriptions TG19

RPS; ASI

KN-050 Rathbeagh ringfort, possible ringwork castle

244295 166993

RMP KK009-050

Description (Maps 11, 37; Figures 37, 38, 39)

Situated immediately adjacent to west bank of the Nore. Raised, oval area (int. dims. c. 45m north-south, c. 30m east-west) enclosed by a slight lip bank around the upper edge. External fosse with outer bank at foot of slope from north-west-south-SE. Steep drop to river from east-north-east. Level interior, original entrance gaps and ramp at WSW. Reputedly burial place of King Heremon (Gibbs 1946-7). Wrongly described as a henge (Killanin and Duignan 1962, 93). Marked on first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps.

During field survey in October 2009 areas of erosion around the edges of the central platform were noted. On the north a layer of dark soil with animal bone was noted eroding

from the top edge of the platform and a sherd of local green-glazed hand-built medieval pottery was found within it. This suggests the site may have had a late-twelfth to early-13th century phase of occupation and there are striking similarities in its form to Anglo-Norman ringwork castles.

Sources

Gibb 1946-7; Killanin and Duignan 1962, 93

ASI; First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps

KN-051 Knockroe limekiln

244551 167110

Description (Maps 11, 37)

Limekiln marked on first edition Ordnance Survey map.

Sources

First edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-052 Inch cropmark enclosure

243702 166344

Description (Maps 12, 38)

Cropmark visible on 2005 aerial photograph as 60m x 50m C-shaped enclosure with a conjoined curving field system extending to the north for c.100m. Not marked on Ordnance Survey maps. Not previously recorded.

Sources

2005 aerial photograph



Figure 37: KN-050 Rathbeagh ringfort/ringwork castle (photo: Laura Walsh)



Figure 38: KN-050 inlet adjoining Rathbeagh fort (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 39: KN-050, sherd of Kilkenny-type glazed coarseware (late 12th-early 13th century AD) in-situ at Rathbeagh. The pottery sherd had eroded from an occupation layer on the north side of the inner platform (Photo: Kilkenny Archaeology).



Figure 40: KN-055 Lismaine bridge from north (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

KN-053 Inchbeg limekiln 1

243834 166252

Description (Maps 12, 38)

Limekiln depicted on first edition Ordnance Survey map

Sources

First edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-054 Inchbeg limekiln 2

243758 166093

Description (Maps 12, 38)

Limekiln depicted on first edition Ordnance Survey map

Sources

First edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-055 Lismaine bridge

244124 165998

NIAH 12400914, RPS D31

Description (Maps 12, 38; Figure 40)

Five-arch rubble limestone road bridge over river, built c.1775. Random rubble limestone walls with cut-limestone triangular cutwaters to piers having cut-limestone coping, cast-iron tie plates, pedestrian refuge on a shallow triangular plan, and squared rubble limestone coping to parapets. Series of five segmental arches with cut-limestone voussoirs, and rubble stone soffits having remains of render over. Sited spanning River Nore with grass banks to river.

Sources

Tierney 1996, 18

NIAH; First and second edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-056 Lismaine tower house

244200 165940

RMP KK009-065001

Description (Maps 12, 38; Figures 41, 42)

A late medieval Purcell castle, part of its north wall and foundations of other walls suggest a rectangular structure (max. dims. c. 13m east-west, c. 7m north-south). Traces of three floor levels. Robbed door at ground level in mid north wall and two musket loops. Traces of earthworks to south, east and west of castle, possibly a hollow way running north-south and enclosing banks visible on google earth. 'Castle (in ruins)' marked on second edition Ordnance Survey maps.

Sources

Carrigan 1905 ii, 198-9; O'Kelly 1985, 37, ASI; Second edition Ordnance Survey map.

KN-057 Lismaine ring-ditches, earthworks

244200 165860

RMP KK009-065 and RMP KK009-066

Description (Maps 12, 38)

Traces of low irregular earthworks showing on aerial photograph (CUCAP, BGA 45). Includes a pair of ring-ditches located on slight rise just above west flood-plain of R. Nore. north ring-ditch (max. diam. c. 10m) south ring-ditch (max. diam. c. 20m). Possibly associated with enclosure and complex to SE, where features are visible on aerial photograph CUCAP, ASW 3.



Figure 41: KN-056 Lismaine tower house (photo: Laura Walsh)



Figure 42: KN-056 Earthworks around Lismaine tower house (Google Earth)

Located on slight rise above west flood-plain of River Nore, traces of double-ditched enclosure with ditches discernible from north-west to south. Parallel linear features extend from south-west into interior of site. Small ring-ditch to south of linear feature. Features visible on CUCAP, ASW 3. No visible surface trace. Appears to have been destroyed by quarry.

Some of the earthworks may relate to the thatched house and gardens shown on the Down Survey map, 1655, which the archaeological survey record as having been visible at ground level as a series of low platforms and quarry holes which do not follow a discernible pattern.

Sources

ASI; CUCAP BGA 45

KN-058 Lismaine demesne

244200 165940

NIAH 12400915

Description (Maps 11, 12, 37, 38; Figures 43, 44)

Lismaine demesne was owned by a branch of the Purcell family. Its boundaries on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map are irregular and measure approximately 1km x 0.5km. The demesne contains earthworks and a castle which probably represent an earlier phase of occupation at the site. Lismaine house is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map nestled within a 200m x 100m area of woodland. A tree-lined avenue runs through the middle of the demesne down to Lismore Bridge. A curving avenue of lime trees runs off this road south to Lismaine House. North of this road and within the demesne are two fields, which the present landowner Mr. White stated flood

frequently. The fields to the south of the road, where Lismaine castle and earthworks exist are on well drained soils and generally not prone to flooding. Mr. White also noted that the present day Lismaine House is a replacement of the original house. He states that the 'cottage' shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map was burned down by fire and that his present house was built around 1878 (he remembers seeing a piece of plaster with the date 1878 inscribed on it in his sitting room).

The second edition Ordnance Survey Map shows a significant reduction in tree cover drawn with presumably the new Lismaine House marked on the map. Carrigan recorded that Lismaine castle was stripped of stone around 1820. This could relate to the construction of an additional dwelling in the demense in which Mr White's daughter resides.

Sources

First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps; NIAH

KN-059 Inchmore enclosure

243937 165595

RMP KK009-066004

Description (Maps 12, 38)

Ring-ditch (max. diam. c. 15m) showing as cropmark on aerial photograph (CUCAP, ASW 3). Associated with ring ditches and enclosure site to north and north-east. No visible surface trace as the site has been removed by quarrying.

Sources

ASI

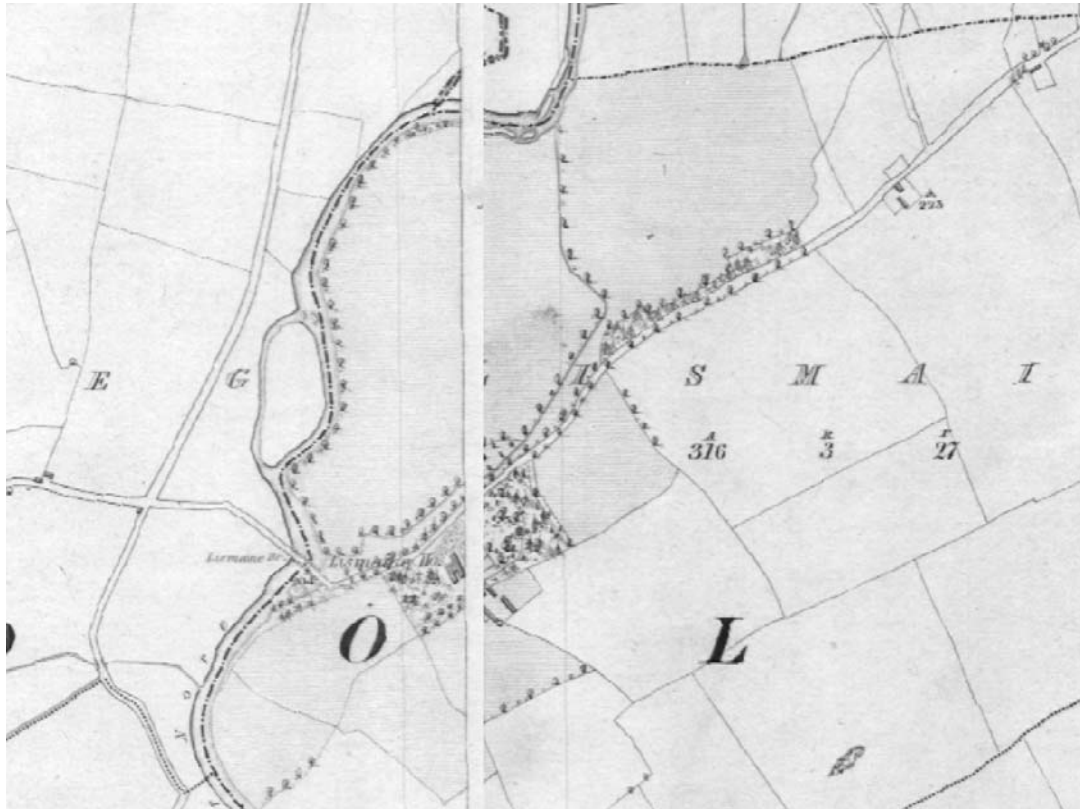


Figure 43: KN-058 Lismaine demesne shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map



Figure 44: KN-058 Lismaine demesne shown on 2005 aerial photograph

KN-060 Inchmore quarry

244017 165588

Description (Maps 12, 38)

Inchmore quarry, visible on 2005 aerial photograph.

Sources

2005 aerial photograph

KN-061 Islands weir

244333 165434

Description (Maps 12, 13, 38, 39; Figure 45)

Section of substantial wall on east bank of river, possibly section of a damaged weir. Weir at this point would have channelled water to the mills on the Bracken.

Sources

Field survey

KN-062 Inchmore castle

244230 165180

RMP KK009-002001

Description (Maps 13, 39; Figures 46, 47, 48, 49)

Site of a Grace castle. Only its bawn walls survive (int. dims. c 170 m north-south, 55m east-west and up to 2m H) has traces of building at SE corner (max. dims. 22m north-south, 11m east-west) with musket loops in walls. Gate in east wall connected by walls to bridge over R. Nore at east. Recorded pictorially (Lightbown 1985, 168) and by Carrigan as having had a tower house at north end of bawn with large Jacobean mansion of Oliver or Robert Grace attached at south. Carrigan records that 'the

Castle of Inchmore consisted of an ancient keep with a very large Elizabethan house attached. Not a stone of it now remains over another, even its foundations having been all uprooted in 1849 or 1850. The enclosing walls have, so far, escaped demolition' (Carrigan 1905 ii, 326). No visible trace of house or castle though numerous architectural fragments including mullions and transoms, from the site, are in the possession of Mr. Dan Lenehan who resides nearby. Local information (Mr. Tom Hoyne) noted that stone from the castle had been used in the construction of St. Kieran's college in the city.

Sources

O'Kelly 1985, 12; Carrigan 1905 ii, 326; Lightbown 1985,168

ASI

KN-063 Inchmore bridge

244305 165150

RMP KK009-002005

Description (Maps 13, 39; Figures 50, 51)

Bridge across River Nore to east of Castle (site) and bawn. Consists of 14m L, 2m west stonework, with two arches, flattened and slightly pointed. The central pier is buttressed on both sides. No trace of road to east, but river bank stone revetted for 7m in both directions. Stonework suggests contemporaneity with bawn and the gate in the east wall of bawn is connected by walls to the bridge. The bridge has recently been capped by a concrete ramp to facilitate crossing by tractor. Locally the bridge is referred to as the 'Drover's Bridge'.

Sources: ASI; First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps



Figure 45: KN-061 Weir wall at Islands (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 46: KN-062 Inchmore castle bawn wall from east (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 47: KN-062 Musket-loop in the bawn wall of Inchmore castle (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 48: KN-062 Window mullions recovered by Mr. Dan Lenehan from the now lost Inchmore Jacobean house (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 49: KN-062 Inchmore castle bawn and Inchmore bridge KN-063 from south (photo: Laura Walsh)



Figure 50: KN-063 Inchmore bridge from north (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 51: KN-063 underside of Inchmore bridge arch (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 52: KN-064 numbered stone posts at Inchmore bridge, from east (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

KN-064 Islands numbered stones

244305 165160

Description (Maps 13, 39; Figures 52, 53)

The field to the east of Inchmore bridge contains a setting of four curious numbered stones, which may be connected with the proposed mid-18th century Nore Navigation to Durrow. Additional stones are to be found in Dan Lenehan's nearby house.

Sources

Field survey

KN-065 Inchmore cropmarks

244237 165006

Description (Maps 13, 39)

Series of barrow-like cropmarks to the south of Inchmore castle visible on google earth aerial photography. Not marked on Ordnance Survey maps or visible on other aerial photos.

Sources

Google earth aerial photography

KN-066 Clintstown castle

244820 165180

RMP KK010-109

Description (Maps 13, 39)

Carrigan records the site of a castle standing until c.1860. The site is in a field known locally as 'Castle Field' in which cannon balls were uncovered in the 1950's. These were donated to Clintstown school. No visible surface trace. The farmer reports that the 'Castle Field' is immediately north of the present house and

yard. Not marked on first or second edition Ordnance Survey maps.

Sources

Carrigan 1905 ii, 199

ASI

KN-067 Clintstown limekiln

244888 164753

Description (Maps 13, 39)

Limekiln identified on first edition map

Sources

First edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-068 Clintstown church (site) and graveyard

244851 164370

RMP KK014-001001

Description (Maps 14, 40)

Carrigan (1905 ii, 179) records the tradition of an early church and graveyard at the confluence of the Nore and Braccan rivers. No visible surface trace in October 2009 field survey. Not marked on first or second edition Ordnance Survey maps.

Sources

Carrigan 1905 ii, 179; O'Kelly 1985, 37

ASI



Figure 53: KN-064 numbered stone post Inchmore bridge (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology). Their meaning is unclear



Figure 54: KN-070 Wall of mill in bank of Brackin stream, from west (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

KN-069 Brackin limekiln

244886 164216

Description (Maps 14, 40)

Limekiln marked on first edition Ordnance Survey map. Not on second edition and no extant remains.

Sources

First edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-070 Brackin mill

244950 164180

RMP KK014-002

Description (Maps 14, 40; Figure 55)

Shown as a mill in ruins on the Grand Jury Map of the 18th century. No surface trace apart from stone debris and a section of wall in the stream-bank, which were noted in field survey October 2009. In addition several sections of possible mill-race and a sluice gate are in the vicinity.

Sources

ASI; Grand Jury map

KN-071 Islands ford

245003 164016

Description (Maps 14, 40; Figure 56)

Ford marked on second edition Ordnance Survey map and visible in October 2009 field survey as shallow stone paving across stream.

Sources

Second edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-072 Ballycarran quarry

245139 163967

Description (Maps 14, 40; Figure 57)

Disused limestone quarry in grove of trees, probably associated with lime-kiln to south.

Sources

2005 aerial photography

KN-073 Islands bridge

245145 163925

Description (Maps 14, 40; Figure 58)

Previously unrecorded bridge found during October 2009 field-survey. Central stone cut-water supports reused railway girders and planks.

Sources

Field survey

KN-074 Ballycarran limekiln

245280 163880

Description (Maps 14, 40)

Limekiln marked on first edition Ordnance Survey map, beside what appear to be minor quarry pits. Also marked on second edition Ordnance Survey, which shows more extensive quarrying, which is also visible on the 2005 aerial photography.

Sources

First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps



Figure 55: KN-070 stone debris in the water around the site of Brackin mill (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 56: KN-071 fording point, from east (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 57: KN-072 Ballycarran limekiln (photo: Mieke Mullyaert)



Figure 58: KN-073 Cut-water for bridge over Brackin stream, from north (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

KN-075 Borris Big ring ditch

245733 163393

RMP KK014-003002

Description (Maps 15, 41)

Circular area defined by ditch showing as cropmark on aerial photograph (CUCAP, BGG 43). No visible surface trace.

Sources

ASI

KN-076 Borris Little enclosure

245842 163358

RMP KK014-003001

Description (Maps 15, 41)

Circular area defined by wide fosse with gap at east showing as cropmark on aerial photographs (CUCAP, BGG 43, BDI 17). No visible surface trace.

Sources

ASI

KN-077 Ballycarran Little demesne

245690 163162

Description (Maps 15, 41; Figure 59)

Ballycarran Demesne was in 1779 the property of Pierce Purcell and in 1796 it was owned by John Butler Esq. Rev. Thomas Harman is listed as landlord in Ballycarran and Ballycarran Little townlands in Griffith's Valuation.

The demesne is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map as having been 700m x 450m, its western extent flanking the Nore.

Ballycarran House is positioned in the north of the estate and a large ornamental lake occupies the south. A tree-lined avenue leads from the road to the house. The present Ballycarran house is on a site slightly to the south of its position on the first edition map and it is marked on the 25 inch 1887-1913 map.

Sources

<http://homepage.eircom.net/~lawekkk/HSESB.H>
TM

First edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-078 Ballycarran Little enclosure

245883 162948

RMP KK014-024

Description (Maps 15, 41)

Rectilinear enclosure, roughly square in shape (max. dims. c.30m square) with no visible original entrance, showing as cropmark on aerial photograph (CUCAP BOD 98). No visible surface trace.

Sources

ASI

KN-079 Cooleeshalmore cemetery excavation

245285 162840

Description (Maps 15, 41)

A group of human inhumation burials, part of a larger cemetery, was discovered during archaeological monitoring of the R693 road realignment at Threecastles. Four skeletons were excavated, three of which were female



Figure 59: KN-077 Ballycarran Little demesne shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map



Figure 60: KN-081 Threecastles bridge from north (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

adults, the remainder was unidentifiable to sex. The individuals were buried in the christian manner, aligned east-west with the head to the west. A radiocarbon date was obtained from one of the skeletons: 1455 +/- 35 BP GU-10474, ie. This calibrates to 540-660 cal. AD and is a rare example of some of the earliest christian cemeteries in Ireland. A post-medieval limekiln was partially excavated near to the cemetery.

Sources

Excavations 1999, 685; Neary 2003

KN-080 Threecastles ford

245824 162679

RMP KK014-025001

Description (Maps 15, 16, 41, 42)

Fording point at Threecastles bridge. No visible trace of any physical remains of the ford.

Sources

ASI

KN-081 Threecastles bridge

245824 162679

NIAH 12401417, RPS D15

Description (Maps 15, 16, 41, 42; Figures 60, 61)

Five-arch rubble limestone road bridge over river, dated 1790, known as 'Ardaloo Bridge'. The central plaque to the road records:

'This Bridge built by presentment and subscription AD1790, John Butler, James Bryan and Richard Ball Esquires principal subscribers and overseers'

The bridge was designed by George Smith to a Palladian template and is described thus by the NIAH: 'Random rubble limestone walls with rubble limestone triangular cutwaters to piers, cut-limestone diamond recesses flanking central arch having cut-limestone surrounds, inscribed cut-limestone date stone/plaque, and squared rubble limestone coping to parapets. Series of five segmental arches with cut-limestone voussoirs having keystones, and squared rubble limestone soffits having remains of render over. Sited spanning River Nore with grass banks to river'.

In the 1980s the roadway over the bridge was raised to allow access over it in times of flood.

Sources

Tierney 1996, 20

NIAH/IAS/RPS

KN-082 Threecastles castle

245724 162589

RMP KK014-025002

Description (Maps 15, 16, 41, 42)

Destroyed castle which formerly stood on the site of the present rectory, built 1800. Little else is known about the site.

Sources

Carrigan 1905 ii, 267-8; O'Kelly 1985, 20; ASI



Figure 61: KN-081 the abutment for Threecastles bridge is very similar to that which was excavated at John's Bridge, Kilkenny (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 62: KN-083 Threecastles Glebe House (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

KN-083 Threecastles glebe house

245724 162588

RMP KK014-025002, NIAH 12401416, RPS C386

Description (Maps 16, 42; Figure 62)

Detached two-bay two-storey over raised basement gable-fronted Board of First Fruits glebe house with dormer attic, built 1800. Now in private residential use. Set back from road in own grounds with concealed piers having iron gates. Retaining the original composition attributes recalling the concept of Lucan House (c.1775), County Dublin.

In 1830 the contents of the house were advertised for sale at auction. These included 'parlour, drawing room and bedroom chairs, tables, carpets and window curtains all nearly new. Feather beds, bedsteads and hangings etc.. An eight-day clock and shower bath' (KJ 15.12.1830).

Sources

KJ 15.12.1830

NIAH

KN-084 Threecastles church and graveyard

245774 162550

RMP KK014-025003

Description (Maps 16, 42; Figures 63, 64, 65, 66, 67)

Parish church of St. Nicholas Threecastles and manorial church of Odagh. Rectangular nave and chancel church with a residential tower added to its west end. Carrigan records it thus: 'It is about 40 ft. long and 22 ft. wide, the walls being 5 ft. thick, and very strongly built. There

are two flat-headed, cut-stone loops in the south side wall, each 2 ft. 6 in. high and 10 in. wide on the outside; there are two similar loops in the opposite wall. The entrance door, which is in the middle of the north wall, is of cut-stone, round-headed, and 6 ft. high by 3 ft. wide on the outside; it is some feet over the ground, and hence, must have been formerly approached by means of a stairs or steps of wood or stone. The east gable, which fell or was thrown down long ago, has been rebuilt to the height of 10 or 12 ft. The presbytery, a strong castle 35ft long with wall 8 or 9 ft. thick, is attached to the west end of the chapel, it is at present about 24 ft. high' (Carrigan 1905 ii, 267-8).

'The graveyard is thickly studded with monuments, none of which are ancient, except two uninscribed ones, with crosses of ancient pattern, and a fragment of a third, of about the year 1600' (Carrigan 1905 ii, 268). A cadaver stone described as 'a small oblong stone 2' 1" x 1" with a perfectly inscribed outline of a skeleton on its face' (Buggy 1969, 15) was recorded here, though its current whereabouts is unknown (Ben Murtagh pers.comm.). Graveslabs of thirteenth-fourteenth century date have been reused as window lintels. Otherwise the burial monuments are of 18th - 20th century date. A 1732 report records that there had been no service in the church 'since the bloody reign of Queen Mary' (Cantwell 2000, 13).

Sources

Buggy 1969; Carrigan 1905 ii, 268; Cantwell 2000, 13; Col Church Temporalities List

First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps



Figure 63: KN-084 Threecastles church and residential tower from east (photo: Laura Walsh)



Figure 64: KN-084 13-14th century graveslab reused as lintel in nave of Threecastles church (photo: Laura Walsh)



Figure 65: KN-084 13th-14th century Anglo-Norman graveslab reused as gravemarker in Threecastles churchyard (photo: Laura Walsh)



Figure 66: KN-084 Residential tower at Threecastles church (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 67: KN-084 Fireplace at Threecastles residential tower (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

KN-085 Threecastles motte

245908 162475

RMP KK014-025005

Description (Maps 16, 42; Figures 68, 69)

Motte and caput of the manor of Odagh which was granted to Strongbow by Henry II (Carrigan 1905 ii, 267). In 1171 Strongbow held court at Odagh and the motte was probably in place at this time. Following his death the manor passed to Strongbow's daughter Joan and by 1537 was in the hands of the Shortals who built the adjoining tower house.

Carrigan describes it thus: 'It is a huge dun or tumulus, 40 ft. high, and surrounded at the base by a deep fosse now partly filled up. The area occupied by moat and fosse is reckoned at about 2 acres. The top surface of the moat has been remodelled in recent times and all its ancient features have been obliterated' (Carrigan 1905 ii, 268). The motte was incorporated and modified as a landscape feature into the Threecastles demesne and is currently much overgrown with trees from this operation. A folly was also placed on top of the mound at this time.

Sources

Carrigan 1905 ii, 267-8; Buggy 1969; Cantwell 2000, 9

ASI; First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps

KN-086 Threecastles towerhouse

246053 162474

RMP KK014-025006

Description (Maps 16, 42; Figures 70, 71)

Stone towerhouse which survives incorporated into the ground storey of a farm building with a bell-cote. The lower storey is heavily battered and has a south facing centrally placed blocked Late Medieval door at ground level. A similarly dated slit window is situated at first floor level and appears to have been reset in the wall. Internally the ground floor is barrel-vaulted with wicker centering which has until recently been concealed by render.

Carrigan refers to the structure as a 'chapel': 'In Mrs. Clarke's yard, about 350 yards south of the parish church, there is an ancient building which the people call 'the chapel'. It is divided into two storeys by a stone arch. The under storey which, is said to be the chapel proper, is 25 ft. long internally and 12 ft. wide, the walls being 4 ft. thick. The stone arch overhead is almost semi-circular and retains the old plaster ceiling unbroken. As there is no window in the gable facing the north-east, the altar must have stood at the south-west end. This apartment is now used as an out-office. The upper storey, which is also used as an out-office, and which probably served as a presbytery in former times, is 29 ft. long and 15 ft. wide, with a window in one or each of the gables' (Carrigan 1905 ii, 268).

Sources

Carrigan 1905 ii, 268; O'Kelly 1985, 20; Cantwell 2000, 9; ASI



Figure 68: KN-085 Threecastle motte (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 69: KN-085 Folly on the top of Threecastles motte (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 70: KN-086 Threecastles towerhouse from south (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 71: KN-086 Threecastles towerhouse from west (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

KN-087 Threecastles Demesne enclosure

245939 162299

RMP KK014-026

Description (Maps 16, 42; Figures 72, 73)

105m diameter multivallate impressive cropmark enclosure consisting of circular central area (int. diam. c.32m) enclosed by wide fosse, wide external berm, intervening fosse outer berm and outer fosse. Outer fosse curves in to join intervening fosse at west. Entrance gaps in fosses at NW. Showing as cropmark on aerial photographs (CUCAP's, BDI 16, BGG 41, BOC 94). Central area and fosses barely traceable during field survey. Appears to be a depression in the centre of the enclosure as evidenced by cropmark. Not marked on first or second edition Ordnance Survey maps.

It has been suggested that the O Brennan lords of 'the fair wide plain of the Nore' had a residence at Threecastles and this fort, because of its size and siting, would be an obvious candidate for this site (Cantwell 2000, 7). The 'Leabhar Branach', Book of the O'Byrne's 1570-1615 records the destruction of the 'Great Rath' of Threecastles in the last quarter of the sixteenth century.

Sources

ASI

KN-088 Threecastles Demesne enclosure

246531 162367

RMP KK014-027

Description (Maps 16, 42)

68m diameter circular enclosure shown by ringfort convention on first edition of Ordnance Survey. Ridge terminates at this point in a flat-topped hillock (max. diam. c.40m). No visible surface trace of any antiquity. Not marked on second edition where a series of park trees appear to have replaced the monument.

Sources

ASI; First edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-089 Threecastles demesne

246053 162474

NIAH 12401415, RPS C3, C5, C385, C559

Description (Maps 15-17, 41-43; Figures 74-76)

Threecastles demesne formed part of the medieval manor of Odagh which was purchased in 1636 by Sir Charles Wandsforde. Following the 1662 act of settlement it was granted to Robert Reading and his wife Jane Countess of Mountrath. In 1730, 275 acres at Threecastles was in the ownership of John Ball and ownership remained with the Ball family until 1884. It subsequently passed to the Clarke family and then the Hennessys who are the current proprietors.

The demesne is defined by a stone wall that envelopes an area 1.5km x 600m, with the Nore flowing along its east flank. Threecastles House was built c.1775 and was in use as a residence until the 1940s. It was demolished c.1990. The first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps depicts the house and a photograph of it was reproduced in Cantwell (2000, 500).

Today the farmyard complex is in the Hennessy family and contains a suite of buildings around a cobbled courtyard. These include a single-storey



Figure 72: KN-087 Cropmarks at site of Threecastles Demesne enclosure. View from north east (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 73: KN-087 Cropmarks show multivallate enclosure in Threecastles Demesne. Aerial photograph (2005)

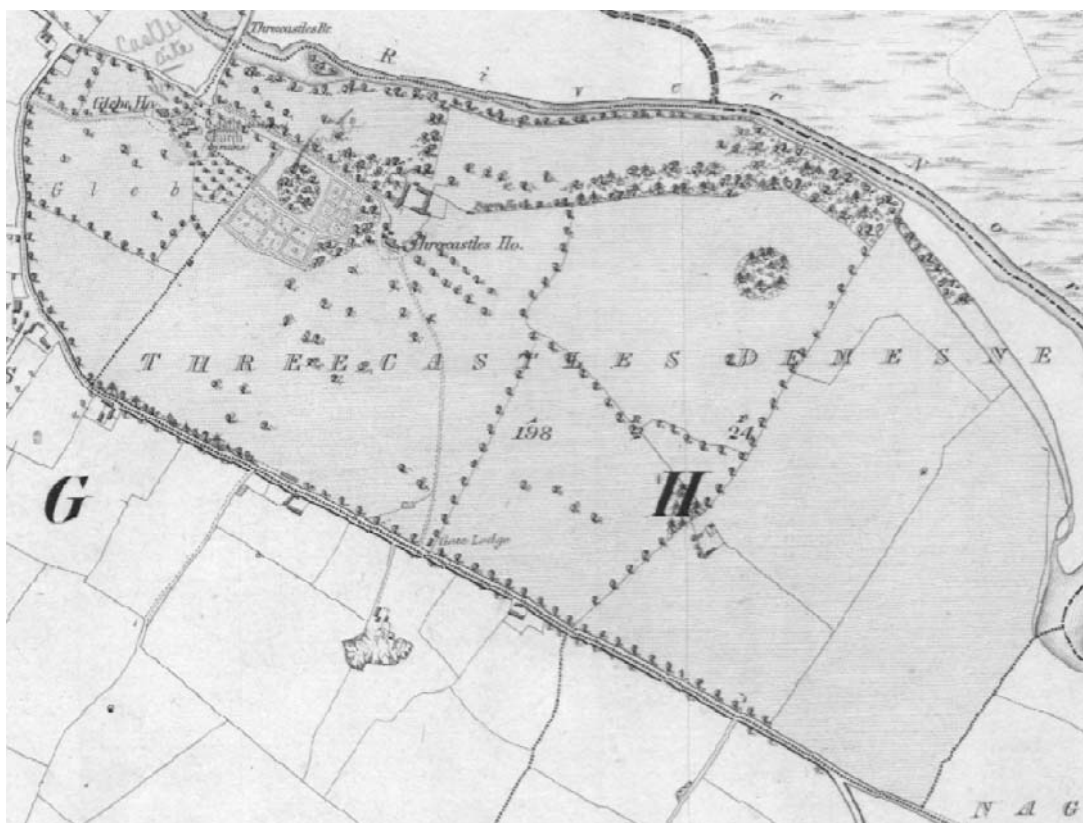


Figure 74: KN-089 Threecastles demesne shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map



Figure 75: KN-089 Threecastles demesne shown on 2005 aerial photograph

coach house, a single-storey over raised base outbuilding with attic, a detached three-bay single-storey farm manager's house (which incorporated remains of a towerhouse), and a pair of single-storey farm labourers' houses with half-dormer attics. Graffiti depicting the 1929 Kilkenny hurling team is present in one of these buildings. The entrance to the demesne has a gateway comprising a pair of painted squared rubble stone piers with cut-stone capping, iron double gates.

The demesne contains a typical designed landscape that incorporates ornamental gardens to the west of the house, a tree-avenue to its east and a tree-lined entrance avenue which still exists. A wilderness is situated on the floodplain of the Nore and a large deerpark occupies the eastern end of the demesne. Park trees are present in numbers particularly to the south of the house. Archaeological earthworks were incorporated into the designed landscape through planting and Tighe's survey records the grant of funding to R. Ball from the Dublin society in 1790 to enclose 'Danish forts' on this demesne (Tighe 1800, 572).

Sources

Cantwell 2000, 237, 500;
<http://homepage.eircom.net/~lawekk/HSEST.HTM>

First edition Ordnance Survey map/NIAHGS/RPS

KN-090 Threecastles limekiln

246737 162114

Description (Maps 16, 17, 42, 43)

Limekiln marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map within Threecastles demesne. Not shown on second edition map.

Sources

First edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-091 Ardaloo tower house

247090 162257

RMP KK014-029

Description (Maps 17, 43)

Ardaloo castle is situated approximately 100m north of the Ardaloo church and was, according to local tradition, the homestead of the Augustinian canons who served the church (Carrigan 1905 ii, 207-8). Ardaloo was a grange of Kells Priory. The Down Survey records 'a stump of a castle and some cabbins' in Ardaloo and the castle is marked on the Down Survey map. The Ordnance Survey letters note that part of the north wall of the castle was standing in the 19th century and Carrigan records the remains of a structure (ext. dims. c.10m by c.12m) with the north wall (Th. 1.8 m, H 5 m). Further outbuildings were visible as foundations to south. in 1980s but the area has since been heavily ploughed and there is now no visible surface trace of any antiquities in the area.

