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March 2007

O'MORCHOE'S

**HISTORY OF KILTERNAN
AND KILGOBBIN**

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HISTORY OF THE PARISHES OF KILTERNAN AND KILGOBBIN

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HISTORY OF THE PARISHES OF KILTERNAN AND KILGOBBIN

Compiled, from materials left by the Rev. The O'Morchoe, by Rev. Canon J. B. Leslie, D.Lit.

INTRODUCTION

The materials from which this History was compiled were collected by The O'Morchoe when he was Rector of Kilternan Union. He had spent many years in research work on the subject in the Public Record Office and elsewhere, but died before he was able to put in collected form the vast mass of material, which remained undigested in a large box. My attention was drawn to the collection by Mr A. S. Popham, who obtained the loan of the material from Madam O'Morchoe. Thinking it a pity that the work upon which The O'Morchoe spent so much labour and care should remain unknown, I have put the collection into book form, and in doing this Mr Popham helped me. The Appendix concerning the clergy is my own work. The greater part of the matter appeared in the Church of Ireland Gazette, but additional material has been added.— J.B.L.

KILTERNAN

Parish. — Kilternan (or Kiltiernan as it is sometimes spelled) is a Parish in the Half Barony of Rathdown, Co. Dublin, near Bray, 6½ miles S. E. of Dublin.

Name. — Mr O'Morchoe writes:— “As regards the dedication of this Church (i.e. , the ancient Church) the name Kilternan does not appear in any Ecclesiastical taxation until 1306; but the early deeds of St Mary's Abbey, Dublin (which owned the Rectory), in the 12th and 13th century refer to *Tulagh Stelan* in connection with Glencullen (which was granted by the Chief MacGillamacholmog to St Mary's Abbey). The boundary of Kilternan, as held by St Mary's was much greater in extent than the present townland or parish, and reluctant as one is to abandon the idea of its being dedicated to a St Tiernan, one is being drawn to conclude that the name is really the wood (or Coill) of some man named Tiernan — a very large number of the names compounded of Kill, meaning a wood, as is pointed out by Dr Joyce in his ‘Irish Names of Places’, 700 of such names at least stand for wood.”

Dr Elrington Ball, however, held to the belief that it was “the Church of St Tiernan” or Tighernach. There is no record of any celebrated layman of the name, but there was a St Tighernan of Errew, near Crossmolina, whose Patron Day was April 8th, and who lived in the 5th or 6th century and possibly gave his name to the Church, which is a very old one as the ruins show. There was another St Tiernan whose Day was June 12 (*O'Halloran*). Dr Hall writes to The O'Morchoe as follows: “The ruins of the old church to my mind impress one much more than any others in Co. Dublin with a sense of remote antiquity. I do not like the idea of severing the place from connection with a holy man.” Dr G. T. Stokes, whose knowledge of the district was second to none, also attributes its founding to St Tiernan of Errew (see *Ir. Eccl. Gaz.*, May 22, 1896). Miss McSorley, writing to O'Morchoe says: ‘When I was staying near Borris Co. Carlow, I saw an old ruined church called Killochtiernan, which I was told, means ‘St Tiernan's Church in the bog’.’ If the church was an ancient one it seems more likely to have given its name, rather than a wood, to the parish; so that the present writer is inclined to the belief that it means “the Church of Tiernan.” This seems to have been the opinion of the Editor of Sweetman's *Calendar*, 1302-7, who, according to a letter of Messrs. Longmans, the publishers, meant to put in “St Tiernan”, in p. 241, but was misprinted “St Riman.”

The Ancient Church.— As to the ruins of the ancient church [on Bishop’s Lane], the doorways with a great horizontal lintel stone, inclined jambs, and a round headed East window the arch being scooped out of the stone or pointed, the top being formed of two stones’ laid so as to make two sides of an equilateral triangle, characterise the churches of the 6th, 7th and 8th centuries. Here we have evidence in both the original doorway and East window which enables us approximately to date this ancient church, and in the other doorway to the South, traces of a later influence, at which period we may conclude the ancient doorway was built up as we see it. The Font is of the ancient type. There were no chancels in the earliest churches in Ireland. The Anglo-Norman builders of the 12th and 13th centuries hacked through the East Wall when they wanted to add on a Chancel, and where now found they are not bonded into the Nave but are evidently additions. Between the Gothic doorway there intervened the period of the round-arched Irish Romanesque – that style introduced into England at the building of Westminster Abbey in 1066. As the Gothic or pointed arch came in at the end of the 12th century we can also approximately date the South door as subsequent to that date.

The ruins of the ancient church are now vested in the Local Burial Board or Board of Public Health, as it was not used as a place of worship at Disestablishment. It seems to have been in ruins in 1622, and in the Down Survey Map there stand only the walls of an old church or house in Kiltarnan.

The ancient Parish of Kiltarnan consisted of the following townlands:– Ballybetagh, Boranaraly, Brockey, Glebe, Glencullen, Glencullen Mountain, Kiltarnan, Kiltarnan Domain, Kingston and Newtown.

Population. — The population of the parish was as follows:– 1831, 913; 1841, 1019 ; 1851, 917; 1861, 775; 1871, 696, viz., R. Catholic 612, Ch. of Ireland 84. No. of Houses:–1841, 162; 1851,147; 1861,129; 1871,138. P.L.V. £2,135 0s 0d Acreage, 316a 3r 32p.

Ancient History of District. — In a Map published with Keating’s “History of Ireland,” preserved in the Library R.I.A., which gives the location of the ancient clans of Ireland, the district which comprises the present Barony of Rathdown is placed under MacGiollamholmoge, Lord of Cualan. According to the “Book of Rights” ed. by Dr John O’Donovan, p. 132, this Cualan is not to be confounded with Feara Cualan which is now represented by “of the half Barony Rathdown”, and was the clan territory of O’Toole in the north of Co. Wicklow and adjoining the Co. Dublin. O’Heerin’s topographical poem, ed. by Dr O’Donovan, thus speaks of Mac Giolla Mocholmog (*i.e.*, “ the son of the servant of St Mocholmog”) :–

“Lord of the green grassy sod
Is the fair Mac Giolla Mocholmog
Free man over men not weak
Over the fair Feara Cualann.”

Cualann in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I was called Fercullen, when it was considered to be coextensive with the Manor of Powerscourt, but it was anciently much more extensive. Before the English invasion this territory was inhabited by the clan of O’Cosgraigh, a name now unknown (? =Cosgrave); they were dispossessed shortly after the English invasion by the families of O’Toole and O’Byrne. The **Clan O’Toole** occupied in ancient times the territory of Ui-Muiredhaigh, which was coterminous with the southern half of the Co. of Kildare. They settled first in the territory of Imaile (this territory had been the possession of the Clan O’Teige, now Anglicised Tighe) since known in connection with the Military Camp that was situated there, and finally took up their abode in Fercullen – the modern Powerscourt. The story of their having been driven out is this: Soon after the death of St Laurence O’Toole, the Clan, which probably owing to his influence had been left undisturbed during his lifetime, was driven from the level and fertile district by the great Baron

Walter de Riddlesford, to whom it had been granted in pursuance of the policy of the English Crown in the 12th century of dividing the country among its feudal lords, regardless of the rights of the original inhabitants, and in violation of the Treaty of the Irish Princes with Henry II. **The O'Byrnes**, whose tribe territory was named Ui-Faolain and which comprised the northern half of Co. Kildare, were driven from their ancient territory about the year 1202 A.D. by Meyler FitzHenry and his followers, when they retired into the mountains of Wicklow, where they acquired new settlements for themselves, and in the reign of Henry VIII and Elizabeth they were possessed of more than the southern half of Co. Wicklow. From this the clan spread itself northwards towards Dublin and became famous under a celebrated chieftain, Teach MacHugh O'Byrne,* and made numerous descents upon the Pale.

*Dr O'Donovan (Introd. to Heerin's Top. Poem. p. 48) calls attention in the history of this family to a change of an Irish for an English name: viz., Sir Peter O'Byrne ancestor of Baron de Tabley, who styled himself Leycester in conformity with the Will of his maternal grandfather, who had bequeathed him large estates in England on condition of adopting his name. He was the most exalted in rank of the O'Byrne race living; his Irish origin is entirely disguised in his name of Warren: he descends from Daniel, second son of Laughlin, Duff, of Ballintlea, Co. Wicklow, a chief of distinction.

The **Family of MacGillamochoilmog**, whose chief ruled the territory of Cualan, was famous in the history of Leinster and particularly in that of Dublin where it got complete mastery of the Danes. They were of the same race as the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles. Their clan territory was called Ui-Dunchada, and comprised that part of Dublin through which the river Dodder (Do-thair) runs, and after they got the mastery of the Danes of Dublin, their sway extended over the Danish territory of Fingal to the north of Dublin. The southern boundary of the clan territory was Glen-Umerim (*i.e.*, Glanunder) now Ballyman, on the confines of Cos. Dublin and Wicklow.

As Fingal, N. of Dublin, derived its name ("white strangers") from the Colony of Norwegians who had settled there in the 10th century, so the district S. of the Liffey was called Dubh ghaill ("black strangers") from a Colony of the Danes settled there; hence come the names Dowell, MacDowell, MacDougall and Doyle – the latter a common name in the district.

The following **references to Cualan** appear in the "Four Masters":–

3501 A.M. Rath-Oinn (which O'Donovan says is Rathdown) in Crich-Cualainn, erected by Eremhon, joint Monarch of Ireland.

3656 A.M. It was by 'fighernmac, Monarch of Ireland, that gold was first smelted in Ireland in Foithu-Airthur-Liffe. It was Uchadan an artificer of the Feara-Cualann that smelted it — ("the black man of the Dothair." *O'Donovan.*) .

738 A.D. Dubhdothra, Lord of the Briuin-Cualann ("a sept giving name to a territory comprising the greater part of the Barony of Rathdown." *O'Donovan.*)

773 A.D. Tuathal, son of Crimthainn, chief of Cualann, died.

817 A.D. The devastation of the territory of Cualann and of Leinster as far as Gleann-da-locha by Aedh Oirdnidhe (King Hugh O'Neill) .

938 A.D. Coibhdeanach, abbot of Cill-Achaidh, was drowned in the sea of Delginis-Cualann (=Dalkey, showing Cualann extended to the sea) while fleeing from the foreigners.

939 A.D. Maelbrighde, son of Nechtraí, the glory of Cualannj died at an advanced age.

1044 A.D. Murchadh, son of Brian, lord of Ui-Failain, was slain by MacGillmochoilmog, tanist of Ui-Dunchadha.

1048 A.D. Dunlaing, son of Dunghal, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, the glory of the east of Ireland, was killed by his brethren.

1141 A.D. Diarmid MacMurchadha, King of Leinster, acted treacherously towards the Chieftains of Leinster, namely towards DomhnaU, lord of Ui-Failain and royal heir of Leinster, and towards Ui-Tuathail, *i.e.*, Murchadh, both of whom he killed, and also towards Muirheartach

MacGillamochoilmog, lord of Feara-Cualann, who was blinded by him. This deed caused great

weakness in Leinster for seventeen of the nobility of Leinster and many others (of inferior rank) were killed or blinded by him at that time.

1155 A.D. The son of MacGillamocholmog was enlarged by Diarmid MacMuirchadha in exchange for hostages and oaths.

In Todd's "Wars of the Gaedhill with the Gail" we are told: "In 1021 Sitric and the Dublin foreigners were vanquished with great slaughter by Uagaric, son of Dunlaing King of Leinster, at Delgany, Co. Wicklow."

The Territory of Cualan.—Now the territory of Cualann of which we treat was ruled over by the famous Irish Chief of the Clan O'Donochoe, who, as already stated, was known as MacGiolla Mocholmog, King of Feara-Culann. Mocholmog is in Irish a devotional term of endearment, meaning "my little Colum," so that the name means "son of the servant of St Colman." It was a usual custom in ancient Ireland to dedicate a child to the service of a saint, thus we have Mac Gilla Patrick—the name of the Chieftains of Ossory which means "son of the servant of St Patrick"; Gilchrist, "the servant of Christ," etc. The Chief McGillamocholmog was descended from a common ancestor with the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles.

At the time of the Anglo-Norman Invasion the Chief was married to a daughter of the King of Leinster, Dermot McMurrough. History tells us that he found himself in a great difficulty. The Danes who were lords of Dublin attacked the Normans. He did not know whether to side with the Danes, his old enemies, or with the Normans, his new enemies. He decided to remain neutral at the request of Miles de Cogan, commander of the Normans, who attacked the Danes and routed them. Then, like many a worldly wise man, he joined himself to the victors and completed the rout of the Danes.

The chiefs of his family were great founders of churches. The first of the race who was King of Leinster is said to have established the Feis of Carman. His successor conferred Tallaght in perpetual alms upon God and St Michael and St Maelruian: he gave 48 villages to St Kevin of Glendalough, and bestowed land upon every church in Leinster.

A celebrated chief of the name Murtagh McGillamocholmog is described in the "Book of Leinster", as the source of benefit to the people and the church of Feara-Cualann — for until his time the Kings who reigned in Bally-ath-cliaith (the old name of Dublin) used to impose arbitrary tributes and rents upon the people of Cualann, from whom they exacted land, cows and boats and other stipends."

Donald MacGillamocholmog founded the great abbey of St Mary's, Dublin, in 1193. The same family also granted it the lands now known as "Kiltiernan Abbey." The old Castle of Kiltiernan mentioned below in the grant of Edward Bassenet, is not to be identified with this so-called Abbey. It was standing in the 16th century and is described as being "at the extremity of the English Pale and adjoining the O'Toole's on the South," but we have only tradition as to where it was situated see "Places," farther on.

