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C. B. BARRY

TCB

1984

1984

1984

St. Johnstown, planus.
Kilbrannigan, round tower.
Kilbrannigan.
Kilbrannigan, reconstruction.
Kilbrannigan.
Kilbrannigan.
Kilbrannigan, planus.
Kilbrannigan.
Kilbrannigan/Boschwood, internal door.
Kilbrannigan, top storey.
Kilbrannigan, top of tower.
Kilbrannigan.
Kilbrannigan, carving of elephant.
Kilbrannigan, entrance to prison.

THE TOWER HOUSES OF
COUNTY TIPPERARY.

Kilbrannigan, tower-hole.
Kilbrannigan.

2 volumes; volume 2.

Kilbrannigan, reconstruction.
Kilbrannigan, round tower.

CONRAD CAIRNS

Kilbrannigan, crossing tower.
Kilbrannigan, church-castle.

Submitted for the degree of Ph.D at
Trinity College, Dublin.

Department of Medieval History

July 1984.

Office of Public Works.
Office of Public Works.
(in pocket)

Office of Public Works.
Office of Public Works.
Office of Public Works.
(in pocket)

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(in pocket)

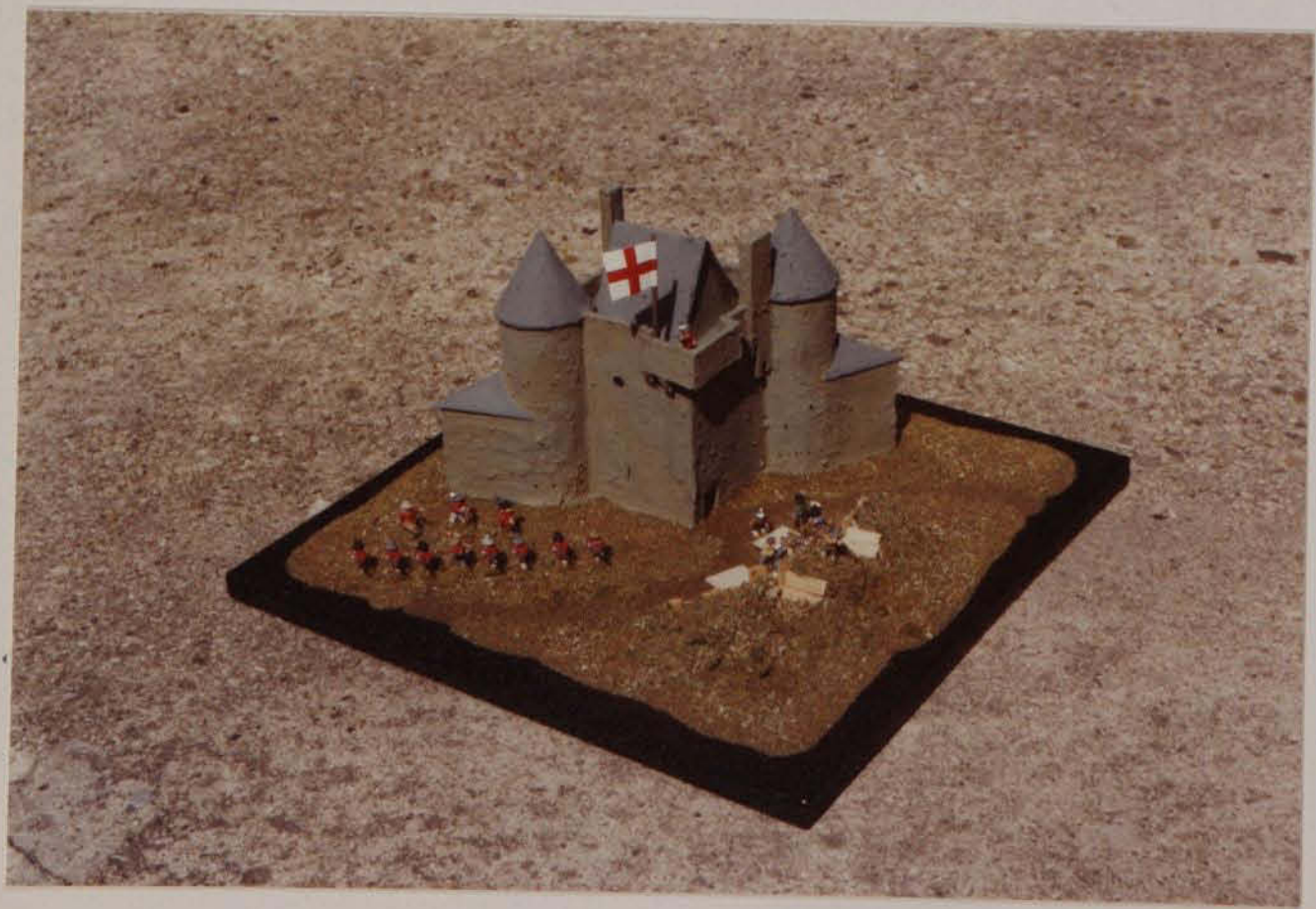
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1. Location of study area.
2. Mottes and chief towns.
3. Density of Anglo-Norman settlement.
4. Distribution of stone castles. (in pocket)



1. The carved plaque over the door of St. Johnstown. The inscription reads: ROBERT DE SCTO IOHE DNS DE SCADANSTOWNE LISMAINAN CVOLAGH ET TOCIVS PLEBIS ILLIVS ME FECIT. (Photograph courtesy of Office of Public Works).

2. Kiltinan - a small, round keep built in the early thirteenth century.



3. Ballynahow - a round tower house built in the sixteenth century.

4. Ireton's Castle, Derrymacegan. A reconstruction of the Cromwellian tower house. Most of the castle still stands, but the ridged roof, wall-walk, and parapets are speculative. There is no evidence for the "pepper-pot" roofs, but other round turrets had similar coverings. No traces remain of the earthwork gun-emplacement, but such a feature would have made the work more effective in controlling Lough Derg. The soldiers are musketeers and gunners of the New Model Army.

See Crookshank and Glin, colour plate 43, for an early nineteenth-century painting of this castle; the artist has exaggerated its size.

Scale 1/120.



5. Killaleigh. A large, unusually complicated tower, built in 1601. Almost perfectly preserved, it illustrates numerous characteristic features of Tipperary tower houses, as well as rare ones like a rounded door and a cross-shaped slit.

6. Roosca - the strong house (see fig. 7).



7. Ballydoyle. Note the batter, the rounded corners, and the plinth on which the castle stands. An A 4 folder shows the size of the stones.
8. Clare. Probably built at the beginning of the seventeenth century. The out-building to the left of the photograph may be contemporary.



9. Graigue/Beechwood Park. The newel stair, and an interior door. Note the marks of the wicker centring on the ceiling. Both upper and lower gudgeons are visible to the left of the door.