Sources

Carrigan 1905 ii, 208; O'Kelly 1985, 42; Clyne 2007, 33-34; Herity and O Cathain (eds) 2003 I, 41

ASI; First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps



Figure 76: KN-089 Threecastles House. Photo reproduced from Cantwell (2000, 500)



Figure 77: KN-094 Naglesland ringfort. View from north west (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

KN-092 Ardalo church and graveyard

247180 162220

RMP KK014-030001

Description (Maps 17, 43)

Carrigan noted the site of a church called 'Themple-Glhozheen' to the north of Ardalo grange church, which was according to locals 'the second church named in Rome'. Carrigan suggests that this was a very early foundation and it was built on limestone and elevated over the river, which has since changed course somewhat, and 'its walls, where highest, are now not more than one foot over the surface, but a very little excavation would suffice to lay bare the whole foundation of the sacred structure'. However *Monasticon Hibernicum* lists it as a doubtful early medieval church site. All interments had ceased by 1770. No visible surface trace though the 2005 aerial photograph shows a rectangular enclosure at the site.

Sources

Carrigan 1905 ii, 208; *Monasticon Hibernicum*

KN-093 Ardalo grange church and graveyard

247104 162140

RMP KK014-031

Description (Maps 17, 43)

Church of the Augustinian grange of Ardalo which was granted by William Marshal to Kells Priory. Carrigan notes that there may have been an existing early medieval foundation on the site. The church at Ardalo was listed in the taxation of Ossory dated 1300 and in 1411-12 is

was listed amongst the property of Kells Priory. Following the dissolution the grange passed to the Ormonde estate. The south-western corner of the building is extant and the Ordnance Survey letters recorded that sections of the walls were standing. Carrigan states it was known as 'the monastery church' and was an oblong structure 12.2m east-west x 7.6m north-south with a doorway in the south wall.

Sources

Carrigan 1905 ii, 207-8, iv, 59; O'Kelly 1985, 42; Herity and O Cathain 2003 i, 41; Clyne 2007, 33-4

ASI; First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps

KN-094 Naglesland ringfort

247139 161863

RMP KK014-032

Description (Maps 17, 43; Figure 77)

Roughly circular area (int. diam. 35m) enclosed by lip bank (W7m, int. H 1.2m, ext. H 6m) from east-south-west, external fosse (west 4.5m) and outer bank (west 5m, ext. H. 1.2m). Dramatic siting, on north side is a sheer drop of a rock cliff to river below. Original entrance (west 2m) at south-west. No visible internal features. (Carrigan 1905 ii, 268). Marked on first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps.

Sources

Carrigan 1905 ii, 268

ASI; First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps

KN-095 Mount Eagle distillery

247355 161732

Description (Maps 17, 43; Figure 78)

Mount Eagle distillery with weir, leat and extensive buildings marked on first edition Ordnance Survey maps. Lewis notes it was the property of R. O'Donnell, Esq. Hogg records the owner c.1850 as James Bambrick and that it 'has been shut for the last 3 or 4 years and the machinery (except 3 water wheels) removed' (Hogg 1997, 70). At this time its water supply was considered the 'best on the River Nore'.

Doyle (1985) notes it probably went out of business as a result of the Father Matthew Temperance movement and it had closed by 1840. A flour mill referred to in Griffith's Valuation as the property of Thomas Little may have operated there also. Little remains apart from the west wall of the distillery building, its damaged gate piers and two small sheds. The weir is 160m long and is not marked on the second edition map which instead shows the river as having been narrowed at that point.

Sources

Lewis 1837; Hogg 1997, 70

First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps

KN-096 Dunmore West enclosure

247841 161766

RMP KK014-033

Description (Maps 17, 43)

Circular enclosure delimited by wide fosse containing internal features with traces of wide concentric outer fosse at north and east. Traces of an oval enclosure to north-east. All features

showing as cropmarks on aerial photographs (CICAP's ASW 40, AVO 94, BOD 26). No visible surface trace.

Sources: ASI

KN-097 Dunmore West earthworks

248601 161066

RMP KK014-053-054

Description (Maps 19, 45)

Two adjacent earthwork enclosures. Roughly circular area defined by two widely spaced fosses, with large oval enclosure defined also by two widely spaced fosses at SSE, probably a large annexe. Both areas visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (CUCAP's AV093, BGG 39, BOD 29, BOD 32). Site now largely destroyed by quarrying.

Adjacent to a roughly oval area defined by wide fosse with probably oval annexe abutting to south showing as cropmarks on aerial photographs (CUCAP's, BOD 29, DOP 32). No visible surface trace.

Sources

ASI

KN-098 Dunmore Park demesne

249439 160940

Description (Maps 19, 20, 45, 46; Figures 79, 80)

The history of Dunmore House and its demesne has been extensively described by Fenlon (1997). The house was residence to Elizabeth Preston the duchess of Ormonde during the



Figure 78: KN-095 Remains of Mount Eagle distillery (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 79: KN-098 Dunmore Park demesne shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map

17th century and is thought to have been large, spacious and ornate. The land at Dunmore had been in the possession of the Ormonde family since the mid-15th century. The house itself fell into disrepair and depending on which sources are correct was pulled down in the early or late-18th century. The present-day house, which is depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map as Dunmore cottage, is thought to have been built during the 18th century on the site of the earlier house.

The demesne is located in an area which seems to have been once part of an Early Medieval landscape. The RMP map shows that three enclosures fall within the demesne and a further eight within one kilometre of its boundary. The demesne measures approximately 2.5km long by 1.2km and runs c.200m west of the river uphill in a north-westerly direction. Approximately one fifth of the demesne, including Dunmore Cottage, was situated west of the main Kilkenny to Ballyragget Road on the side of the river. The rest of the land was on the east side of the road and comprised a semi-wooded deer park. Dunmore Cottage was set within woodland and was accessed by a partially tree-lined avenue leading from the Kilkenny-Ballyragget road and also by a track leading up from the direction of the river.

The Great Leinster and Munster Railway Company rail line passed through the grounds of the demesne between Dunmore Cottage and the River Nore in the 19th century. A new road linked Dunmore Cottage to the river at this time probably for the purpose of providing improved access to the Dunmore Woollen manufactory. A level crossing is demarcated on the second edition Ordnance Survey Map where the old track leading to the river was crossed by the

railway. The railway ran under over the old road.

Elements of the demesne which survive today include a large proportion of its perimeter wall, Dunmore Cottage, the track to the river, and about half of the woodland around the deer park.

Sources

Fenlon 1997

First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps

KN-099 Dunmore church and graveyard

248959 160759

NIAH RMP KK014-058, RPS C271

Description (Maps 19, 45)

Site of medieval church, built upon by Protestant church which was cleared in 1875. Listed as an early medieval church sites in *Monasticon Hibernicum*. The graveyard is filled with post 1700 monuments (Carrigan 1905 iii, 271; ASI file). Large moulded fragment with date 1604 carved into spandrel set into garden wall of rectory probably from earlier church (ASI file).

Sources

Carrigan 1905 iii, 271; *Monasticon Hibernicum*

ASI



Figure 80: KN-098 Dunmore Park demesne shown on 2005 aerial photograph



Figure 81: KN-100 Dunmore West stone revetting along the east bank of Nore (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

KN-100 Dunmore West stone revettment wall

248880 160477

Description (Maps 20, 46; Figure 81)

Stone revetting along the east bank of the Nore noted during field survey October 2009.

Sources

Field survey

KN-101 Troyswood ring barrow

248387 160079

RMP KK014-057

Description (Maps 20, 46)

Roughly circular platform (max. diam. c.20m, H 5m) enclosed by fosse (west 4m, ext. D.1.7m) and outer bank (west 5m, ext H. 1m). Outer bank degraded at south, levelled on south-west. No visible original entrance. Interior of platform level.

Sources

ASI

KN-102 Troyswood quarry

248892 160048

Description (Maps 20, 46)

Troyswood quarry visible on 2005 aerial photography.

Sources

2005 aerial photograph

KN-103 Dunmore woollen manufactory

249327 159895

Description (Maps 20, 46)

The Dunmore Woollen Mills were established in the early 19th century on the site of a medieval flour mill. The 'Dumore woollen manufactory' is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map but not on second edition. In the mid-19th century the woollen manufactory was powered by a 16 foot water-wheel and operated with one willy, two napping and three carding machines. It worked nine hours a day and twelve months a year and was owned by James Kelly. A 'west wheel' for a pair of Tuck Mills is also recorded.

Served by leat, overflow and weir. The weir is marked on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps and is partially extant today, though broken. A corn mill was also operated by G.W. Kinchela on the site in the mid-19th century and a Richard Sullivan had a flour mill. No surface trace of any factory buildings noted in field survey October 2009.

Sources

Doyle 1985, 151; Hogg 1997, 69

First edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-104 Dunmore quarry

249602 160101

Description (Maps 20, 46)

Dunmore quarry visible on 2005 aerial photography.

Sources

2005 aerial photograph

KN-105 Loughmerans crannog

250230 159519

RMP KK014-063

Description (Maps 21, 47)

Possible crannog in the east of Loughmerans fen discovered through aerial photography and first noted by Gibbons. The site was subsequently explored in the dry summer of 1995 by Michael Tennyson when the fen dried out, leaving a 28m diameter x 1m high mound above the surface. Probing of the mound with a soil corer revealed 0.25m depth of peat above a gravel and wood layer that was 3m deep. This is assumed to be the only possible crannog site in Kilkenny but it should be noted that the first edition Ordnance Survey map does not show the area as a lake but rather a field, perhaps indicating the mound is of more recent origin.

Sources

Gibbons 1990, 24; Tennyson 1996

ASI

KN-106 Richmond House demesne

249206 159074

Description (Maps 21, 47)

Richmond house and its former demesne were located on the west side of the River Nore about 1.6km north of Kilkenny City. The demesne measured approximately 700m north-south by 400m west-east. It was bordered by the river on its eastern side and the Kilkenny-Threecastles road to the west, although it is possible that it extended across this road because a formal ornamental garden is noticeable within a field in this area on the first edition Ordnance Survey map.

The demesne is also shown on this map as being c.800m south of Dunmore Woollen Factory and 1.2km north of Bleach Mills, both of which were on the opposite side of the river. Primary access to Richmond house was along a partially tree-lined avenue leading from the Kilkenny-Threecastles road. There was a formal ornamental walled garden to the west of the house and deer park to the north and east where pockets of wilderness exist.

Richmond House and the wilderness are still apparent on the second edition map although Troyswood House now stands adjacent to the formal garden in the field across the road. The two houses and most of the wilderness areas of the demesne do not survive today, although the outline of the formal garden at Troyswood and vestiges of the avenue leading to Richmond house are still apparent.

The history of the Richmond House is not well known. Land of 21 acres at Richmond was put up for let in 1802 'with or without' the letting of lands of Troyswood. It was advertised for rent again in 1805 after some refurbishments had taken place including the construction of a coach house and stabling for ten horses. It was put out for rent a third time in 1811. James Edmond Scott, of Ann Grove, Mountrath in 1815 advertised the house for sale, 'in perfect condition' and ideal for a hunting lodge. The next newspaper reference to the house is in 1831 when a Mrs Byrne is mentioned. She advertised the house to let in 1840 and possibly again in 1844, while the last reference concerned James Edmond, Esq. of Richmond in 1856.

Sources

<http://homepage.eircom.net/~lawekk/HSESR.H>
TM; First edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-107 Loughmerans enclosure

249990 159040

RMP KK014-064

Description (Maps 21, 47)

Shown by ringfort convention on first edition Ordnance Survey which depicts a 35m diameter fort. Land reclaimed and site levelled, no visible surface trace.

Sources

ASI

KN-108 Loughmerans enclosure

250079 158844

RMP KK014-065

Description (Maps 21, 47)

Shown by ringfort convention as being a circular enclosure on first edition Ordnance Survey map which depicts a 32m diameter fort surrounded by trees. Land reclaimed, site levelled, no visible surface trace.

Sources

ASI

KN-109 Great Southern and Western (KKJ) Railway

250378 158811

Description (Maps 21, 47)

The Great Southern and Western railway whose main line ran between Dublin and Cork, traverses the study area intermittently linking Kilkenny and Maryborough. The line was completed in 1865 and ceased operation in

1963. Sections of its embankment, railway bridges and/or their abutments survive.

Sources

Murray and McNeill 1976, 67

IAS

KN-110 Baun enclosure

250574 158646

RMP KK019-010

Description (Maps 22, 48)

First edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a 35m diameter ringfort which is not shown on the second edition.

Sources

ASI

KN-111 Aut Even House

249893 158480

NIAH 12308006

Description (Maps 22, 48)

Semi-detached four-bay two-storey Arts-and-Crafts-style foreman's house, built 1896-9, originally thatched and built as one of a pair. It formed part of the planned village built for Ellen Odette Desart (née Bischoffsheim), fourth Countess of Desart (1857-1933) to a master plan devised by William Alphonsus Scott (1871-1921).

Sources

NIAH

KN-112 Greenvale woollen mills

250167 158166

NIAH 12308004, RPS D104

Description (Maps 22, 48; Figures 82, 83)

Water powered woollen mill established by Ellen Countess of Desart in 1906 on the site of an earlier Bleach mill that is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. In the mid-19th century there were three mills on the site: a corn mill (property of Richard Sullivan), a corn knapping engine (property of Richard Sullivan and Cornelius Luby) and a Bleach mill (property of Lewis Kinshela).

The remains of the woollen mill comprises a two-storey mill building, built c.1800; this is a remnant of the Bleach Mill and was renovated 1905 to accommodate its use as woollen mill. A detached mill keeper's house, built 1905, is adjacent. The most prominent part of the complex is the freestanding square-plan red brick chimney, erected 1905.

A large turbine drove a D.C. generator to provide electric power for the various parts of the plant. O'Shaughnessy's took it over in 1933 and produced tweeds. Destroyed by a blaze in 1962 and never resumed operations (Doyle 1985). Recently built concrete shed built over former wheel pit, all river water now being funnelled through a Francis type turbine generating electricity for the ESB grid.

A large weir served the factory and is still largely extant - this is marked on the second edition Ordnance Survey map. An overflow for the Bleach Mills marked on first edition Ordnance Survey map.

Sources

Hamond 1990; Hogg 1997, 73; Doyle 2005;

NIAH, IAS

KN-113 Bleach Green watch house

250306 158104

Description (Maps 22, 48)

Watch House for the Bleach Green marked on first edition Ordnance Survey map. Not on second edition map. Now built over by 'the Weir' housing estate.

Sources

First edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-114 Lady Desart's suspension bridge

250012 157988

Description (Maps 22, 23, 48, 49; Figures 84, 85, 86, 87)

Suspension bridge built in the early 1900s by Lady Desart to provide access from Talbot's Inch village to the Woollen Mills. The bridge was destroyed by the 'Great Flood' of 1947 but stone remnants remain in the river. Photograph taken by Mr. John Dalton shows the bridge shortly after the storm.

Sources: Second edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-115 Bleach Road Cottage

250096 157867

NIAH 12308025

Description (Maps 22, 23, 48, 49; Figures 88, 89)

The Thatch Cottage, Bleach Road, is marked on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey and the



Figure 82: KN-112 Greenvale Woollen Mills (Costello et al 2009, 52)



Figure 83: KN-112 Weir which served Greenvale Woollen Mills (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 84: KN-114 Lady Desart's suspension bridge c.1920 from Talbot's Inch to Woollen Mills (Costello et al 2009, 52)



Figure 85: KN-114 View over Lady Desart's suspension bridge (L-ROY-10059, 1880-1914 NLI)



Figure 86: KN-114 Suspension bridge following "Great Flood" of 1947, (photograph from Mr. John Dalton)



Figure 87: KN-114 Remains of suspension bridge on west bank of the River Nore (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

boundaries of this plot of land remain the same but the size of the building has changed, extending in length away from the roadside.

During renovation works carried out by Jimmy Lenehan 1998-1999, a number of distinct phases were recorded. Phase 1: A three-bay cottage with a window left and right of the door opening. This was a one roomed building with the only divisions in it being created from furniture (dresser) or curtains/drapes. The roof was typical of a local thatch building with the main A-frame rafters/trusses (known as couples) spanning the front and rear walls, with thin timbers in the round (called runners), laid horizontally across the couples. Removing the old layers of cement and lime plasters on the internal walls, the remains of a fireplace was located against a bare wall, with no form of canopy or chimney present. This would point out to the fact that the cottage did not have a chimney and the smoke was vented via the front door. Supporting evidence to this was the fact that the roof timbers and inner thatch layers were heavily smoke blackened.

Phase II: A single bay extension that seems to have been completed by the first edition Ordnance Survey map. This saw the insertion of the first chimney in the cottage, at the dividing wall between phase I and phase II.

Phase III: A two-bay room extension constructed in 1942. The walls are made of poured concrete with bits of scrap iron added as reinforcement.

Sources

NIAH; Jimmy Lenehan pers. comm.

KN-116 Richview House

250322 157836

NIAH 12308002

Description (Maps 22, 23, 48, 49; Figures 90, 91)

Richview House (also called Friars Inch) and its demesne were located on the east side of the River Nore about 800m north of Green's Bridge in Kilkenny City. It was nestled between the river and the Kilkenny - Castlecomer road and extended over an area of c. 700m north-south by 600m west-east. A partially tree-lined road to Bleachmills from the city cut through the middle of the demesne.

Richview House was located 80m east of this road at the centre of the demesne. It was set 250m back from the river and was accessed by three laneways - one from the through road and two from the main road. The access lane leading from the through road was partially lined with trees and a clump of wilderness adjoined the southerly of the two accesses from the main road, positioned most probably to prevent the house from being seen from the road. A shelter belt is also depicted to the northwest of the house, on the other side of which is an area of park trees grown as standard. An area of wilderness existed at the north-eastern perimeter of the demesne and deer parks were located to the west, east and south of the house. A formal ornamental walled garden is shown adjacent to the western side of the house and extended as far as the through road.

Little is currently known of the history of the demesne. Newspaper articles from 1854-1894 mention Thomas Bradley Esq., Edmund Mullhallen, John Middleton and Thomas Hyde as associated with Richview House but give no clear indication with regard to whether they were owners or tenants.



Figure 88: KN-115 Bleach Road Cottage in 1998 (photo: Jimmy Lenehan)



Figure 89: KN-115 Bleach Road Cottage in 2009 (photo: Jimmy Lenehan)



Figure 90: KN-116 Richview House demesne shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map

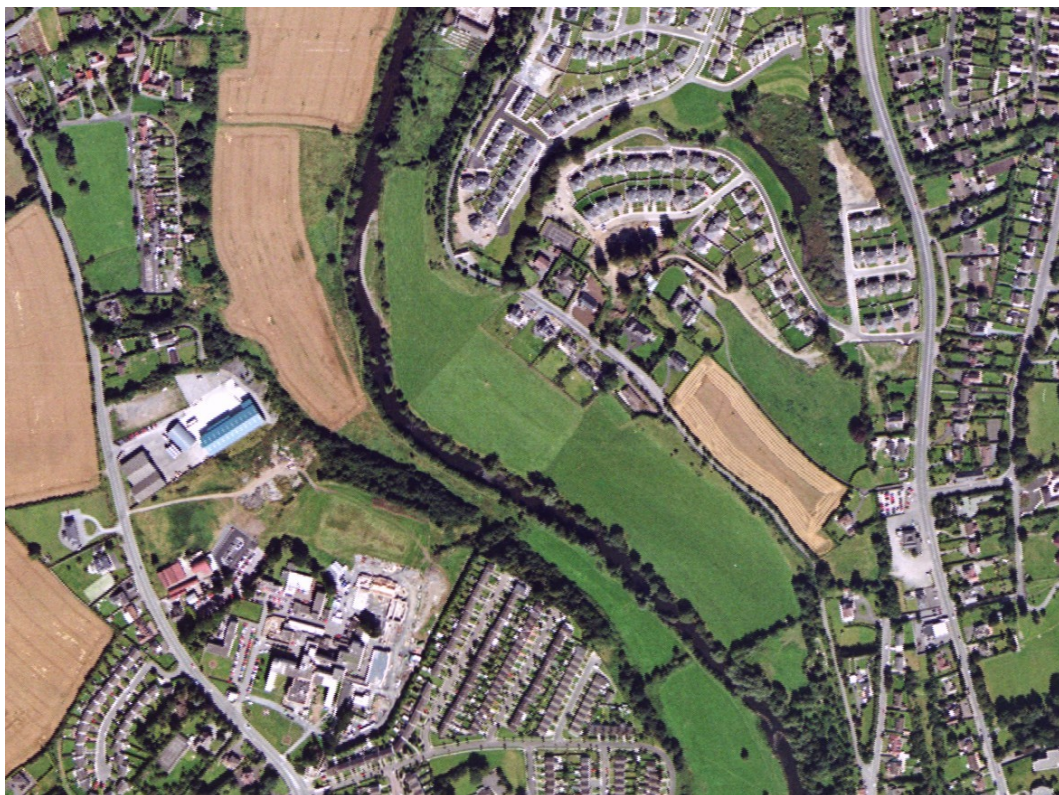


Figure 91: KN-116 Richview House demesne shown on 2005 aerial photograph

The second edition Ordnance Survey map shows that the Great Leinster and Munster Railway Company rail line passed through the grounds of the demesne, suggesting that the era of the demesne had come to a close by the late 19th century at Richview. The house however was still depicted on the map and a new access road which crossed over the railway line linked it to the Castlecomer Road. The map also showed that the fields in the demesne adjacent to the river were liable to flooding.

Today a large portion of the former demesne is subsumed within modern housing developments. The fields next to the river lie within the floodplain.

Sources

<http://homepage.eircom.net/~lawekk/HSESR.H>
TM

NIAH; First edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-117 Talbot's Inch Village

249654 158037

NIAH 12308026, RPS C217

Description (Maps 22, 23, 48, 49; Figures 92, 93)

Complex of early 1900s houses, a planned village sponsored by Ellen Odette Desart (née Bischoffsheim), fourth Countess of Desart (1857-1933) as accommodation for workers associated with the Kilkenny Woodworkers Company together with the nearby Greenvale Woollen Mills. Built to designs prepared by William Alphonsus Scott (1871-1921).

Sources

NIAH

KN-118 Talbotsinch enclosure

249870 157655

RMP KK019-008

Description (Maps 23, 49)

Shown on first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps as a semi-circular enclosure 82m x 42m on cliff edge overlooking floodplain of River Nore below. Possibly an inland promontory fort.

Sources

ASI; First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps

KN-119 Talbotsinch enclosure

250254 157262

RMP KK019-009

Description (Maps 23, 49)

Enclosure marked on first edition Ordnance Survey map, now built over by housing estate.

Sources

ASI

KN-120 Weston House

250524 157472

NIAH 12308003

Description (Maps 23, 49)

Four-bay two-storey house, c.1925, on an L-shaped plan, now in use as guesthouse.

Sources

NIAH



Figure 92: KN-117 Thatched cottage at Talbot's Inch c.1920 (Costello et.al. 2009, 51)



Figure 93: KN-117 Talbot's Inch village (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

KN-121 Mount Brilliant

250530 157263

Description (Maps 23, 49)

Mount Brilliant was built for Rev. Oliver Wheeler 1769. In 1782 the property comprised the house with 18 acres, a well-stocked fish pond and a warren. Marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map.

Sources

FLJ 15.5.1782;

<http://homepage.eircom.net/~lawekk/HSESM.H>
TM

First edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-122 Newpark Rope Walk

250632 157171

Description (Maps 23, 49)

Rope Walk marked on first edition Ordnance Survey map. Not on subsequent editions.

Sources

First edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-123 Newpark Lodge demesne

250755 157147

Description (Maps 23, 24, 49, 50; Figures 94, 95)

Newpark Lodge was located within Newpark Lower, one of two townlands in the small suburban parish of St Maul's of Kilkenny City. It was situated on the east side of the Kilkenny - Castlecomer Road and was 400m north of the Barracks and c.600m northeast of Green's Bridge. It was across the road from a rope walk that led down to the road running from Green's

Bridge up to Castlecomer Road. This small estate measured 205m west-east by 120m north-south.

The estate is divided into two elements on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The one closest to the road contains the lodge itself, which is set c.12m back from the road, a shelter belt, a garden area, and a field enclosed within a hedgerow. Out the back is a field which is accessed by a lane leading from the side of the lodge. The second edition Ordnance Survey map also depicts the lodge with an outline of the garden area and part of the hedgerow which had enclosed the field. The back field bordered onto fen wetland on the first edition map and onto a field of park trees on the second edition map. In terms of the history of the lodge, the deaths of Launcelot O'Halloran at New Park Lodge and Hannah Cooney at New Park Lodge, a servant in M Molony's family over 60 years, are documented. The estate house is today the Newpark Hotel and the demesne retains much of its original shape. Elements of the woodland today may relate to the 19th century designed landscape.

Sources

<http://homepage.eircom.net/~lawekk/HSESM.H>
TM; First edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-124 Greenshill Factory House

250554 156964

Description (Maps 24, 50)

Factory House marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. Not on second edition.

Sources: First edition Ordnance Survey map



Figure 94: KN-123 Newpark Lodge demesne shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map



Figure 95: KN-123 Newpark Lodge demesne shown on 2005 aerial photograph

KN-125 Bishopsmeadows mill-race

250390 156837

Description (Maps 24, 50)

Mill-race depicted on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps. Now infilled. Possibly formed part of the Bishop's Meadows medieval mill complex.

Sources

First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps

KN-126 Saint Canice's Lodge demesne

250000 156771

Description (Maps 24, 50)

St Canice's lodge was located 500m northwest of St Canice's Cathedral and was between the Kilkenny - Threecastles road and a back road which also headed in the direction of Threecastles. It extended over an area of 200m by 300m. Two entrances to the estate are shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, at a gate lodge on the Threecastles road and one opposite the Ayresfield Estate on the back road. A lane led to the house from the gate lodge, skirting the edge of a large park field that existed in front of the house. On the opposite side of the house was a short tree-lined avenue leading to the Ayresfield Estate entrance. A formal ornamental garden was present in this area and was flanked by two small fields.

The perimeter contained wilderness around the estate border. The estate is depicted as the home of the Loretto Junior School on the second edition Ordnance Survey map.

Sources

First edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-127 Green's Bridge medieval mill stream

250534 156611

KKAP-393, UAS-43

Description (Maps 24, 25, 50, 51)

Mill stream associated with medieval watermill activity at Green's Bridge and the Maudlin mills. It is not visible today but is marked on Rocque's 1758 map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. It ran from an inlet on the east bank of the River Nore at Friar's Inch, under Noremount, and re-entered below Green's Bridge. A lower section flowed from the same inlet as far as the Maudlin mills to the south. The total length of the mill stream is 1.1 miles and documentary evidence suggests it was constructed in the 12th Century and associated with the Augustinian Priory of St Johns. Much of the upper section can still be seen though most of the town section has been filled in and built upon. In John Street much of the mill-stream was walled and was crossed by the 'Little Bridge'. A small section of it was re-opened at Greensbridge mill during the Kilkenny flood relief scheme.

Sources

Doyle 1985, 149; Farrelly et al, 1993, 37

First Edition Ordnance Survey map

KN-128 Green's Bridge, late medieval bridge

250551 156573

KKAP-126

Description (Maps 24, 25, 50, 51)

Site of the old Green's Bridge, which was lost to flooding in 1763. The bridge itself is known from

medieval times, when it was recorded as 'the Bridge of Kilkenny' in c.1178 and the big bridge of Kilkenny' in c.1223. The floods of 1763 was not the first time the bridge had been lost. Flooding probably destroyed the bridge in 1338 and again in c.1443. It was rebuilt by Bishop Oliver Cantwell by 1526, and was in a 'decayed state in 1623. It was called Grines Bridge in 1623, was unnamed in depictions of 1655 and 1708, and was recorded as 'out of repair' in 1710. It was shown on Rocques' 1758 map and after its destruction in 1763 was rebuilt 120m to the south. One arch of the former bridge spans the Greensbridge mill-race on the east and four-five of its central pier abutments are visible in low water.

An archaeological excavation of part of the structure was carried out as part of the Kilkenny Flood Relief scheme. Excavation within, and slightly beyond the east river bank revealed five surviving sections of the collapsed 16th century bridge including two piers, two sections of collapsed masonry and a bridge abutment. The walls of the western most extent of a post-medieval mill building with associated river bank revetment walls were also revealed on the southern side of the bridge abutment remains.

Sources

Stevens 2002d; Farrelly et al, 1993, 35

KKAP

KN-129 Green's Bridge watermill (possible)

250575 156569

KKAP-337, UAS-42

Description (Maps 24, 25, 50, 51)

A watermill is depicted on Rocques 1758 map and is possibly the same one mentioned in the Civil Survey as 'standing upon Grene's Bridge'. It was located on the east bank of the Nore about 30m north of the present day bridge and slightly south of the old Green's bridge.

Sources

Farrelly et al, 1993, 36

KKAP

KN-130 Green's Bridge

250558 156536

NIAH 12004007, RPS D4

Description (Maps 24, 25, 50, 51; Figures 96, 97)

Five-arch rubble limestone Palladian-style road bridge over river, completed 1766, with two-arch culvert to east. Colles built the existing bridge in 1765, which was designed by George Smith. It has been described as one of the four or five finest bridges in Ireland (Craig 1982, 279). Renovated, 1835, with parapets added. Remodelled, 1969, with one parapet removed.

Sources

Craig 1982, 279; Tierney 1996, 24-27

NIAH, RPS, IAS



Figure 96: KN-133 Greensbridge mill on a view of Kilkenny City 1819 by Joanna Bann....?(Kilkenny Archaeological Society Collection)



Figure 97: KN-130 Green's bridge on view of Kilkenny City by O Keefe? c.1770 (Kilkenny Archaeological Society Collection)

KN-131 Green's Bridge weir

250576 156508

KKAP-336, UAS-41

Description (Maps 24, 25, 50, 51; Figure 98)

V-shaped weir of early 17th century date for mills to the south of Green's Bridge. It is shown on Rocque's 1758 map and similarly on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1841. Measurements of the weir on the First Edition map indicate that each length of the 'v' was c.130m with a slight bend in each line. It was c.45m wide and its most southerly point. Much of the weir was excavated prior to its partial removal for the Nore flood relief scheme.

Sources

Doyle 1985, 156; Farrelly et al, 1993, 36

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map

KN-132 St Maul's church (site) and graveyard

250667 156508

RMP KK019-026, NIAH 12004010, NIAH 12004010

Description (Maps 24, 25, 50, 51)

St. Maul's Church (site) and graveyard. No visible remains of church, which was extant c.1300-1616. Graveyard may be of pre-Norman origin though oldest graveslab from it dates to 1785. The Kilkenny Journal records that in 1847 'improper' burials were being interred in the graveyard (Kilkenny Journal 27.3.1847).

Sources

Bradley 2000, 13; Farrelly et.al. 1993, 37

KN-133 Greensbridge mill

250592 156470

KKAP-125

Description (Maps 24, 25, 50, 51; Figure 99)

Mill on the east side of the Nore, opposite Chancellor's mill. Rocque's map marks a mill on this site and a 17th century rectangular mill-building, a mill-race and a waterwheel pit were all recorded during excavations associated with the Nore flood relief scheme. A late 17th century 'deflection dam' and wattle panelling was also noted. In 1850 it was owned by Thomas Purcell and he was succeeded by 'Walsh the Miller' who generated electricity to light part of Kilkenny. The mill closed about 1965 and was the final mill to close in the city.

Sources

Doyle 1985, 158-9; Stevens and O'Meara 2003

KKAP: IAS

KN-134 Chancellor's Mills complex

250555 156423

RMP KK019-026124, KKAP-416, UAS-124, RPS D139 or D141

Description (Maps 24, 25, 50, 51; Figures 100, 101)

Site of a water powered woollen mill. It is thought that milling activity took place at this site from the Late Medieval period, when it possibly associated with ecclesiastical activity at St Canice's Cathedral, to c.1950 when operations ceased. The mill was recorded as Helias Corn Mill in the Civil Survey (1654) and in the 18th century it incorporated three mills, using two mill streams. An artificial island



Figure 98: KN-131 Greensbridge weir c.1950 with Chancellor's mills on right and Greensbridge mills on left (courtesy Mr. John Dalton)



Figure 99: KN-133 Greensbridge mill left and Chancellor's mill on right (Costello et al 2009, 25)



Figure 100: KN-134 Chancellor's mills complex (Costello et.al. 2009, 48)



Figure 101: KN-134 Chancellor's mills complex, 2009, from north east (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology).

was built in the middle of the two streams to carry the wheel house, part of which still stands. A grist, tuck and spinning mill is recorded here in 1830. The Ordnance Survey maps mark it as 'Chancellor's woollen factory'. Acquired by Smithwick's brewery c.1975 and the business was transferred to Talbot's Inch.

Sources

Doyle 1985, 157; Farrelly et.al. 1993, 103; Bradley 2000, 17

KKAP; First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, IAS/RPS

KN-135 Medieval sword find

250500 156420

KKAP-130

Description (Maps 24, 25, 50, 5; Figure 102)

Archaeological monitoring of river-gravel extraction revealed a sword fragment. A survey of the town wall and Evan's tower was also undertaken.

Sources

Doyle 2002

KKAP

KN-136 Nore foot bridges

250654 156389

KKAP-078

Description (Maps 24, 25, 50, 51)

As part of the River Nore Flood-Relief scheme seven archaeological test trenches were opened in the river bank, four upstream and three downstream of John's Bridge, Kilkenny. The

footings for two post-medieval foot-bridges were noted.