The Church and St Mary's Abbey. — As already stated Kiltiernan (with Glencullen) was granted by MacGillamocholmog in the time of Henry II to St Mary's Abbey, [Capel Street], Dublin, which held the parish till the Dissolution of the Monasteries. It is clear that a Castle was built on the lands, as it was on the borders of the Pale, and when the Abbey was dissolved it was in existence, "Said Castle being at the extremity of the English pale and adjoining the O'Toole's on the south" (*Dalton*) At the time of the Dissolution the Abbot and convent of St Mary's possessed the village of Kiltiernan, with fields, appurtenances, woods, mills, etc., and also the Castle of Kiltiernan and its appurtenances with the tithes of the parish.

By a Plea Roll of 10 Hen. VIII. (1518-19) it appears that on the death of Richard Bege, Abbot of St Mary's, the new Abbot, John Burges, entered upon the temporalities of the convent, including the **manor of Kiltiernan**, without the King's Licence, on 10th June, 1511, and received the issues and profits amounting to £1,000 up to the date of the Plea, and the Sheriff was ordered to distrain him. He

was summoned to appear before the Barons of the Exchequer, and appeared 'by his attorney, Walter Hussey, Clk., and pleaded that a Parliament in the reign of Henry VII. in the 17th year had decreed that the temporalities of the Convent were not to be seized into the King's hands on the death or resignation of its Abbot, as by Letters Patent of 20 Dec., 17*. Henry VII. appeared. Subsequently the Abbot William had let the village of Kilternan with its appurtenances together with the tithes of corn and hay on 20 Oct., 1538, to Walter Golding of, the Grange, Portmarnock, for 21 years, and the King had by Letters Patent granted, 20 July, 1543, to Walter Pepar of Kilca, the Castle and lands, etc., attached, and also the Rectory Church or Chapel of Kilternan and the tithes thereof for 31 years from Michaelmas, 1540. The King, however, by Letters Patent on 7 Feb., 1545, sold all the Reversion of these to Edward Bassenet, Dean of St Patrick's, for £57 Irish money, and on a knight's fee service (a 20th part of a knight's fee 3s. a half year) to be held by his heirs for ever. By a *Mem. Roll* of 37 Henry VIII. said Bassenett was pardoned for an alleged intrusion into these lands, etc. An Exchequer Inquisition of 31 Jan., 1553/4 found that Edward Bassenett, late Dean of St Patrick's, had been seized as of fee of one Castle, 20 Messuages (dwelling-houses) and cottages, 80 acres of arable land, 20 acres of pasture and moor, 20 acres of underwood called Glancullen and Mangan McTyry and 120 acres of stoney mountain with their appurtenance in Kylternan and in Ouldegraunge of Kylcullen, Betaghton and Ballycaken parcel of the same village of Kylternan, worth £110 yearly and of the Rectory, Church or Chapel of Kylternan, worth 20s yearly and held them of the Crown in capite by military service, *i.e.*, by 20th part of a knight's fee: and that he had on 29 Jan., 1546 (37 Hen. VIII.) granted or given them by his Deed to Richard Walsh, son and heir of Wm. Walsh of Carrickmayn, John Walsh, son and heir of Walter Walsh of Shanganagh, Thomas Fitzwilliam of Bagotrath, Edward Barnewall, son and heir of Robert Barnewall late of Dromnaghe, decd., Christopher Barnewall, son and heir of Patrick Barnewall of Gracedieu and to Patrick Finglas, son and heir of Thomas Finglas of Waspallstown, the Castles, lands, tenements, etc., in the Village of Kylternan and the Church of same with tithes, etc., to hold in trust for him or his assigns during his life and after his decease to the use of Richard Bassenett and of his legitimate heirs male, and in default of such heirs male to the use of said E. Bassenett's Will, and appointed as his attorney to take possession his beloved friend Patrick Barnwell of Kylmaghcoke, gent. Bassenett's last Will was made 15 May, 7 Edw. VI. (1553). From the Will it appears that both Patrick Barnewall of Gracedieu and Thomas Finglas of Waspalstown were then deceased. He ordered in his Will that if Richard Bassenett died (without male heirs, the property was to go to William Bassenett and his heirs male, in default of such to his (Edward's) son John and his heirs male, and in default of his male heirs to his other son George and heirs, and so also to his brother Finian and heirs, and to his brother Richard and heirs, and to Michael Bassenett and his heirs, and in default of all these to his own heirs for ever.

The Inquisitors found that Edward Bassenett was then (Jan. 1553/4) in possession but no licence for alienation has been granted. The trustees were summoned and pleaded that King Edward VI. on 24 Aug., 1550, granted them pardon of alienation which plea was accepted.

In later times the **Domville family** seem to have acquired the lands and Rectory, but it was said that they demanded no tithe and that their tenants held the lands tithe free so far as the Rectorial tithes went.

17th Century.—In 1615 R.V. there was no Curate, no Common Prayer Book, and the parish was sequestered.

In 1630 Simon Swayne, was Curate of Kilternan and of Tullogh, adjacent. Soon after Kilternan seems to have been joined to Bray and was held with it till 1826, when by Act of Parliament it was joined to Kilgobbin.

FLEETWOOD'S SURVEY OF PARISH, 1854.																	
The Parish of Kilgobbin, with its bounds, &c.																	
The said Parish of Killgobbin is bounded on the East with the Parish of Tully, on the South with the Parish of Kiltiernan, on the West with the Parish of Taunee, and on the North with the Parish of Kill.																	
Proprietors' names and qualifications	Denominations of lands	Number of acres by estimate of the country	Land profitable and its quantity	Land unprofitable and waste	Value of the whole and each of the said lands, as it was in 1640												
Sir Adam Loftus, of Rathfarnham, Knt., English Protestant	Jamestown and Kilgobbin, by estimate four plowlands.	Seven hundred acres.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">A. R. P.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Meadow</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arable</td> <td style="text-align: right;">200 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rocky Pasture</td> <td style="text-align: right;">480 0 0</td> </tr> </table>		A. R. P.	Meadow	20 0 0	Arable	200 0 0	Rocky Pasture	480 0 0		By the jury two hundred and forty pounds. By us two hundred and eighty pounds.				
	A. R. P.																
Meadow	20 0 0																
Arable	200 0 0																
Rocky Pasture	480 0 0																
OBSERVATIONS																	
To the proprietor	The proprietor was possessed of the premisses as his inheritance, and mortgaged the same to Sir Maurice Eustace, Knt.																
To the buildings, &c.	There are on the premisses one castle thatched and a garden-plot, and the walls of a parish church; the said buildings are valued at twenty pounds by the jury.																
To the royalties, tythes, &c.	The tythes did belong to the College of Dublin.																
To the bounds	The premisses are bounded on the East with Carrickmaine, on the South with Glanemuck, on the West with Ballawly; and on the North with Molhanstown.																
	The whole number of acres contained in the said parish of Killgobbin is as followeth:-		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">A. R. P.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Meadow</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arable</td> <td style="text-align: right;">200 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pasture</td> <td style="text-align: right;">480 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In all</td> <td style="text-align: right;">700 0 0</td> </tr> </table>		A. R. P.	Meadow	20 0 0	Arable	200 0 0	Pasture	480 0 0		-----	In all	700 0 0		Seven hundred acres
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Meadow	20 0 0																
Arable	200 0 0																
Pasture	480 0 0																

In all	700 0 0																

FLEETWOOD'S SURVEY, 1854.

Fleetwood's Survey of the Half Barony of Rathdown 1654 gives the following particulars concerning the Parish:—

From Fleetwood's Survey, 1654 A.D.

Fascimiles of original Table.

The Parish of Kilternan, with its bounds, &c.

The said parish is bounded on the East with the Parish of Rathmichael, on the South with Powerscourt in the County of Wicklow, on the West with Killgobbin, and on the North with the Parish of Tully.

Proprietors' names and qualifications	Denominations of lands	Number of acres by estimate of the country	Land profitable and its quantity	Land unprofitable and waste	Value of the whole and each of the said lands, as it was in 1640										
Lord of Merrion Irish Papist.	Kilternan and Killibetagh, (1) by estimate four plowlands.	Five hundred acres.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">A. R. P.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Meadow</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arable</td> <td style="text-align: right;">200 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pasture</td> <td style="text-align: right;">200 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rocky Pasture</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9 6 0</td> </tr> </table>		A. R. P.	Meadow	10 0 0	Arable	200 0 0	Pasture	200 0 0	Rocky Pasture	9 6 0		By the jury eighty pounds. By us one hundred and sixty pounds.
	A. R. P.														
Meadow	10 0 0														
Arable	200 0 0														
Pasture	200 0 0														
Rocky Pasture	9 6 0														
<p>To the proprietor</p> <p>To the buildings, &c.</p> <p>To the woods, &c.</p> <p>To the tythes, &c.</p> <p>To the bounds</p>	OBSERVATIONS														
	<p>The proprietor was possessed of the premisses as his inheritance, and did mortgage the same to Sir Robert Dixon</p> <p>There is on the premisses one castle and a garden-plot, and the walls of a parish church.</p> <p>There is on the premisses one grove of bushy wood.</p> <p>The tythes did belong to the proprietor.</p> <p>The premisses are bounded on the East with Ballycormic, on the South with Glancullen, bounds. on the West with Jamestown, and on the North with Glannemuck.</p>														

Lord of Merrion Irish Papist.	Glancullen, by estimate two plow- lands	Three hundred acres.	Meadow A. R. P. 0 0 0 Arable 20 0 0 Rocky Pasture 100 0 0		By the jury thirty pounds. By us one hundred pounds.
To the proprietor	OBSERVATIONS				
To the woods, &c.	To the The proprietor was possessed of the premisses as his inheritance, and did mortgage the same to Robert Plunket of Rathmore, three or four years before the wars. The said Robert Plunket was indicted for adhering to the rebels.				
To the bounds	There are on the premisses two groves of underwood.				
	The premisses are bounded on the East with Kilternan, on the South with Glankree, on the West with Kilgobbin and on the North with Glannemuck.				
	The whole number of acres contained in the said parish of Kilternan is as followeth:-		Meadow A. R. P. 10 0 0 Arable 400 0 0 Pasture 490 0 0 ----- In all 900 0 0		Nine hundred acres

(¹) This evidently an error for Ballybetagh.

Union of Kiltarnan and Kilgobbin.— By Act of Impl. Parl. 5 Geo. IV. Sec. 81, 17 June, 1824, **Kiltarnan was disunited from Bray** — in which was then the only parish church, and as Kiltarnan was adjacent to Kilgobbin and the Glebe house of Kilgobbin was in the parish of Kiltarnan; in which the perp. C. of Kilgobbin resided and as there was then no church in the parish of Kiltarnan and the church of Kilgobbin was small, inconvenient and out of repair and incapable of being enlarged to hold the parishioners and the walls decayed; the necessary consents having been obtained, both parishes were united into one parish to be called “the Parish of Kiltarnan”, and a **new church** to be built on the Glebe lands, and the then P.C. of Kilgobbin, Rev. Henry Kearney, to be the Vicar, the Board of First Fruits giving £900 to build the new church, the Vicar and Churchwardens giving a sufficient quantity of glebe land. There had been no church in the Parish of Kiltarnan for the performance of Divine Worship for upwards of 20 years; Elizabeth and Sarah Anderson, spinsters, have agreed to give to the Vicar an equal quantity of land to that taken to build the church — the **old church and churchyard of Kilgobbin** to be preserved from profane or common uses. The appointment of the Vicar at the next vacancy to be in the hands of the Archbishop and on the following 2 vacancies in the hands of the Archdeacon and so on for ever.

The church was soon afterwards built, capable of seating 300 persons, and was consecrated as “the Parish Church of Kiltarnan” on 10 Dec., 1826. “Lewis’s Topographical Dictionary” (pub. 1837) described it as “a handsome edifice in the later English style, erected at expense of £1,900 (Irish) of which £900 was a gift from the Board of First Fruits, £500 from the late Lord Powerscourt and £500 raised by assessment” on the parish, paid by annual instalments. Subsequently (before 1837) the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted £181 for its repair. In 1832 it is reported (1837 Report) that Divine Service was held in it twice on Sundays during summer and once during winter and on great Festivals. Holy Communion once a month and on the great Festivals.

Miss Grayburn, daughter of Rev. Wm. Grayburn, Curate of the parish, describes **the Services held about 1850** as follows: — “There was no musical instrument in those days, my mother had a lovely voice and the Misses Sankeys, (who lived with Rev. Mr Kearney) and Charlotte Strong were the principal singers, but there was no choir as we know it now. There was a large Sunday School held at the Parochial Hall near the church, then Service at 12 o’clock and I think again at 5 or 5.30 – this was mostly for the servants; then there was a Service at **the Scalp Schoolhouse** at 7.30 to which my mother, self, sister Lizzie went. Father with a large lantern, joined along the road by others. The place used to be packed. Some very poor came in their bare feet no matter how wet the night was. There were Farmers Bently and 3 families of Taylors, Collins. On a road we called the ‘New Road’ there was Welsh a farmer who used hire out his side-car, and people named Stephens, Painter, and Massey a baker.”

On the death of Rev. Dr Hughes in 1894 a **handsome new pulpit** of polished oak was erected to his memory, and at the same time a new Prayer Desk of similar description was provided and the fittings at the east end were all renewed, including a new oak chancel rail and the embellishment of the east wall with a dado, on which was printed the text, “This do in remembrance of Me.” Right Hon. Justice Murphy at the same time presented a handsome brass lectern bearing a shield inscribed “Presented in memory of Rev. Edward Hughes D.D., by the Right Hon James Murphy, 1894.”

Church Restored. — During the incumbency of The O’Morchoe about 1896 an appeal was, issued for **funds to restore the church** by the introduction of an efficient heating system, remodelling of the old-fashioned pews with doors, staunching and repairing the walls; and soon after an appeal to the public was issued in 1896 signed by the Rector and Arthur W. Rutherford and Benjamin Buckley, Churchwardens; which mentioned that the steeple if permitted to suffer further dilapidations would be a source of serious danger, while the harmonium purchased 30 years before as a “secondhand” article,

needed replacing. For all this a sum of £200 was required. The parishioners had responded liberally to the appeal, and the public did likewise.