10. Grallagh - the top storey. The floor is modern.

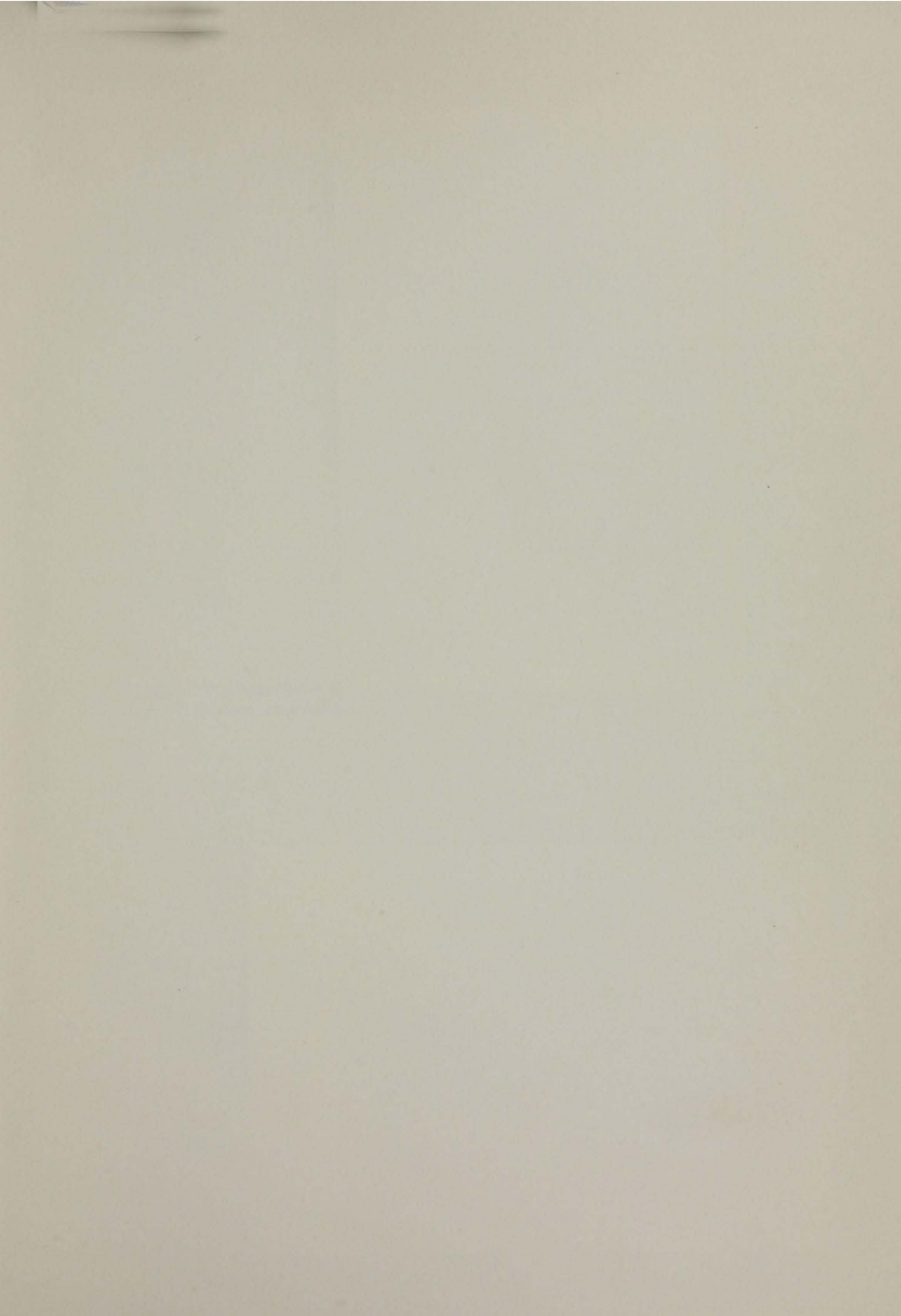


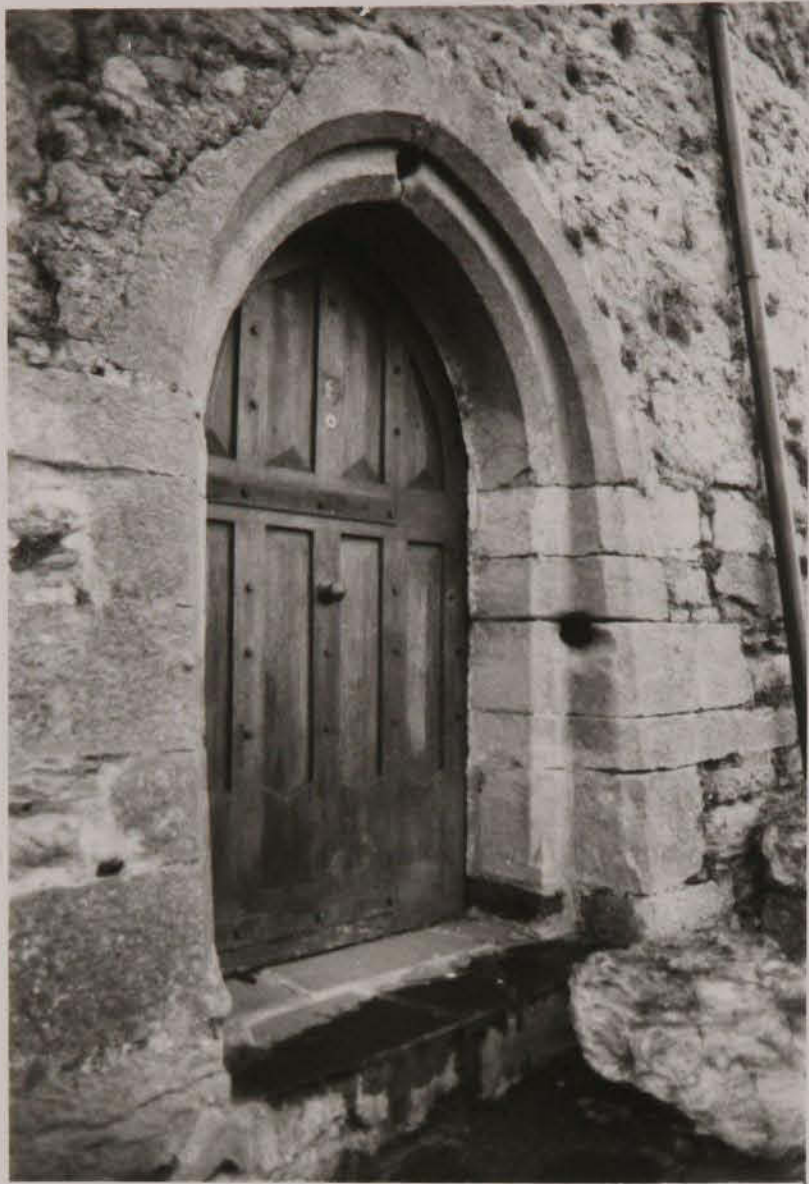
11. Ballynilard. The top of the "long turret". Note the sloped and ridged alure, which gave excellent drainage, and two stepped merlons.
12. Killowney. Note the two sets of square holes, the lower for drainage, the upper probably for a wooden hoarding. The wedge-shaped corbels for the bartizan can be seen clearly.