Source: Stevens 2000

KN-137 Smithwick's Brewery

250594 156304

RPS B86

Description (Maps 24, 25, 50, 51; Figure 103)

Smithwick's is reputed to be Ireland's oldest operating brewery, founded by John Smithwick in 1710 on land owned by the Duke of Ormonde. It was purchased from Irish Ale Breweries in 1965 by Guinness and is now, along with Guinness, part of Diageo. Smithwick's for the domestic market is still brewed in Kilkenny and the higher strength export variety is brewed in Dundalk. The site was redeveloped as modern brewery by Smithwicks, one or two original buildings survive, one a cellar now a reception area also contained maltings.

Sources

Hamond 1990, 115

KN-138 St. Francis' friary

250572 156292

RMP KK019-026101

Description (Maps 24, 25, 50, 51; Figure 104)

The Franciscan friary occupied a one hectare precinct in the north-east corner of the Hightown of Kilkenny. The friary was built on reclaimed land and was bounded on the north by the River Breaghagh and on the east by the Nore. It was probably founded by Richard

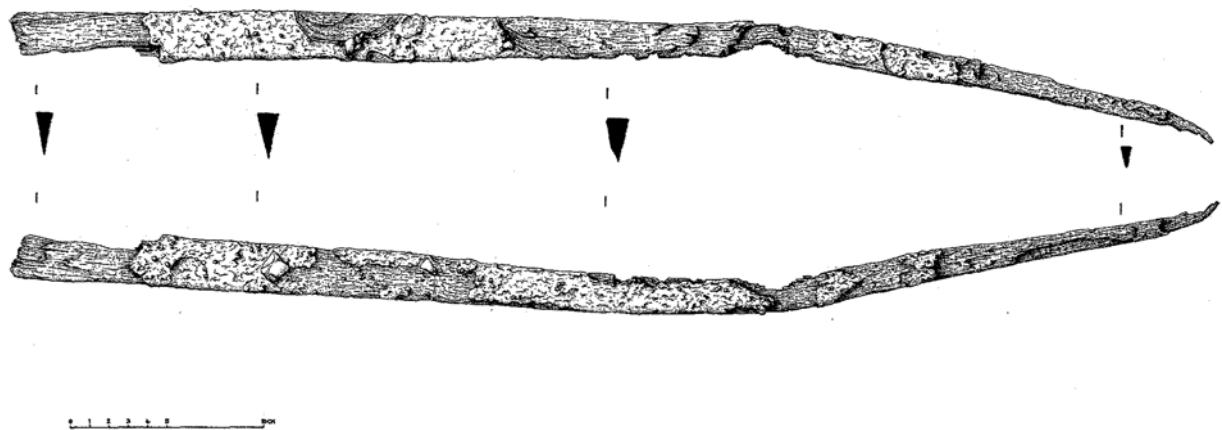


Figure 102: KN-035 Sword fragment found during archaeological monitoring of river-gravel extraction for the Nore drainage scheme 2003(M. Gowen & Co. Ltd.)

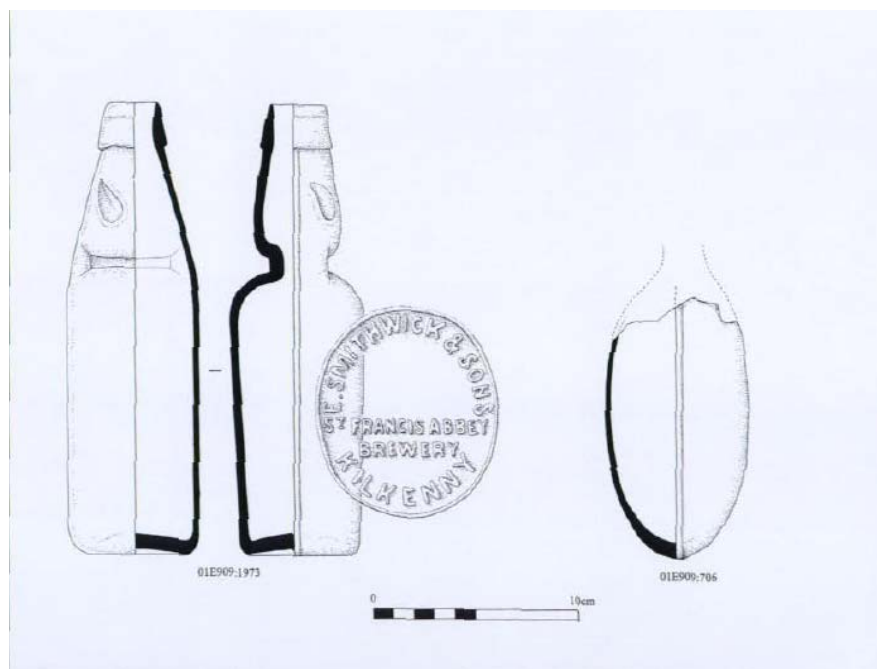


Figure 103: Smithwicks and Torpedo bottles recovered from Nore during drainage scheme 2003 (M. Gowen & Co. Ltd.)

Marshal, lord of Kilkenny from 1231 to 1234. The surviving remains comprise the 13th century choir with an east end which was added in the 1320s, and a belfry which was started in the 1340s but left unfinished until the fifteenth century as a result of the Black Death. A recently discovered photograph in the RSAI archives dated 1862 shows its south range largely intact. The celebrated annalist John Clyn was a friar in St. Francis' until his death from the Black Death in 1348.

Sources

Bradley 2000, 4

KN-139 Bateman Quay pleasure house (*Maps 24, 25, 50, 51*)

250678 156181

KKAP-080

Description (Maps 24, 25, 50, 51; Figures 105-6)

Late-18th/early-19th century 'Pleasure house' in derelict state, built to provide their wealthy owner with fine views along the river. The structure has two storeys. The ground floor has domestic fixtures and fittings in contrast to the first storey which is painted and has a fine, Victorian Stucco-type plastered ceiling (60% complete, and in danger of collapse), with floral roundel and elaborate coving, similar to that in Bridge House, John's Street, Kilkenny. A viewing window provides views towards Kilkenny castle. It is probable the ground floor was domestic, servants quarters with the first floor being gentlemen's quarters.

During the Flood Relief Scheme excavation a full building survey was undertaken of the Pleasure House and a semi-circular riverside revetment wall. No earlier archaeological fabric was revealed in excavation. In fact, the line of the

medieval riverbank appeared to be at least 7m further back from the current river's edge and outside the development area.

The Pleasure House lies adjacent a second similar structure to the south and three others were noted during excavations for the flood relief scheme to the south.

Sources

Stevens and Slater 2002

KN-140 Bateman Quay toll house

250677 156167

NIAH 12000204, RPS B119

Description (Maps 24, 25, 50, 51; Figure 107)

Terraced four-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, c.1725, with camber-headed carriageway to right ground floor. The building was recorded during the Nore flood relief scheme and was interpreted as a toll house associated with the 'New Quay' marked on Rocque's 1758 map. Adjacent to a somewhat similar, though later, structure to the north. Extensively renovated, c.1900, with shopfront inserted to ground floor.

Sources

Stevens and Slater 2002

KN-141 Bateman Quay jetty and mooring excavation

250717 156068

KKAP-177

Description (Maps 24, 25, 50, 51)

Excavations prior to the River Nore Flood-Relief scheme uncovered the remains of an 18th



Figure 104: KN-138 St. Francis' Abbey in the grounds of Smithwick's Brewery (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 105: KN-139 Bateman Quay pleasure house from east (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

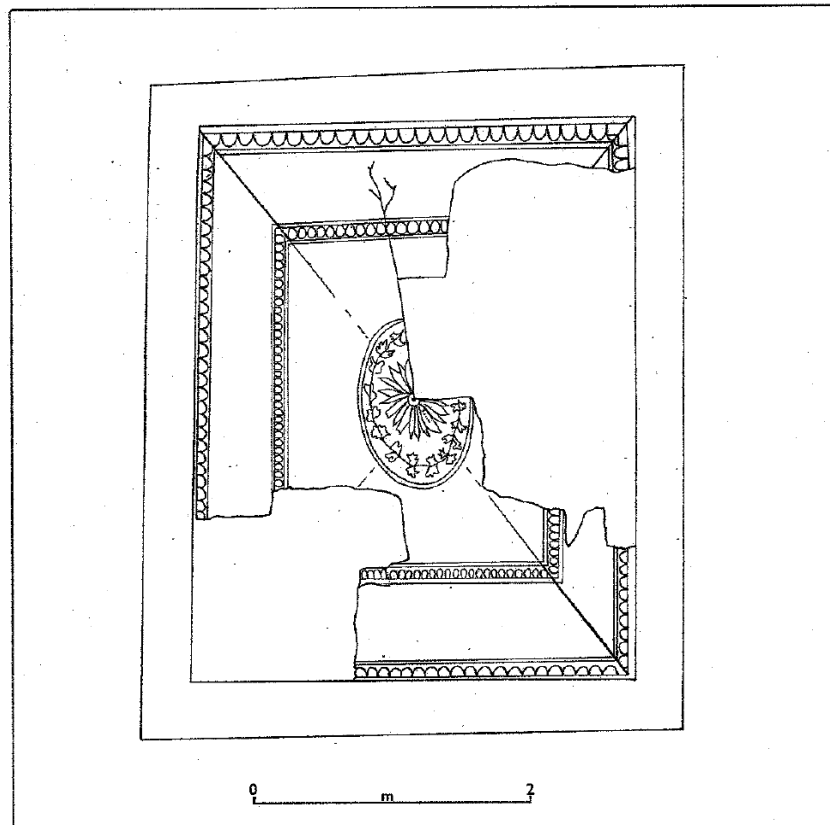


Figure 106: KN-139 Drawing of Stucco ceiling (from Stevens and Slater 2002, figure 11)



Figure 107: KN-140 Bateman Quay toll house (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

century stone jetty, a private mooring and part of the river wall.

Sources

Stevens 2002e

KN-142 Bateman Quay pleasure house

250719 156069

KKAP-079

Description (Maps 24, 25, 50, 51)

As part of the River Nore Flood-Relief scheme excavation was undertaken of a series of post-medieval parallel riverside walls and the truncated remains of a 'pleasure house' marked on first edition 1-1056 map. An associated timber jetty was also recorded.

Sources

Stevens 2002c

First edition Ordnance Survey map 1-1056

KN-143 Bateman Quay stone jetty excavation

250738 156024

KKAP-209

Description (Maps 24, 25, 50, 51)

Remains of an 18th/19th century stone jetty and Pleasure House excavated during the River Nore Flood-Relief scheme. Excavations recorded a series of stone steps leading down to the water's edge from a small paved area around a pleasure House which was marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey 1-1056 map. Within the river, a mass of short timber posts were identified arranged around the foot of the stone

steps. The posts could have supported a timber platform. This jetty was similar to other structures excavated along Bateman Quay, and would have occupied an end of garden location for a property fronting onto Kieran Street.

Sources

Brady 2003

KN-144 Dredging finds

250775 155940

Description (Maps 25, 51; Figure 108)

Two separate archaeological monitoring of dredging operations were undertaken between 2001-2004 for the Kilkenny Flood Relief Scheme. These operations led to the discovery of some 6,500 artefacts.

2001-2002 operation: Over 2000 artefacts were recovered including a small quantity of Mesolithic flint, a small amount of medieval pottery and metalwork, and large quantities of late medieval stone architectural fragments. A large assemblage of post-medieval pottery and glass was recovered.

2002-4 operation: 4553 artefacts were recovered during monitoring of dredging for the River Nore Flood Relief Scheme 2002-4: 59% pottery, 28% glass, 7% metal, 5% clay pipe and 1% stone. 75% of the assemblage was of 18th-20th century date, with 20% undateable. Medieval artefacts accounted for 2%, those of the 17th-18th century 3%. Two prehistoric artefacts were also recovered. 4553 artefacts were recovered, 59% pottery, 28% glass, 7% metal, 5% clay pipe and 1% stone. 75% of the assemblage was of 18th-20th century date, with 20% undateable. Medieval artefacts accounted

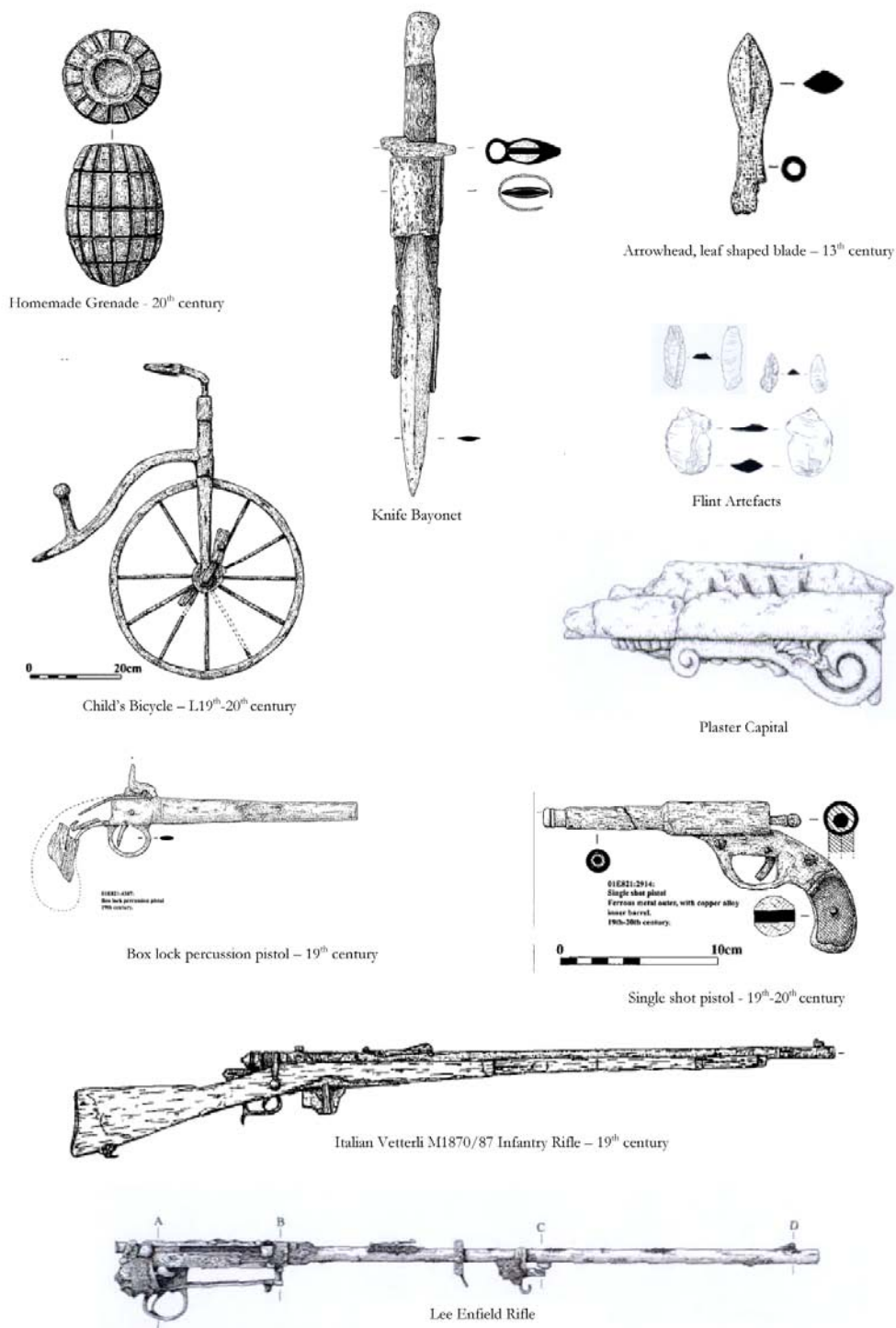


Figure 108: KN-144 A small selection of the 6500 finds recovered from the River Nore during the Kilkenny Flood Relief Scheme (M. Gowen and Co. Ltd.)

for 2%, those of the 17th-18th century 3%. Two prehistoric artefacts were also recovered. The assemblage was broad and included items such as hand-guns, a rifle, keys, a bayonette, a spindle whorl, and Jacobean gun-money.

Sources

Doyle 2003a; Lohan 2005

KN-145 John's Quay wall

250798 155915

NIAH 12000262

Description (Maps 25, 51)

Section of random squared rubble limestone retaining wall, c.1900.

Sources

Field survey

KN-146 5 Bateman Quay (rear of)

250736 155869

KKAP-052

Description (Maps 25, 51)

Test-excavations revealed a possible 'former inlet on the bank of the river' which was infilled with organic river silts. The silts contained dumped medieval material.

Sources

Hayden 2001

KN-147 John's Bridge

250788 155859

NIAH 12000229, RPS D3

Description (Maps 25, 26; Figure 109)

Single-arch reinforced concrete road bridge over river, dated 1910, on site of earlier bridge, 1765-72. Repaired, 1969-70. Bridge built by J. and R. Thompson of Belfast and Dublin to designs prepared by the L.G. Mouchel and Partners practice of London in association with Alexander Mitchell Burden (1864-1923) upon completion the bridge constructed using the then-innovative Hennibique technique represented the longest single-arch reinforced concrete (then known as ferro-concrete) bridge in Britain and Ireland.

Sources

Tierney 1996, 27-32

KN-148 John's Bridge pre 1910 bridges

250793 155858

KKAP-137, 143

Description (Maps 25, 51; Figures 110, 111)

Archaeological excavations beneath the present John's Bridge in advance of the Kilkenny Flood Relief scheme revealed a Late Bronze Age fish-trap and 18th century bridge structures which were constructed after the flood of 1763. These consisted of a three-arch masonry structure that was removed c.1910 and replaced with the present bridge. An underwater excavation at the same point revealed much of the construction history of the 16th century John's bridge and a corpus of medieval graveslabs which had been built into its abutments was also recovered, which was also referred to in a 19th century newspaper account (KM 26.8.1871). Coins and various metal finds were recovered from a test-pit that was investigated



Figure 109: KN-147 John's Bridge from south-west (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 110: KN-148 John's bridge being demolished 1910 (Costello et al 2009)

by James Graves below the bridge in 1871 (Graves 1871).

Sources

Doyle 2003; Doyle and O'Meara 2004; Graves 1871; KM 26.8.1871; Tierney 1996, 27-32

KN-149 College Park riverside tower

250917 155770

KKAP-077

Description (Maps 25, 26, 51, 52: Figure 112)

Excavations for the Nore Flood Alleviation scheme uncovered a medieval circular masonry tower and a series of late 13th century riverside post-and-wattle fences. The tower consisted of the foundation remains of a circular masonry structure, 8.5-9m in diameter, which had been partially robbed out on the southern (river) side. Investigation revealed that the stepped wall of the masonry tower measured some 1m wide at foundation level, and survived to c. 1m high. The entire structure was built on a raft of oak piles, driven into the underlying river silts, and stabilising the structure. A single fragment of 13th/14th century pottery was recovered from the underlying river silt, and radiocarbon dating of a sample of the oak piles dated the structure to the medieval period (AD 1163-1278). A possible trampled mortar floor surface identified within the structure was dated to the 15th/16th century by a fragment of early German stoneware. The remains were sealed with a layer of mixed mortar, rubble and alluvium. It appeared likely that the structure was destroyed by the 17th century. This would explain its absence from the documentary record, and later its apparent absence from Rocque's map of Kilkenny 1758.

Sources

Doyle 2005

KN-150 Magdalen mill (site)

251253 155863

KKAP-369, UAS-76, UAS-77

Description (Maps 25, 51)

The Magdalen Mill was served by an 850m long mill-stream that extended from near Green's bridge as far as the south side of Maudlin street where the mill was located. This mill stream in itself was connected to the 'Long Mill Stream' that originated at Friar's Inch. The mill-race that fed it is first mentioned in c.1223 and the mill was granted to St. John's Priory in 1434. This was the 'water-mill' taken from the priory at the Dissolution. It became the property of Kilkenny Corporation after the Reformation and was described in the Civil Survey as a corn mill made of stone and slate. The mill and its head-race are depicted on Rocque's map and on the first edition Ordnance Survey Map as 'flour mill'. In 1850 a flour mill and a kiln was operated on the site by Louis Kinchella and in 1920-30 he used the mill wheel to operate lathes and saws for a wheelwright and mill-wheel building business.

Sources

Farrelly et al, 1993, 63; Bradley 2000, 16

Rocque's 1758 map of Kilkenny; First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps.



Figure 111: KN-148 Sightseers follow King Edward over John's bridge in 1904 (Costello et al 2009, 92)



Figure 112: KN-149 College Park riverside toll-tower (Doyle 2005)

KN-151 Ormonde Woollen Mills

251270 155784

RMP KK019-027, KKAP-174, 179

Description (Maps 25, 26, 51, 52)

The Ormonde Woollen Mills are on the site of the medieval Castle Mills which had their own weir complex. In the Civil Survey the Castle Mills comprised two corn mills and a tuck mill. The present complex has three water powered mills built 1798 and described as the Castle mills. Rocque's 1758 map also shows three mills on the site. Kenny Scott occupied them in 1850 and they were known as the Ormonde Woollen Mills and also as Reid's Mill. McLoughlins of Donegal acquired the mills in 1925 and produced high quality blankets. This mill was powered by four millwheels driven by three streams. Five waterwheels survive within the complex. Ormonde Mills were closed c.1868, reopened in 1880 and were destroyed by fire in 1969. During excavations associated with the River Nore Flood Alleviation scheme mill structures, brick furnace bases and machine-block settings were recorded.

Sources

Doyle 1985; Bradley 2000, 16; Hamond 1990, no.104; Stevens 2002a; Doyle 2003

KKAP; Down Survey map, First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps

KN-152 Scot's Canal lock

251318 155765

RPS D40

Description (Maps 25, 26, 51, 52; Figures 113, 114)

Lock gate of dressed limestone wall on south side of canal, constructed 1759-1761. A caption for the lock in a map prepared for the Irish Parliament states: 'The lock in flood time pens fifteen feet of Water, is built of Kilkenny Marble. The foundation of it is cut into the Solid Rock, the gates are made of Ten Inch Oak Scantling and Plank'd with two Inch Plank the whole framed together in a strong and particular manner'

Sources

Delaney 1986; Hammond 1990; Hand forthcoming

IAS/RPS

KN-153 Lacken Corn Mill

251556 155794

RMP KK019-028

Description (Maps 25, 26, 51, 52; Figure 115)

Lacken Corn Mill originates as a medieval mill and is referred to in 1307. It is described in the Civil Survey as containing two corn mills and a tuck mill. In 1856 the mill was gutted by fire and the site was restored in 1876 by the Sullivan family of brewers who incorporated the early modern mill into the fine brick structure that stands today. Fabric from this early mill is visible, including an arch and an Archer coat of arms was found built into one of its walls.

Sources

Doyle 1990, 55; Bradley 2000, 17

First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps



Figure 113: KN-152 Scot's Canal lock (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

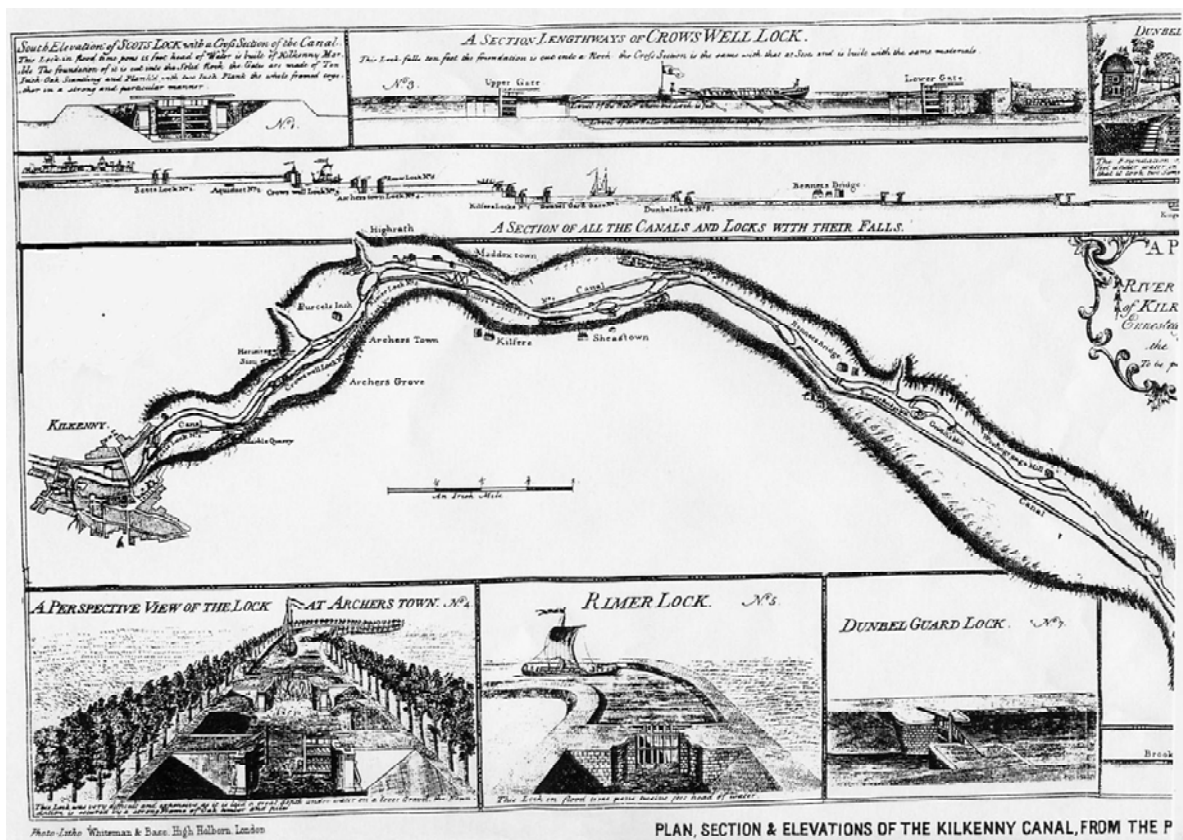


Figure 114: KN-152 Plan of the Nore navigation submitted to parliamentary commission



Figure 115: KN-153 Lacken Corn Mill from west bank of Nore (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 116: KN-154 Engine house and resevoir in the north east of castle park ground. (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)

KN-154 Kilkenny Castle demesne

250880 155685

RMP KK19-026

Description (Maps 25, 26, 51, 52; Figure 116)

Kilkenny castle commands a crossing of the River Nore and dominates the 'High Town' of Kilkenny. Excavations have demonstrated that what appears to have been the bank of a ringwork castle was constructed over an earlier, possibly pre-Anglo-Norman horizon (Murtagh 1993). The earthwork castle was itself replaced by a stone castle, built by William Marshal the elder (c.1146-1219), in the early years of the 13th century. Much of this castle still survives intact albeit modified by Tudor, Georgian and Victorian alterations. The castle became the principal residence for the Butlers of Ormonde when James (c.1360-1405) purchased it in 1391 and this connection lasted until 1967 when the 6th Marquess of Ormonde presented it to the people of Kilkenny in return for a token payment of £50.

Daniel Tietzsch-Tyler has drawn attention to the fact that today's castle represents 'only a small proportion of ... its fullest development' (Tietzsch-Tyler forthcoming). What survives is the inner ward of the late medieval castle comprising half of the original enclosing curtain walls and three of its four corner towers. This inner ward was at the centre of 'a vast concentric stone fortress of quite formidable design ... the most formidable castle in Ireland by the middle of the fourteenth century'. A detailed description of the castle's architecture and history may be found in Fenlon (2007).

The castle has been set in a demesne since its foundation and today this parkland comprises c.10 hectares and stretches for 1km to the east

of the castle. Little is known about the demesne in the middle ages though it was undoubtedly larger. There are references to a 'great park', meadow, gardens and orchard, fishery and weir in the fourteenth century (See Bradley 2000, 14). The 'Great Orchard' and park of the 10th Earl ('Black Tom') was enclosed with 'quick-set' hedges and a large ditch in 1565 (Watters 1872a, 207). The first Duke of Ormonde transformed the park into a spectacular Le Notre inspired designed landscape with a vast formal orchard and garden, bowling green, walks, a waterhouse, fountain and summer banqueting hall. As is made clear in Francis Place's view of the castle park c.1698 the parkland on the east side of the river, now College Park, also formed part of the designed landscape with the Nore being a focal point in the ensemble. This also shows the long avenues of trees that created a vista centred on the distant Mount Leinster. A formal garden with axial paths radiating from a central fountain and dotted with lead stauary extended to the west of the castle. This was set below a 'leaden' terrace in the area of the present Rose Garden.

Following the exile of the second Duke of Ormonde (1665-1745) the grounds and castle fell into a 'ruinous state' and it was not until 1825-1843 that the next major rebuilding occurred under the direction of William Robertson; this is most relevant to the castle that presents today.

The prominent firm of architects Deane and Woodward undertook a new campaign in the 1860s which included the remodelling of the Rose garden and an ornamental lake was built as a resevoir with a boat house and engine house in the north east of the park in 1861 - this was fed by the 'Seven Springs' on the Canal Walk.

Sources

Murtagh 1993; Bradley 2006; Fenlon 2007; Tietzsch-Tyler forthcoming; Watters 1872a, 207)

KN-155 Dukesmeadows fulachta fiadh

251750 155040

RMP KK019-109, KKAP-102

Description (Maps 26, 52; Figures 117, 118)

Archaeological excavations during the River Nore Drainage Scheme revealed two conjoined Bronze Age fulachta fiadh, under a single, irregular mound of burnt stone.

Four sub-circular troughs and a number of other smaller pits were recorded. Three lithic artefacts were also recovered, including a broken plano-convex knife of Antrim flint, and two chert cores from the southern periphery of the burnt mound. The site was situated at the edge of the southwestern flood plain of the River Nore, on a small ridge of natural boulder clay, enhanced to produce a flat platform. Two samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating. Charcoal from Trough A produced a date of 1390-1010 cal. BC, and charcoal from Trough B1 produced a date of 1920-1630 cal. BC. This suggested that the site was in fact two sites, one with an in-cutting trough complex, left open for some time.

Then, several hundred years later, a second site immediately to the south, was built with two or three troughs.

Sources

Stevens 2002

KN-156 Gallowshill enclosure

251649 154883

RMP KK019-105

Description (Maps 26, 52)

35m diameter enclosure marked on first edition Ordnance Survey map, Not depicted on second edition and currently an open park.

Sources

ASI file

KN-157 Gallowshill cemetery

251729 154914

RMP KK019-034

Description (Maps 26, 52)

The National Museum of Ireland investigated a small barrow-like mound on the top of Gallowshill Hill, Co. Kilkenny. It proved to be a fairly modern (landscaping) feature. The small mound had been raised on the site of a cemetery of extended, unaccompanied single burials of unknown date. Disarticulated bones derived from the surrounding graves were incorporated in the material of the mound.

Sources

Prendergast 1970

ASI file



Figure 117: KN-155 Dukesmeadows fulachta fiadh under excavation, from southeast (Stevens 2002)



Figure 118: KN-155 Flint knife found during excavation of Dukesmeadows fulachta fiadh (Stevens 2002)

KN-158 Canal aqueduct

251948 154964

Description (Maps 26, 52)

The aqueduct directed a stream under the canal at Duke's Meadow.

Sources

IAS

KN-159 Black Quarry

251873 154825

Description (Maps 26, 52)

Quarry exploited throughout much of medieval and early modern periods for its fossiliferous limestone which turned black when polished. The quarry produced stone for Kilkenny's Renaissance funerary monuments in the earlier 17th century. Backfilled c.1985.

Sources

KJ 14.10.1874; Bradley 2000, 16

First and second edition Ordnance Survey maps.

KN-160 Nore navigation

252306 154907

RPS D39

Description (Maps 26, 52; Figures 119, 120)

Between 1757-1761 8km of canal, a new quay from John's bridge to Scot's lock, seven locks and an aqueduct were constructed in an attempt to establish a navigation from Kilkenny to the sea. This arose from a petition to parliament of several Kilkenny gentlemen, including William Colles, which resulted in a

grant of £10,000. Technical, managerial, financial and logistical difficulties meant it was never completed and the final cost incurred on the section constructed was estimated at £25,250. Today the line of the canal may be traced to Dunbell though much of it is infilled and silted.

Sources

Watters 1872b; Delaney 1986; Hand forthcoming

IAS

KN-161 Ossory Bridge

252127 154932

Description (Maps 26, 52; Figure 121)

Ossory Bridge, viaduct over River Nore, completed 1984 and designed by DeLeue, Chadwick and O'hEocha. The bridge is a three-span reinforced concrete structure and is enhanced by relief stone sculptures that depict Kilkenny's heritage by Joan Smith.