Later on, in 1908, a **new organ** was installed, a gallery having been built to hold it; the money necessary being nearly all given by a resident parishioner, Mr Andrew Carnegie subscribed £100 and the Primate gave £50 from the Beresford Fund. The organ was dedicated by the Archbishop of Dublin on March 30, 1908, Rev. Canon T. W. E. Drury, , B.D., now Rector of Raheny, presiding at the music stool, assisted by the organist, Mr F. P. A. McLean. It is a two manual pedal organ with 13 stops built by P. Conacher and Co., so that during The O'Morchoe's incumbency he had the pleasure of completely restoring the church and leaving it handsomely equipped for Divine Service.

W. A. Henderson, writing on "Sunday Walks" in the Saturday Herald of April 17, 1915, says, "We come to Kiltiernan. Its neat little church has a model God's Acre. Its gravelled walks, green borders, and white slabs are kept in perfect order."

Indeed, passing along the road it is a pleasure to find a country church kept in so neat a condition.

Disestablishment.— At the time of disestablishment [1871] Rev. John Moffett was Incumbent and his retiring annuity was £216 and his life interest was valued at £2,913 15s 1d Rev. Robert Burton Carson was Curate with an annuity of £150, life interest £3,096 9s 4d George Bishop was Parish Clerk, annuity £10, life interest £64 13s 7d Joseph Lea, sexton, annuity £6, life interest £36 7s 0d.

Endowments. — When Rev. Edward Hughes, D.D., was appointed Incumbent in 1879, as he held an annuity because of his previous incumbency the income of the parish was allocated towards replacing the capital sum paid to Dr Hughes on his compounding.

Glebe. — The Glebe was originally purchased for Kilgobbin parish out of Primate Boulter's Fund (and curious enough, it was situate in Kiltiernan parish), as appears by Deed of 15 Feb. 1776, between Richard Anderson of Kiltiernan and the Commissioners of First Fruits. In consideration of £500 out of Boulter's Fund paid, said R. Anderson granted the Commissioners the Glebe Land of Kilgobbin 14 acres Irish in perpetuity at a yearly rent of £8 Irish currency (= £7 7s 8d English) and the Commissioners by Deed of 6 April, 1776, assigned said glebe to Rev. Patrick Crawley and his successors, incumbents of Kilgobbin. After disestablishment the following sums contributed for the purchase of the glebe, were (because of the claim of the parish on Boulter's Fund included in the half million given to the Church in lieu of private endowments being sustained) not required for that purpose and were lodged with the R.C.B. at 4% interest "towards making up the Annual Assessment, or towards any parochial purpose, provided the object named is such as the R.C.B. approve."

KILTIERNAN PARISH

List of Subscribers to permanent Endowment Fund.

	£	s	d
Mrs. and the Misses Strong	300	0	0
W. F. Darley, Q.C.	50	0	0
Rev. R. J. Moffett, M.A.	50	0	0
Edward Miller, J.P.	25	0	0
Mrs. Bedford	20	0	0
Thos. Crofton, R.N.	11	0	0
Mrs. Crofton	10	0	0
Rev. R. B. Carson, M.A.	10	0	0

The Misses Cuthbert	10	0	0
J. E. Phenix	10	0	0
E. J. Bayly, J. P.	5	0	0
W. Robinson, Mus. D.	5	0	0
Rev. W. Williams	2	0	0
W. Taylor	1	0	0
W. Taylor, Junr.		10	0
James Taylor		10	0

	£510	0	0

Endowments. — The following Composition Balances are to the credit of the parish, in the books of R.C.B. : —

George Bishop (Clerk) (Composition, £64 13s. 7d), Balance	£88	10	0
Joseph Lee (Sexton) (Composition, £36 7s. 0d), Balance	£20	0	0

Income. — The Income of the Incumbent, as appears by the Commissioners' Report, 1837, was made up as follows ; —

Composition of Vicarial Tithe of Kilternan	£41	11	6
Value of Glebe estimated	40	0	0
Tithe Composition, Kilgobbin Parish	150	0	0
Surplice Fees	2	10	0

Total	£234	1	6
Yearly Charges	27	16	4

Net	£206	5	2

Income in 1872 was £151 9s. 0d Income in 1932 was £400.

Sittings in Church. — There is a plan, of the Pews in the Church, with no date attached, which however is probably about the years 1850-60, as follows:—

Clergyman.	1.	34.	Misses Anderson.
Mrs. Houston.	2.	33.	Fernhill: Mr Darley.
Mr Strong, Kilternan	3.	32.	Lodge: Mr Bellitt.
Kilternan: J. Bourne.	4.	31.	Kilternan Lodge: Mr Moss.
Woodside : I. Hastings.	5.	30.	Kilgobbin : Mrs. Cuthbert.
Kilgobbin: Mr Shea.	6.	29.	Fernay, Kilternan: E. Keegan.
Do. Mr Mahon. J. Sutton.	7.	28.	Lankfield: G. Moulds. Ed. Smyth.
Cotton Mill: S. Moss.	8.	27.	Patrick Well. S. Dale

Kilgobbin : J. Richardson.	9.	26.	Kilternan: E. Keegan.
Ballybeta: Wm. Collins and Co.	10.	25.	Sam. Sutton. J. Sutton.
	11.	24.	Robt. Dunbar. R. Bentley.
	12.	23.	
	13.	22.	
	14.	21.	
	15.	20.	
	16.	19.	
	17.	18.	

Vestry	Porch	Stairs
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Glebe House and Land.— There are two maps of the Glebe made early in the 19th century. The first map was made by A. R. Nevill, C.E., and Son, November, 1806, for Rev. Hays Queade, and lodged in the Registry of Deeds. It shows a glebe house with lawn garden, road field, back field, angle field, large field and furry field; total acreage 14a 2r 5p. It is surrounded by lands of Wm. Smith, John Clarke, Richard Bentley and Mr Williams, latter on the other side of the road. The other map was made by Michael Currin in 1825 for Rev. H. Kearney, and shows the ground of the new church; Mr Bevin' s land covers Wm. Smith's, Luke Byrne and Miss Anderson covers John Clarke, and Robin Smyth' s land also adjoins.

Kilternan Glebe house was built (? rebuilt) in 1815 at a cost of £461 10s 9¼d British, of which £415 7s. 8¼d. was a gift from the Board of First Fruits and the balance a loan from the same Board repayable by annual instalments of £1 8s. 8d. £22 18s 8d. remained unpaid in 1832. (“Report of Ecc. Com.”).

Annual Assessments 1831. — In 1832 it was reported that the average annual assessments on the parish for the 3 years ending 1831 were :—

	£	s	d
Church Loans Instalment	18	9	3
Parish Clerk's salary	8	0	0
Sexton's salary	7	0	0
Communion Element	2	13	10
Beadle's salary	2	2	0
Fencing Churchyard	4	8	4
Coffins for the poor	1	19	0
Fuel	0	15	10
Collector's Fees	2	9	5
Applotters' Fees	1	0	0
Arrears to Churchwardens	0	15	6

	£51	14	0

The Rectory. — In 1832 the Rectorial tithes of Kiltarnan and Ballybetagh townlands of the estimated annual value of £50 were impropriate and belonged to Sir Compton Domvile, Bart., who probably bought them from the Johnsons, and the whole tithes of Glencullen estate in said parish, estimated value £30 per annum, were, also impropriate, and belonged to Christopher Fitzsimon, but in neither case have the tithes been demanded by the proprietors, but the lands are let tithe free (**Rep. of 1837**). **The Vicarial tithes** were about one third of the whole. The whole tithes of Kilgobbin were payable to the Incumbent.

KILGOBBIN PARISH

The Parish. — This parish is situate in the half-barony of Rathdown, Co. Dublin, 5½ miles S. by E. from Dublin, and comprises 3,250 statute acres. Ballybrack and the principal part of the Three Rock Mountains are within its limits.

The Name. — The meaning of the name is the “Church of Gobhan,” and according to The O'Morchoe it is said to be called after the **famous builder** who flourished in the 7th century, Gobhan Saer, and whose father, Tuirbhe, possessed land a few miles from Dublin. The name Gobhan means “the artificer or skilled builder.” He is renowned as a builder also of bridges, and it was predicted that his fame as a builder should exist in Ireland to the end of time, as it does (*e.g.*) in this church. The festival of St Gobhan is celebrated on April 1.

The Old Church. — The remains of the **old Church**, which is known to have been in ruins in 1615, show it to have been an old Celtic foundation, with an old straight lintel, but it bears evidence of Norman influence.

New Church, 1703. — The **church was rebuilt** on the old site by Archbishop King in 1703, but Lewis (“Top. Dict.”) says “it was the first church erected after the Reformation.” Archbishop King in a letter c. 1707 (see Mant's “Hist. of Church of Ireland,” II. 204) writes: “I have been very busy since I came to Ireland. I have got Arklow Church finished, Stillorgan, Killgobban, Ringsend and Glassnevin.” This church was that used by the parishioners of both Kilgobbin and Kilternan up to 1826, when the new church was built as already stated.

Townlands in the Parish. — The parish consists of the following townlands, viz.:— Ballybrack, Ballyedmunduff, Barnacullia, Jamestown, Kilgobbin, Newtown Little, Woodside; and includes the village. of Stepside, which stands on the T.Ls. [townlands] of Kilgobbin and Jamestown.

Census. — The population during the 19th century is shown by the following table:—

	Houses	Persons
1841	185	1012
1851	176	1049
1861	201	1207
1871	211	1077

The P.L.V. of the parish in 1871 was £2670 10s 0d. The parish, probably soon after the Conquest, formed part of the **corps of the Archdeacon**, *i.e.* he owned the Rectorial tithes but was of course responsible for performing the duty or providing a curate for it. At the Dissolution of St Patrick's Cathedral, in 1547, the Archdeacon was found to be possessed *inter alia* of “the tithes of Kilgoban extending over the lands of Kilgoban and Jamystown, besides 2 acres of arable land.”

Rectory Leased, 1547. — We find the Crown soon after leasing “to Richard Walshe of Kylgobban gent., the Rectory of Kylgobban with 2 acres of land and the tithes of corn, &c., extending to the towns of Kylgobban and Gamestown (sic) to hold for 21 years at a rent of £3 1s 4d, he finding a fit Chaplain for the Church of Kylgobban” (“Fiants , Ed. VI.” 47). It seems evident that the Church was then used for Divine Service. On the restoration of St Patrick's as a Cathedral the Rectory seems to have reverted to the Archdeacon, who appointed the Curates and Perpetual Curates.

Census of 1659. — In the **Hearth Money Census of 1659** in R.I.A. the names of the townlands in Kilgobbin and Kilternan are difficult to identify. The Census was as follows — of householders:—

	English.	Irish.
Kilgobbin T.L.	27	10
Jamestown	18	3
Glancullen	0	9
Kilternan	2	12
Titnocke	0	15
Little Newtown	0	2
Ticknickie	0	3

The tituladoes (roughly meaning “gentlemen”) were Doctor John Hardinge, Esq., Antony Straughton, gent., William Straughton, his son. **Dr John Harding** was then a celebrated Commonwealth Minister. He and Dr Henry Jones (afterwards Bishop of Meath) were employed by the Cromwellian Government in managing the affairs of the Church. He was a graduate of Cambridge, was Fellow of T.C.D. 1636, Vice-Provost 1637, was then in Episcopal Orders, and was Chancellor of Christ Church 1639-43, when he was deprived by the Archbishop of Dublin for preaching a seditious sermon, when he moved the people to join in some covenant (“Dep: of Allan Cooke, L.L.D.”). He deposed that during 1641 he was plundered of property worth £2,463 by the rebels. He had been a Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant. He died in June, 1664.

The Straughtons were evidently the Staughton Family afterwards settled in Kerry.

In Chunamuck (? Glenamuck) there were 13 householders, Irish; and in Carrickmuck (Carrickmines) 5 English and 54 Irish. Total English in Barony of Rathdown, 244; Irish, 908.

Parish Registers. — In 1824 the Parish became united to Kilternan, and its history is related under that head. The Records of Kilgobbin were probably entered in the Registers of St Peter's, Dublin, [or St Paul's, Bray] before 1817, as the Registers for Kilgobbin and Kilternan exist only from that date.

Roman Catholic Church.— Before the **Roman Catholic Chapel in Glencullen** was built it is said that Mass used to be celebrated in a building at the back of the old Roman Catholic Chapel in what is called the “Monastery Field” This may have been the site of the Manor or country house of the Abbots of St Mary's Abbey.

After Disestablishment **the old church and churchyard** were vested in the Board of Guardians — now succeeded by the Board of Public Health.

Bodysnatchers. — It is said that one of the tombstones bears signs of bullet holes; and the story is told that “bodysnatchers” used to operate there, and that after a burial it was expected that a party of “medical students” would visit it, when a Mr Richardson lay in wait armed, behind this tombstone for hours. When they came and commenced operations he opened fire on them, which they returned and a regular fusilade was kept up for some time between him and the “doctors.” The tombstone that shielded him suffered in consequence.

Dog in the Pulpit.— Another story is told about a Miss Cuthbert's dog. She was accustomed to bring this dog to church, evidently the new church at Kilternan, with her, and he used to lie outside the church door until the service was over. But on one occasion, for some reason or other, the preacher failed to turn up, and the congregation were startled by seeing the dog suddenly appear in the pulpit and give a terrific yelp! Perhaps he missed the drone of the preacher.