13. Cashel Cathedral - a carving of a war-elephant, probably fifteenth century. The "castle" is a stylised Irish tower house, with stepped battlements.

14. Killaghy - the entrance to the prison, reached through a trap-door from the top storey. Note the hole for a draw-bar.





15. Poulakerry - the original entrance. The arch is made of two large segments.
16. Ballymacady. Only the bottom two storeys of this castle survive, but this picture shows clearly one of the inverted V's on the walls. One theory is that they enabled a man behind a shot-hole at the apex to command the whole of the base of the wall



17. Loughmoe - the original tower house. Note the "long turrets", and corbels for machicolation. The ivy-covered structure to the right of the picture is part of a later addition.
18. Killowney - the murder-hole, looking upwards from the place it covers.

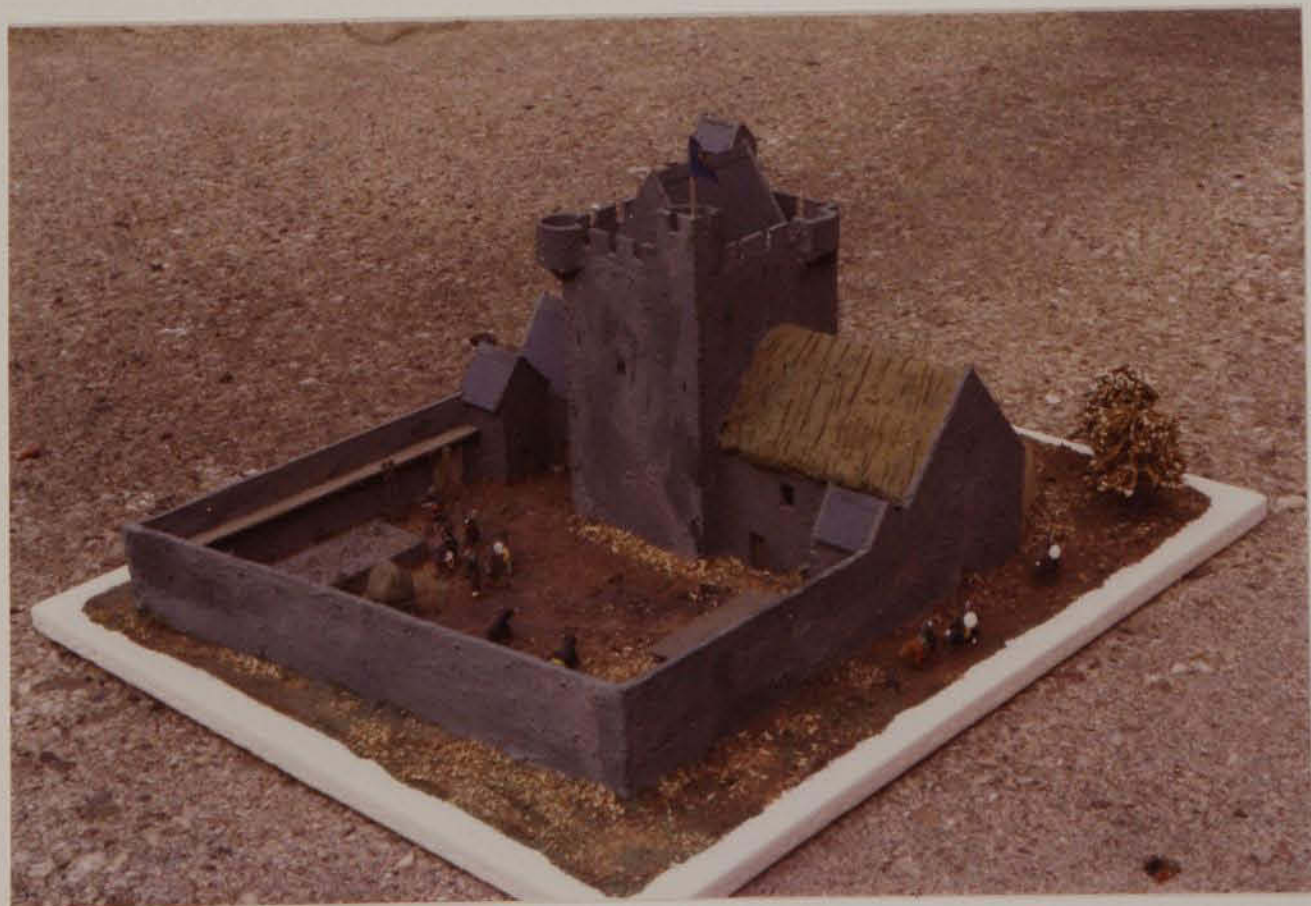


19. Ballynakil. The block on the right is the original tower house, that on the left a seventeenth-century mansion built to the same proportions. There was once a linking wing between these two buildings. To the right is the gate of the bawn.

20. Behamore - reconstruction. Only half the tower house exists, but this is enough to provide evidence for most of the features on this model, with the exception of the shape of the battlements, the reed roof, and the whitened walls. The castle, and a couple of beehive cabins, stand in a rath; the hedge and the wattled wall that surmount the earth bank, as well as the gate, are copied from sixteenth- and seventeenth-century pictures of tower houses.

See NLI MS Dinely, p. 183; Hayes-McCoy, Maps, pl. X.

Scale 1/120.



21. Moorestown-keating. A particularly fine and strong tower house, sixteenth or early seventeenth century. The tower is surrounded by a bawn with rounded flankers on alternate corners; the ivy-covered mass on the left is the gatehouse. (fig. 7)

22. Drominagh. The best example in Tipperary of a tower house with its bawn and "soft" buildings. Although part of the tower has collapsed, the ruins and old descriptions provide evidence for all of the features in this model, except for the roofing materials, the tops of the turrets, the battlements on the tower, and the two small buildings in the bawn. (See fig. 7).

Scale 1/120.



J. J. Barralet -

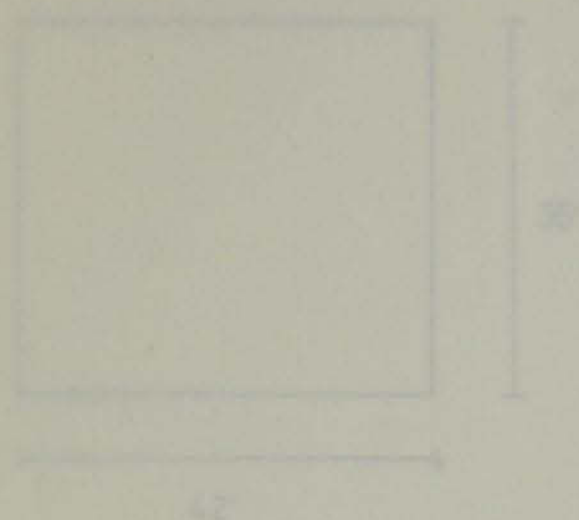
The Town of Thurles with the Castle wherein the Duke of Devon was born. The river

23. Kiltinan. In the foreground is the gun-tower that commands the river-bank; it is linked to the main castle by a roofed stone passage. The large building to the right of the picture is the original thirteenth-century round keep (pl. 2).