Sources

Hammond 1990; Tierney 1996, 33-34



Figure 119: KN-160 canal bridge at Archersgrove (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 120: KN-160 Infilled canal cut at Dukesmeadows (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 121: KN-161 Ossory Bridge (photo: Kilkenny Archaeology)



Figure 122: KN-161 The sculpture on Ossory bridge by Joan Smith (1984)

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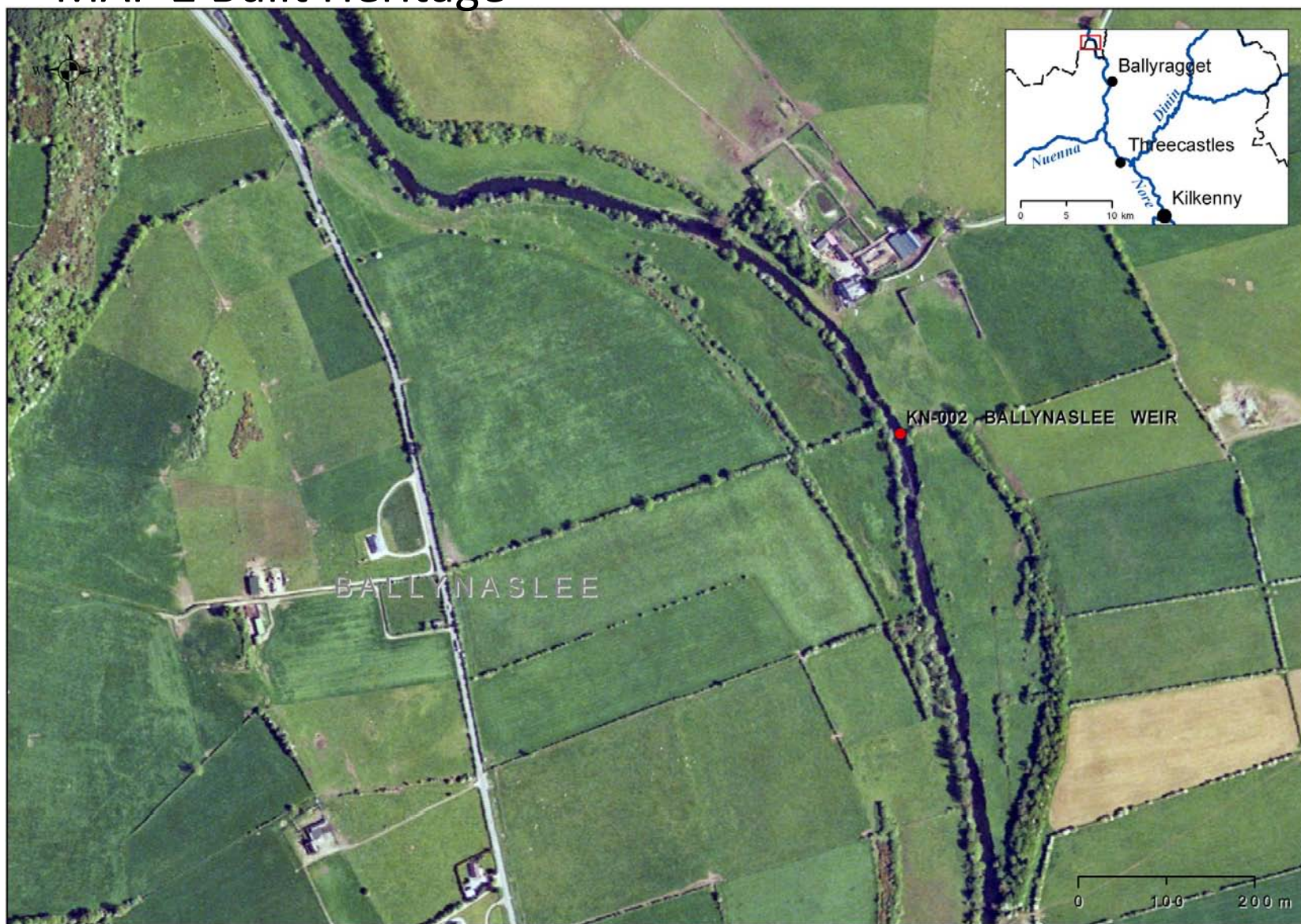
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MAPPING