ANTIQUITIES

The United Parish is rich in antiquities. Among these may be mentioned : —

1. **A Gold Casket or Urn**, found in the lawn of Kilgobbin Cottage, which is now in the National Museum, Kildare Street. [Jan. 2011: the National Museum has no record of this.]

2. **A Kist** found at James, [Jamestown House] April 29, 1909, in a sandpit; rectangular, with a heavy rough flat granite covering stone, and a flagged floor, 4ft. x 1¼ft., 2 feet underground.

3. A large and well-preserved and particularly **Fine Cromlech** (from *Crom*, stooped or inclined, and *leac*, a flag) on the hillside beyond the ruins of the old church behind a place called — (but it is a misnomer) — Kilternan Abbey. This Cromlech is illustrated in Scott's "Stones of Bray," p. 28, and a sketch by Beranger is in the R.I.A. The covering stone is said to weigh about 50 or 60 tons, and measures 22 x 13½ feet. Its supporting stones are said to have been moved out of position, perhaps by its great weight. Borlase, "Dolmens of Ireland," II. 388, thinks that the covering stone originally formed part of the hill above the Cromlech and that it was slid down from its bed to its present position. Beranger thought it owed its present displacement to an earthquake. This Cromlech was covered with a mound of earth as a tumulus in 1835 when it was discovered, as the Ordnance Survey tells us, by Alderman Blacker, of St Andrew St, Dublin. These Cromlechs are generally called "giants' graves" and they may have been intended originally for sepulchral mounds; and as Borlase thinks they may have afterwards been used as places of pilgrimage where ancestral rites were performed and offerings made and perhaps sacrifices offered for good harvests, etc.

4. **A Cromlech on Ballybetagh Hill.** The Cromlech is about 7 feet long, 2½ broad and same thickness. It inclines to the South, resting on the North on the points of a few small stones about a foot above the surface."

5. There was also a "Giant's Grave" in Ballybrack, Parish of Kilgobbin, W.N.W. of Glencullen House, and ¼ mile N. of Glencullen ruin on the N.E. slope of Three Rock Mountain.

6. **Well.** Ordnance Survey Letter of 27 May. 1837, describes a Well lying about a ¼ mile S.W. of Glencullen House near the river. "It cures sickness, ' etc. ... They think it *lucky* but is not a blessed well. Washing dairy vessels with its waters is a certain specific against the loss of butter by witchcraft."

7. At Ballybetagh in a bog or dried up lake Mr Moss found in November, 1847, a **Large Number of Antlers** and skulls, both of the reindeer and the **great Irish elk** [misnomer] or deer. They are described by Mr T. Oldham in "Journ. Geol. Soc.," Dublin, vol. 3, p. 252, 1848. He says that with the 30 heads and antlers were many large bones, ribs, femur, vertebrae, etc., all of which lay detached but no perfect skeleton. Mr Grenville A. Cole writes, 1920: "Complete skeletons are very rare — the bones seem to get scattered and decomposed, while the big antlers buoy up the skulls to which they are attached. The unantlered skulls of females have been usually lost, for want of support ... the cast antlers account for many specimens that turn up ... Remains are still found from time to time by the farmer who cultivates its flanks. Neolithic man may have found the great deer surviving, though both it and the reindeer (which occurs at Ballybetagh) vanished before he got here." Some of the antlers weighed 60 or 70 lbs., and it is said 100 heads were altogether found from 1847 to 1876.

8. **The Scalp** near this parish is a great natural curiosity. It is thus described in the "Post Chaise Companion", (13th Ed., p. 391), "About a mile beyond Kilternan (on the main road S.) is a very

remarkable chasm in the ridge of a mountain called the Scalp. The appearance is such as if part of the mountain had by some accident been undermined, and that the mass of rock, which filled up and formed the ridge, had tumbled in. In passing through the hollow, vast fragments of broken rocks are seen on either hand loosely thrown together; the larger fragments lie at the bottom and close to the road, the smaller stones remaining in heaps above. The sides of the chasm are not perpendicular but slope from the top considerably; the space therefore between the summits is much wider than at the base where the road runs.”

A Dublin writer, Mr W. A. Henderson, has recently (1915) described its awe and grandeur thus: “Then we enter the mighty Gap, miraculously planned for us, perhaps, a million years before there was an orchard in Eden. We stand in awe between these mighty cataracts of boulders. In fancy we see the ancient gods at play, hurling about those massive rocks with the ease of a schoolboy shooting marbles. We would fain believe that this great defile was rent asunder by some terrible volcanic upheaval, but geologists teach us that it was accomplished through a tedious and protracted process of erosion. Some maintain that it was cut through by a powerful river rushing down from the lofty mountains which then covered the plains of Northern Dublin, others, assert that this huge fissure was the result of shrinkage, but the best authorities carry its history back to an Arctic age, when Ireland was covered with a huge cap of ice many thousand feet deep. So, through countless ages the mighty glaciers kept continually grinding away, as they are still doing in Switzerland, excavating the valleys and moulding the contour of the hills. We remember Longfellow's line that “the mills of God grind slowly,” and so we are inspired and flattered by the faith that the Almighty Architect, through all the ages, was preparing the land for the habitation and pleasure of His creatures. ... On the right, further on, we find a rock document of priceless geological value. It is an open volume, and on its pages we read the story of elemental wars. The strata are contorted and crumbled, and we get some idea of the force of the impact, or the lateral compression, which caused the recorded movements. The rock is beautifully tinted, and, above it, in contrast, we have fresh blooms of golden gorse, Nature's latest outburst of colouring. We might be tempted to describe the entrance to the Scalp, which a countryman pronounced Skelp, as the portals of Gehenna, so threatening are these loosely piled ricks of stones, but once passed, we pronounce them the Gates of Paradise, for they admit into a country which is lovely beyond word. We gape in wonderment. In the distance rises the twin-peaked Lesser Sugarloaf, a beautiful-shaped hill.”

There is a place at the Scalp, known as “**Adair's Leap**,” so called from a celebrated sportsman named Johnny Adair who lived at Kiltiernan House. The tradition is that in the excitement of the chase he approached to the very edge of the precipice, and managed, with consummate skill, to wheel his horse round just in time to save himself and his horse from being killed. The feat was so extraordinary that the populace took it for a “leap” over the chasm. Possibly another story collected by The O'Morchoe is a variant of the above. It is as follows :— “My father (says his informant, a gentleman in Kingstown) pointed out to me a very large projecting rock at the Scalp which was named the Castle Chapel Cracker Rock, where an officer who had been dining with his friends, for a bet, rode to this rock and turned three times on horseback on the rock.”

Here it may be said that the Three Rock Mountains and the district generally bear distinct traces of the Glacial period.

9. Kilgobbin Castle. After the Norman Conquest the lands of Kilgobbin came into possession of the Hackets. Those who were granted land on the borders of the Pale had to build castles in order to protect the land from the incursions of the native Irish, so that this Castle goes back to the Norman period. It passed from the Hackets to a branch of the **Walsh family**. The following notice of that family occurs in State Records.

1576. John Walshe of Kilgoban, gent., appointed on a Royal Commission to make a survey of that part of Leinster from the Barrow to the Sea South and East (“Fiants Eliz.,” No. 3003) .

After the rebellion of 1641 the Walshes were dispossessed of Kilgobbin, and it was granted to Sir Adam Loftus, the grandson of Abp. Loftus. The Castle in 1659 was occupied by Dr John Harding. Later it came into the hands of Judge Nutley, and subsequently was the property of the Baylys (?) The **ruins of the Castle**, better preserved than most of the kind, show the Ordinary upright Castle of the Pale with two stories, high walls four feet thick, the only projection. being a stair tower (see Dix in "Irish Builder," 1887, pp. 86,95). In a MS. **so-called "History" of the Castle** by Rev. George Goring Cuthbert there is a description of it as it was in 1835, and some legends about it, but of its history nothing is told. He describes it as "the pride of distinction of this little place;" "till the last winter (1834) a very perfect castle, with the exception of a long breach in the side, caused no doubt by Monk's artillery, unclothed with ivy, unveiled by trees, ... frowning apparently in grave disdain of the modern changes in its rapidly improving environs. It consisted until last winter, when a large part of it fell, of the main portion of what must have originally been a much larger building and contained a spiral staircase of solid stone in perfect preservation, not a step wanting; two small apartments called by the people about there "**money, rooms**" from their being supposed to be the depositories of hidden treasure (guarded by unseen spirits), and two small flights of stone steps leading to two embattled turrets also in complete repair. The last inhabitant on record was an old man who converted some part of the ruin into a dwelling for himself, and it was during his tenancy, I believe, that Mass is said to have been celebrated, within it, and that some prescient sage predicted or prayed that 'it shall never fall till the same solemnity blessed its grey walls again' ... but the people round unanimously declare it to be in possession of divers unearthly tenants . . . one like a man in heavy armour tramping at dead of night by the cottage doors on his way to and from the Castle; and a lady, night-robed in white, wending her noiseless footsteps to the ruin, and emerging with her apron filled with something — as the people think — filled with gold." He goes on to tell the story of a farmer named Moran who was reputed, to be at one time poor, but became prosperous owing to his ingenious method of circumventing the elfin guardian of the Castle's hidden treasure. He dreamt, so the story goes, that the treasure was hid in a certain part of the castle, but that a life must be lost in the finding of it, so he went one night with his pet cat or dog, dug a hole, immolated the animal, found the treasure, kept his good fortune a close secret removed some miles off and gradually seemed to grow rich. Other families have also been similarly named as owing their wealth to excursions to this Castle.

The Castle, according to legendary belief, was built by the celebrated: Gobhan Saer, whose fame as a builder was so great that the King of France summoned him there. Before leaving he is said to have buried his accumulated wealth in one of the vaults of the Castle; He never returned as the King of France, in fear lest some other potentate should seek his services and perhaps eclipse his architectural works wrought in France, beheaded him.

He goes on to say that near the corner of the lane which turn off the old Dublin road and leads to Kilgobbin old Church is, a **granite stone**, which is said to be the favourite **haunt of a "Spectre hound,"** in fear of whom the whole valley nightly quakes, a large black dog with long shaggy hair "clanking a massy chain," with the habit of bouncing out on passers by, but never doing any harm. Inhabitants dared not pass the stone at night. One day a stonemason thought he would try to split the stone into flags, when up came a travelling woman and said to him, without, as usual, wishing a blessing on his work: "What are you about, my good friend?" "What am I about?" said he, "don't you see that it's splitting this big stone I am." "That you may never be able to split nor to harm it," was the answer, "for it's a resting-place to all weary travellers," and she then passed on; but the stone immediately became as adamant, and no wedge, pick or hammer could make a further impression. Mr testified that in his day the signs of the hammer remained on it. Two or three years ago, he adds, a human skeleton enclosed in a massy subterranean dungeon formed of several large masses of stone on end and covered at top by another was unearthed in the immediate vicinity of Kilgobbin Castle.

Rev. George Cuthbert was son of Richard C. and of Margareta, his wife. He was b. in Co. Dublin, ed. by Mr Fitzmaurice, ent. T.C.D.. Oct. 20, 1828, aged 17, when his father was dead; grad.

B.A. 1833, M.A., was Sec. C.M.S. Calcutta, and d. Oct. 22, 1861. He was bur. in St Thomas's, Dublin (see "Memorials," 1926, p. 64). He had lived in later life at Kilgobbin with his three sisters, Celia, Lucy, and Jessie. "They owned the houses on the Bayly's: side of the road, one of which was generally set in the summer. Dr Salmon often took it in the summer" (Miss Grayburn's "Recollections'").

10. There is also a **Cromlech** at Brenanstown.

Among **Christian Antiquities**, besides the ruins of the old Churches referred to, are:—

1. **A fine old Celtic Cross** in Kilgobbin Churchyard, which is said to have been found covered with earth over 100 years ago, and was erected in its present position. Mrs. J. Anna Chaplin (née Taylor), whose family had four graves in the Churchyard, writes, 1912: "An aunt and cousin built the wall or fencing round the burial ground at the time the Celtic Cross was found buried in one of the graves," while an old man told Mr John Richardson in 1911 that his grandfather erected the Old Cross in its present position.

2. Then there are the **2 old Celtic Crosses at Tullow** or Tullagh, one on the roadside, said to be of 10th century — the road at this point was lowered about 40 years ago, by Mr James Grehan, and the Cross was protected by being built round on its then position. It is, therefore, raised above the road and conspicuous in the view — and the other is said to belong to a century later. Canon Scott, who illustrates them both in his "Stones of Bray," p. 71, points out that their position seems to mark **the bounds of Sanctuary**, when the fugitive from justice once within its bounds would be under the protection of the patron saint. Dalton, in his "Hist. of Co. Dublin," says the **Church at Tullow** was dedicated to a Danish saint — Olave, but other authorities throw doubt on this. The "Book of Lismore" tells of the visit paid to St Bridget of Kildare by 7 Bishops "of Ui Briuin Cualann from Telach-na-nEpiscop." Now Telach-na-nEpiscop or "the Hill of the Bishops" is Tullow. St Bridget died in 523 A. D., so this gives us an ancient date for this Church. The figure on the second cross is said to be that of a female, and she is holding an object in her hand which seems to be a crozier. If so, then it represents St Bridget of Kildare who, according to the "Book of Lismore," was in Episcopal Orders! The Church was certainly known at one time as "the Church of St Bridget of Tyllaght." Bride's Glen, not far away is St Bridget's Glen. All that remain now of the Church is the Chancel — late 12th or early 13th century — probably built on to the more ancient nave that has now disappeared. The round character of the chancel arch and windows marks it as Hiberno-Romanesque.