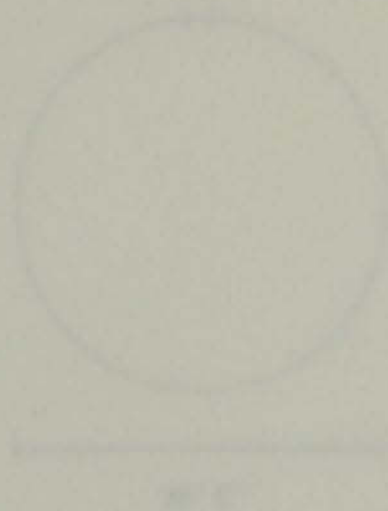
24. Thurles. A late eighteenth-century drawing of the town, from across the Suir, showing two of the eleven tower houses that once existed. In the foreground, guarding the road to Dublin, is Barry's or Bridge Castle, very much as it is today. Behind, the round Crow's Tower can just be made out. (Courtesy of the Office of Public Works).



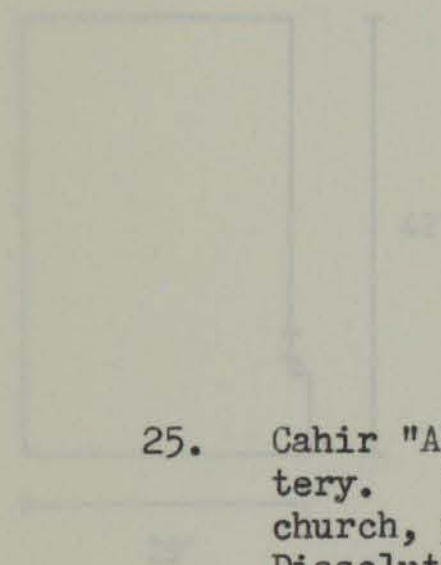
Sur Castle



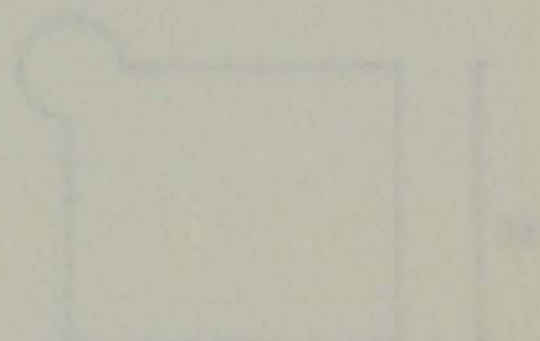
Ballymore



Gallycapple

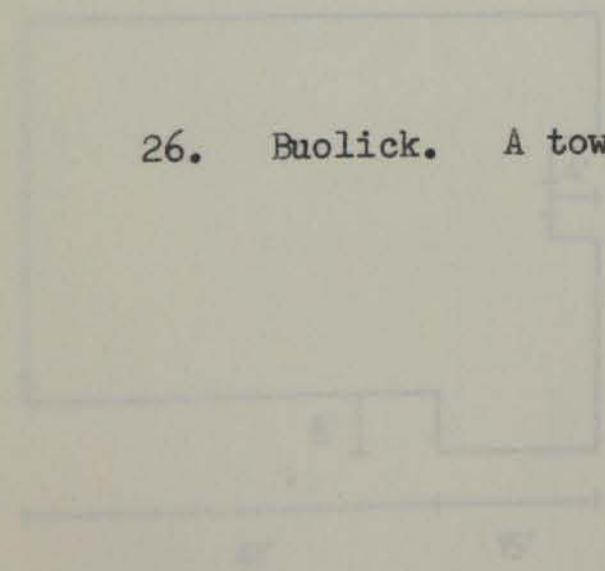


Kilusty



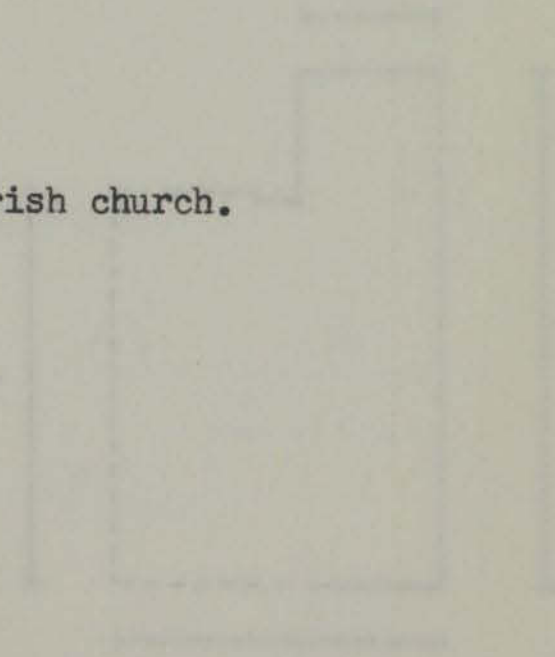
25. Cahir "Abbey". One of the two residential towers at the monastery. This was originally a tower over the crossing of the church, perhaps a belfry; at some stage, probably after the Dissolution, the gables, attic, chimneys and windows were added. Drainage-holes and the faint "shadows" of battlements show the wall-walk level of the original tower.
(Photograph courtesy of the Office of Public Works).