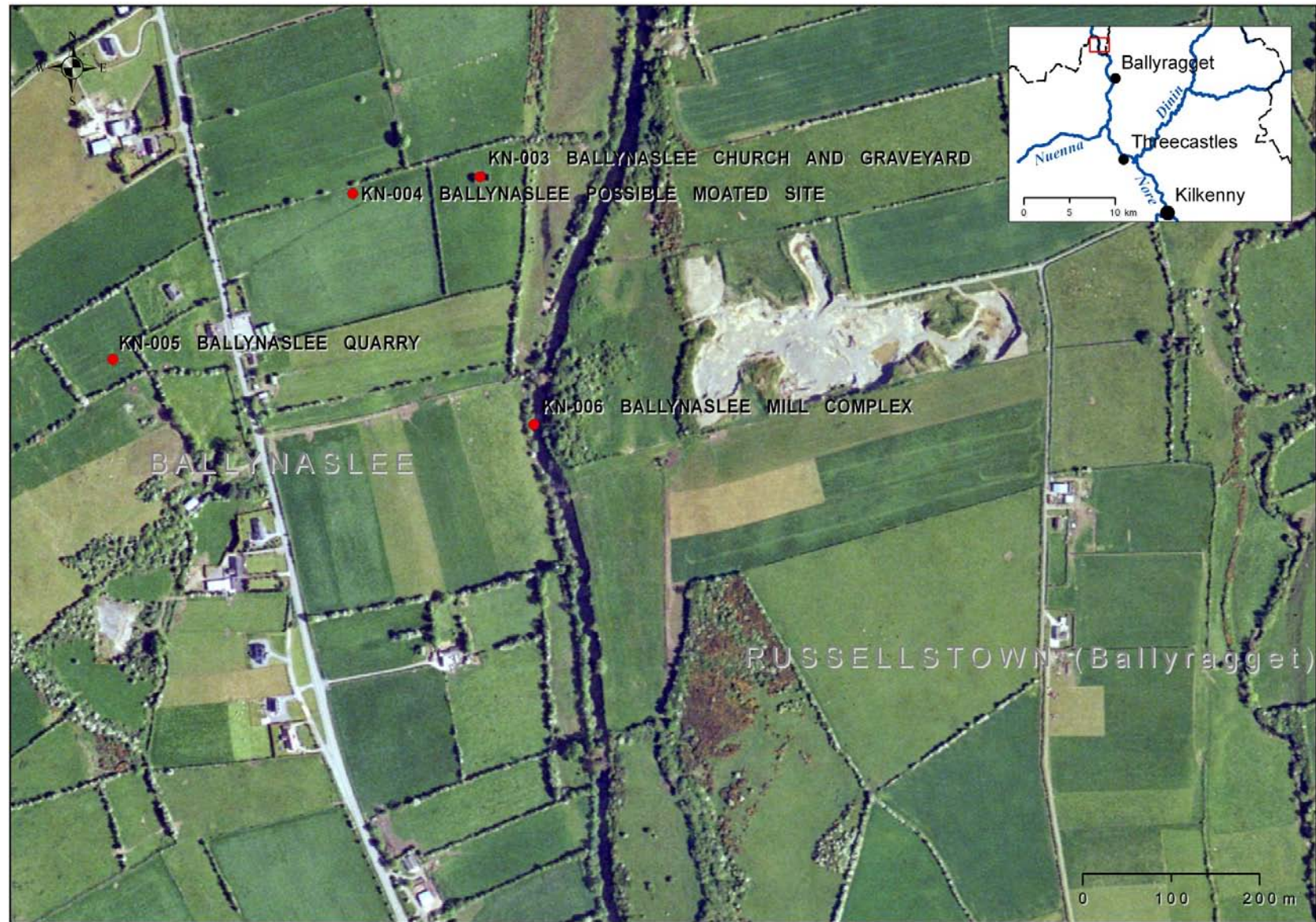
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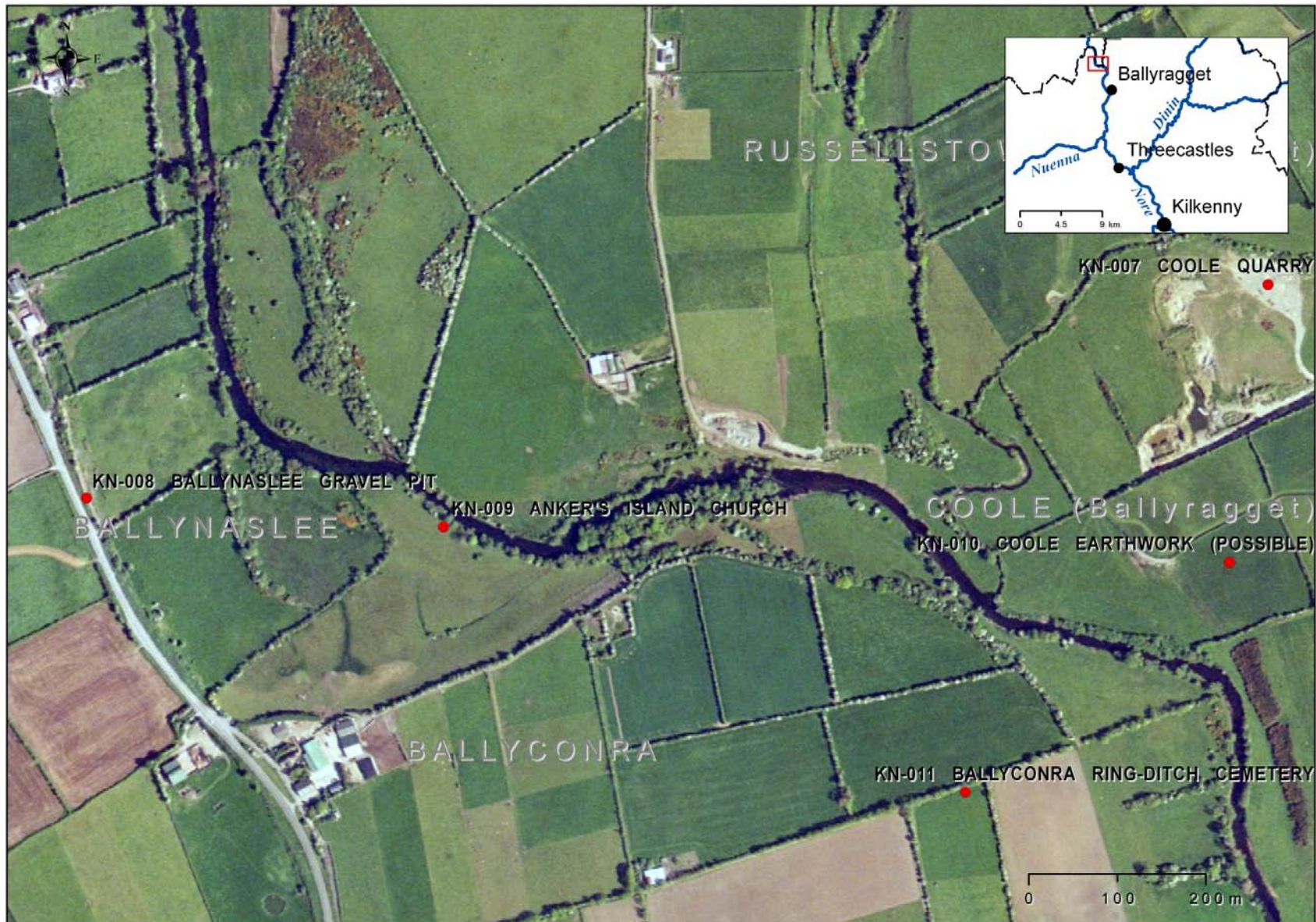
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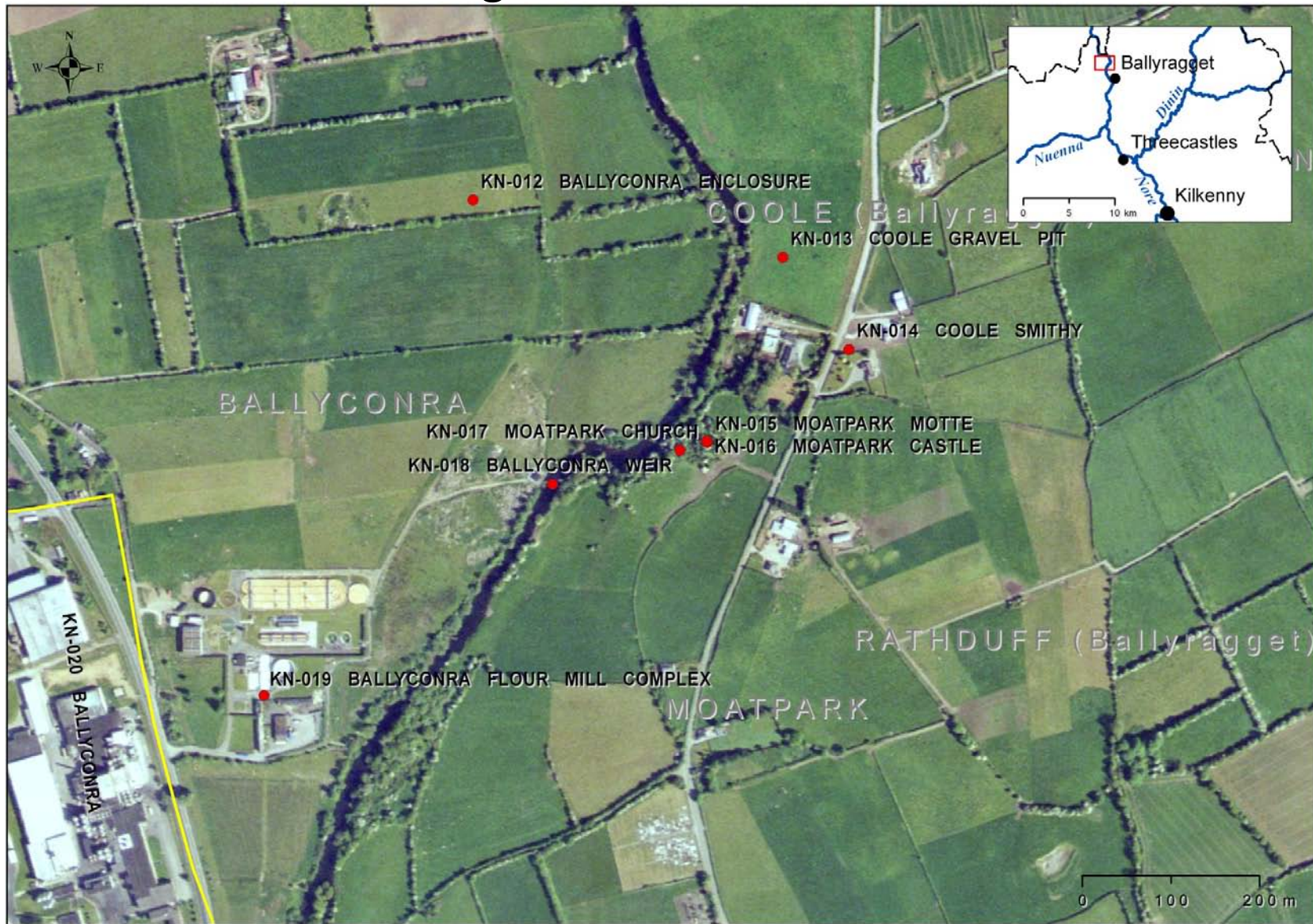
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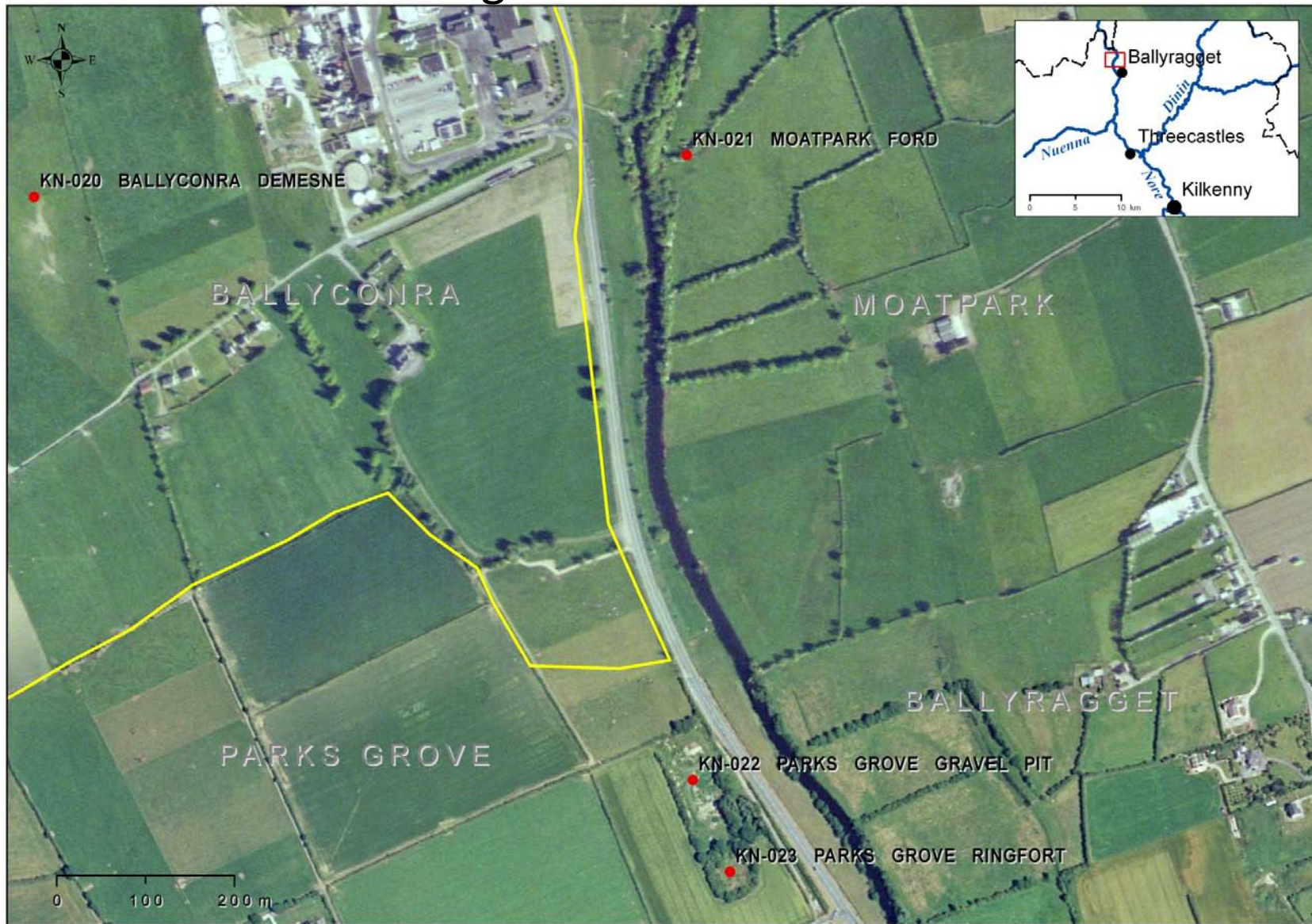
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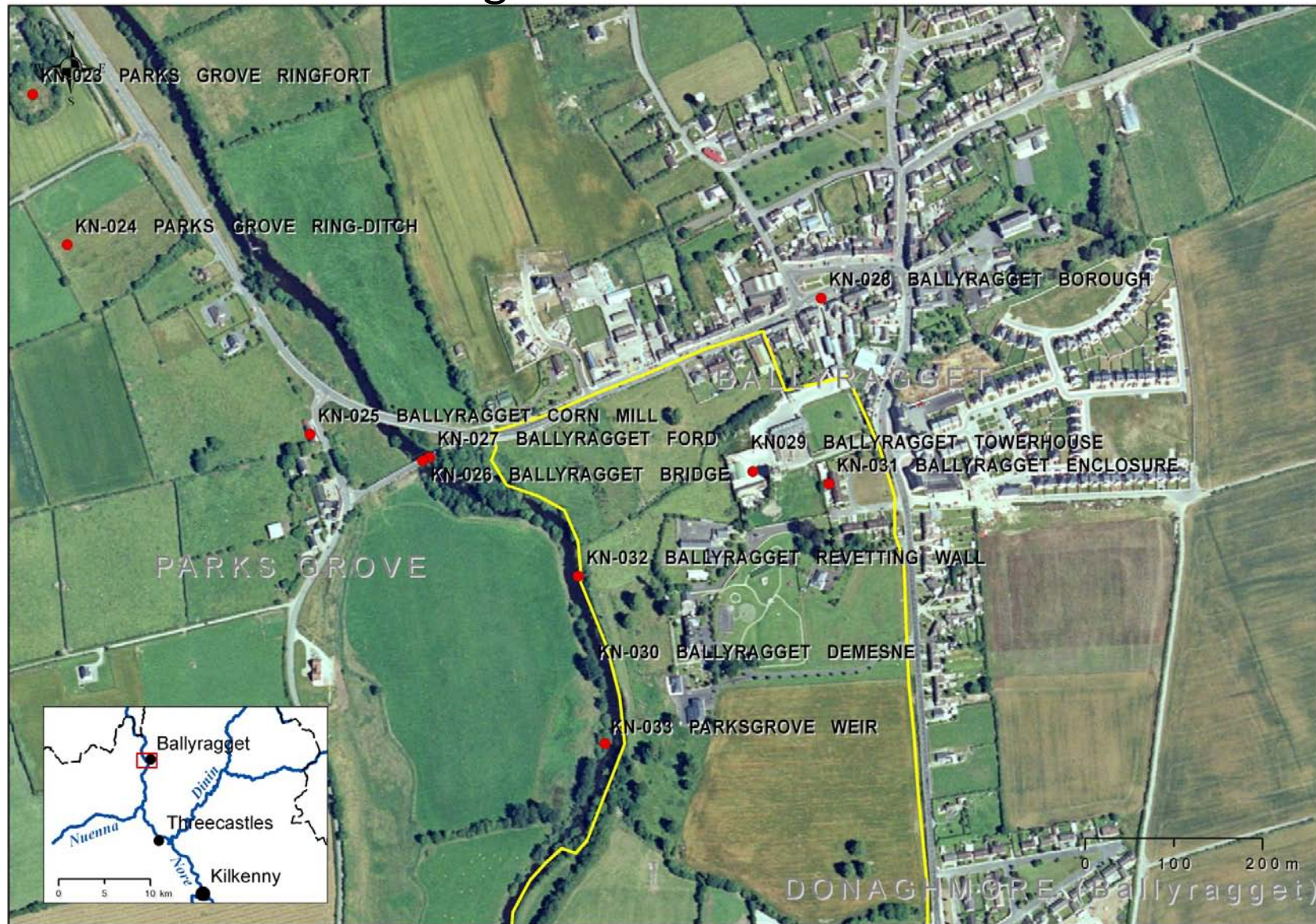
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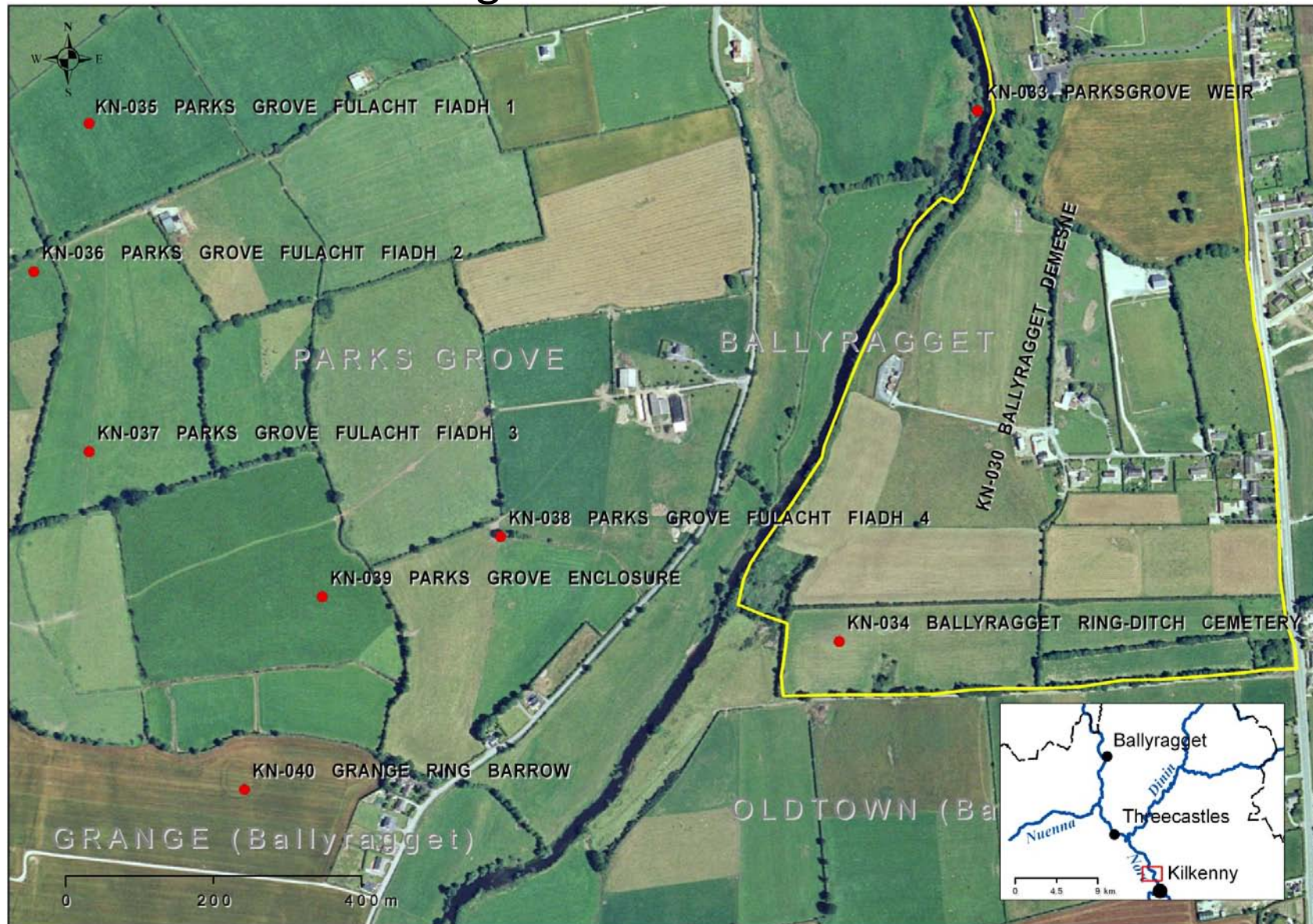
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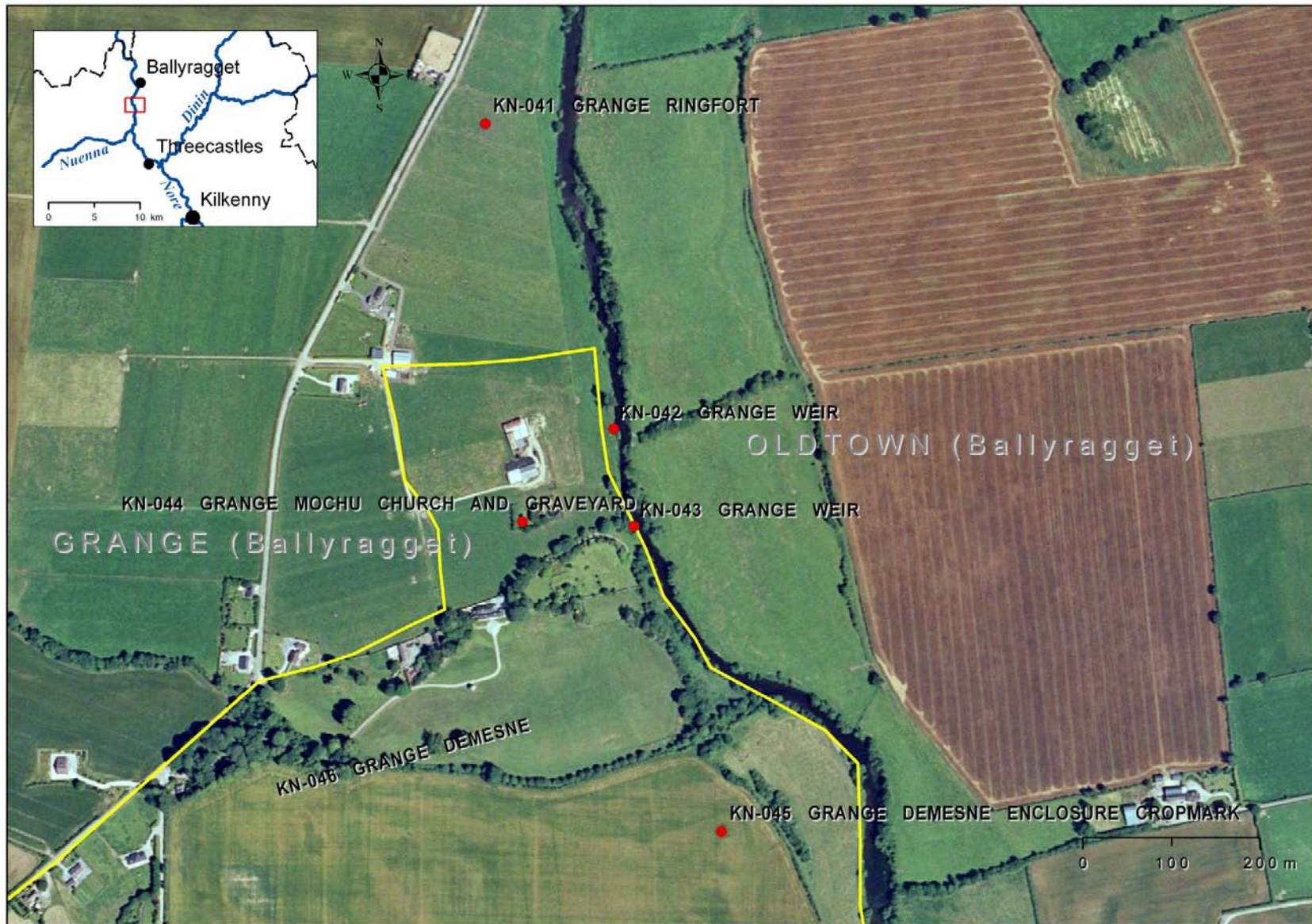
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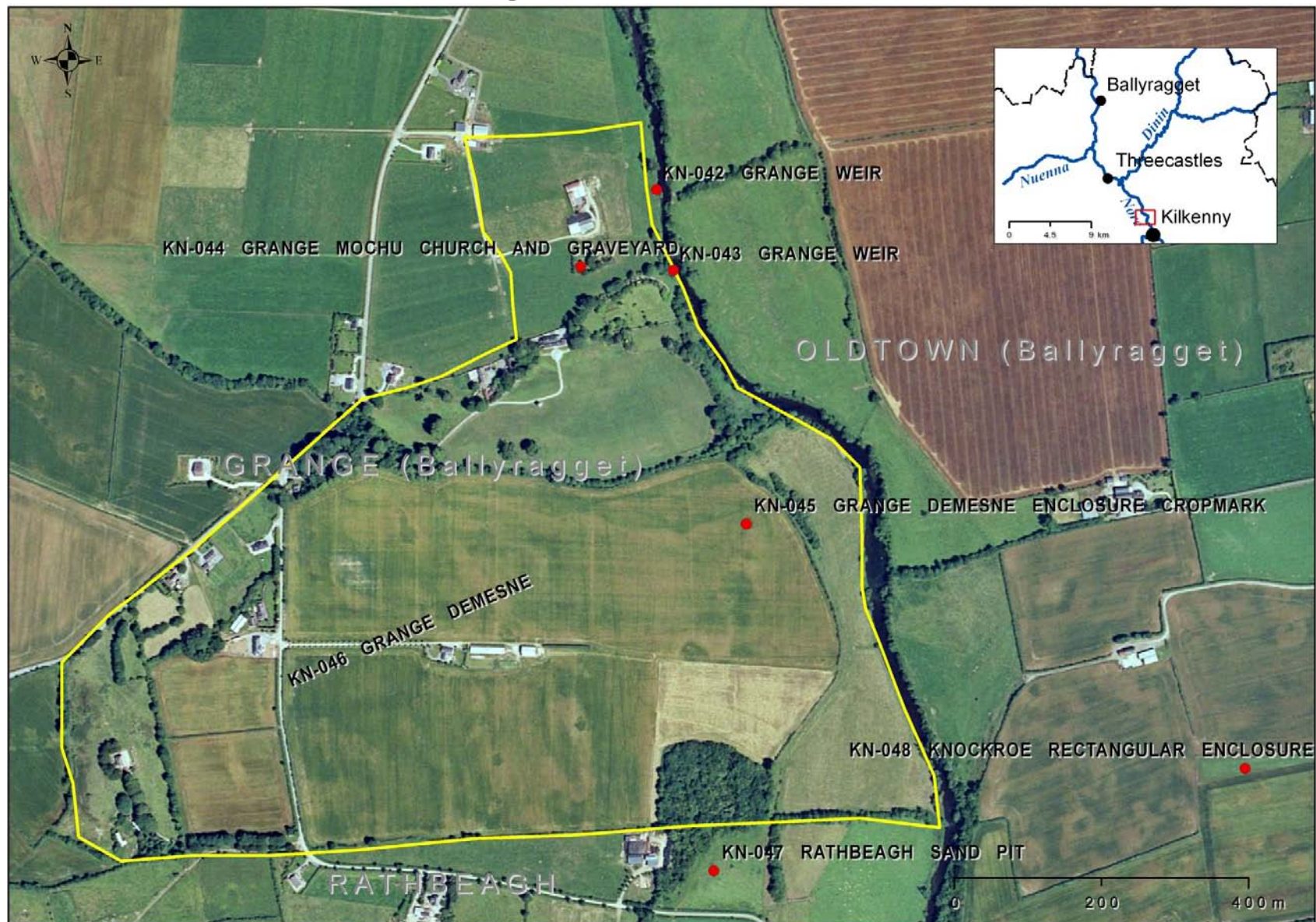
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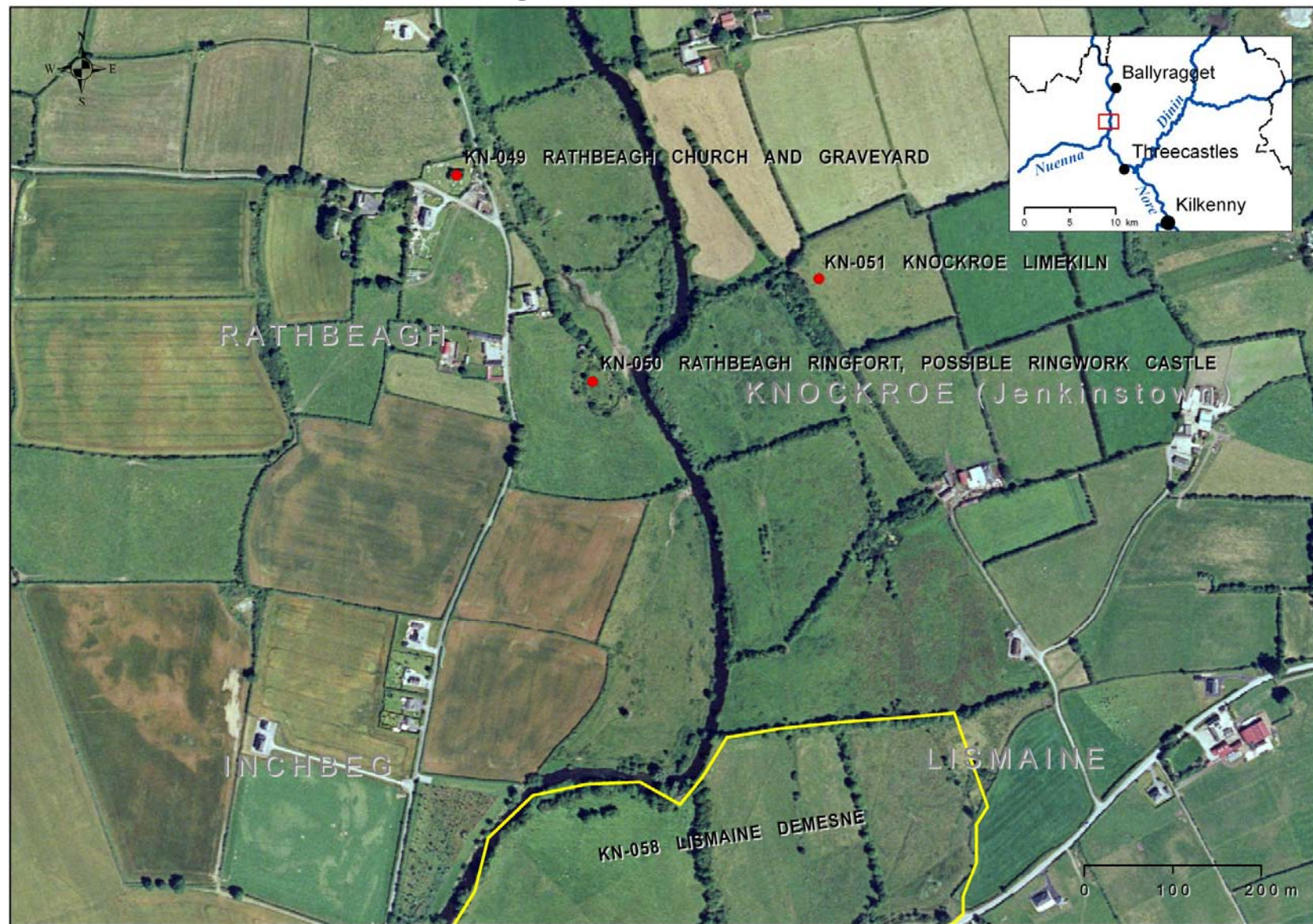
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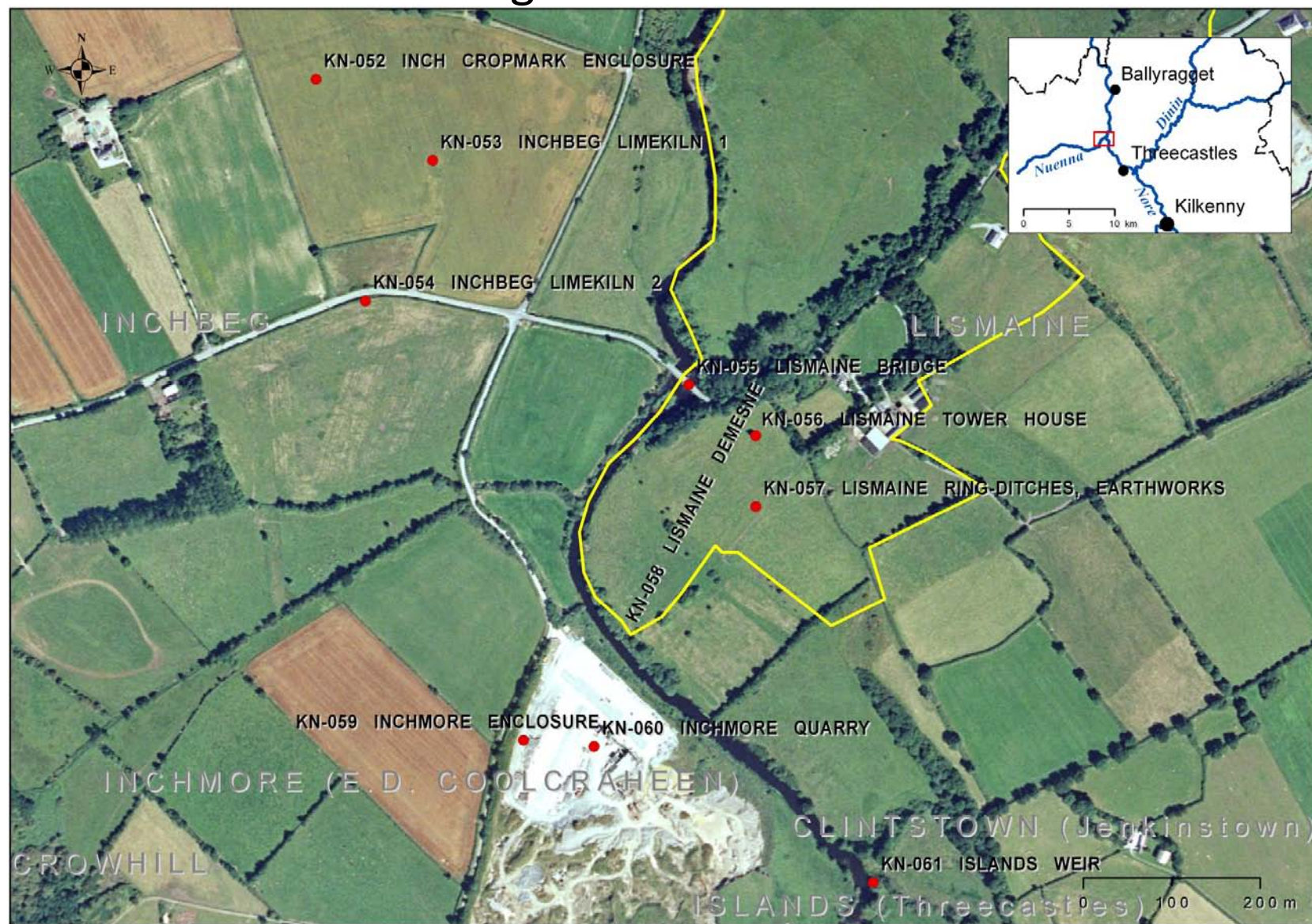
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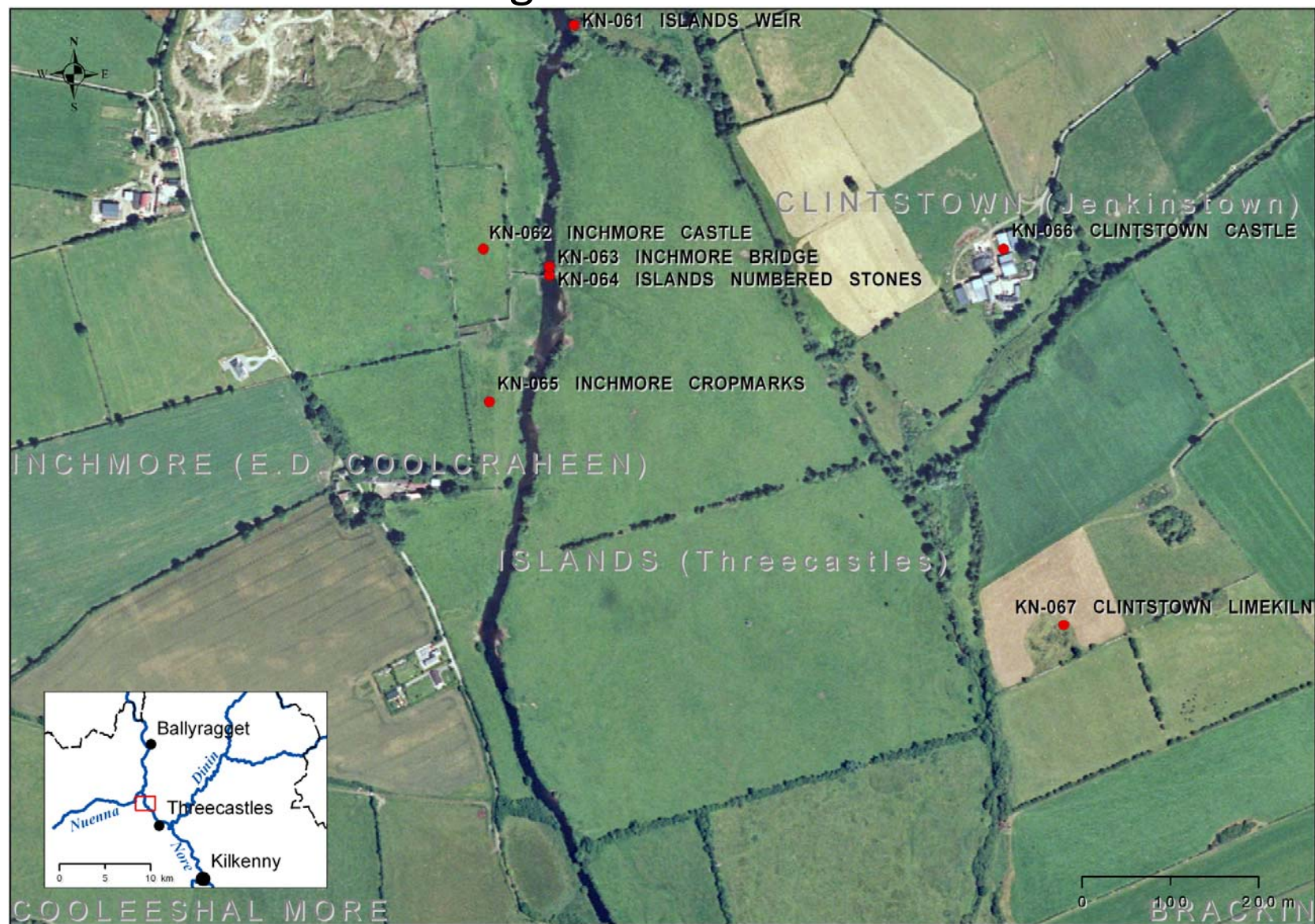
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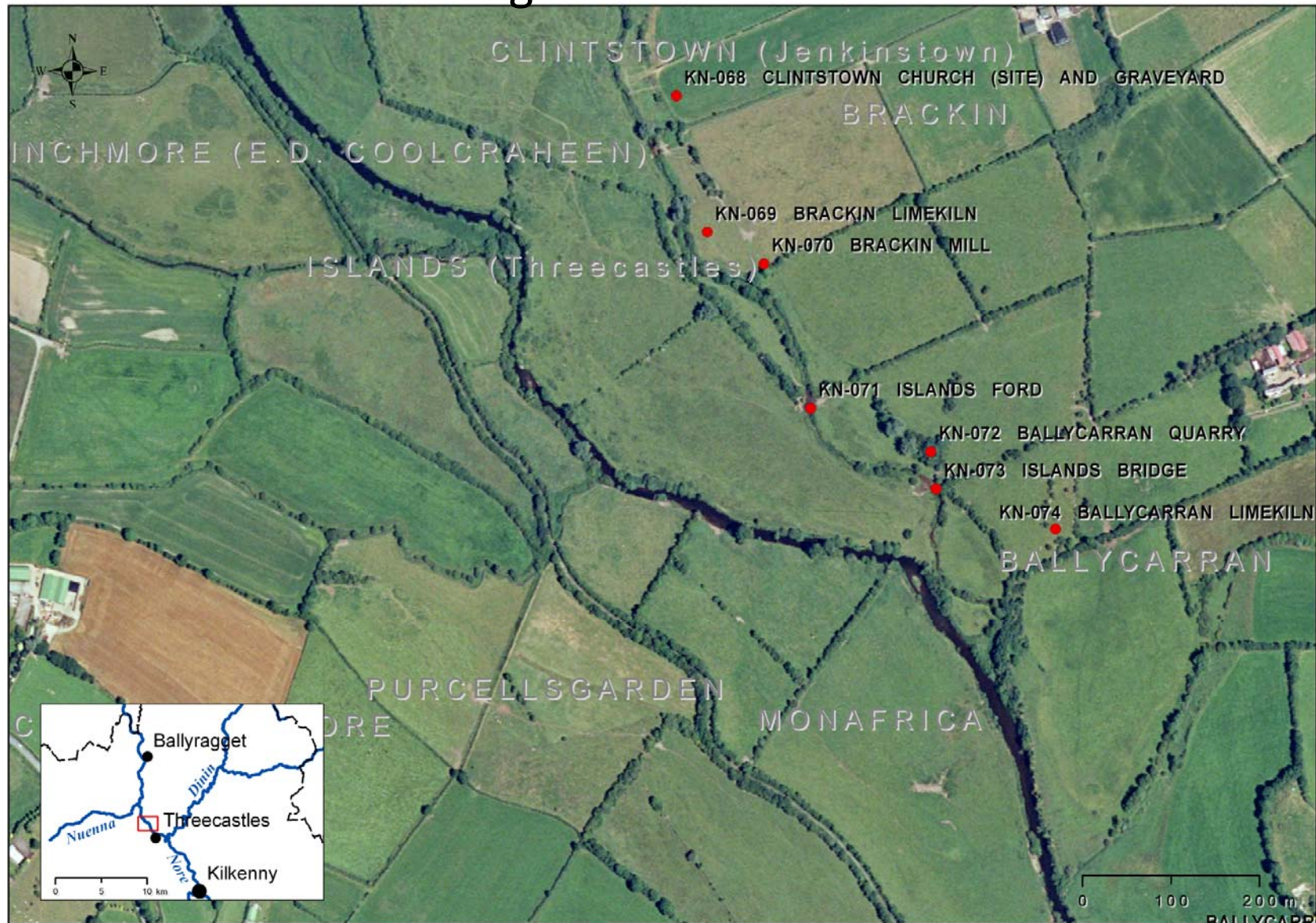
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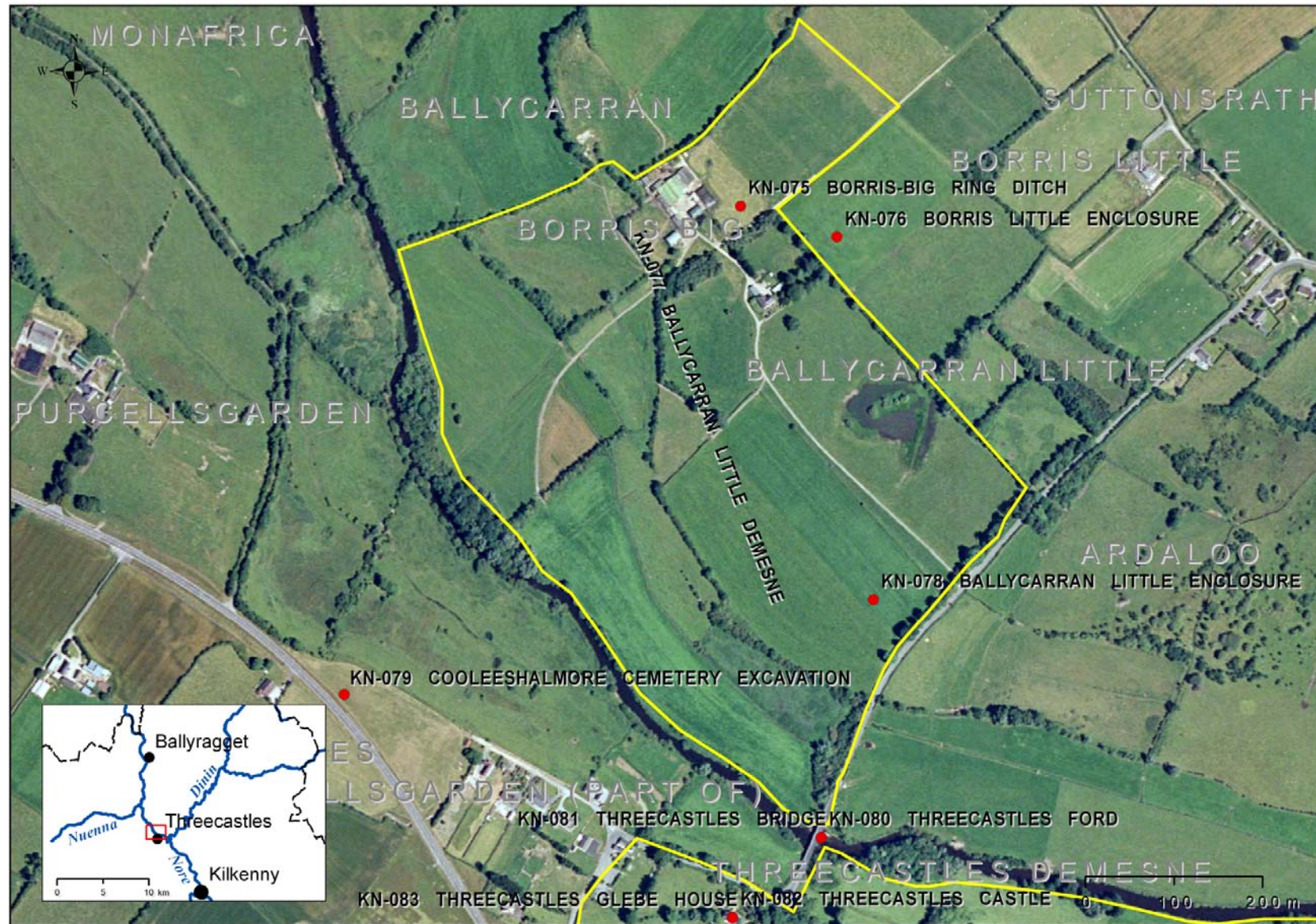
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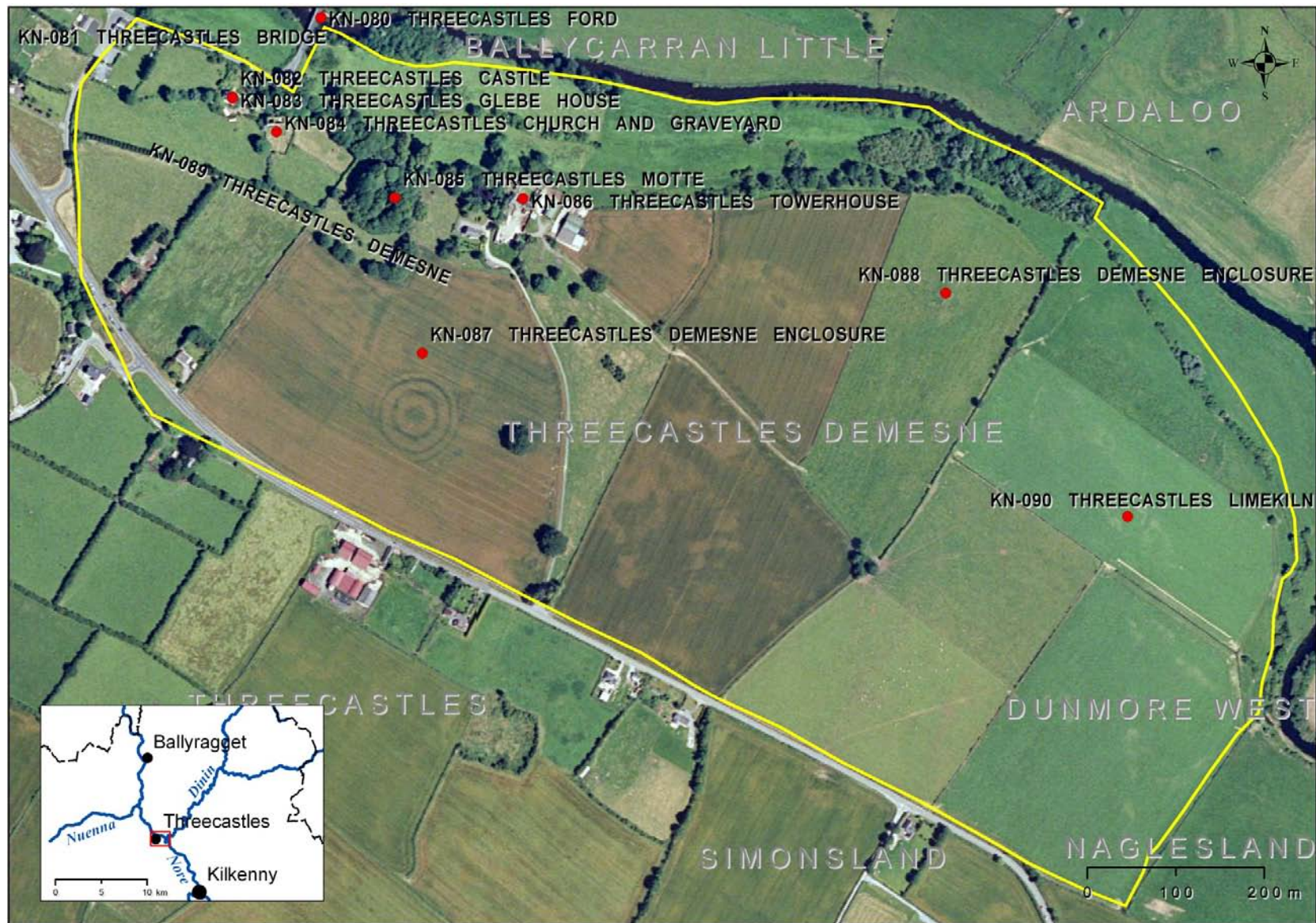
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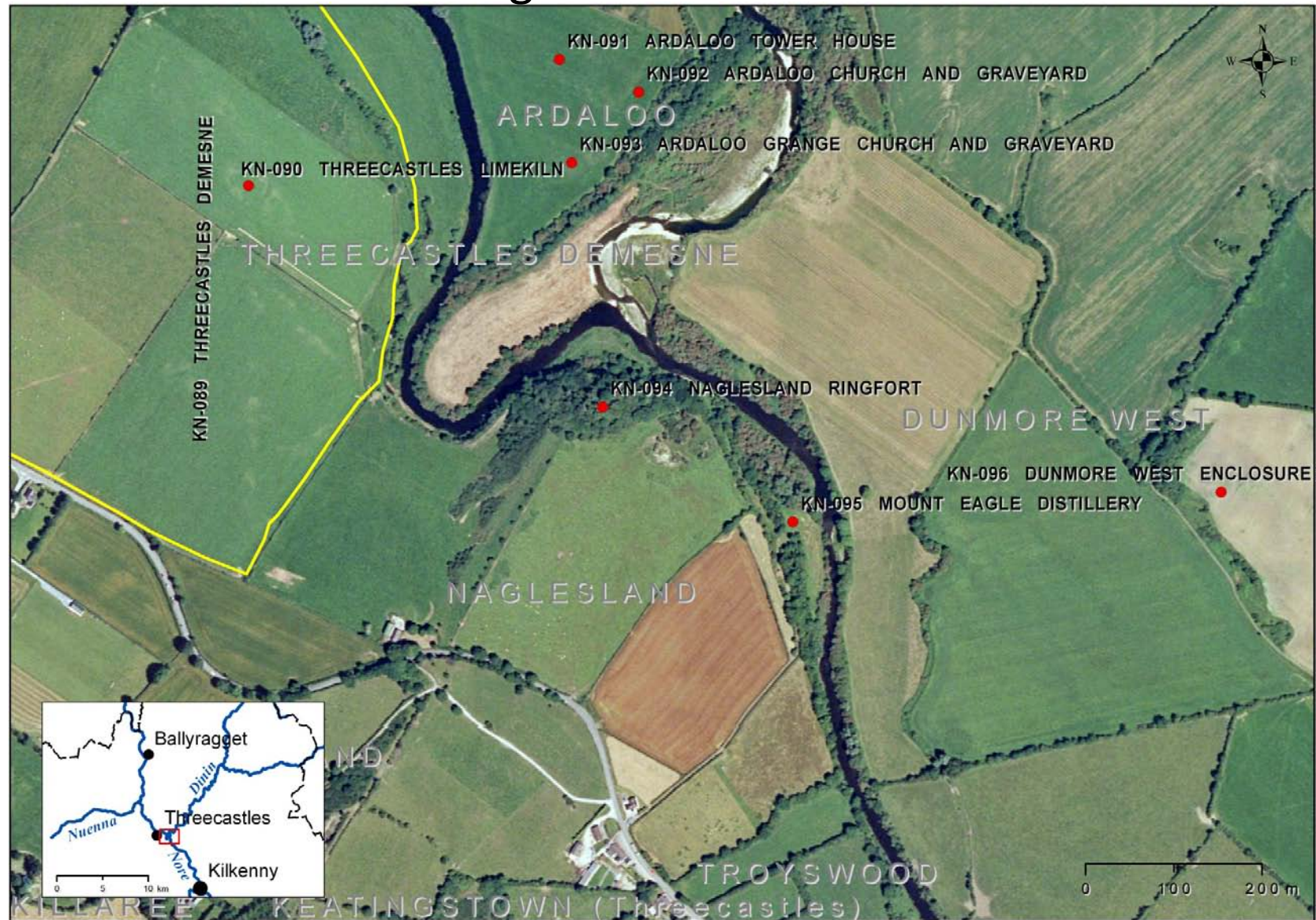
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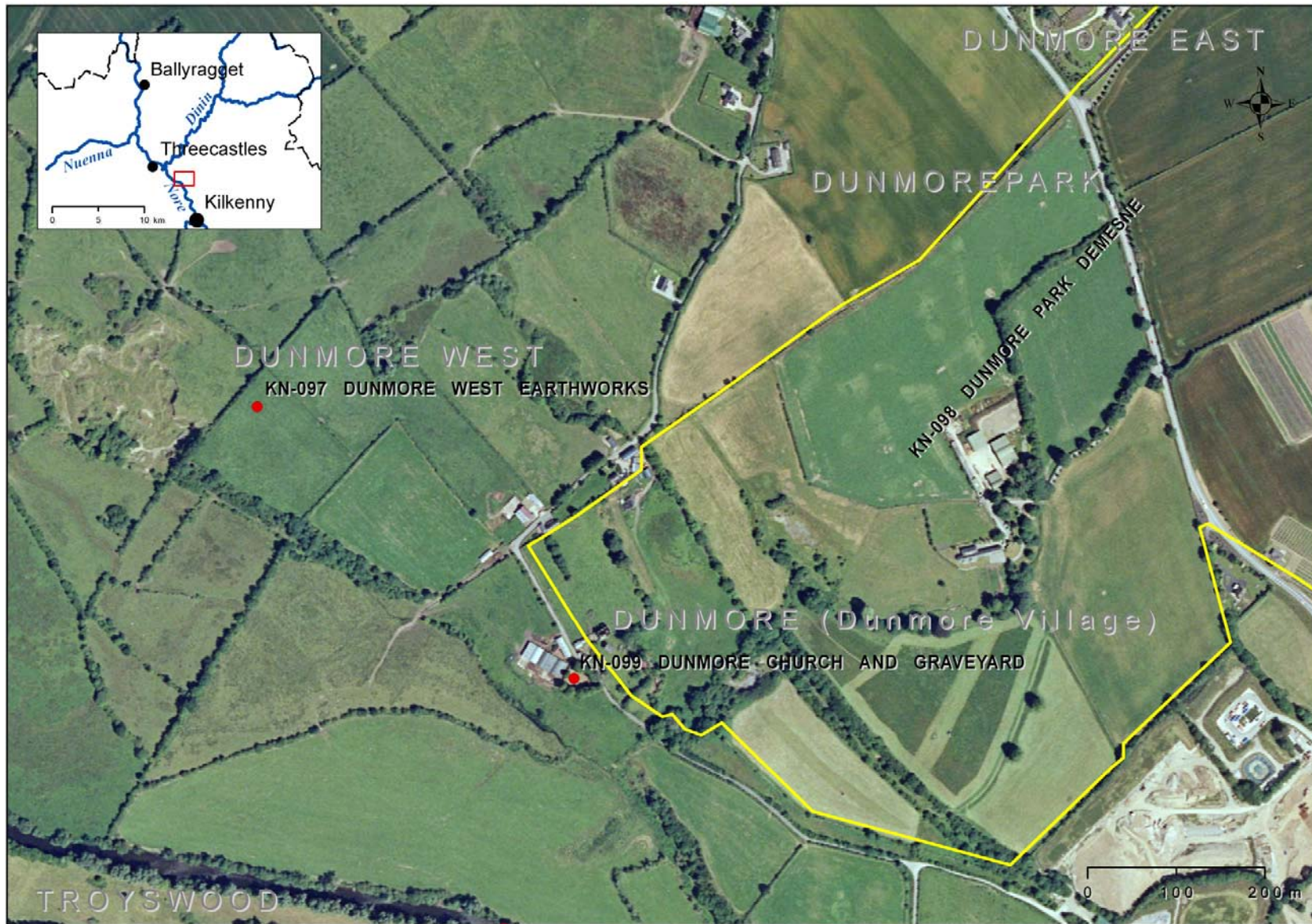
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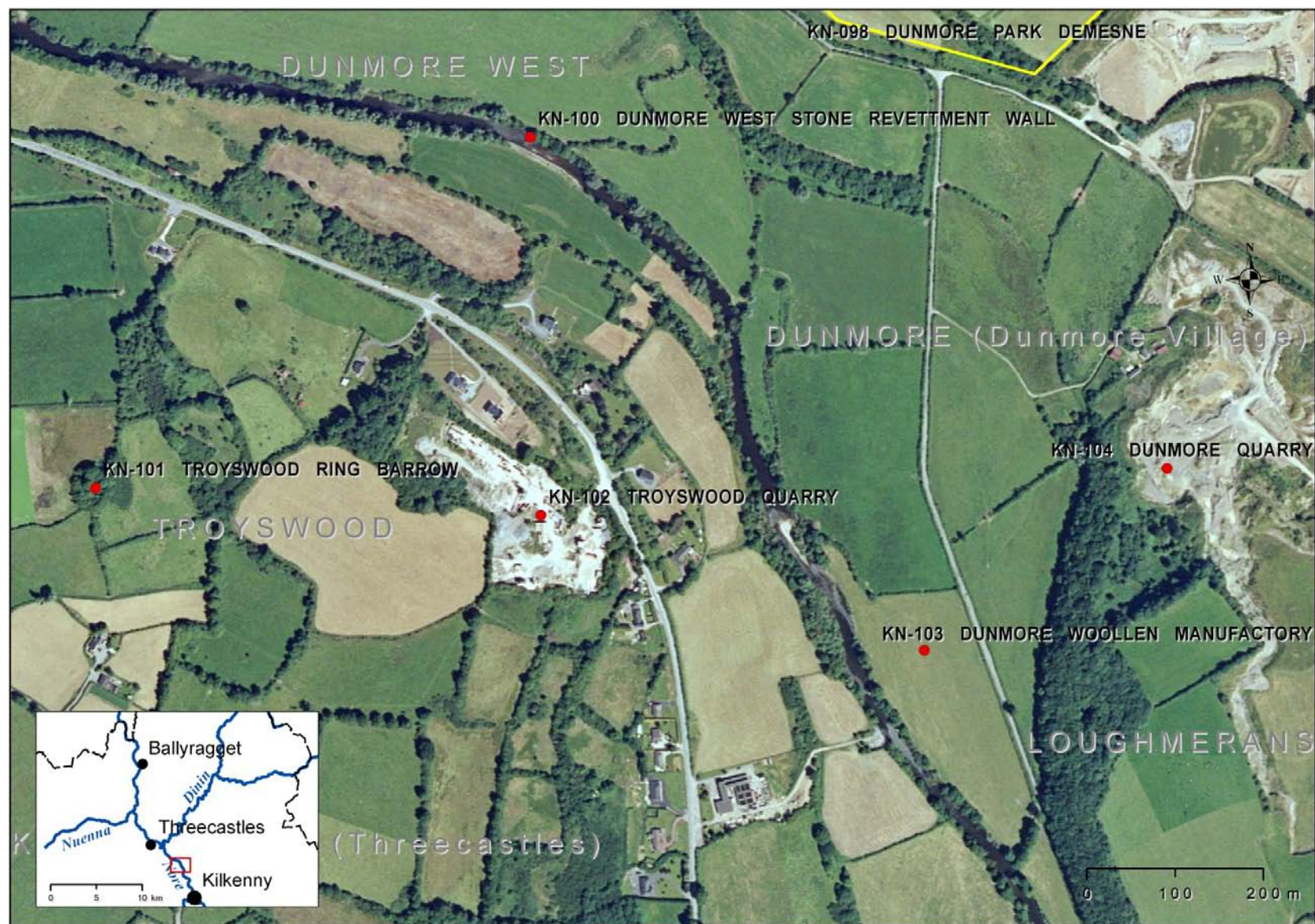
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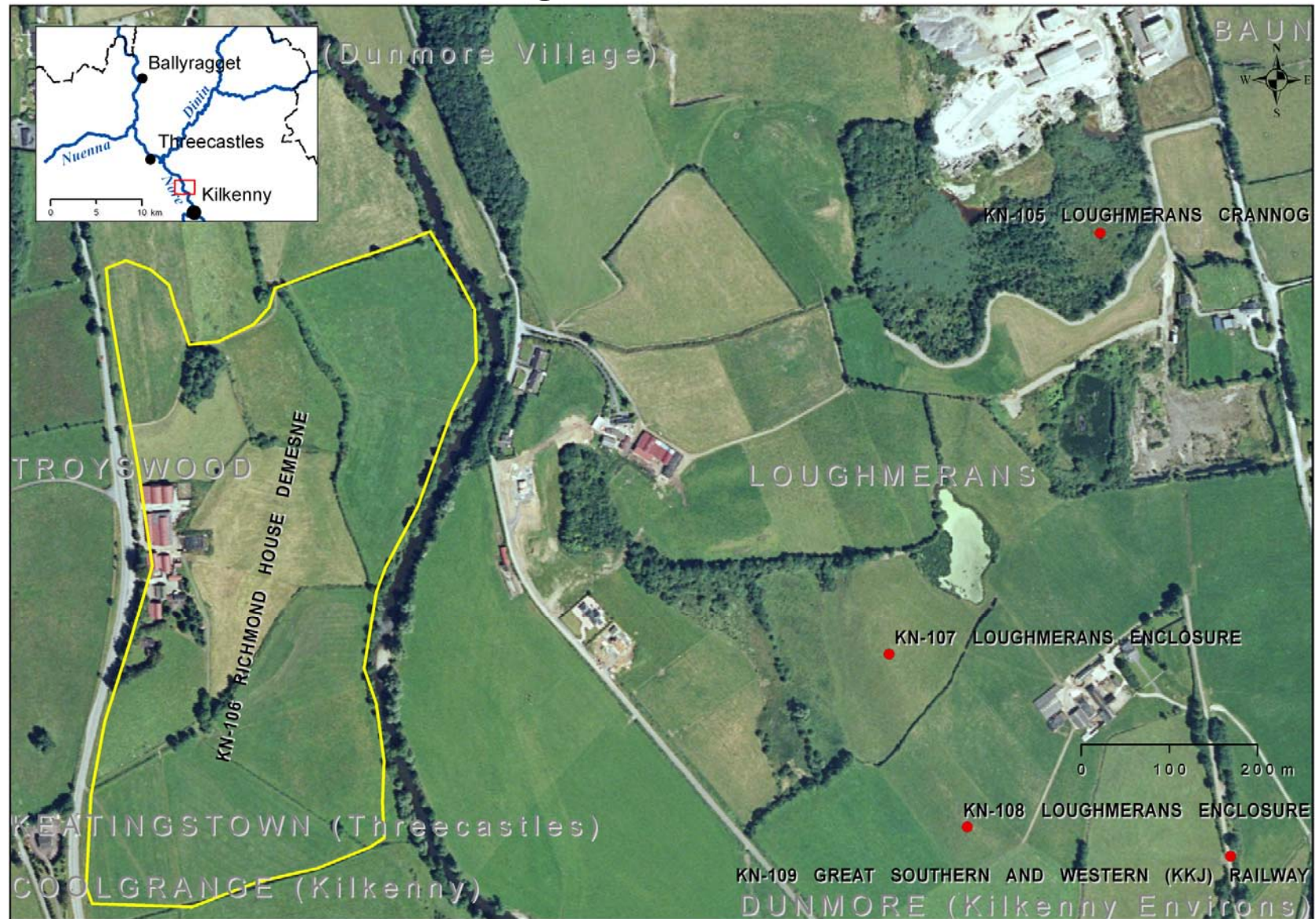
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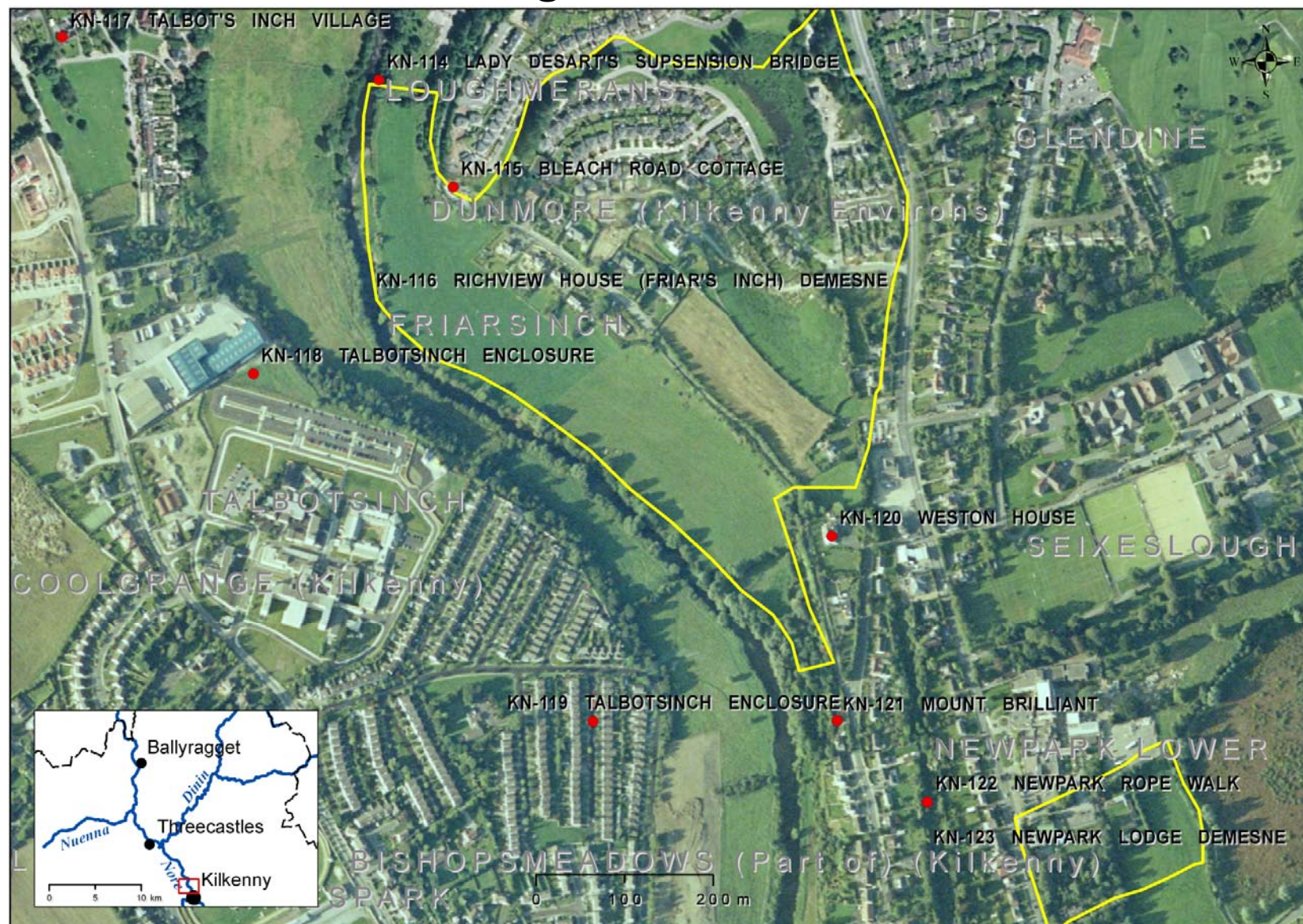
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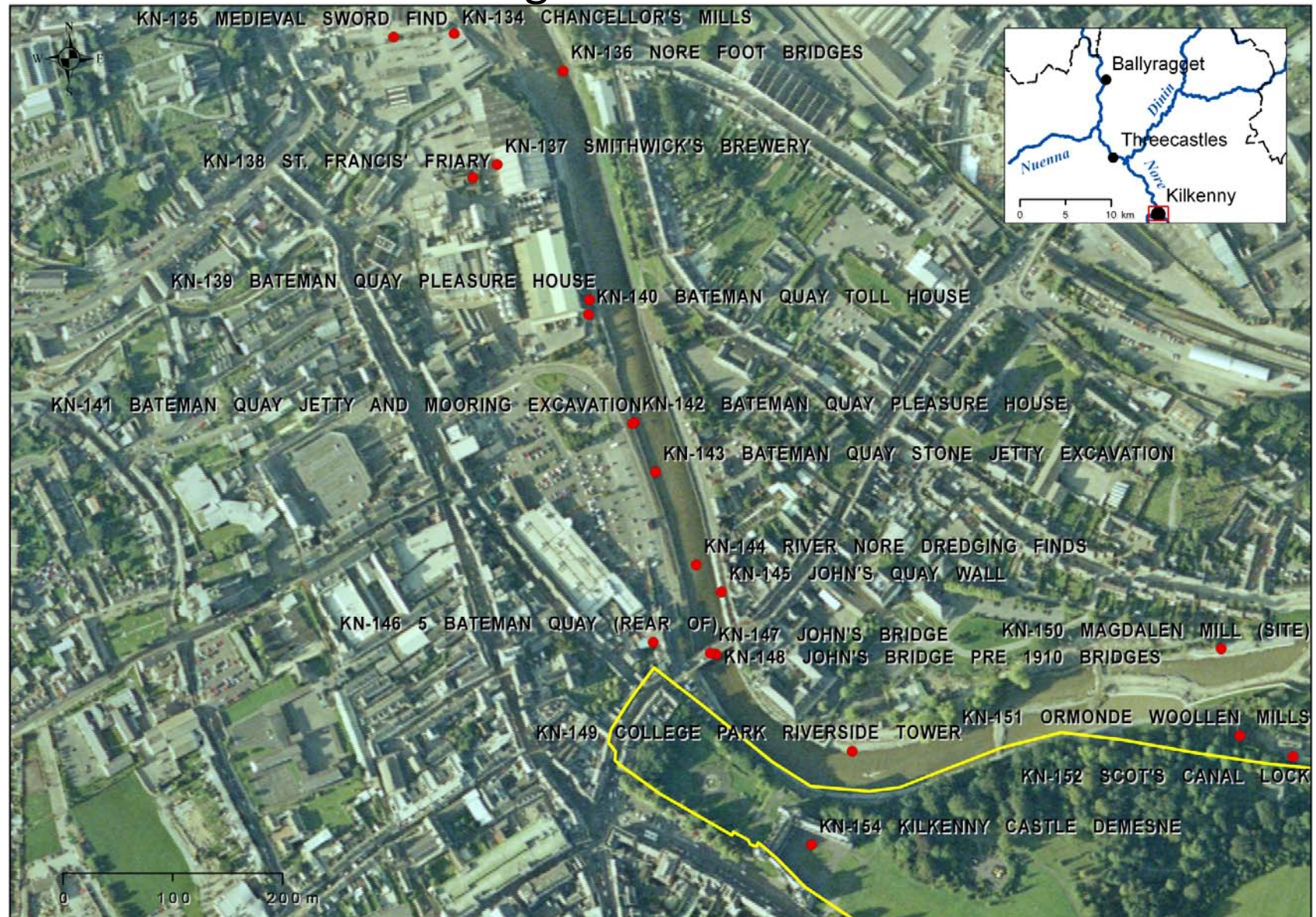
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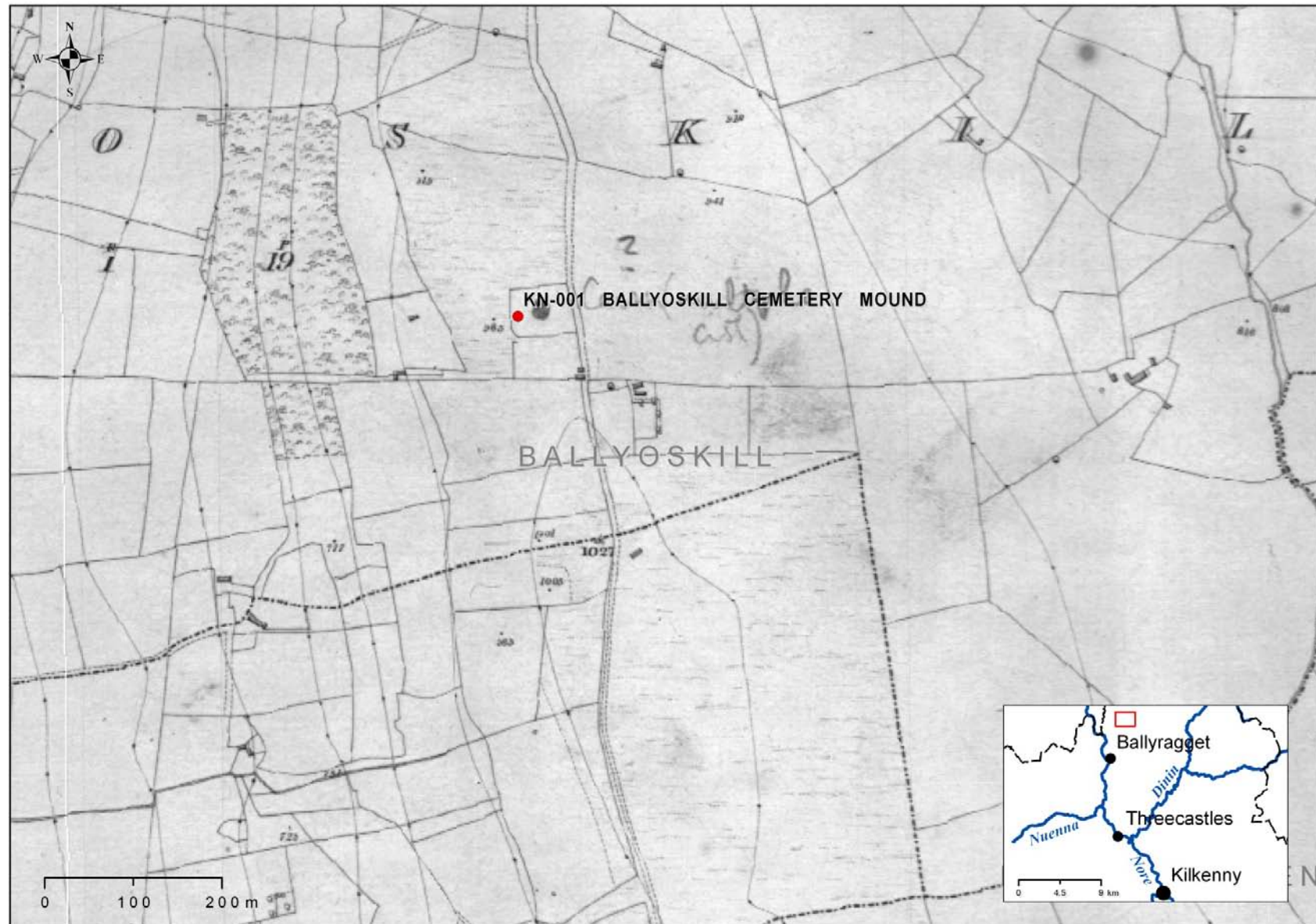
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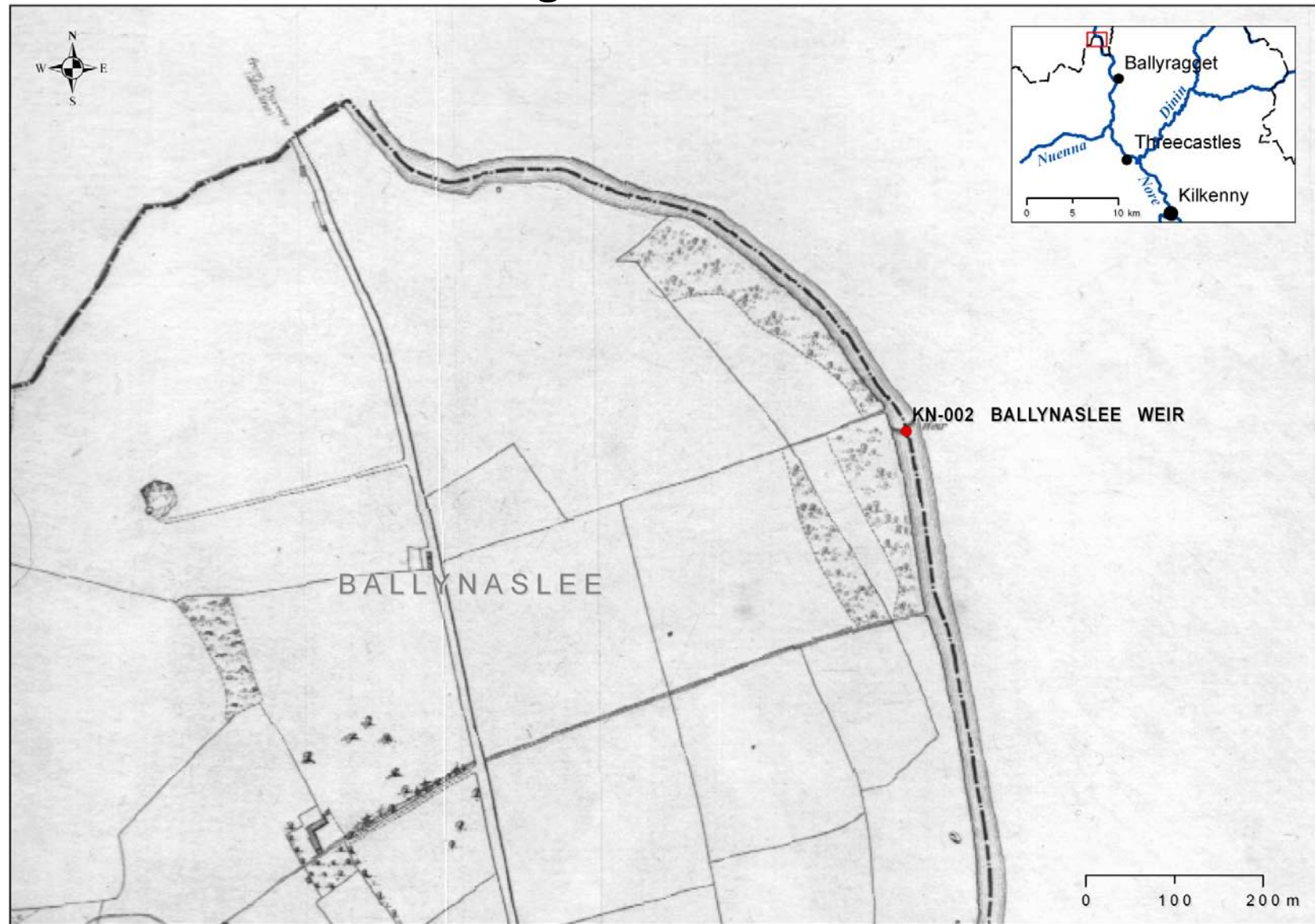
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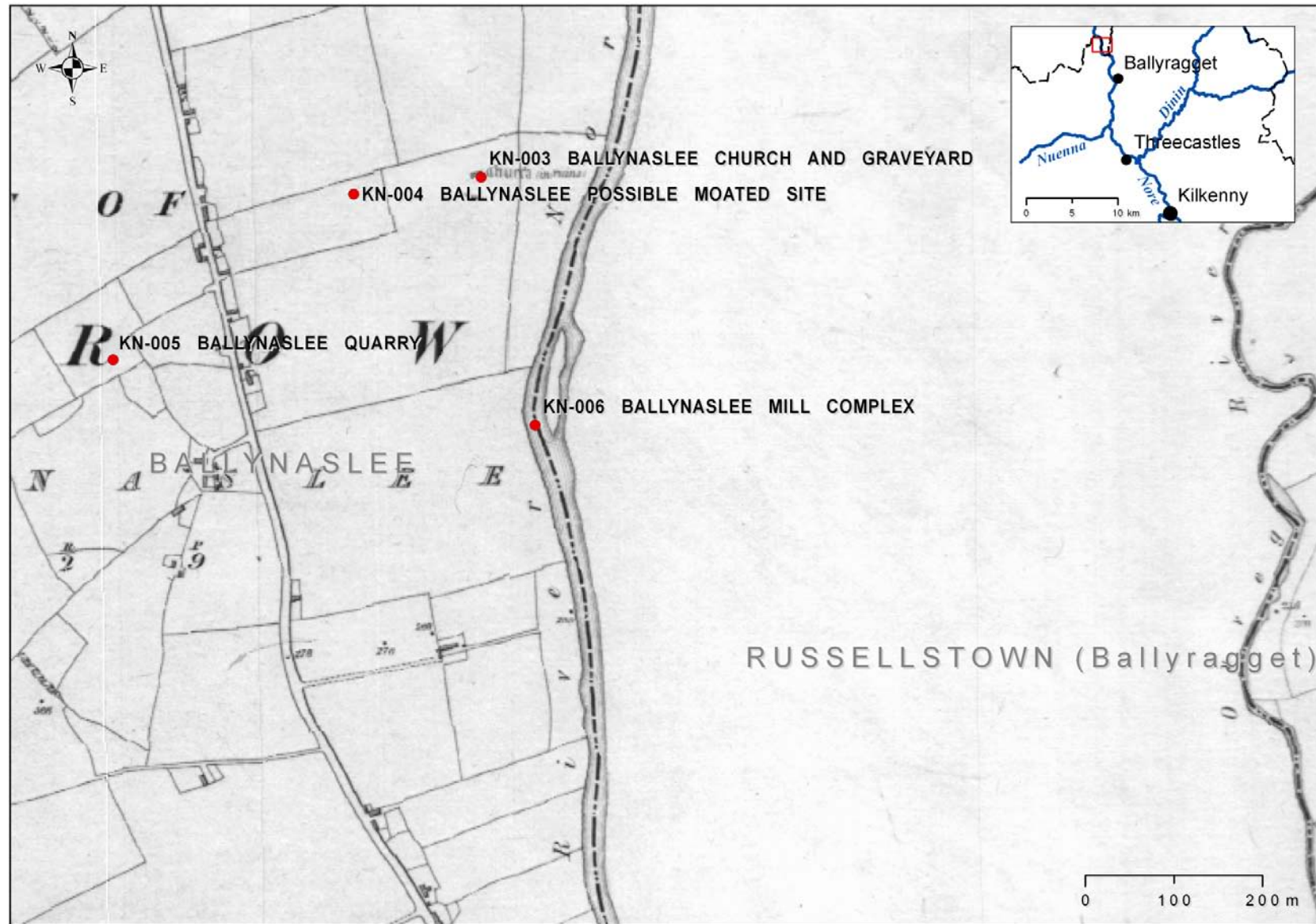
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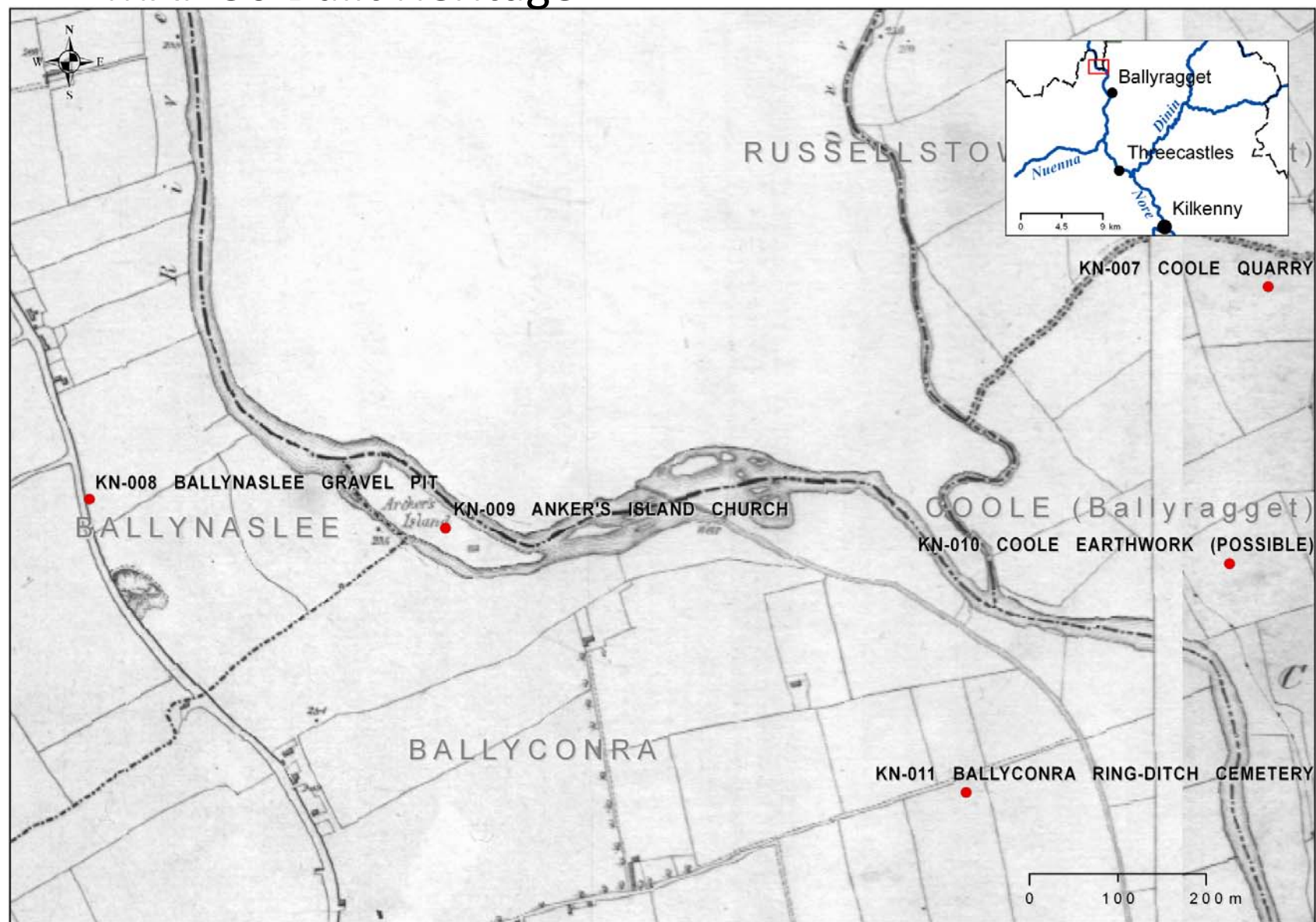
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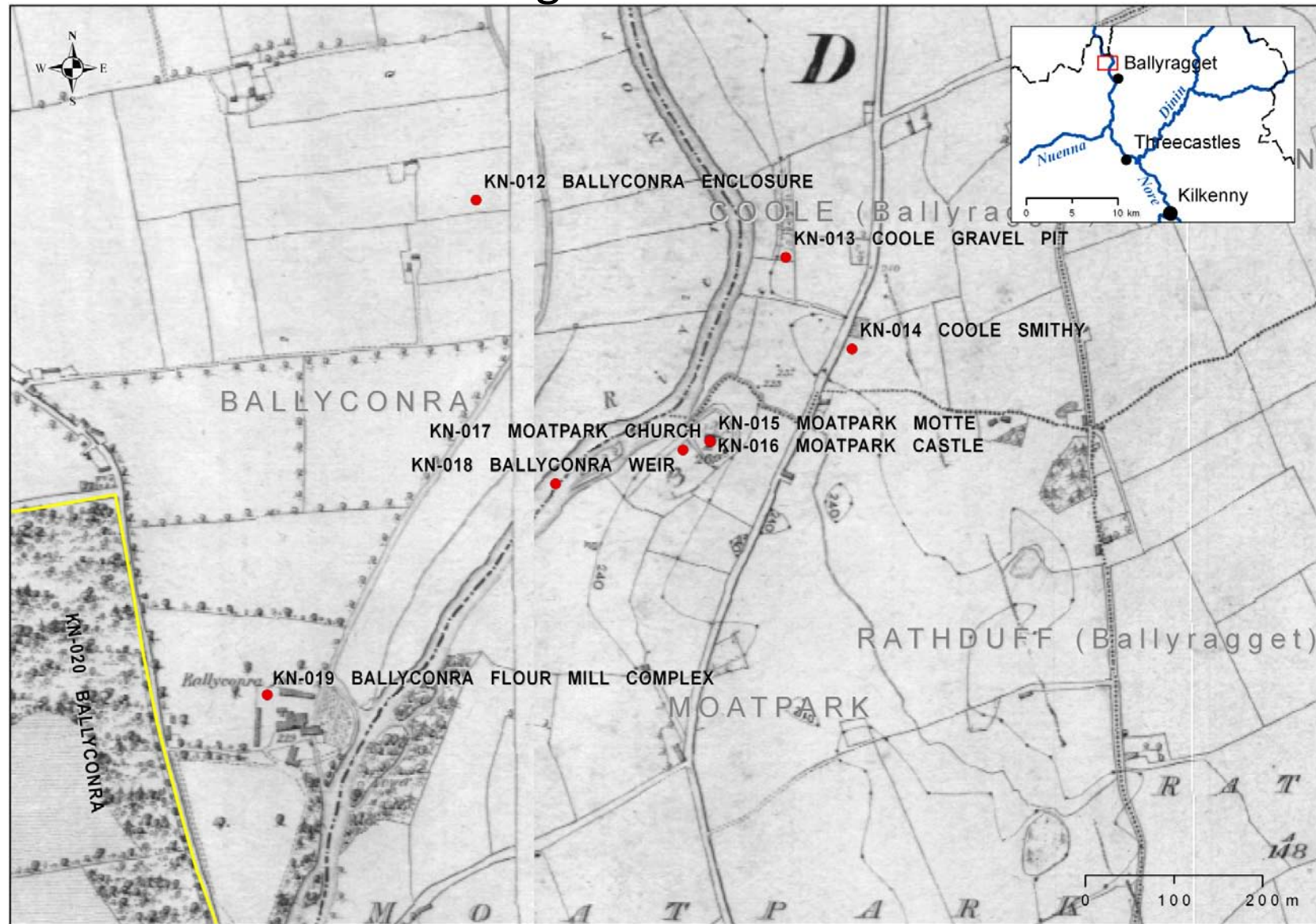
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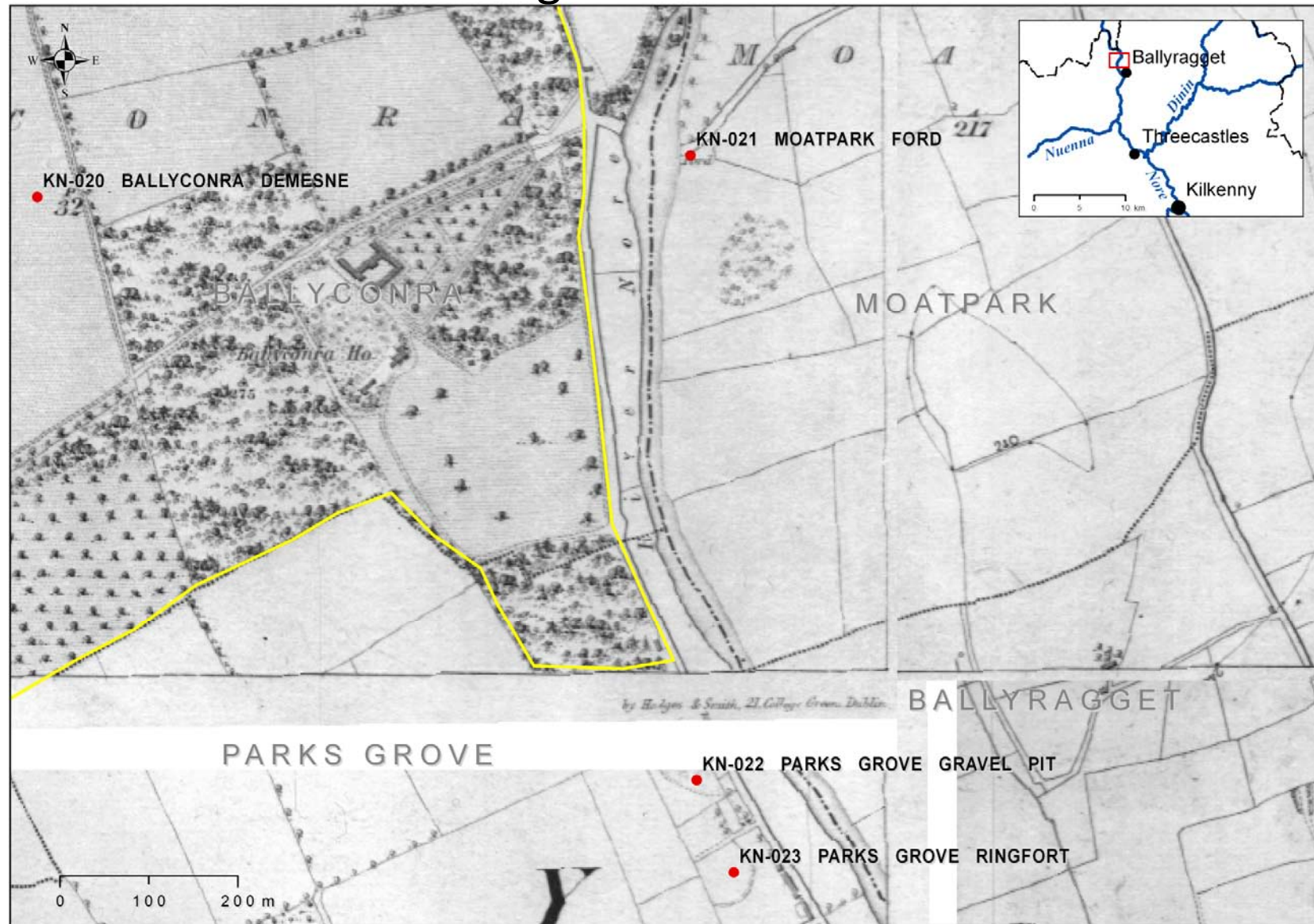
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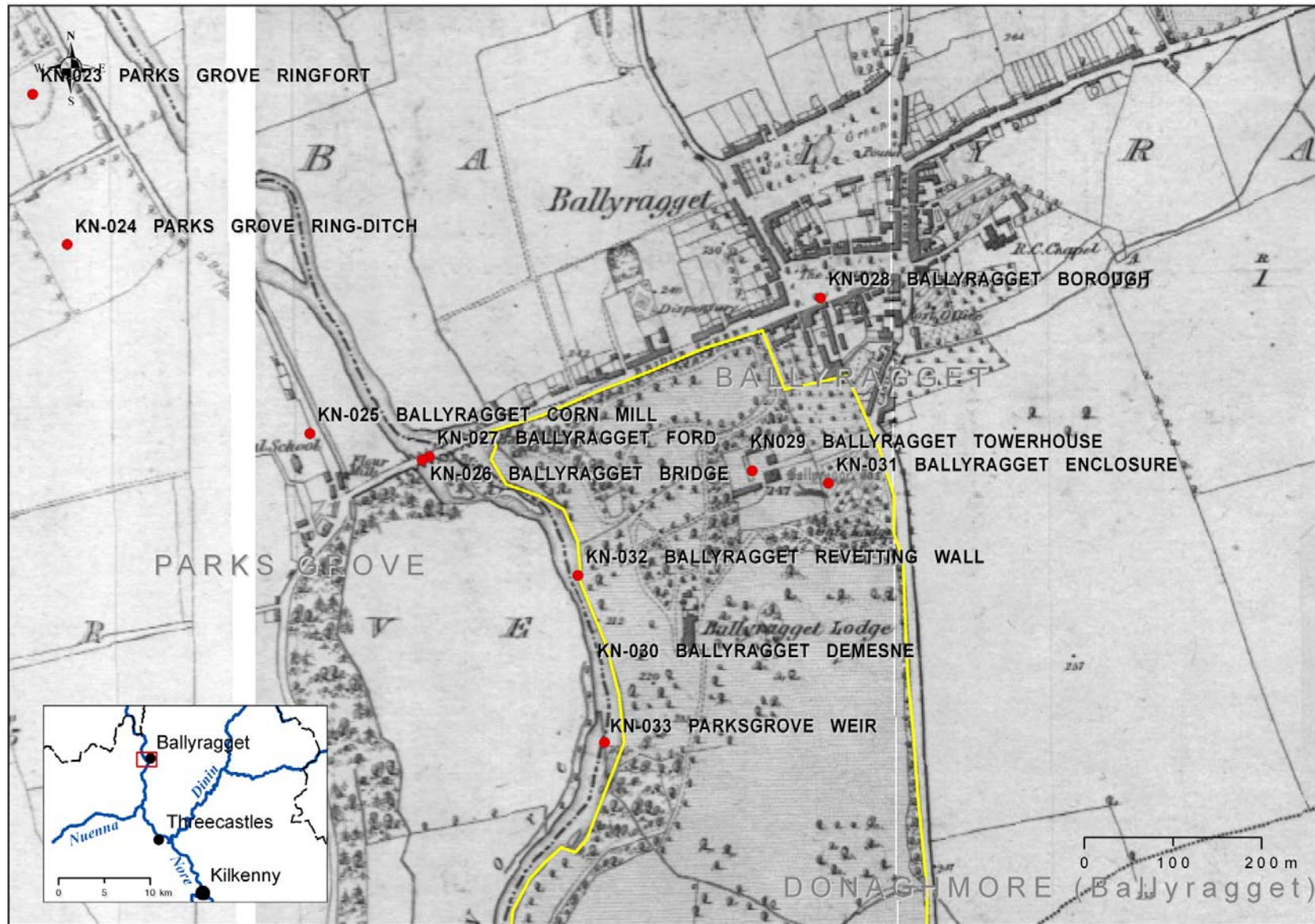
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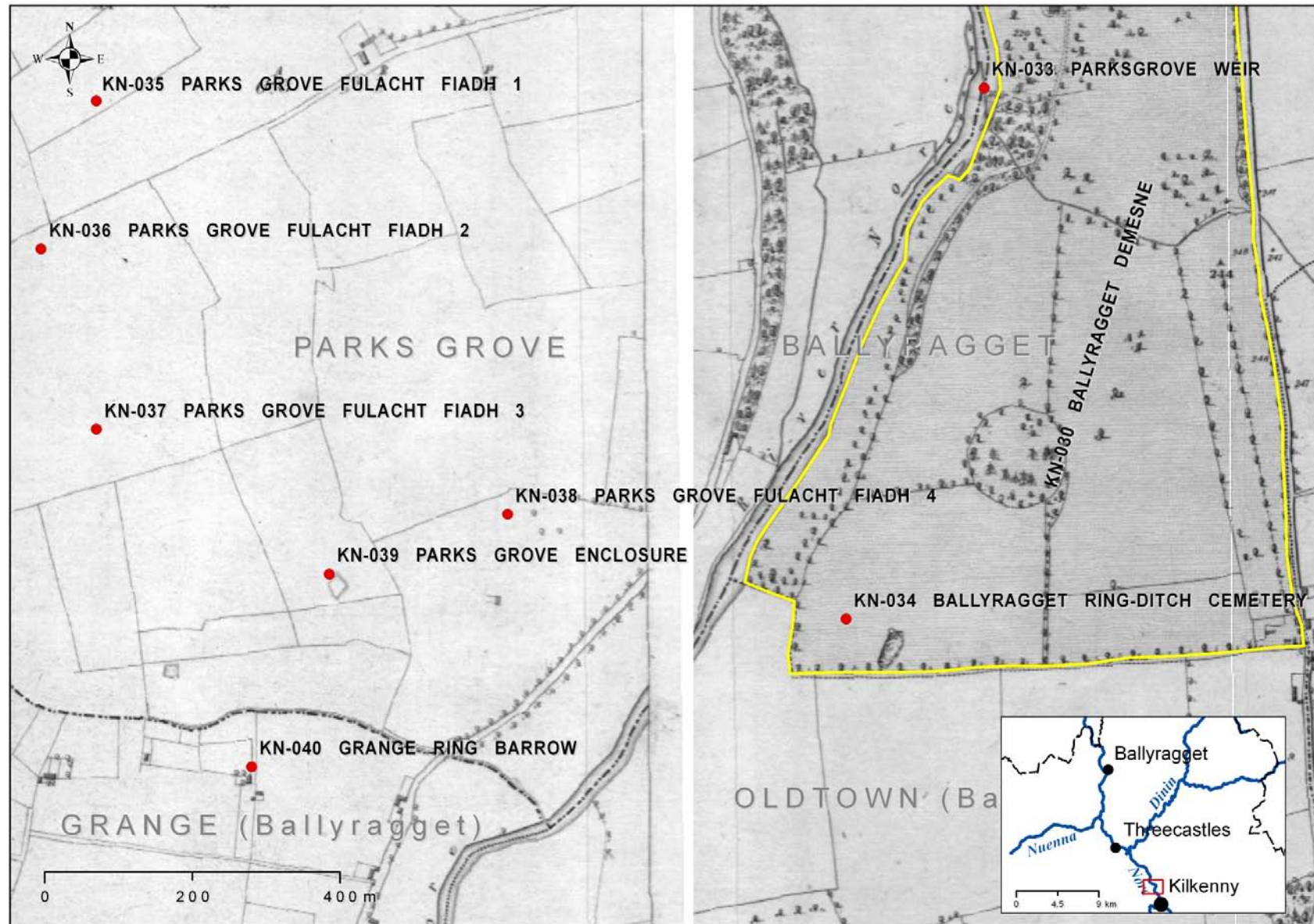
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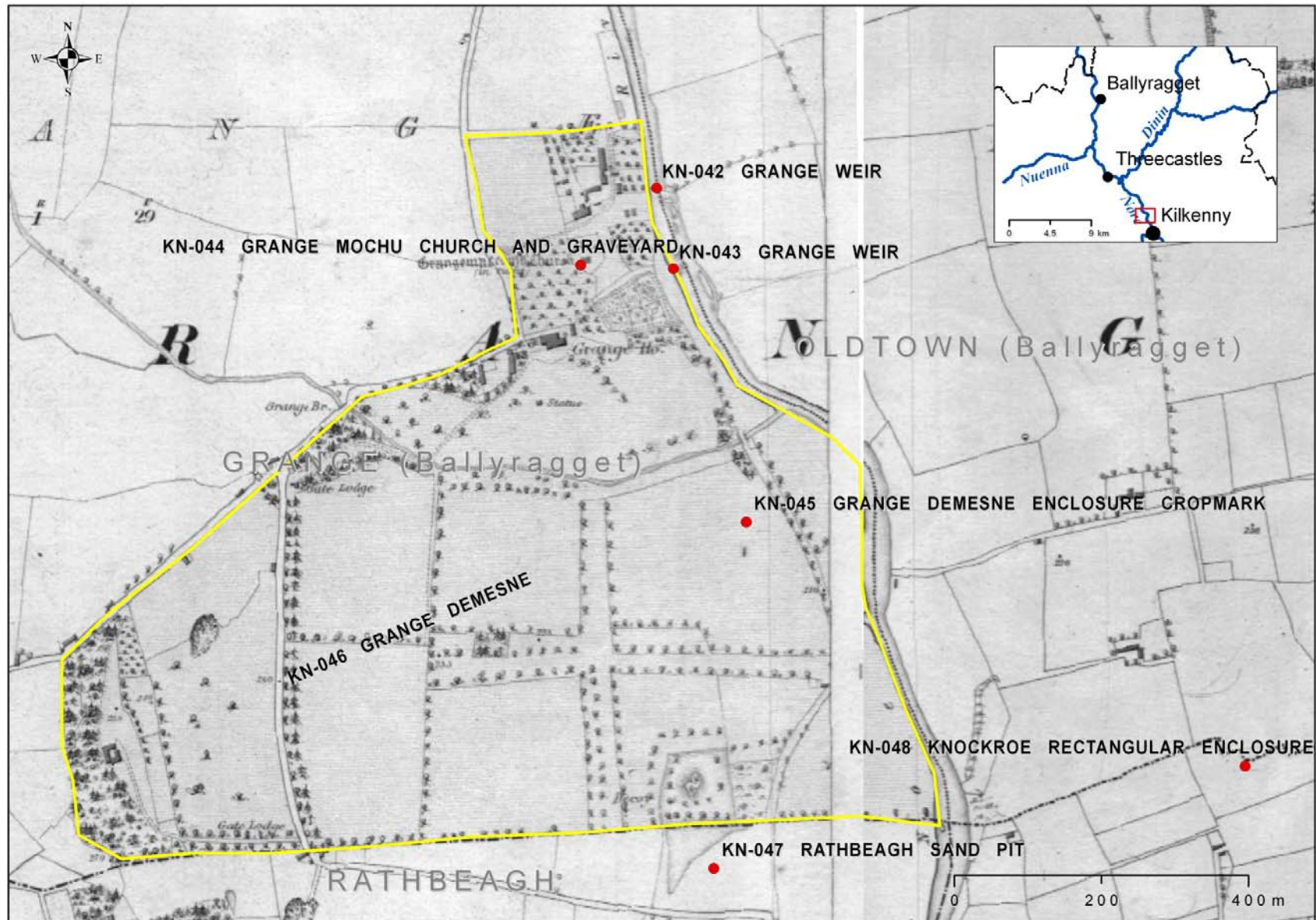