Tullow must have been an important place in its day. Father Hogan in his "Onomasticon," tells us, quoting the "Book of Lecan," that: it was one of the 3 remarkable places in Erin'. In the grounds of Waltersland, belonging to Mr W. Smith) there is a field caned Silverpark, from the great number of silver coins and ornaments discovered there. Over 100 graves were also discovered and also spearheads. Perhaps it marks the spot where, in 1370, Matthew de Bermingham, who was sent with a force by the Lord Deputy to oppose the Kavanaghs, O'Byrnes, and O'Tooles fought a battle. There were here, used apparently as grave stones, curious stone slabs marked with a series of concentric circles connected by lines closely resembling the markings on the stones at Newgrange. Du Noyer supposed them to be of pagan origin and subsequently adopted for Christian uses.

PLACES AND PERSONS IN THE PARISH

Ballybetagh = Baile beadtaig = “the town(land) of the betagh” or victuallers’ town. The betagh was a public officer whose duties were to supply the king's household with provisions, to furnish necessities for the army, and to provide entertainment for travellers. A Ballybetagh was the 30th part of a triochoir cead or barohy. It contained 4 quarters or seisseaghs (*i. e.* plowlands), each seissagh containing 120 acres of the larger Irish measure (Reeves, “Townland Distribution”). The officer was endowed with these lands in order to fulfil his duties. Reeves refers specially to this townland — “There is a townland of this name consisting of 464 acres in the parish of Kiltiernan.”

Ballycorus, “The town of Corus,” said to be derived from MacTheorais, the adopted Irish name of the Birmingham family, is celebrated for its mines. Here the **Mining Company of Ireland** had its mines for many years in the last two centuries, and the great chimney of its smelting works is a prominent landmark on the western summit of the Shankill mountain. The mines produced copper ore and lead, and it is said that in 1796 gold to the value of £10,000 was found. Here also, shot was manufactured and pipes made. In 1836 the smelting works employed 40 persons daily. Two years later only 20 were employed, and it was reported that the Company produced annually from 800 to 2,400 tons of lead, worth £27 a ton. Gradually the mines became more and more unproductive. A vein of silver was found about 1845, but after a while it, too, was forced to be abandoned, as it would not pay the cost of working.

Ballycorus was thickly wooded in early times. In 1238 the lands of Ballycorus were in the hands of John de Clahull, who granted them to Geoffrey de Turville, Abp. of Dublin. In 1282 John de Valhope, of Balally, petitioned the King to grant him wood from Glenree forest to build his house at Ballycorus. He died a few months later, and the lands passed to Randolph de Marshall, who rented them to Philip le Rue. Pack [Puck’s] Castle here was probably built by Peter Talbot, who owned Ballycorus.

Barnasliggan (? the gap of the little road), a townland near the Scalp through which the road runs and which includes the lower portion of Springfield, occupied now by a pond. The former owners of Springfield were Mr Darley, Mr Thompson, Mr Scully, Mr Gill, Mr Rafferty.

Ballybrack “Speckled town.”

Balally means the town of St Olaf = Ballyolaf, and thus bears traces of Danish connection. It was granted towards the close of the 13th century to John de Walhope, who built a house on it with wood procured from the forest of Glenree. It subsequently passed to one of the Walsh family. A Castle was built, and a Church which stood upon the lands and of which until lately remains existed was used for services by the Walshes, who sold Ballalley in the 17th century to John Borr, a Dublin merchant, and at one time High Sheriff of the county (“Dr F. E. Ball”)

Jamestown derives its name from the well there which was dedicated to St James the Less, but this dedication took the place of an older dedication, and was due to the spread of the English language, in the district adjoining the Pale. Before that the well was dedicated to an Irish Saint named St Mochain, brother of St Kevin of Glendalough, and bore that name down to the 16th century. Indeed, the name is still in existence in Ballyogan, which is a corruption of Ballymochain, or the town of Mochain.

Jamestown House was, according to Lewis, occupied early in 19th century by J. O'Rorke, Esq. It was built in 1798. The O'Rorkes were a Northern family (probably Co. Cavan), who were manufacturers at what is now the Ravensdale Mills at Mulhuddart.

Three Rock Mountains. These are celebrated in history. Hugh Roe O'Donnell, the great Ulster Chieftain, twice sought the refuge of this lonely snow-clad range, which was in old time known as Slieve Roe — the Red Mountain. In December, 1590, with his companions in captivity, he escaped from Dublin Castle and took the straight line for Glenmalure, where friends were plentiful, across the Dodder, then leaving the highway, over the Three Rock, then over the Two Rock and descended into the valley of Glencullen. Again escaping from a second captivity on December 24th, 1591, he and his companions, Henry and Art O'Neill, sought the shelter of these mountains — this time, alas not so hospitable, for snow, such as is known in the district, covered the country. That Christmas brought death to Art O'Neill out on the mountains lying covered with the snow, four days without food. The soldiers of the great chief of Clan Randal — Feagh McHugh O'Byrne — found these young princes of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, Art dead and Hugh unconscious.

Daniel O'Connell held a great Repeal meeting on the Three Rock Mountain.

COUNTRY HOUSES

Kiltiernan Abbey, as already pointed out is a misnomer, as there was never an Abbey in the district, as the monks of St Mary's only possessed a manor house or castle. It was known as "Kiltiernan House" when Lewis published his "Topographical Dictionary," 1837, which says of it "formerly belonging to the monks of St Mary's Abbey [Dublin], and now the residence of R. Anderson, Esq. , commanding a fine view of Howth and Killiney Bay." It is so described as "Kiltiernan House" in the Ordnance Map, and the name is said to have been changed in modern times by ladies named Strong, who lived in it, possibly because they thought it had been an Abbey. After the Dissolution, the lands came into possession of the Fitzwilliams of Merrion, and by them, in the 17th century, Kiltiernan lands were sold to **the Johnson family**, and Glencullen to Mr FitzSimon. Christopher Johnson, in his Will, dated November 23rd, 1705, left his manor house, mill and demesne lands to his wife, and mentions his son Christopher and his daughter Maria. His son Christopher succeeded him and d. unm. and by his Will, Feb. 17, 1729-30, left the estate to his uncle, Lieut. Allen Johnson, who m. (1) Ann, —, d. 1731, m. (2) Nov., 1732, Abigail, widow of John Walsh. Allen Johnson, whose Will is dated May 29, 1744, was succeeded by his son by his wife Abigail, also Allen Johnson, m., 1740, his stepsister, and d. 13 July, 1747, leaving a widow, Olivia, dau. of John Walsh of Ballykilcavan (who m. secondly General Pole), and 2 sons: — (1) John Allen; (2) Henry, General in the Army, created a Bart. The eldest son also was created a Baronet, and was M.P. for Baltinglass 1783, and took the additional surname of Walsh in 1809. He commanded a corps in the Irish Volunteers, known as the Rathdown Light Horse, the troopers of which were said to be "elegantly mounted on fine hunters" and wore a scarlet uniform faced with black with white waistcoats and helmets with red plumes (see Dr F. E. Ball in "Jour. R.S.A.I.," 1900, p. 189). When the family on account of the minority of John Allen Johnson was not residing at Kiltiernan House in the middle of the 19th century, it was let to the **celebrated sportsman and mighty hunter, Johnny Adair**, whose exploits are referred to elsewhere and formed the theme of several songs, in one of which Father Time, after a visit to Kiltiernan, is represented as saying:

"Go on with your bumpers, your beef and good cheer,
And the darling of Time shall be Johnny Adair."

Sir John Allen Johnson-Walsh was ancestor of Sir Hunt Walsh, of Ballykilcavan. The family seem to have sold the Kiltiernan estate to **the Andersons** in the 18th century, though the "Post Chaise Companion" describes in the 3rd Edition, issued in the 19th century, the residence of Sir John Allen Johnson" Bart. (who lived at Ballykilcavan 1809) as being on the top of the hill, and Mr Anderson as living at Kiltiernan.

The eldest son of Allen Johnston (son of Lieut. Allen, above) suffered recovery of all his estates (which included the fee simple of Kiltiernan, Glanemuck, Kingstown, Ballybetagh and Newtown, and the tithes of Kiltiernan, Newtown, and Ballybetagh and one messuage with appurtenances) and borrowed £5,000 from Sir George Ribton in order to payoff judgment debts affecting the estates, and mortgaged all his estates to said Sir George Ribton; and on June 18, 1768, he conveyed all his estates and 12 acres of land adjoining thereto, called **the Golden Ball**, to Richard Anderson, Islandbridge, Dublin, gent., in consideration of £4,234) to hold for ever, and Sir George Ribton, did recovery of these lands by deed 16 June, 1768. Lands were indemnified of all quit rent and Crown Rent by Johnston to Anderson. (Papers in P.R.O. and Registry of Deeds.)

Kiltiernan House in 1837 was occupied by the Anderson family.

Kingston Lodge or "Kingstown House" is said to have been occupied c. 1837 by Rev. — McNamara in Lewis's *Top. Dict.* This was probably Rev. Michael MacNamara, who entered T.C.D. as a R.C., Mar. 3) 1823, aged 18; educ. by "Mr Nolan, son of Michael M., merchant born in Co. Limerick;

Sch., 1823, B.A. 1826. He evidently became a Protestant clergyman and married and had a son, Henry (who Communicated through a solicitor in New South Wales in 1897 and 1908 with The O'Morchoe), and a daughter. Henry M. stated that his father died in 1844, and that his widow went then to live at 49 Mount Pleasant (? Square), Dublin; that a baker named Sutton (Massey, of Sutton's bakery?) occupied the Lodge for some time, afterwards people named Walsh and Reilly. The Brenan family, however, seem to have held it on lease from the Domville Estate in recent years and purchased it under the Land Act. It was advertised for sale by Messrs. Dockrell in 1913.

Washington, whose ruined walls can still be traced, according to local gossip derives its name from Washington Irvine (or ? Irving). It formerly was in the hands of a family named Fitzgerald. It stood between the present Clay Farm and Jamestown, with the approach leading from Stepside where Keegan's Farm Yard now stands.

Fern Hill became in the early 19th century the seat of the **Darley family**. From a Record of a Law Suit concerning a Right of Way as reported in the *Daily Express* May 10, 1861, and a case before the Recorder of Dublin being an appeal against the Rural Council rebuilding of Cottages (*Daily Express*, Jan. 6, 1908), we glean the following particulars. That Alderman Darley, father of Judge Darley, leased the whole of the townland of Newtown Little in 1816 from Sir William Verner, Bt. It contained 107 acres. Judge Wm. Frederick Darley in 1893 purchased the fee-simple and pulled down and rebuilt the house, improved and extensively planted the place, he and his son, Edmund S. Darley, J.P., spending on the place upwards of £10,000. Alderman Darley made a path through his lands in order that he and his tenants might have a short cut to the high road, and Judge Darley, in order to make some alteration in one of the avenues, diverted the path. Certain defendants objected and pulled down walls he had built, claiming a right of way. A decree was given with £5 damages against the defendants. Subsequently, in order to assert the owner's right the back gate was closed at stated periods, but in the time of his son, Edmund S. Darley, J.P. (1910), a number of persons broke through, when he threatened to withdraw the privilege given to the public if this happened again. The same gentleman found it necessary to take proceedings against George Tracy, and obtained an injunction against him for trespassing by grazing cattle on part of the lands of the Three Rock Mountain in the townland of Ballyedmonduff.

Stepside, said to be so called from an old inn sign. In Duncan's Map of 1821 the road from Stepside to Sandyford is marked as the 'proposed new road', The old road leading out of Kilgobbin past the old Church appears leading up to Barnacullia. There is a Newtown near Woodside below Staffordstown marked on the Map.

Springfield, according to Lewis (*Top. Dict.*, 1837) a handsome modern mansion, was the residence of T. Thompson, Esq., later the McCullagh family occupied it. The latter family were interested in the Molyneux Institution for the Blind. Subsequently Henry Moss, brother of Sigismund, occupied it. The latter was a Churchman clergyman].

The Strong Family. A Captain Strong, who had served in the Crimean War, lived at Kilternan with his family, including a dau. Mrs. D'Olier, a widow, and a dau. subsequently m. a Cap. Sitwell, a dau. of the Sitwells, aged 3, d. at Kilternan 1844; also daus. Susan and Charlotte — the latter d. at Rostrevor.

Fountain Hill seems to have been built, by Bernard Shaw (possibly some connection of the well-known writer). He was son of John Shaw, Capt. R.N., an elder bro. of Robert S., father of Sir Robert, 1st Bart., of Bushey Park. He m. Catherine Clements, dau. of Austin Cooper, of Merrion Sq.,

of the Irish Treasury, and was a Solicitor. He resided here in 1837 (Lewis), and had a son Prosser whose son Prosser A. H. Shaw said in 1917 that the house was in ruins as long as he could remember.

Riversdale. Mrs. Anne Lynch of Tea fame lived here many years, and also a Dr Keys.

Belmont appears in Duncan's Map of Co. Dublin, 1821, at a place where North Lodge subsequently stood adjoining Lilliput, now Park Cottage, which was originally known as Cottage Park, a recent owner having changed its name.

Oldtown in Kilgobbin is stated by old residents to have been formerly called **The White Horse Inn**, and it is said that there the Mail Coach used to change horses in former days.

The Brenan Family occupied Kingston Lodge for many years. Rev. S. A. Brenan of Cushendall was of this family. Miss M. Anderson writing in 1909 says, "John Brenan's house was built on an excavation (*sic*) and was considered a most uncanny place." Probably it was built near an old rath. Their house was known as Kingston Lodge. The family *c.* 1844 included a son.

The Bellett Family were also residents. Rev. George Bellett at one time a Curate in Bandon and subsequently beneficed in England, wrote a *Memoir* or book of Reminiscences, 1896, and described early events in his life in Kiltiernan including notices of Rev. Mr Kearney.

Golden Ball village was so called according to Miss Anderson from 2 large granite balls painted golden on the piers of Kiltiernan Gate . . . from Kiltiernan Gate to the end of the land owned by the Andersons on the Dublin Road was called the "Golden Ball Farm."