Rathwood



26. Buolick. A tower house built onto a parish church.

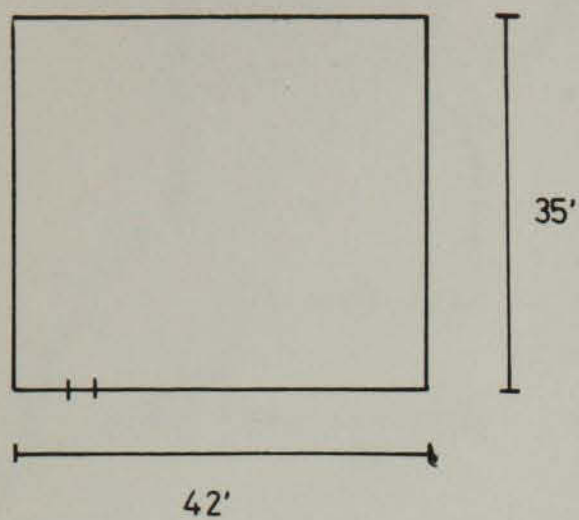
Restoration of Buolick



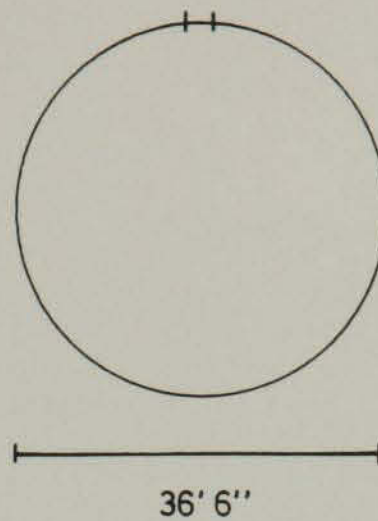
Basic Ground Plans

Scale 1mm=1foot

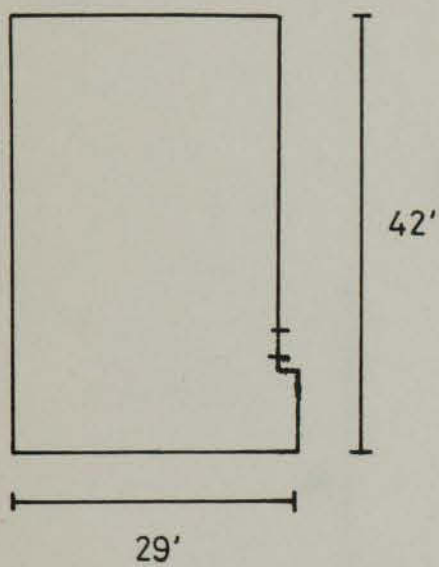
Suir Castle



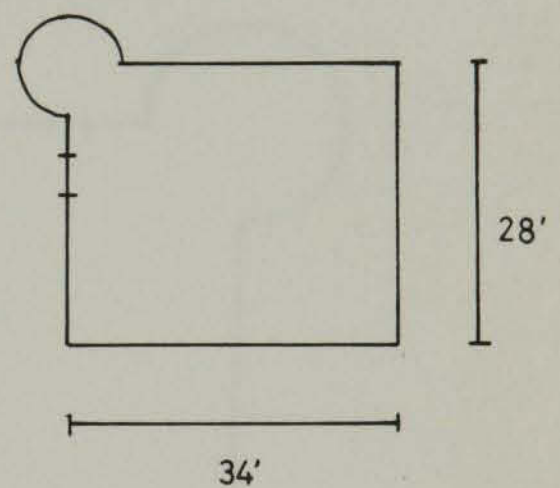
Ballynahow



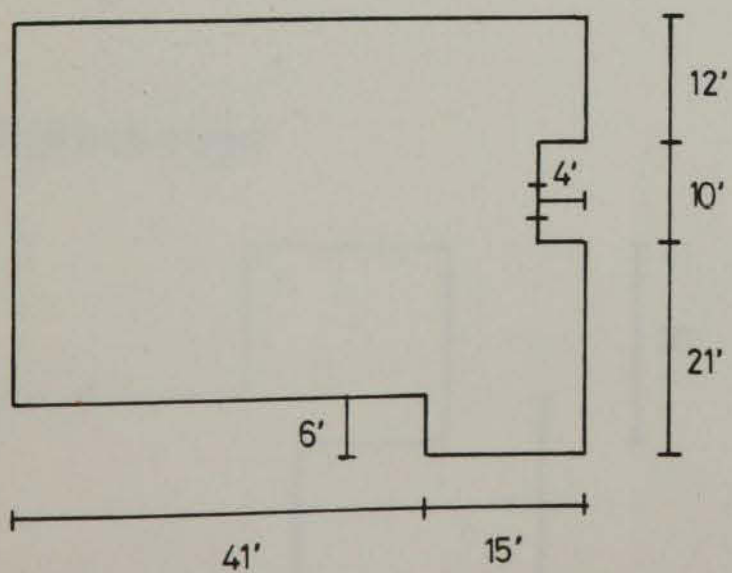
Ballycapple



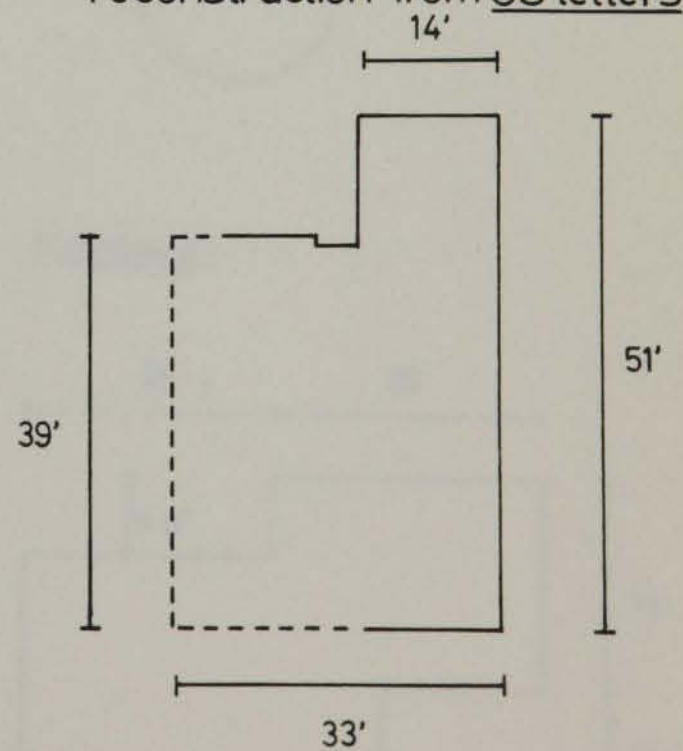
Killusty



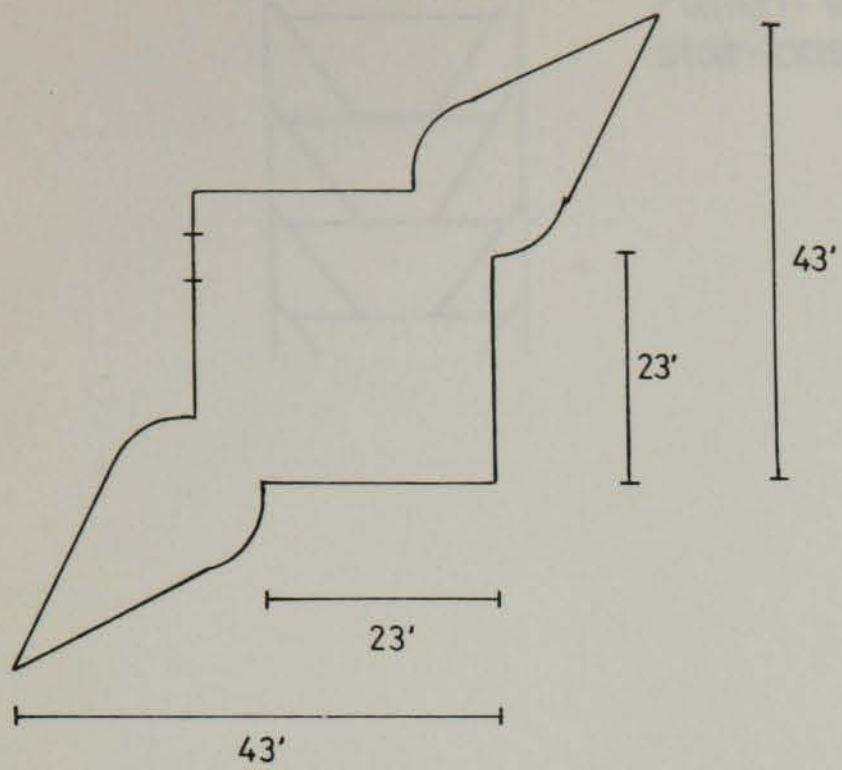
Redwood



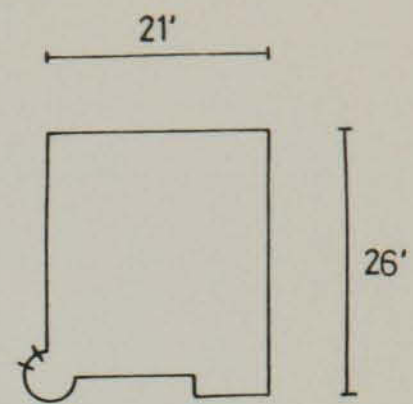
Cramp's Castle (--- reconstruction from OS letters)