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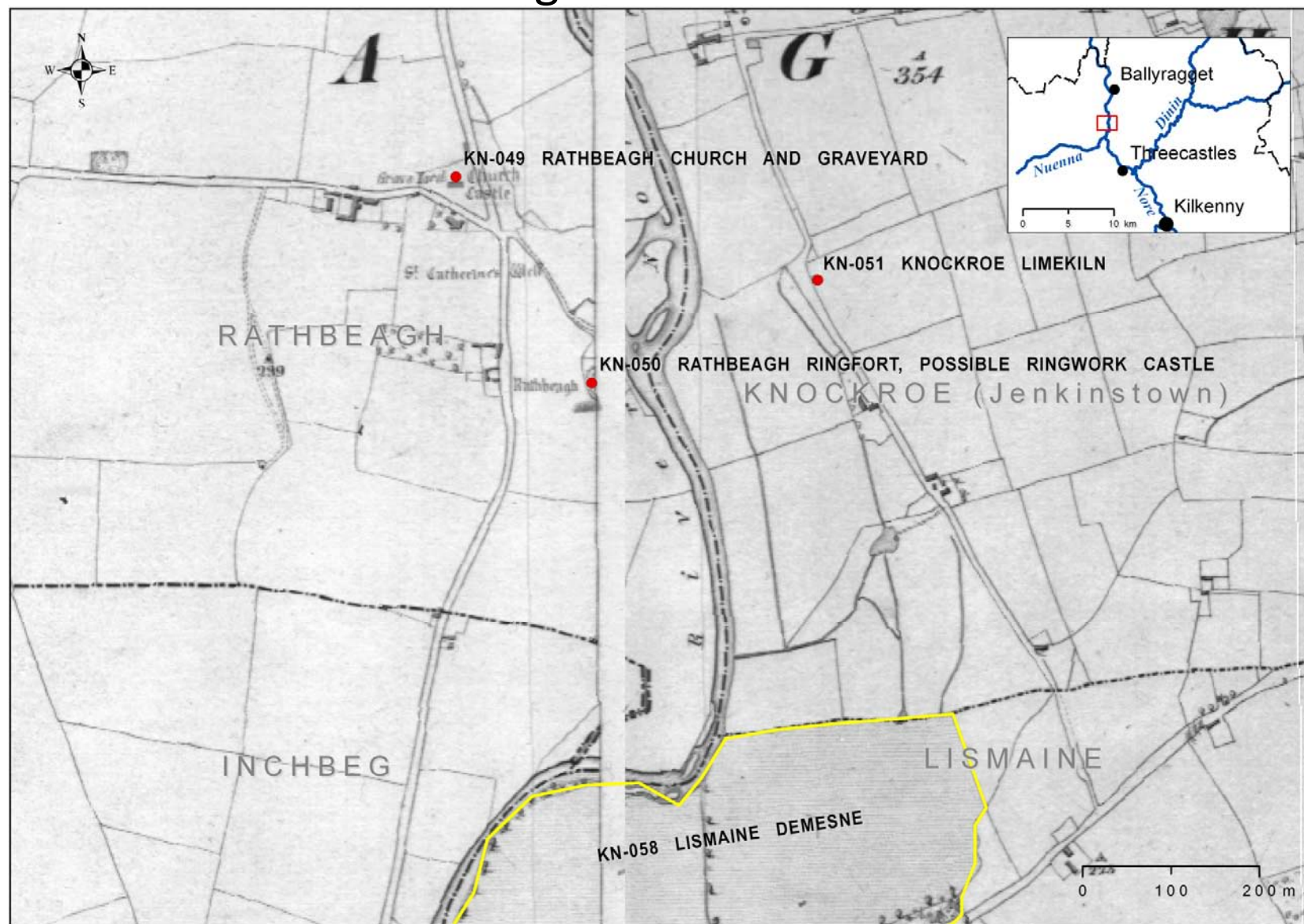