Bettyville (called Biddefield in the "Post Chaise Companion," where it is said to be the seat of Mr Goggin) is said in O.S. Letters to be a former name of Glenamuck House.

Patshul. In a Map of Co. Dublin, 1821, by Wm. Duncan, between Jamestown and Glenamuck, which was not named in the Map, stands Patshul, not now known.

The Anderson Family. From a paper in possession of The O'Morchoe written by Miss Anderson we glean some particulars about the Anderson family. A Wm. Anderson of Castropp, Co. Lincoln, had sons, one of whom, Richard, came over to Ireland, seems to have settled first at Island Bridge, where the barracks afterwards were. He m. Anne Wilson, and bought Kiltiernan from Sir Allen Johnson in 1768. He was here in 1798, as he is said to have fortified Kiltiernan against the rebels. His brother Robert also bought a portion of land joining Kiltiernan. Richard Anderson built a **Paper Mill** here and, "was very successful with it until the Government of the country destroyed the industry." Another brother, George Anderson, held also a piece of land from Richard and was a successful grower of tobacco "till the Government destroyed that industry also".

Richard Anderson seems to have acted as agent or under agent of the Domville Estate. In the Deed granting land to the Vicar for a part of the Glebe in lieu of the part given by him for the site of the Church in 1824 signed by Elizabeth Anderson, Susan Anderson, Elenor Osborne, Peter Elliott and Thos. Harricks, it is stated that Elizabeth and Susan were seized in fee of the estate, of which the Glebe land of Kilgobbin was heretofore a part, and a reference is made to a mortgage of 13th April, 1807, between Anne Anderson, Elizabeth Anderson, Susan Anderson, Richard Anderson, all of Kiltiernan, and Robt. Egan, John Keene and Wm. Osborne, exors. of Wm. Pike, of the T.L. [townland] of Golden Ball farm 107a 1r 9p for £2,000.

Richard Anderson m. — O'Regan, and had issue, Mary, Eliz., Anne, Charlotte, Georgina (m — Lambert, of Cork), Fanny, Sarah, and Richard (of Irish Constabulary) .

Cotton Mills at Kilternan

The Moss Family.— From materials supplied to The O'Morchoe by Mr Wm. Richardson Moss, of The Oaks, Chester, the following information is compiled with regard to above. Samuel Lawton, of Macclesfield (b. 1750) , son of William Lawton, Yeoman, of Morleys, Cheshire, had 3 sons, John (b. 1775), William (b. 1777), Samuel (b. 1779), and 6 daughters, of which the 3rd was Sarah, afterwards m. Samuel Moss (below). His eldest son John went to Ireland about 1796 or 1797, and was partner with Samuel Calcott in a small cotton mill at Mountrath. While there he set up some of the first "Hand Mule" cotton spinning machinery worked in Ireland. His brother William joined him there and died at Mountrath in 1800. During the disturbed times they started to return to England, but were arrested by English troops and put in Maryborough jail for attempting to leave the country. Their father Samuel then came to Ireland from Macclesfield and got them released about 1798 or 1799. After William's death in 1800 the father Samuel and his son John set up **a cotton mill at Tibbradden**, Co. Dublin, and while there they took in 1801 or 1802 land in Kilternan— at first about 18 acres from Sir Compton Domville, through his agent, Mr Anderson. There was a cottage in it in which they lived till they built a mill in which they started cotton spinning, and a mill-house in which they afterwards lived. They were joined at Kilternan by Samuel, the 3rd son and by Sarah the 3rd daughter (whose mother was dead). John Lawton d. at Kilternan in 1808 and was buried at Cork St, Dublin, and his father Samuel d. in 1810.

The daughter Sarah m. Samuel Moss, of Balbriggan, on 9 Dec., 1806, in St Mark's Dublin. He was of a Quaker family, was 2nd son of Thomas Moss of Frodsham, b. 1741, d. 1785, a celebrated Clock Maker, by his wife Mary Guest; Thomas was son of Samuel M., b. 1712, d. 1760, who was 2nd son of Thomas, b. 1676, d. 1730, who was son of Thomas of Frodsham, who d. there 19 April, 1677. Samuel, the Cotton Spinner, was b. at Frodsham, Cheshire, 13 May, 1774, was educated at Frodsham Grammar School, learnt cotton spinning and manufacturing at Stockport, came to Ireland to Greenham and Fayle's Mill at Harold's Cross, Dublin, about 1804, and started on his own account at Balbriggan in 1806. His family were Quakers. He left Balbriggan 1817 and took over Kilternan Mill from his brother-in-law Samuel Lawton, residing first at the mill house and after at Kilternan Lodge. He and his wife Sarah had several children, William, b. 1808; Mary , b. 1811; Samuel, Eliz., Sigismund Stolterforth, William, d. y.; Lydia, b. 1817; Henry , b.1819; of these Sigismund S. seems to have lived at Balbriggan for some years. His father Samuel Moss d. 15 May, 1859, and his mother Sarah d. 24 Aug., 1863, the latter was buried in the Friend's Burying ground at Blackrock. Sigismund removed to Kilternan about 1850 and took over the Mill in 1863, and was the last of the Moss family to live in Kilternan. His brother Henry m. Mary, dau. of John and Jane Richardson of Kilgobbin and his brother William, a Surgeon in Dublin, m. her eldest sister Teresa on 28 Feb., 1843, in Kilternan Church. They had several children, .viz. = Edward Lawton, b. 15 Dec., 1843, F .R.C.S.I., Surgeon R.N., served on the Arctic Expedition 1875-6, drowned at sea in the wreck of H.M.S. Atalanta, 1880; William Richardson, of The Oaks, Chester, Cotton Spinner at Bolton, Lancs., b. 23 Feb., 1845; Richard Jackson, b. 5 Dec., 1846, F.I.C., F.C.S., Registrar Royal Dublin Society; and 4 daus.: Eliz. , Amelia Jane, Phoebe Anna, Mary Teresa. There is a record that Samuel Moss let Kilternan Lodge and about 13½ acres on 10 July, 1843, to John Whittenbury of Manchester, for 3 years at £100 per an.

Sigismund Moss lived for a time at Jamestown House, and also at Rockville.

SCHOOLS

From a Report of the Endowed Schools' Commission, 1881, the following Schools in the parish were then in operation: —

Kilgobbin Parochial School, to which the Association for Discountenancing Vice subscribed annually £46 3s 1d, and the Lord Lieut.'s Fund £36 18s 5d. Thomas Verner granted, 6 Feb., 1819, the site of 2a 0r 14p. This is “almost an infants' school.” Mistress had apartments and lands free and a salary of £20: all Irish Church children.

Kilternan (Scalp) School (the present [1834] School). Association for Discountenancing Vice £46 3s 1d. Subscription Thomas Thompson; renewable lease 23 July, 1816. Schoolhouse rebuilt by Thomas Crofton, 1873, at a cost of £600. The teacher has apartments and a garden free, and a salary of £50. All Irish Church children. The following appears in the Parochial Report, 1872: “A suitable site having been purchased by Mrs. Crofton for a new schoolhouse she proposes to build for the parish. She has handed over £10 to the Select Vestry to meet a rent of 5s payable annually to Mr Keegan for the site.”

Glancullen National School, endowed under Lord Castlecoote's will 1826, Chancery Decree 1840 settling bequest of £3,000.

Sandyford National School, endowed under Lord Castlecoote's will with £1,000, viz : £500 for building School, £500 for its support. Site held under renewable lease at nominal rent.

CLERGY

Compiled by the Editor.

1606 — **Morgan** (or **Moris**) **Byrne** (or **Brien**) was V. of Bray and probably held Kiltiernan also.

1630 — **Simon Swayne**, was V. of Bray and Rathmichael and “Curate” of Kiltiernan, income £33, number of Church people 48, and his own family (*V.B.*). He probably held till about 1647. A Rev. John Swayne, who may have been his son, was ord. P. Dublin on 20 Dec., 1640 (*D.R.*). It appears that Kiltiernan was united to Bray and Rathmichael up to 1826, therefore the Rectors and Vicars of Bray held Kiltiernan.

1648-9 — **Thomas Seely** coll. Preb. Rathmichael also probably was V. Bray, was V. Coolock 1638. He was R. Raheny 1639, Chanc. of St Patrick's 1660-66, and Dean of St Patrick's 1666-75. He res. this Preb. 1660; d. Feb. 2, 1674-5.

1660-1 — **Caesar Williamson**, was Preb. Rathmichael, res. in 1663. See Leslie's “Armagh Clergy,” 344, and “Kilsaran,” p. 222. He probably res. the Vicarage (but not the Preb.) in 1666, when he became R. of Kilsaran. He d. 29 Nov., 1675.

The V. Bray was held by a different person from the Preb. Rathmichael for some time subsequently.

1666 — **John Burton**, V. of Bray and Kiltiernan, etc., coll. May 14. He was M.A., and was ord. D. 11 May, 1662, and P. 12 June, 1666 (*D.R. Oss.*), and was V. Bray and Rathmichael, etc., 1666-93, also was made Preb. Rathmichael (again uniting the R. and V.) in 1680.

1693 — **John King**, was coll. Preb. Rathmichael and also V. Bray, etc., Sep. 1 (*D.R.*). He was evidently, J. K., Son of William K., “Eques” ; b. at Hospital, Co. Limerick, ent. T.C.D. as a Fellow Commoner May 27, 1675, ed. by Mr Jones; who grad. M.A. in 1682. He d. in 1695.

1695 — **John Hinton**, coll. Preb. and V. 13 Sep. (*D.R.*). He was the son of Rev. Edward H., D.D., Headmaster, Kilkenny College ; and in T.C.D. was Sch. 1688, B.A. 1690, M.A. 1693, LL.B. and LL.D. 1704; was ord. P. Oss. 24 Sep., 1693. Exchanged this Preb. for Archd. of Ossory with C. Jenney (below) in 1701; was Archd. of Ossory 1701-13, Chanc. Lismore 1706-43/4, Dean of Tuam 1712-43/4, d. Feb., 1743/4. See Leslie's “Ossory,” p. 106.

1702 /3 — **Christophilus Jenney**, formerly Archd. of Ossory, succeeded as Preb. and V. on 4 Feb. He seems to have res. the V. in 1706, but held the Preb. till 1713. See Leslie's “Armagh,” pp. 60-1.

1706/7 — **Benjamin Iredell**, who was C. to Jenney from 1702, then became Vicar on 31 Jan. (*D.R.*) He was son of Peter I, “faber lignarii”, (carpenter); was b. in Dublin, ed. by Mr Young at Dublin, ent T.C.D. May 9, 1694, aged: 16, B.A. 1698, M.A. when ord. D. 22 Oct., 1702; C. Bray 1702-06; m. Anne —, had a son Richard; b. in Dublin, ed. by Mr McMullan Dublin, who ent. T.C.D. on May 29, 1725, aged 15. He d. in 1728, when his P. Will was proved.

1728 — **William Candler**, coll. V. July 1, (*D.R.*) He was son of Thomas C. of Callan Castle, Co. Kilkenny (*see B.L.G.*), and was L.L.D., T.C.D. He res. this V. in 1730 for the R. and V. Eirke, and V. Claragh and St John's, Kilkenny, and in 1743 became Archdeacon of Ossory. He m., had issue, and d. Jan. 25, 1753. See Leslie's "Ossory," p. 115.

1730/1 — **John Bushe**, coll. V. Jan. 23 (*D.R.*). He was son of Arthur B., “generous”; b. in Dublin ed. by Mr Lewis at Kilkenny College, ent. T.C.D. Mar. 20, 1722/3, aged 17, B.A. 1727. He “d. 26 Aug., 1746, at his house at Corke” (Exshaw), and was “buried at the E. end of the Church of Brey,” Canon Scott in his “Stones of Bray,” p. 236, says the South transept of the Church was built over his grave in 1819, but the flatstone with inscription is still under the floor of the Choir seats.

1746 — **John Lyon**, pres. V. Bray and Kiltiernan and R. and V. Connoght Sep. 9 (*D.R.*). He was son of John L., “faber ferrarius” (blacksmith); was b. in Dublin, ed. by Mr Evans, Dublin, ent. T.C.D. July 9, 1724, aged 16, Sch. 1727, B.A. 1729, M.A. 1732, B.D. and D.D. 1751; was, C. St Bride’s in 1738, Minor Canon St Patrick’s 1740-9, became Preb. Rathmichael again uniting it. with this V. 1751, res. the Pleb. and the V. Bray 1764 for P. C. St Bride’s 1764-90, Preb. Tassagard 1771-87, Pleb. Malahuddart 1787-90; d. 10 June, 1790; was a celebrated Antiquary and a friend of Swift’s, whom he took care of in his last illness. See *D.N.B.* xxxiv. 39, and Carroll’s “St Bride’s,” p. 23.

1774 — **Thomas Cradock** coll. Nov. 25 (*D.R.*). He was son of Rev. Thomas C.) Preb. of Wolverhampton (who was b. 24 May, 1710, and d. Dec., 1757), who was brother of John Cradock, Abp. of Dublin; was b. Jan. 3, 1743, ed. at Cambridge Univ., LL.B.; T.C.D. *ad eund.* M.A. 1776; was V. Drung and Lara (Kilmore) 1767-1827, and res. Rathmichael for Preb. St Audoen’s, which he held 1776-1827; m. Susanna Russell (she d. April 18) 1815, aged 67), and had issue Rev. Thos. Russell (P. C. St Nicholas Within); Francis; Richard; Frederick; and Maria. He d. Nov. 14, 1827, in his 85th year and was bur. in the Family Vault in St Patrick’s Cathedral (Monument in St Patrick’s).