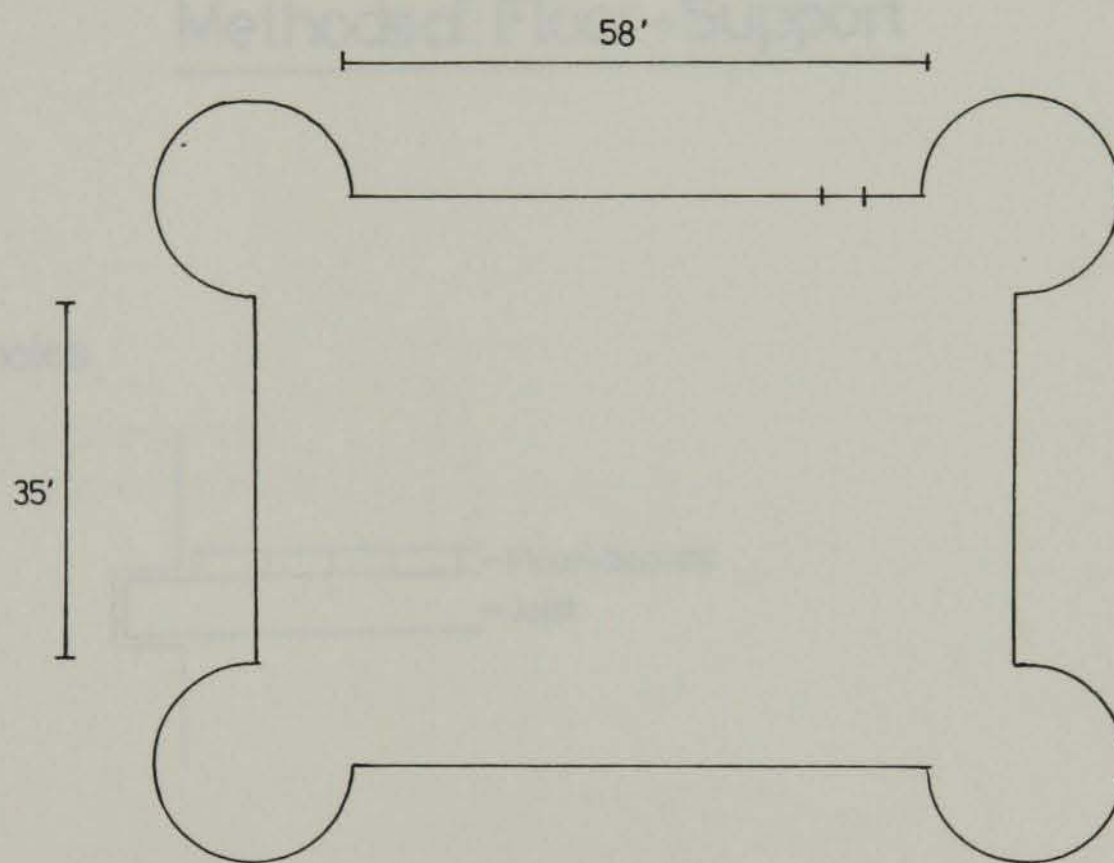
Ireton's Castle



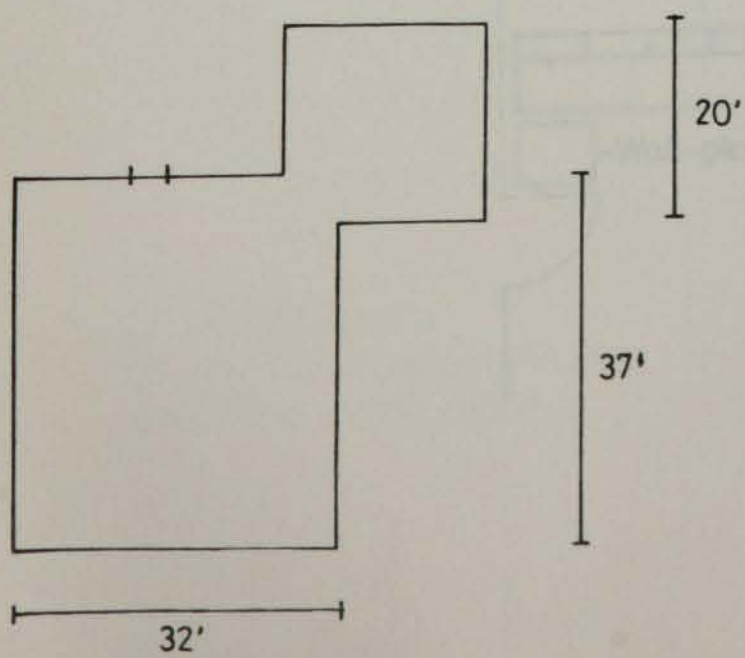
Mellison



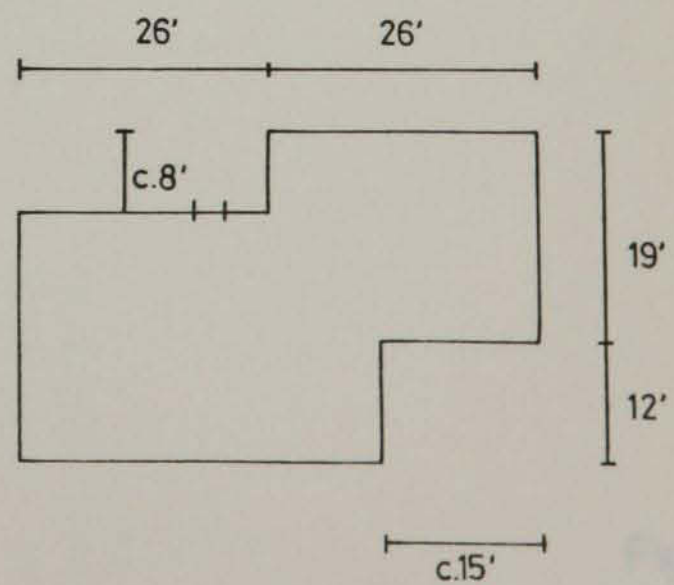
Killinure

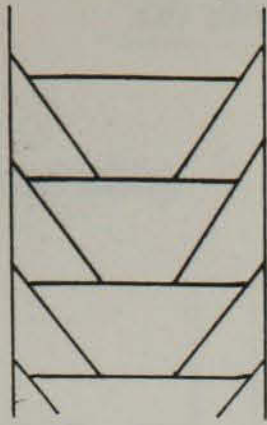


Rathnaveage



Killaleigh



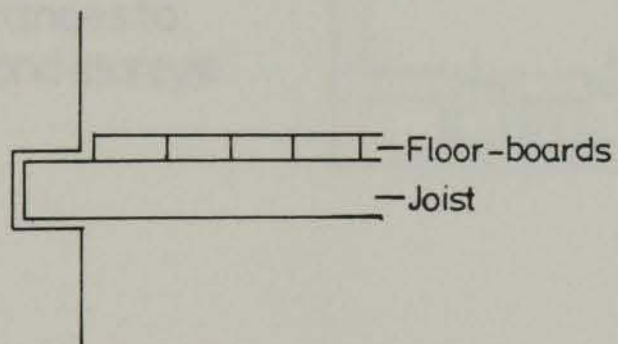


Pattern of flags on the roof of stair-passage at Dromenahane.

Fig ii

Methods of Floor-Support

Put-log holes
or slits



Corbels

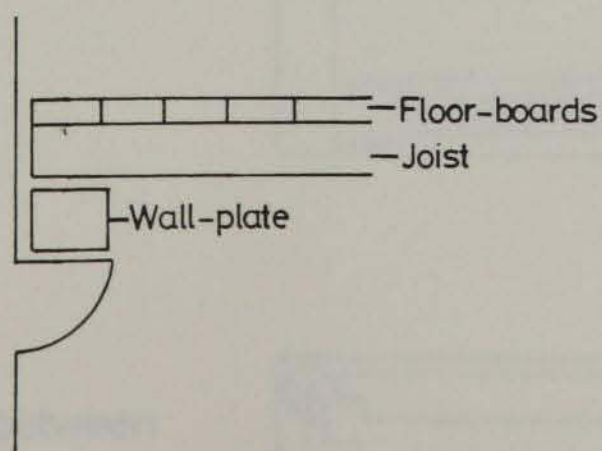
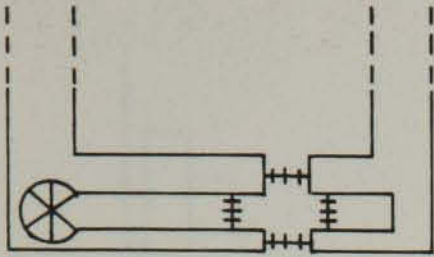


Fig iii

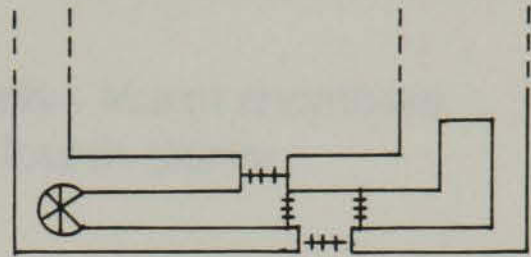
Internal Plans

Not to scale; these plans are just intended to give an idea of the layout of parts of a castle ‡ = door

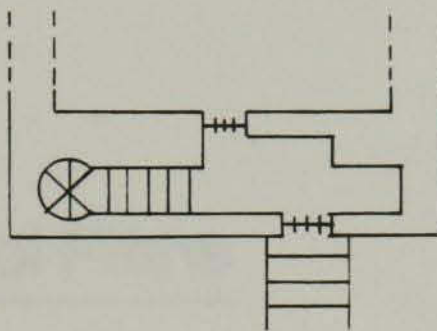