Map of the Grange area in Ballyragget, County Wick, Ireland. The map shows the River Liffey flowing through the center, with the town of Grange (Ballyragget) situated on its banks. Key features include the Grange Mochu Church and Graveyard, the Grange Weir, and the Grange Demesne Enclosure. A yellow line outlines the Grange Demesne. A scale bar indicates distances up to 200 meters. An inset map in the top left corner shows the location of the study area within the context of the surrounding region, including Ballyragget, Threecastles, and Kilkenny. A compass rose is also present in the top left corner.

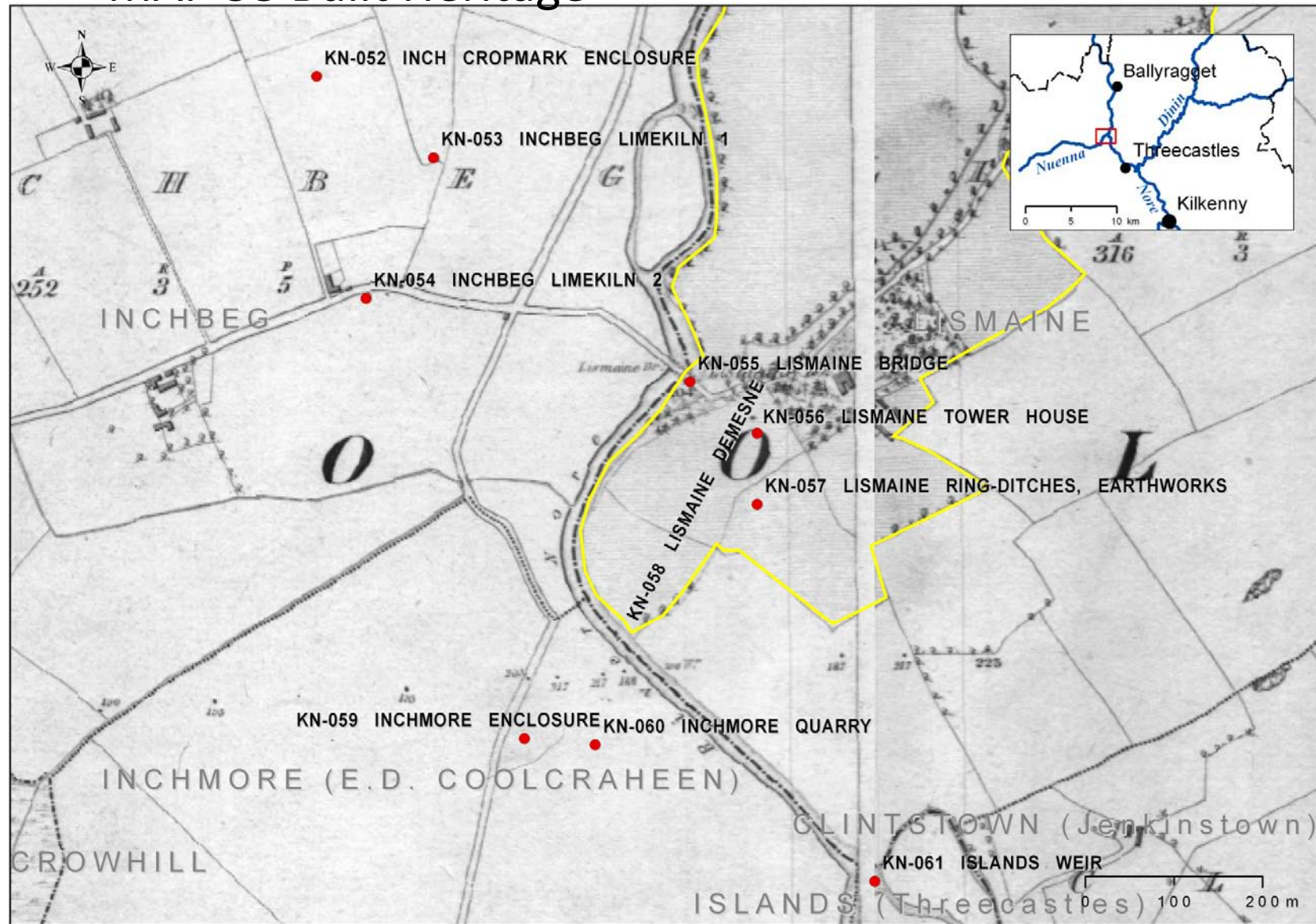
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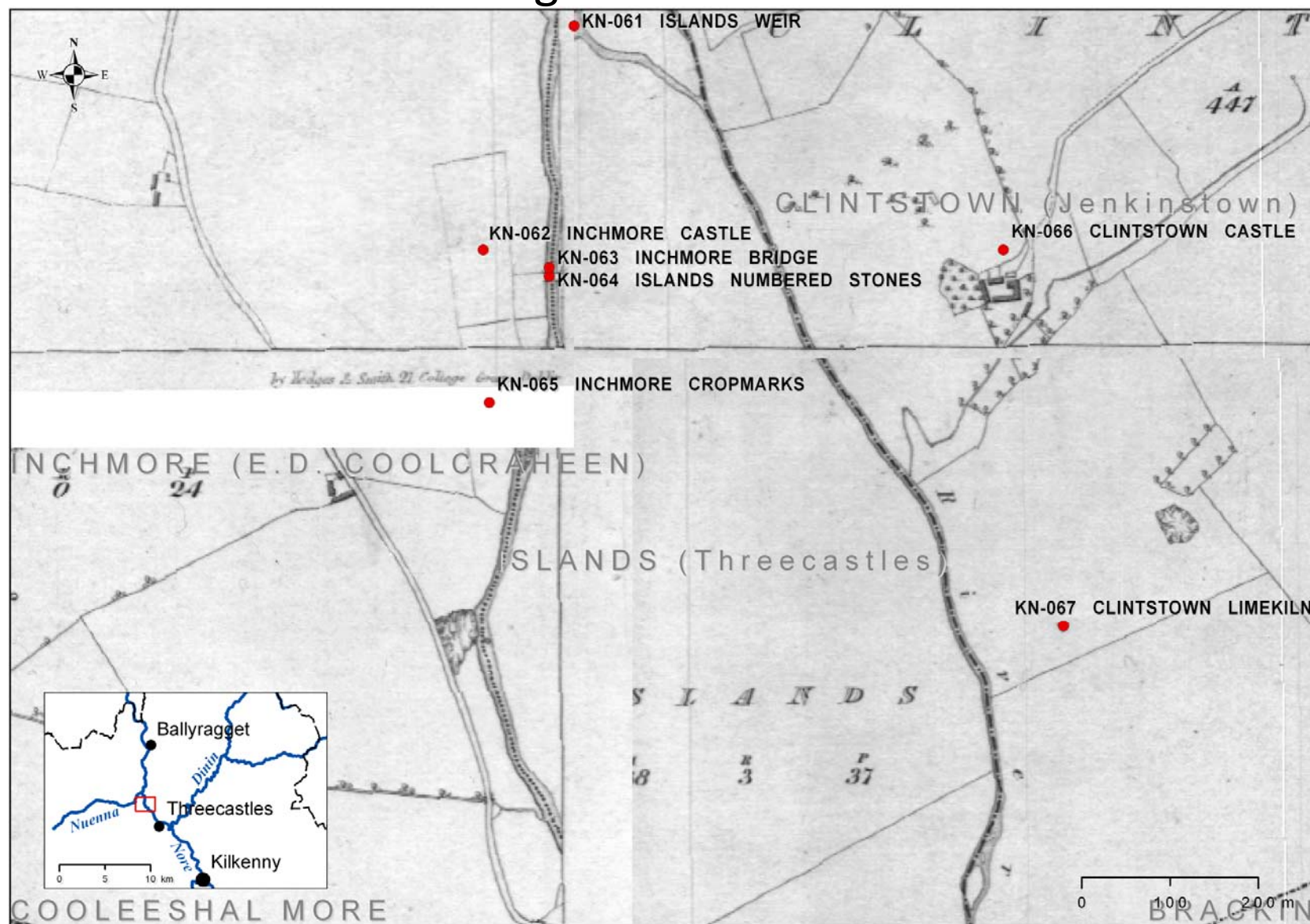
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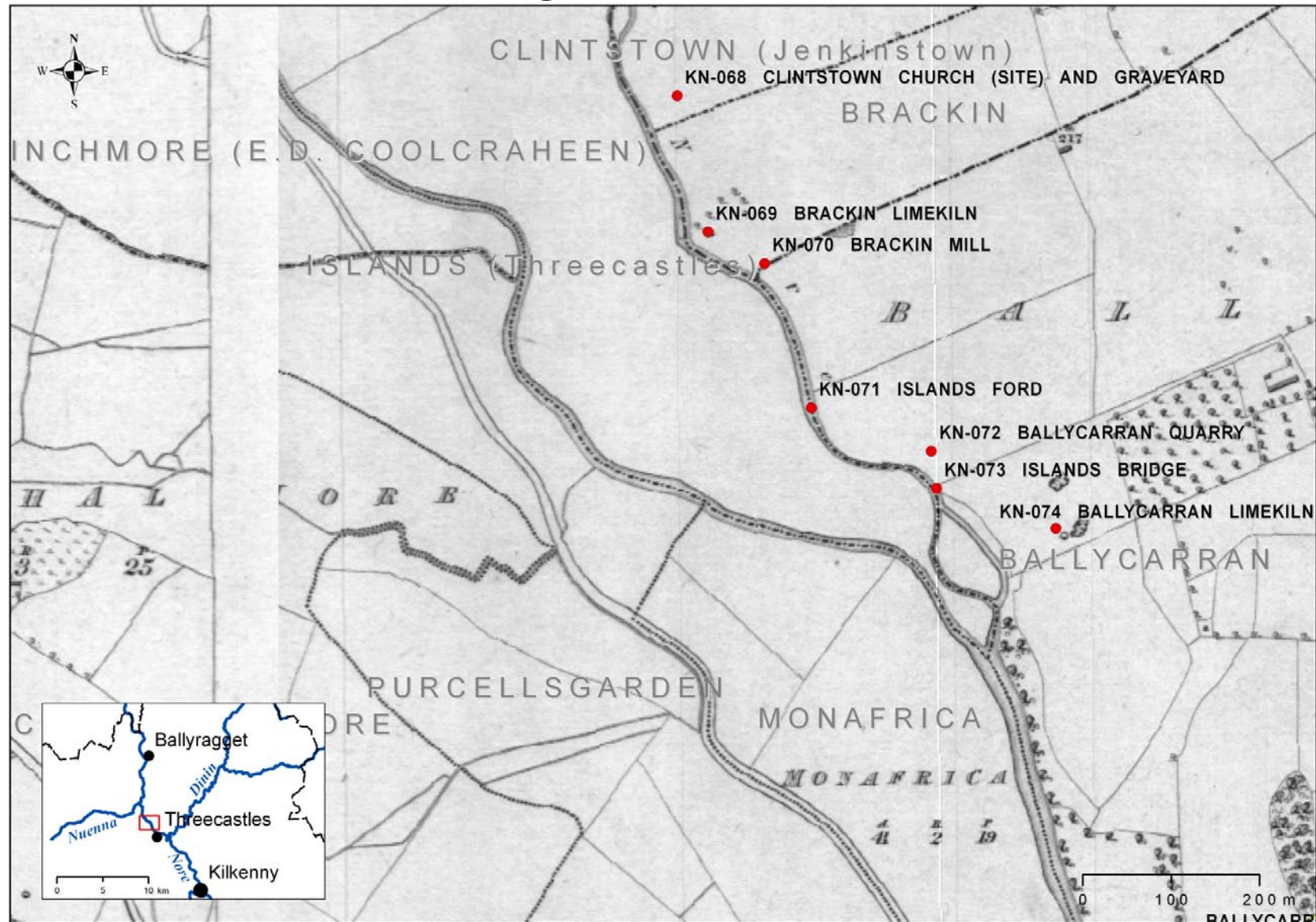
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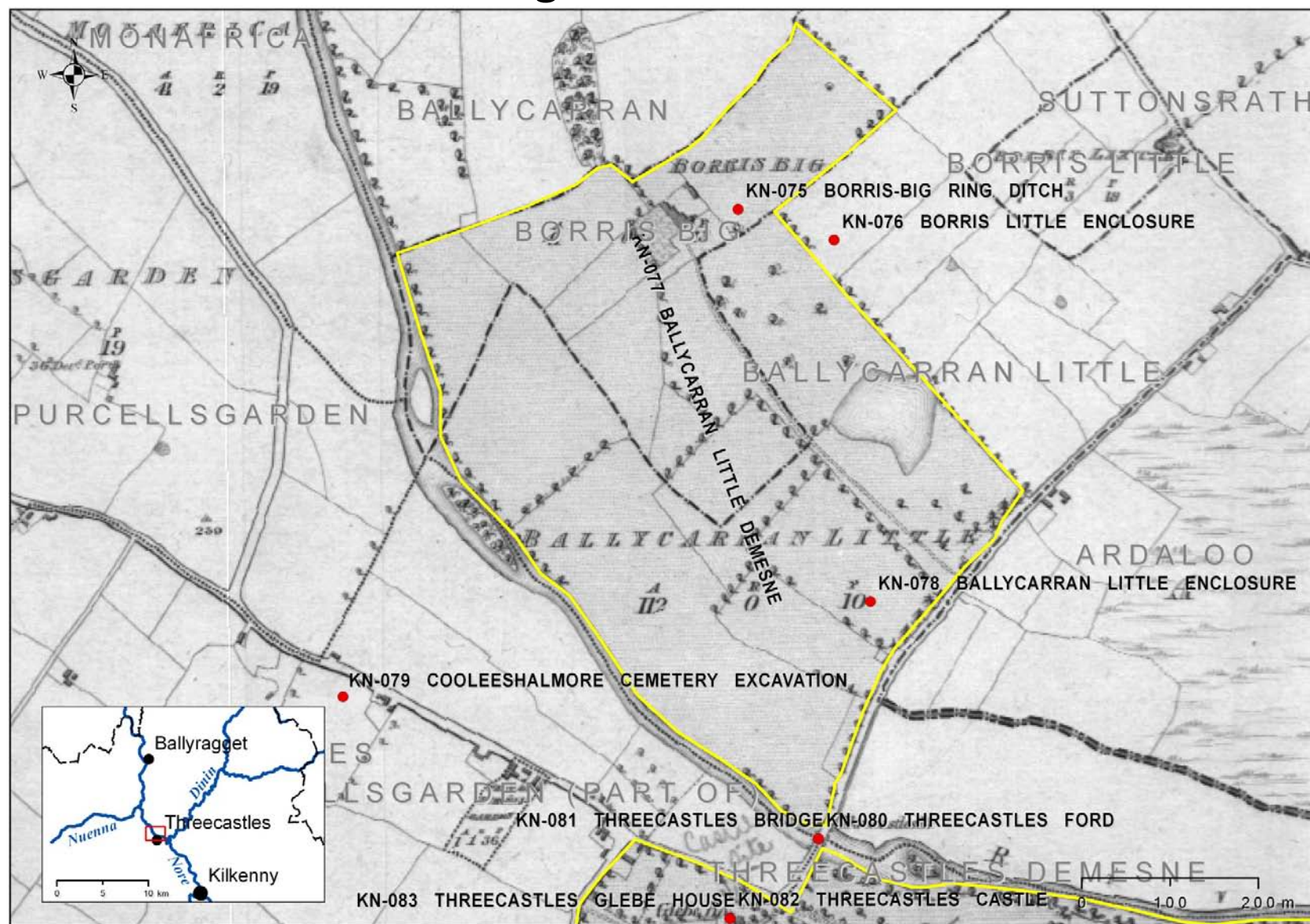
MAP 39 Built Heritage