1776 — **Thomas Torrens**, coll. Nov. 1 (*D.R.*). He was son of Rev. John T. R. of Ballinascreen (Derry) 1772-85; was b. in Londonderry, ed. by Mr Torrens, ent. T.C.D. April 13, 1758, aged 16, Sch. 1760, B.A. 1762, Fellow 1765, B.D. 1775, D.D. 1777. He was R. Kilmacrenan (Raphoe) 1777-85, Preb. Rathmichael and V. Bray, etc., 1776-92, R. Ballinascreen, succeeding his father, 1785-97, R. Magherafelt (Armagh) 1792-97. He m. Anne Blackhall, widow, Templemore) Derry (*M.L.* 11 June, 1785), and was father of Ven. John T., Archd. of Dublin. He d. 4 May, 1797.

1792 — **William Henry Barnard**, coll. May 11 (*D.R.*). M.A. (? of Cambridge). He res. this Preb. etc. 1796, for the Preb. St Munchin’s, Limerick, in 1796, and exchanged the latter Preb. with Rev. John Duddell for an English preferment. He was R. Finmere, Oxfordshire, to 1814, and d. I think in that year.

1796 — **James Wilmot Ormsby**, coll. July 22, (*D.R.*). He was son of James O., “Armiger”; b. in Dublin, ed. by Dr Adamson, ent. T.C.D. Oct. 5, 1784, aged. 13, Sch. 1787, B.A. 1789, M.A. 1792. He was C. St Bride’s 1791; exchanged this Preb. etc. in 1800 for Preb. Dysart (Killaloe) 1800-1, Preb. Rath (Killaloe) 1800-1, Preb. Kilpeacon (Limerick) 1801-13, became again Preb. Rathmichael (see below) 1803-11, R. Cappagh (Derry) 1819-31; d. in 1831. The Preb. Rathmichael etc. was sequestered for his debts. in 1809. See also Taylor’s “Hist. of Dublin Univ.,” p. 492.

1800 — **Edward Mangin**, coll. Jan. 15, having exchanged the Preb. Dysart (Killaloe) for these parishes. He again exchanged with Ormsby for Preb. Rath (Killaloe) in 1803, which he held till his death on 17 Oct., 1852, aged 80. He was son of Capt. Samuel Henry M., of Huguenot descent his ancestor having left France on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes [1685]; was b. in Dublin, ed. by Mr Kerr, ent. T.C.D. Oct. 14, 1788, aged 16, matric. at Balliol Coll., Oxf., 9 June, 1792, aged 19, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1795; ord. D. 1793 in Chapel Royal, Dublin, P. 1796, Cork; lived a good deal at Bath; was a miscellaneous writer, published among other works, “An Essay on Light Reading,” 1808. See *D.N.B.*

1803: — **James Wilmot Ormsby**, (again) coll. Oct. 4 (*D.R.*) ; res. in 1811.

1811 — Hon. **Edmund Knox**, , coll. Nov. 5 (*D.R.*). Son of 1st Viscount Northland, became Dean of Down 1817-31, resigning Rathmichael, Bp. of Killaloe 1831-4, Bp. of Limerick 1834-49; d. May 31 1849. (See Cotton's "Fasti," etc., and Leslie's "Armagh," p. 268).

1817 — Hon. **Charles Knox**, , coll. Sep. 2 (*D.R.*); was brother of preceding and father of Primate Knox, was Archdeacon of Armagh 1814-25, d. Jan. 30, 1825 (see Leslie's "Armagh," p. 56). It was during his incumbency that Kiltiernan was severed from Bray in 1824 and a separate Vicar set up for the Union of Kiltiernan and Kilgobbin.

1824 — **Henry Kearney** who was V. of Kilgobbin, became without any Act of Institution V. of Kiltiernan U. by virtue of the Act of Parliament already referred to above. He was son of Michael K., "Generosus" ; b. near Birr, ed. by Mr Wm. Duncan, ent. T.C.D. Jan. 26, 1798, aged 15½, B.A. 1802. He was P.C. or V. Kilgobbin from 1817, and held Kiltiernan U. to his death on June 6, 1855, aged 71 (see *Memorials*, 1908, p. 342). He was married twice. His 2nd wife (m. 1837) was Grace O'Hara. A Memoir of Rev. G. Bellett, who lived in the parish in early life and afterwards had a living in England, mentions some interesting notices of Mr Kearney.

1855 — **William Newcombe Vickers, V.** He was younger son of Peter V., of Castlegrange, Newcastle, Co. Wicklow, by Joyce Newcombe of Aughanvilla, Queen's Co. This Peter was the son of Robert, d. 1802, who was son of David, b. 1667, who was son of Richard Vickers of Levaly, Queen's Co.

He was born in Co. Wicklow, ed. by Mr Corcoran, ent. T.C.D. Oct., 1832, aged 17, B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840. He d. unm. 23 Nov., 1857, and was bur. At Newcastle, Co. Wicklow. Being once pressed by an old lady to be allowed to put "requiescat in pace" on the tombstone of her sister, he diplomatically said, "Your sister was, I know, a good woman, and I feel she does rest in peace; I think then we will change the 'cat' into 'cit' and inscribe it 'requiescit in pace.'" and made the old lady quite happy. Sir Arthur Vicars seems to have been of the same family.

1857 — **Richard Ardill** was nominated to the V. by the Archdeacon (West), whose senior Curate he was at St Peter's and St Kevin's, but he does not seem to have been instituted, as he was lying ill at the time and died 10 Feb., 1858, at 73 Harcourt St, aged 56. He had before his death appointed a Curate (R. T. Smith below) who took charge of the parish.

He was son of John A. , Barrister, and was b. in Dublin, ed. privately, ent. T.C.D. as S.C. Nov. 2, 1818, aged 17, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1828; was C. Narraghmore, Kildare, 1826., C. St Peter's and St Kevin's 1843; m. Louisa Watts (*M.L.* 1825). In the admon. of his Will — by which he left about £4,000 — his wid. is described as "late of Johnstown, Cabinteely, and 73 Harcourt St"

1858 — **Robert John Moffett**, V. He was son of Andrew M., Barrister-at-Law, who was son of Rev. Robert M. , R. of Rathcline and Cashel (Ardagh) 1780-1813; b. in Co. Longford, ed. privately, ent. T.C.D. Nov. 4, 1883, aged 17, B.A. 1838, M.A. 1854; was C. St Peter's before 1858. There is a record of admon. being granted to him in 1859 of the Will of his step-father, Rev. Edward George Parker, of Dover, who d. 10 May, 1859. He m. Margaret E., dau. of Frederick Higginson, of Burlington Road, Dublin. She survived him and d. suddenly at Clarinda Place, Kingstown, Dec. 4, 1921, and was bur. at Dean's Grange. He retired on Composition in 1879, and d. in London 1890.

The O'Morchoe writes: "Miss Empson told me that she was told by Miss Wallace of Kerrymount that in Mr Moffett's time here, whenever his asthma, from which he suffered much, was too bad for him to officiate he used to put up a pre-arranged signal at the Rectory and Mr Wallace would come up for the Service." (See Curates, Wallace.)

1879— **Edward Hughes**, V. nomd. by Board of Nomination. He was of the family of Hughes of Ballytrent, Co. Wexford (see *B.L.G.*), and was eldest son of Pierce William H., by Sarah, dau. of Samuel Hall; was b. in Co. Wexford, ed. by Mr Behan, ent. T.C.D. Oct. 16. 1826.. aged 15, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1835. B.D. and D.D. 1866; was ord. in 1835 for C. Kilturk (Ferns) 1835. C.-in-Charge Kilsoran 1853-8, I. Glascarrig (Ferns) 1858-65, R. Castlane (Ossory) 1865-73, Asst. Chaplain Molyneux Asylum 1875-8, C. Blackrock and Monkstown 1878-9. He was a strong Evangelical and his joyous and sympathetic disposition made him beloved in the parish of Kiltarnan. He was a ripe Biblical scholar and extremely fond of Natural Science. He possessed property as the heir to his father in Co. Wexford and was very generous to his tenantry. He m. Mary, dau. of John Burrowes, of Fir Hill, Co. Kildare, and had issue: — (1) Pierce Edward; (2) John Burrowes Nixon; (3) Henry Frederick George; and daus.: (1) Dora Emma, m. Col. George William Patey, late 56th Regt.; (2) Sarah Fridswide; (3) Mary Moore; (4) Ann Percy; (5) Georgina Elizabeth; (6) Philadelphia Barbara Redmond.

He d. Jan. 11, 1894, in his 83rd year, and was bur. at Kiltarnan. His wife predeceased him on Aug. 25, 1889 aged 73.

As already stated, a Pulpit and Lectern in the church commemorate him. He published anonymously a poem, Kiltarnan Christmas, 1882 (Sealy, Bryers and Walker), which has many amusing references to places and people in Kiltarnan parish. It was evidently recited at a Social Meeting in the parish.

1894 — **Thomas Arthur O' Morchoe** (formerly McMurrough Murphy) , “The O'Morchoe,” succeeded.

T.C.D. B.A. 1886, Ryan Pri. and Downes' Pri. for Liturgy 1888, Div. Test. and M.A. 1889; ord. D. 1889, P. 1890, Dublin; C. Baggotrath Chapel, 1889-90, C. St Stephen's, Dublin, 1890-4. He was a member of the Dublin Diocesan Board of Education and of the General Synod. He was first editor of the Dublin University Missionary Magazine, and tells in it that it was during the holiday tramp of three undergraduates — they were W. M. Gibbon (now Canon) , C. B. Dowse (late Bishop of Cork), and T. A. O'Morchoe (himself) — that the idea of having a special Mission from T.C.D. first took shape. He spent many years collecting materials for the History of his parish of Kiltarnan, and the present compilation is owing to these materials being left behind him. He also published: —

The Evidential Value of the Resurrection of Our Lord. (Dublin: William Magee, 1888, being the Ryan Prize Essay for 1888. 31 pp.

The Day of Days, a reprint from the CHURCH OF IRELAND GAZETTE. 16 pp., 1906.

Sermon: *Light after Darkness* (Job v. 14) in C.I. Gaz, April 20, 1906.

Sermon: *The Message of the Cross* (John xii., 32). A Lent Lecture in St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. C.I. Gaz., June 3 1910.

Lines on Confirmation. A Poem, n.d. He married Anne, daughter of John George Gibbon, L.L.D., of 34 Lr. Leeson St, Dublin, and Killtunnel, Gorey) and had issue: — (1) Arthur Donel, served as Lieut. in 5th Bn. Leinster Regt. and 2nd Bn. B.E.F. Entered the Colonial Service in 1924. Married 1926, Hester Louisa, dau. of R. G. Carden, D.L. of Fishmoyne, Co. Tipperary; (2) Kenneth Gibbon, Comissioned into the Royal Dublin Fusiliers (S.L.) 1912, promoted Captain 1915, served with 2nd Bn. the Leinster Regt., B.E.F. , was wounded twice and granted Regular Commission in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, later saw service in West and East Africa, transferred to the Gordon Highlanders 1922; (3) Nial Creagh, served as Lieut. in 5th Bn. Leinster Regt. and Trench Mortar Battery B.E.F., granted Regular

Commission in the Indian Army 1917 and served with Indian Forces in Egypt and Palestine, later saw active service on the N. W. Frontier of India; married 1925, Jessie Elizabeth, eldest dau. of C. J. Joy, F.R.S., F.T.C.D., Astronomer Royal for Ireland; [more properly Royal Astronomer of Ireland] (4) Maurice Gethin. He d. on Nov. 23, 1921, aged 56.

1922 — **Francis Ernest Byrn**, app. by the Board of Nomination, 4th April, 1922. Son of Rev. Richard Archdall B., R. of Drumcree (Meath) 1879-95, by Maria Welzlar, 2nd dau. of Rev. Richard Swift, R. of Mountfield (Derry); T.C.D. B.A. 1899, M.A. 1906, Div. Test.; ord. D. 1900, P. 1901, Dublin; C. Drumcondra and N. Strand 1900-6, C. St Matthias' 1906-7. R. Ballinafagh U. (Kildare) 1908-22, Canon of Kildare 1921-2; m. Katherine, eldest daughter of the late T. C. Drury, K.C., of Dublin, and has issue two sons and one daughter.

KILGOBBIN CLERGY

Kilgobbin was up to 1824 a part of the Corps of the Archdeaconry. The following names of Curates have been ascertained: —

1679 — **John Sankey**, Lic. May 8, for C. Kilgobbin, Taney, etc.

1708/9 — **Felix Neale**, nom. Curate by Enoch Reader, Archdeacon, March 12 (*D.R.*). T.C.D. B.A. 1704, M.A. 1707.

1753/8 — **Mervyn Archdall** appears C. also of Taney at £35 (*V.B.*). He was afterwards R. Slane and was the celebrated antiquarian and author of *Monasticon Hibernicon*. For his life see *D.N.B.*, and Ball's *Hist. of Taney*, p. 67.

1758 — **Jeremy Marsh**, Lic. Sep. 1, C. Kilgobbin and Taney (*D.R.*). Dr Errington Ball read Jeremy Walsh (see *Hist. of Taney*, p. 68) which was, I think, an error. Marsh was son of Rev. Jeremy M., Dean of Kilmore, by his 2nd wife, Eliz., dau. of Dr Simon Digby, Bp. of Elphin. He was b. at Abert, Co. Galway, 1712, ed. by Dr Lloyd, Dublin, ent. T.C.D. May 3, 1728, aged 15, B.A. 1732, M.A. 1735. He was afterwards R. of Athenry and Preb. Taghsaxon (Tuam) and m. Jane, dau. of Patrick French of Monivea, M.P. — his cousin — and by her had (1) Francis, B.L., ancestor of the Queen's Co. Marsh's; (2) Rev. Robert, T.C.D. Sch. 1765, B.A. 1767, M.A. 1770, father of Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D.; (3) Digby, S.F.T.C.D., who died in 1791.