Lisquilibeen lobby



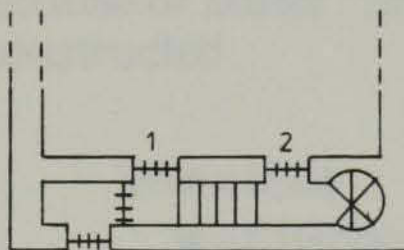
Killahara lobby



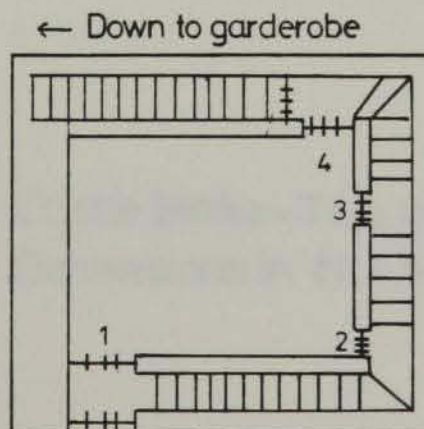
Shanballyduff,
lobby and exterior stairs



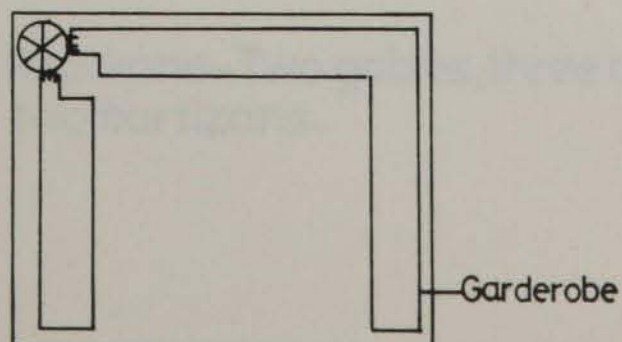
Ballytarsna,
lobby and entrances to
first and second storeys

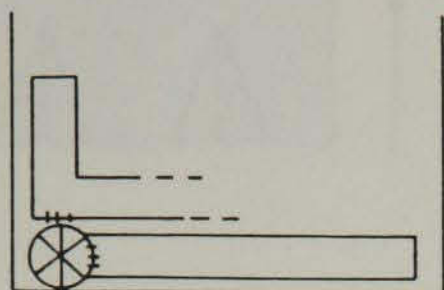


Grallagh stairs to first,
second, third and
fourth storeys



Castle Willington,
mural chambers between
third and fourth storeys





Knockkelly – Mural chambers
below fourth storey.

Fig iv

Roof Plans

Approximately to scale using O.S. letters measurements for bases of towers. Some would be a little smaller because of batter. Stairs to wall-walk omitted in all cases. All roofs reconstructed.