MAP 40 Built Heritage



MAP 41 Built Heritage



KN-081 THREECASTLES BRIDGE

KN-080 THREECASTLES FORD

KN-082 THREECASTLES CASTLE

KN-083 THREECASTLES GLEBE HOUSE

KN-084 THREECASTLES CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD

KN-085 THREECASTLES MOTTE

KN-086 THREECASTLES TOWERHOUSE

KN-087 THREECASTLES DEMESNE ENCLOSURE

KN-088 THREECASTLES DEMESNE ENCLOSURE

KN-090 THREECASTLES LIMEKILN

THREECASTLES DEMESNE

THREECASTLES

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ARDALOO

DUNMORE WEST

SIMONSLAND

NAGLESLAND

Ballyragget

Threecastles

Kilkenny

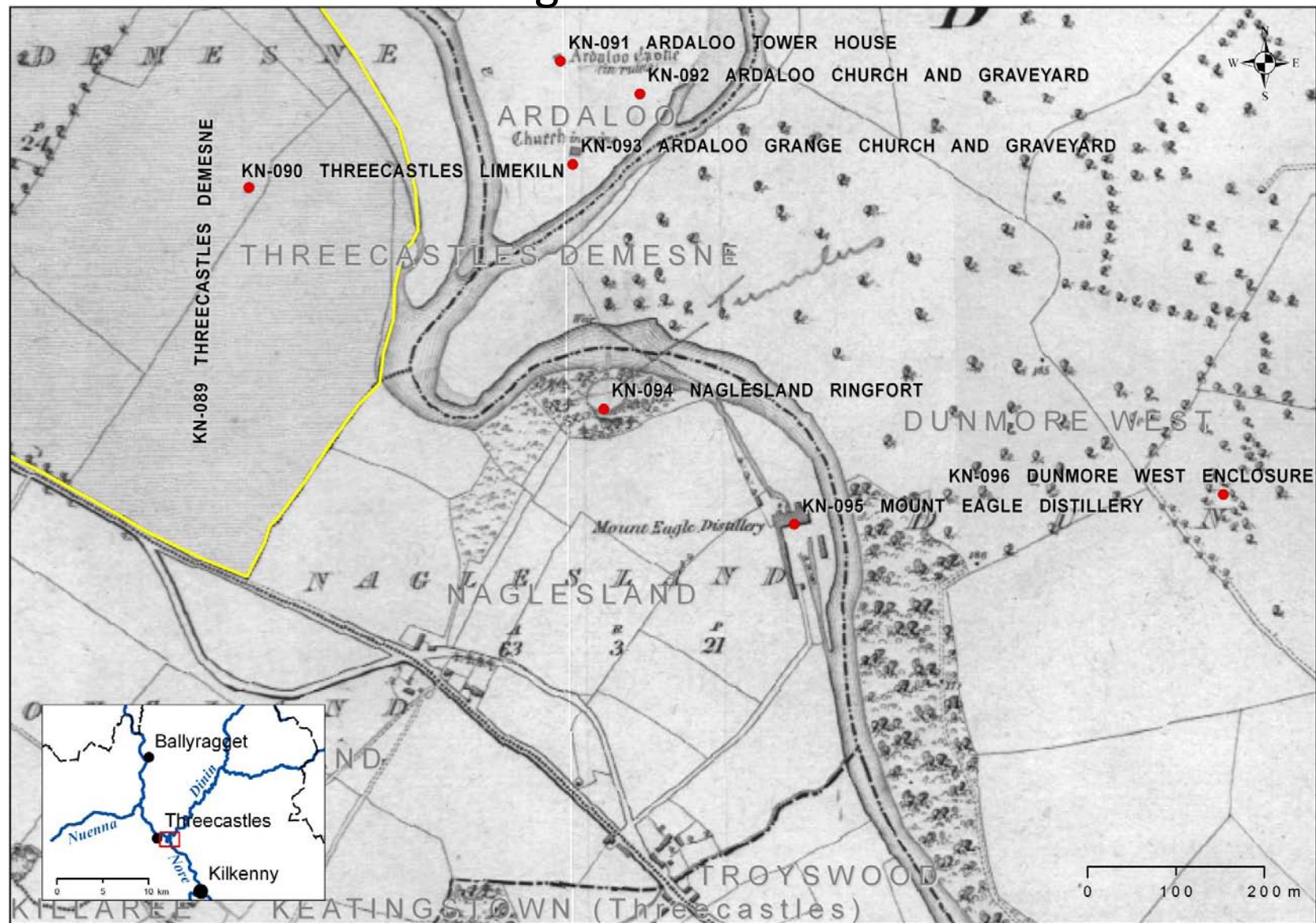
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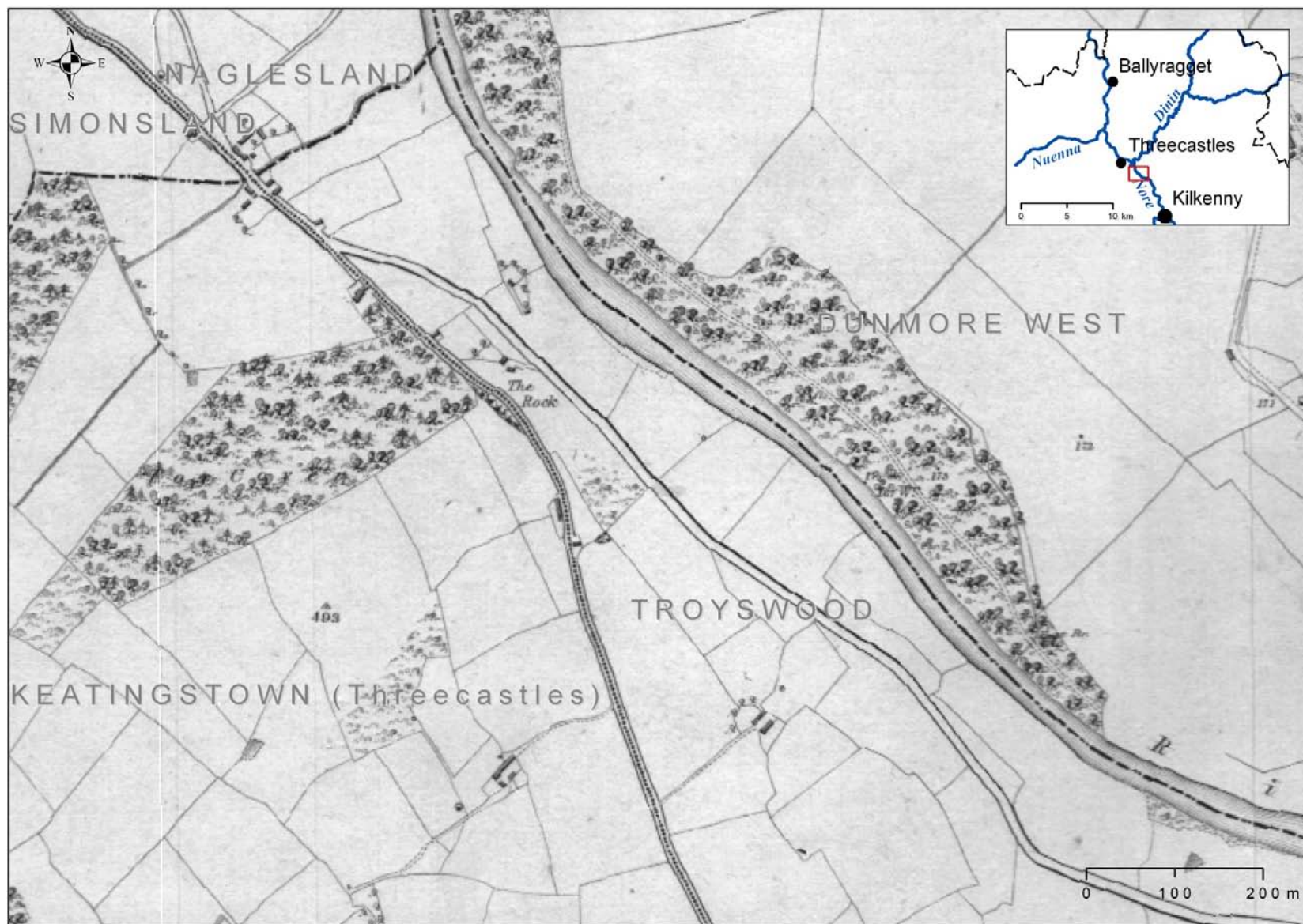
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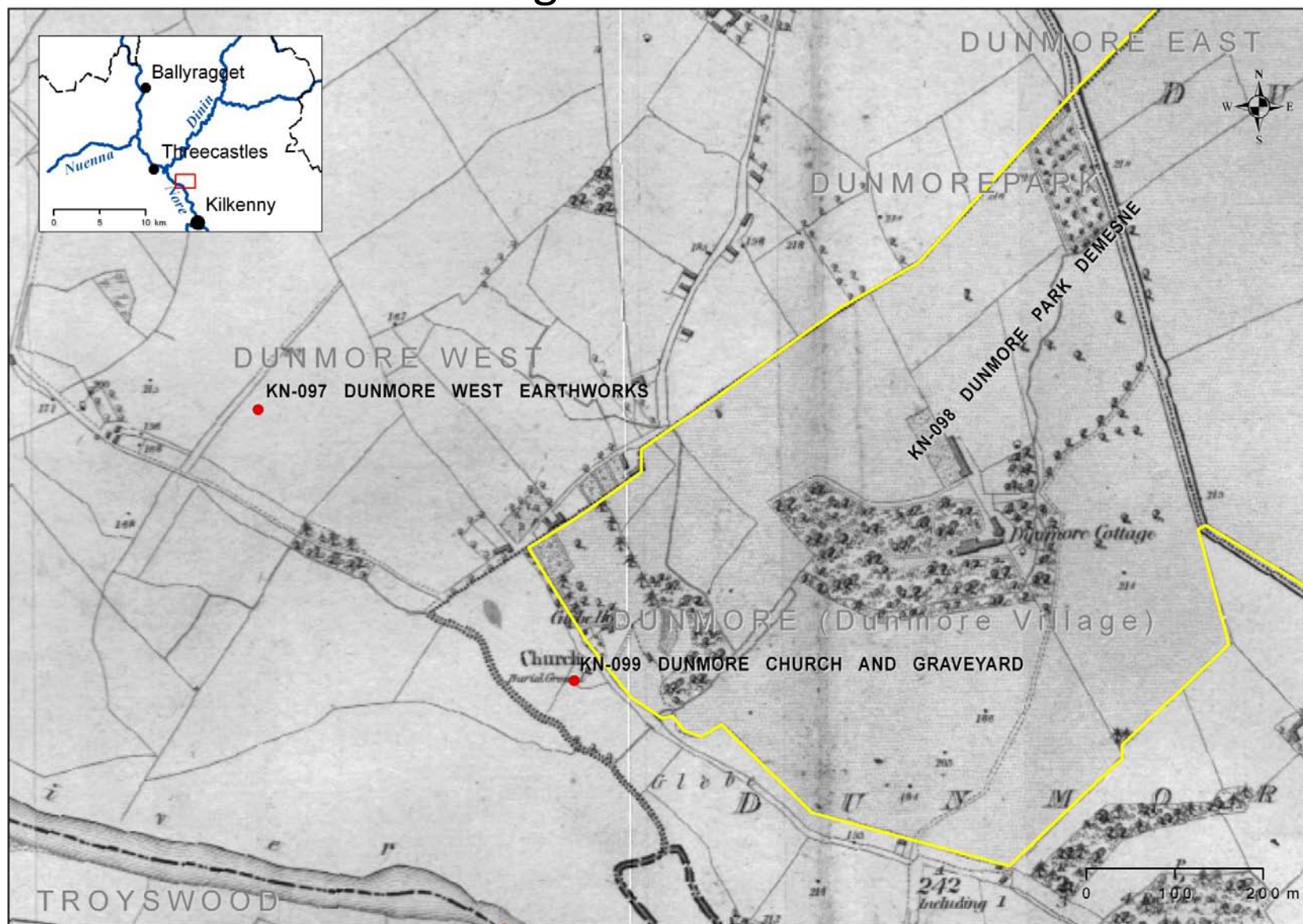
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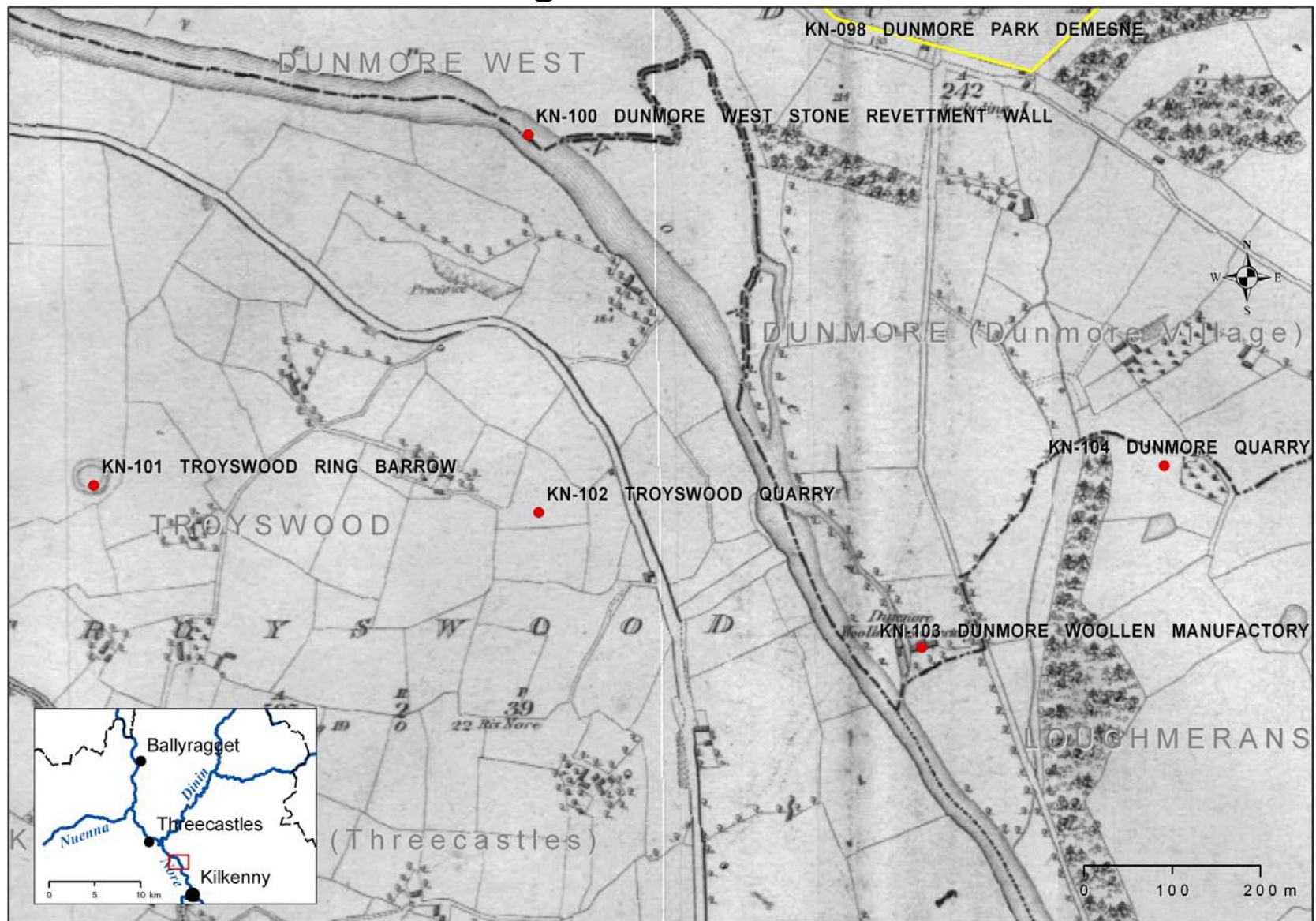
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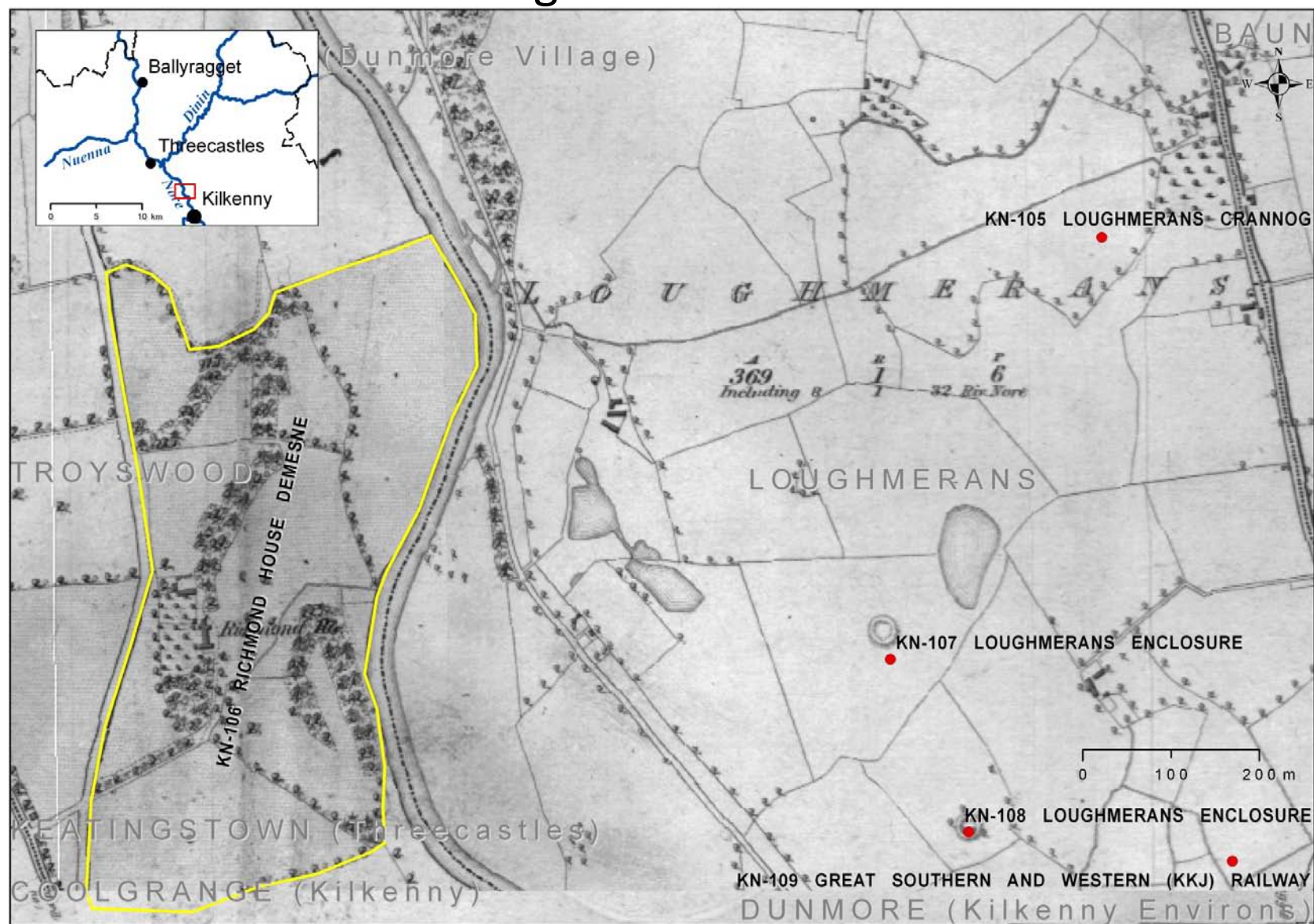
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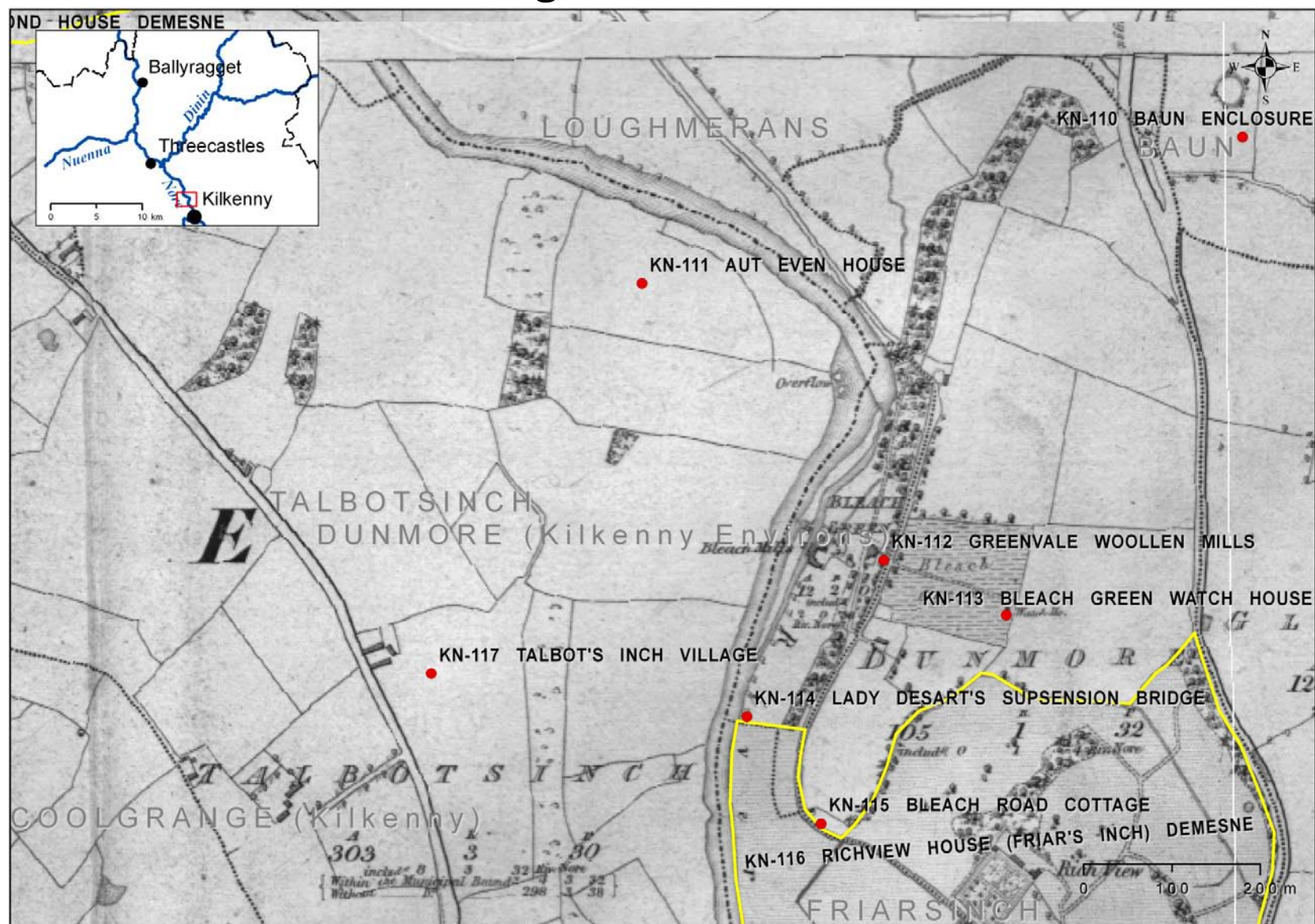
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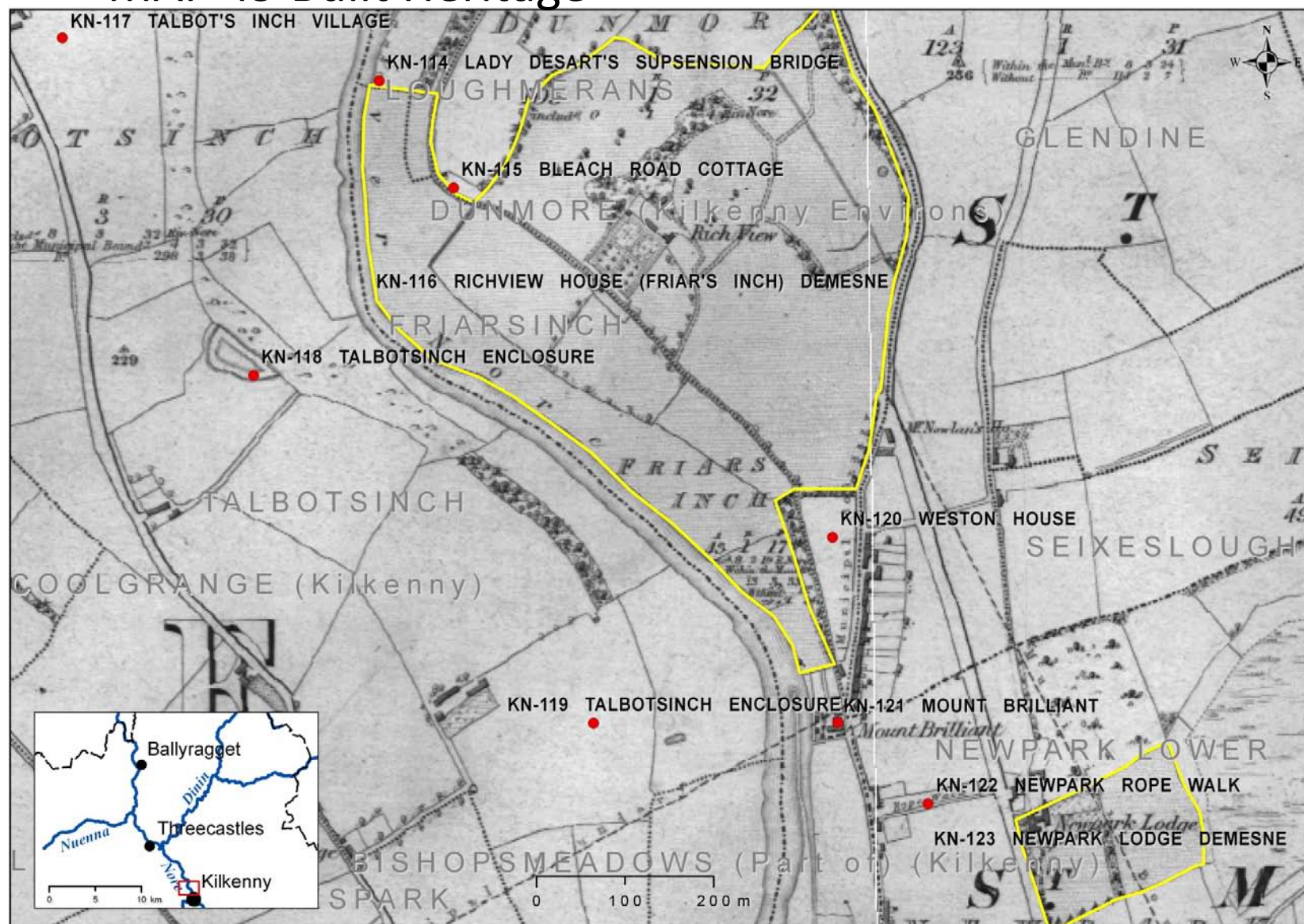
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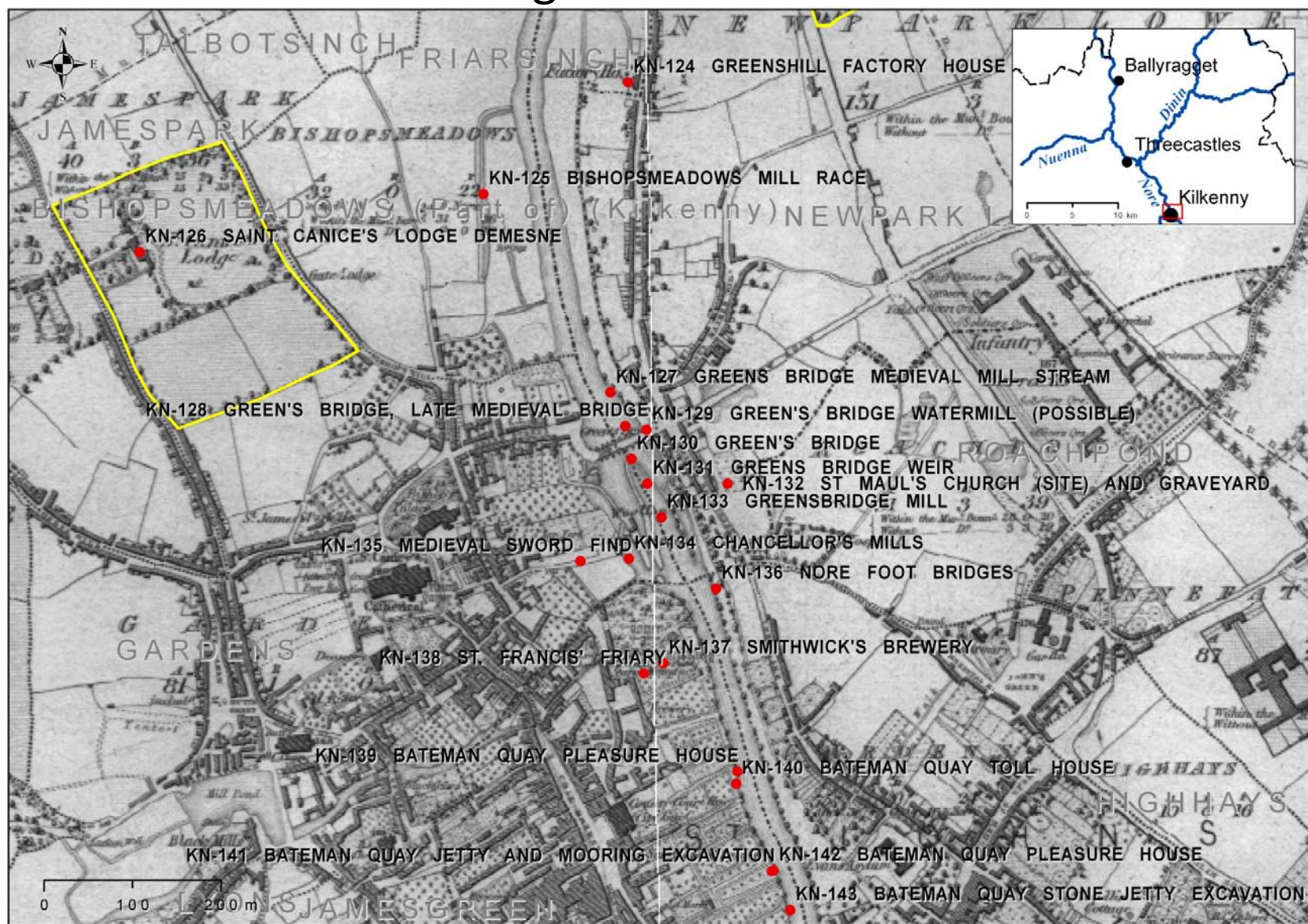
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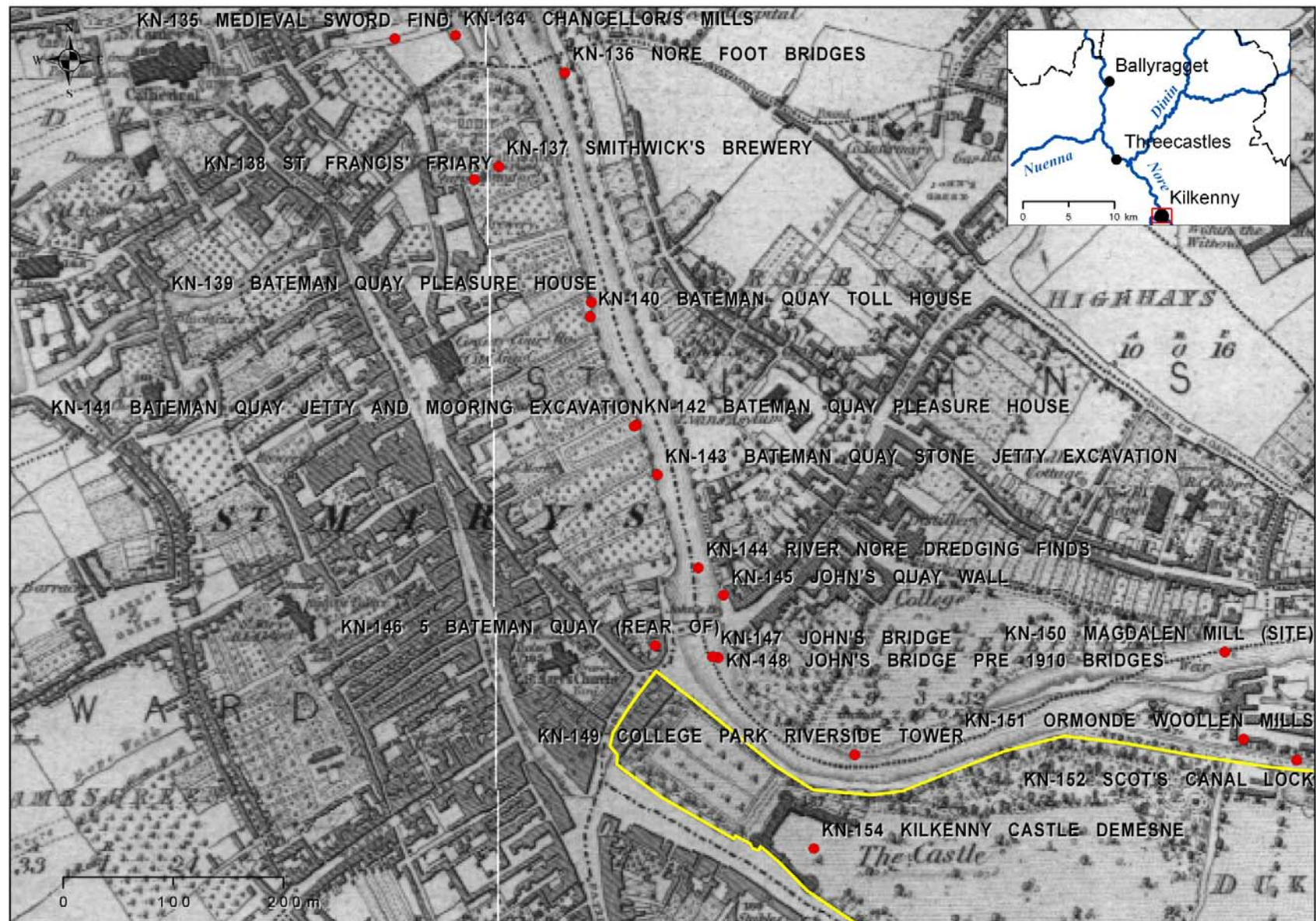
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MAP 50 Built Heritage



MAP 51 Built Heritage



MAP 52 Built Heritage