He d. at Camira, Queen's Co., in 1790, aged 78.

1767 — **Andrew Downes**, Lic. May 7 (*D.R.*). He was eldest son of Dr Robert D., Bp. of Raphoe; was b. in Co. Derry, ed. By Dr Hewetson at Kilkenny, ent. T.C.D. Nov. 15, 1755, aged 15, B.A. 1759, M.A. (*ad eund. Oxon*) 1763, incorp. Christ Church, Oxford, 22 May 1760, M.A. 1762; was afterwards R. and V. Schull (Ross) 1780, and R. and V. Tullagh and Creagh (do.) 1782.

1772 — **Patrick Crawley**, Lic. Feb. 8, (*D.R.*) as Curate; ent. T.C.D. as Sizar June 17, 1759, ed. by Dr Dunkin (Enniskillen), Sch. 1763. He was V. Donabate 1774-6, *P.C.* Kilgobbin from 24 May, 1776-1802, Preb. Lockeen (Killaloe) 1775-8; m. Letitia Barlow of Kilgobbin (M.L. Aug. 10, 1782), had a son, Rev. John, who was, I think, C. Collon, Co. Louth, 1803. He d. in 1802.

1803 — **Hayes Philip** (? **Phipps**) **Queade**, Lic. Jan. 27 (*D.R.*). Son of Rev. (Maurice ?) Q.; b. in Sligo, ed. by Mr Walker, ent. T.C.D. July 8, 1774, aged 17, Sch. 1777, B.A. 1779. Seems to have vacated in 1812.

The following appears in the Memoirs of Rev. Geo. Bellett, p. 16: — “There was no resident clergyman at Kilgobbin. The Church was served by a Mr Quade, the Incumbent, who resided in Dublin and rode out on Sunday to do the duty. My recollection of him is that he was very careless and slovenly in his manner of conducting the Service, and had but little interest in it. Indeed, nothing could well be more wretched than old Kilgobbin church, in respect to its appearance and what went on in it.”

1813 — **Matthew Campbell**, Lic. June 10 (*D.R.*). Son of Robert C., farmer; b. in Co. Monaghan, ed. by Mr Allen, ent. T.C.D. Nov. 4, 1776, aged 18, B.A. 1781; was P.C. of Taney 1787-1814, P.C. Kilgobbin 1813-17, Rural Dean of Taney 1802. He m. (June 17, 1795, M.L.) Eliz., widow of Garrett-English (whom she m. 1780, her maiden name being White) of Rathfarnham, and by her had issue a son Frederick b. 1800 in Dublin, ed. by Mr Leney, who ent. T.C.D. Nov. 6, 1815, aged 16, B.A. 1820, m. 1826 Miss Maria Murray (d. Nov. 22, 1885) and d. Feb. 15, 1861; and a dau. Eliza, b. 1802, m. in Taney Church, Sep. 18, 1824, John Roe of North Frederick St, Dublin, and d. Oct. 15 1826 (Tombstones, Taney) .
Rev. M. Campbell d. about 1817.

1817 — **Henry Kearney**. P.C., became V. of the united parishes in 1824, see above

KILTERNAN CURATES

1848-5 — **William Grayburn**. Son of Robert G., “Generosus”; b. in Dublin, ed. privately, ent. T.C.D. Mar. 1, 1841 aged 25, B.A. 1846, Div. Test. 1846; seems subsequently to have lived at Milford, Carlow, c. 1857-66, C. Wells (Leighlin) 1867-76, R. Clonbeg (Emily 1876-91; was m. His youngest son Wm. Echlin Henry, b. at Kiltiernan 25 May, 1849, d. at Bognor Mar. 2, 1918, and a dau. Mary Matilda, m. 1879 Rev. T. C. Ahbott, afterwards Archdeacon of Cloyne. Rev. W. Grayburn d. at 1 Seaview Ter., Donnybrook, May 21, 1891, and was bur. at Mt Jerome Cemetery.

His daughter, Miss A. M. Grayburn, writing from the Rectory, Fermoy, to The O’Morchoe in 1916 says: “When Mr Kearey — who used to be taken about in a bath chair drawn by a donkey — died, a petition was sent to Archbishop Whately for father to be appointed but my father knew he would not, as he was a Church Education man and the Abp. National Board ...When my father went there first the Church, pews and all, was painted granite and lighted with candles. When there was a baptism they waited till all the congregation went out and then Joe Lee the Sexton came up with a towel on his arm and a white basin with water in it, and placed it on the Holy Table — though there was a Font ... My father changed all this after a little and got the Church done up. Some did not like it as they said ‘they always felt that they worshipped in a little church taken out of the rocks. There was no musical instrument in those days in the Church (a harmonium was procured, about 1866). Morning Service was at 12, Evg. Service 5 (mainly for the servants), and a Service at the Scalp Schoolhouse 7.30 ... the place used to be packed, some very poor came in their bare feet no matter how wet the night was.”

Mr Grayburn must have been Curate as early as 1849, as his son Wm. Echlin was born and baptised at Kiltiernan in that year.

1857-8 — **Richard Travers Smith** was appointed Curate by the Rev. R. Ardill (who was not as it appears instituted on account of his illness) and took charge of the parish till Mr Ardill's death in Feb., 1858. He had been ord. for a Curacy in Cork and this was the first Curacy he held in Dublin diocese for which he was not licensed. On Mr Ardill's death he became C. of St Stephen's, Dublin, and was subsequently the well-known Rector of St Bartholomew's, Dublin. (Information from Canon Ardill.)

1860- — **Wallace** appears. The O'Morchoe has *William Wallace*; but the only clergyman of the name at the time was the celebrated William Wallace, D.D., after R. of St Luke's, Stepney, who was not then in Ireland. The name was, I think, Thomas Wallace, who was P. C. Kill 1862-89, and who evidently assisted Mr Moffett during his incumbency, but was not a regular Curate of Kilternan. He d. 30 Jan., 1899, aged 81.

1870-8 — **Robert Burton Carson**. 3rd son of Joseph C., Bp. of Kilmore; b. 18 Sep., 1845, T.C.D. Sch. 1866, B.A. (Sen. Mod. Cl.) 1869, M.A. 1872; ord. D. 12 June, 1870, Down, P. Kilmore, for Dublin, 1870; C. Kilternan 1870-8, C. St John's, Torquay, 1880-5. Chapl. Hotel des Bains, Aigle, Switz., 1885-8, V. Haynes, Beds., 1888-94, Chapl. at Aigle 1894-7; m. Nov. 3, 1870, Eliz., eldest dau. of Rev. Wm. Allen Fisher, R. of Kilmoe, and had issue (1) Thomas Allen; (2) William Robert. Rev. Robert Burton Coleridge Carson, M.A., Oxford, was also a son. He d. in London, June 19, 1899.

1887-8 — **Thornton Newbury**. Son of George Putland Newbury; T.C.D. B.A. 1882; ord. D. 1884, P. 1885, Dublin; C. Malahide 1884-6, C. Kilternan 1887-8, C. Killucan 1889-92, R. Killinick (Ferns) 1892-1911; d. May 5, 1911. In his Will made 1st Dec., 1905, he mentions his mother, Mrs. S. P. Cookman, and his stepbrothers Henry and Nathaniel Cookman, and step-sisters Mary and Sara. Left $\frac{1}{8}$ of his real estate to the Parish of which he was Incumbent at death provided his grave is kept in order, and £10 per ann. to C.M.S. He was to be bur. "not in a churchyard, all of which are overcrowded," and not in the ground, but in a raised tomb of brick, 7 feet wide and 8 feet high, in the roof of which is a piece of thick plate glass at least 18 in. in diameter, and the tomb enclosed with strong iron railings. Left legacies to step-bros., etc., and residue to his mother.

CHURCHWARDENS

Rector's and People's

- 1870 — E. J. Bayly, J.P.; E. P. Brenan.
1871 — Henry Moss; Edward Keegan.
1872 — J. E. Phenix; Joseph Fulton, M.D.
1873 — Edmund Sanders Darley; P. Brenan.
1874 — E. J. Bayly, J.P.; Joseph Fulton
1875 — E. P. Brenan, J.P.; E. Keegan.
1876 — William Richardson; Edmund P. Brenan.
1877 — J. E. Phenix; W. F. Darley.
1878 — Edward Keegan; Henry Moss.
1879 — James E. Phenix; Henry Moss.
1880 — E. P. Brenan, J.P.; Henry Moss.
1881 — Samuel A. Adams; Edward P. Brenan, J.P.
1882 — Henry Moss; Edward Keegan.
1883 — Henry Moss; Dr Mackay.
1884 — Henry Moss; Edmond P. Brenan.
1885 to 1893 — Henry Moss; Edward Keegan.
1894 to 1896 — Arthur W. Rutherfoord; Benjamin Buckley.
1897 — Dr W. B. Mackay; Benjamin Buckley.
1898 — W. C. Hastings; Chas. S. Sutton.
1899 — Arthur Manly; Chas. S. Sutton.
1900 — S. Guilford; Charles S. Sutton.
1901 — John Richardson; W. Q. Murphy.
1907. — Richard Talbot; Dr W. B. Mackay
1903 — Richard Talbot; E. S. Darley.
1904 — Arthur Manly; E. A. Trouton.
1905 — Hon. Edward Gibson; M. Barrington Jellett.
1906 — J. H. Naylor; E. S. Darley.
1907 — J. H. Naylor; M. Barrington Jellett.
1908 — Dr W. B. Mackay; Richard Talbot.
1909 — M. Barrington Jellett; James Sutton.
1910 — M. Barrington Jellett; John Richardson.
1911 — M. Barrington Jellett; A. W. Rutherfoord.
1915 — M. Barrington Jellett; Dr W. B. Mackay.
1918 — A. W. Rutherfoord; Dr W. B. Mackay.
1922 — C. S. Sutton; E. A. Trouton.
1923 — J. Richardson; Arthur Manly.
1924 — G. Russell; T. Willis.
1925 — A. W. Rutherfoord; C. S. Sutton.
1926 — Dr W. B. Mackay; W. J. Mc Cowen.
1927 — C. Wisdom Hely; A. W. Rutherfoord.
1928 — Arthur Manly; F. S. Myerscough.
1929 — Charles S. Sutton; A. W. Rutherfoord.
1930 — John Richardson, Jnr. ; Capt. Francis E. Pim.
1931 — T. J. Robinson; G. A. Russell.
1932 — Arthur Manly; A. S. Popham.
1933 — C. S. Sutton; Capt. F. Pim.

COMMUNION PLATE

Communion Plate belonging to Kiltiernan Church consists of the following:-

Silver Cup, bearing the inscription, "The gift of Isaac Mann, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, to the Church of Kilgobbin, 1757."

Patten, bearing the same inscription.

Cup, bearing the inscription "Kiltiernan Church MDCCCLIX, The gift of John Brenan, Kingston Lodge."

Flagon, and alms-dish, both bearing the same inscription.

Strainer.

Flagon, with inscription: "To the Glory of God and in memory of Lieut. Eric Manly, R.F.A. Killed, Ypres, 18 July, 1917. The gift of Arthur Manly to Kiltiernan Church, 1918."

Also 2 Silver Collecting Plates, inscribed, "In loving memory of William Brittain Mackay, M.D., for 49 years a member of Kiltiernan Church, and who died 15th February, 1927. Given by his loving wife."

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ABBREVIATIONS

ad. eund.	=	of equal value
b.	=	born
bur.	=	buried
C.	=	curate
Chapl.	=	chaplain
coll.	=	college
D.	=	deacon
D.N.B.	=	Dictionary of National Biography
d.	=	died
dau.	=	daughter
ed.	=	educated
ent.	=	entered
grad.	=	graduated
Lic.	=	licenced
m.	=	married
nom.	=	nominated
ord.	=	ordained
P.	=	priest
P.C.	=	perpetual curate
Preb.	=	prebendary
R.	=	rector
res.	=	resigned
Sch.	=	Scholar, T.C.D.
S.C.	=	Sizar Commoner, T.C.D.
T.C.D.	=	Trinity College Dublin
U.	=	union (of parishes)
unm.	=	unmarried
V.	=	vicar
Ven.	=	venerable

NOTES

The Rev. Henry Kearney, Vicar of Kilgobbin Parish from 1817 and Kiltiernan Parish, 1824-1855

The uncle of L.M. Bellett of North Lodge wrote of the Rev. Kearney:

"In 1817 Mr. Kearney was appointed to the living of Kilgobbin" (the parish in which, 'North Lodge' was situated), "one of the most remarkable men I ever knew — remarkable for the saintliness of his character and the amount of heavenly wisdom with which he was endued. He was thoroughly unworldly — not a tinge of the world seemed to soil him, nor a desire for the honour which cometh from men to affect him. Mrs. Kearney was one almost as remarkable as himself, though not in the same way, of a very warm and affectionate nature, full of zeal for the honour of Christ and of loving interest in the souls for whom He died. Two persons of such excellence, the one glowing with the fervour of charity, the other endued with the wisdom which is from above, pure, peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, to a greater degree than I ever witnessed in anyone, could not but have their influence on others, and through the grace and goodness of God, that influence was felt in our family."

Also:

One of our pleasantest days each summer was when my father would drive out with my brother, my mother's two nieces and myself, to spend the day at Ballycorus (near "North Lodge"), the Dargle, and Powerscourt Waterfall, first going to breakfast with Mr. Kearney at Kiltiernan Glebe.

Mr. Kearney's love for my father was very strong; and their friendship was not the least shaken by my father's separation from the Church of England.

Visits to Kiltiernan Glebe were continued up to the time of Mr. Kearney's death; and on the last day of his life my father watched beside him for hours, and saw him breathe his last (1852).

From Recollections of the late J. G. Bellett. by his daughter, L. (Letty) M. Bellett.

<http://www.stempublishing.com/authors/bellett/reclctns.html>

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