A = Wall-walk

B = Long turret

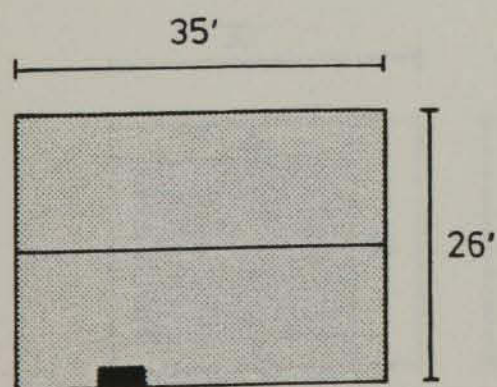
C = Other turret

D = Box-machicolation

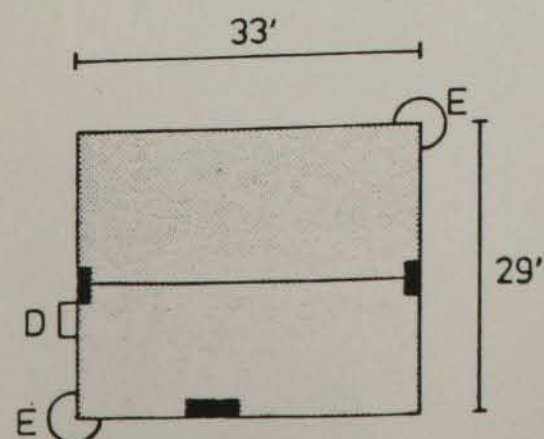
E = Bartizan

1mm = 1foot

■ = Chimney

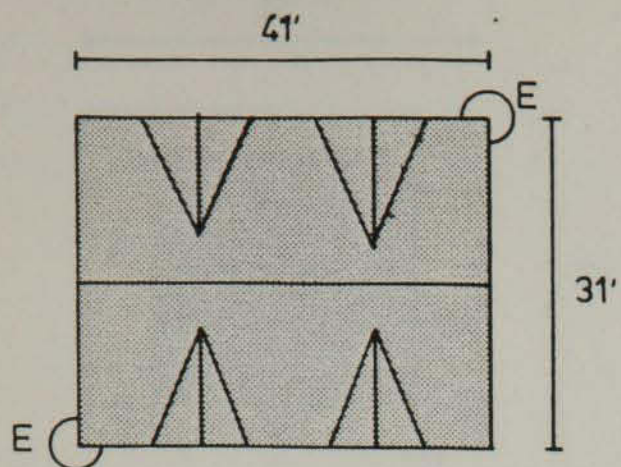


Castle Blake – Two gables, one chimney.
Dimensions in NLI MS. O'Neill, VI, p.2.

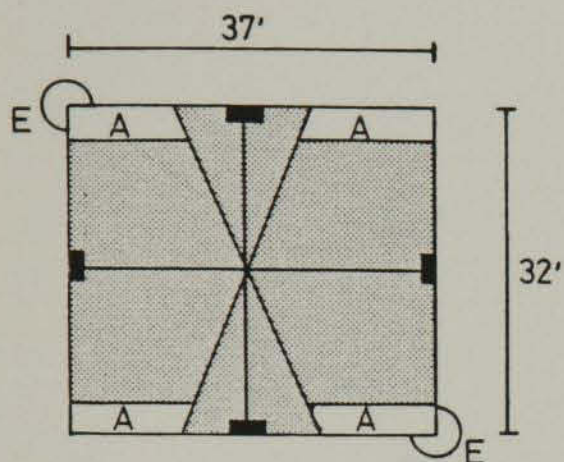


Knockane – Two gables, three chimneys,
two bartizans.

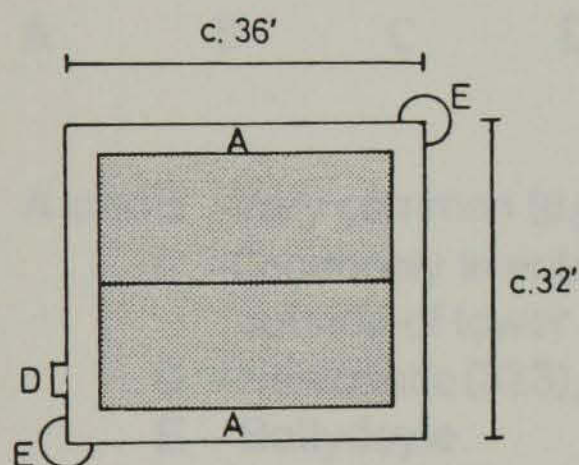
Fig v



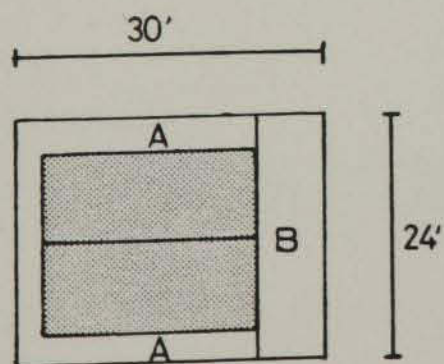
Clare - Six gables including dormers. There would have been chimneys, but their positions are not certain. There is no proof for one of the bartizans but it seems probable.



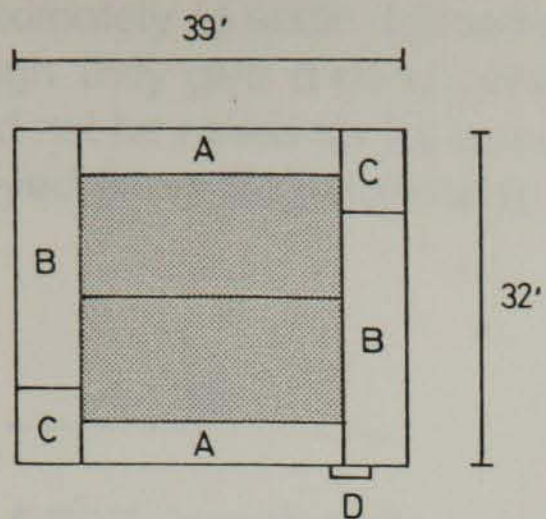
Loughlohery - Four gables, interrupted wall-walk, four chimneys, two bartizans.



Lackeen - Two gabled, roof completely inside wall-walk, two bartizans.



Nodstown - One gable, one long turret.

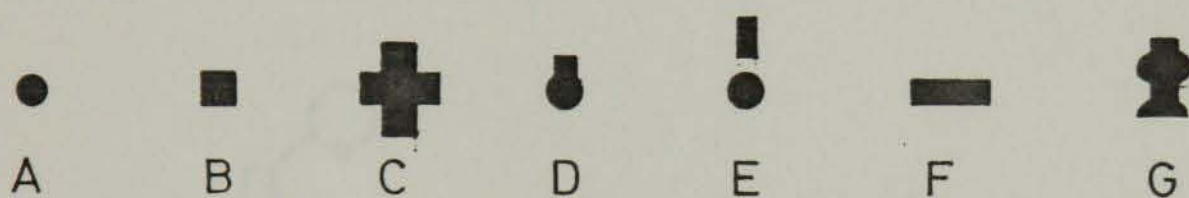


Ballindoney – Two long turrets, two smaller turrets above them.

Fig v(cont.)

Shot-holes

Not to scale



A and B – Very common (e.g. Synone, Ballynahow).

C – Commonly in entrance-lobbies (e.g. Killahara); at Killaleigh in outside of tower.

D – Newcastle (323), Ballysheeda.

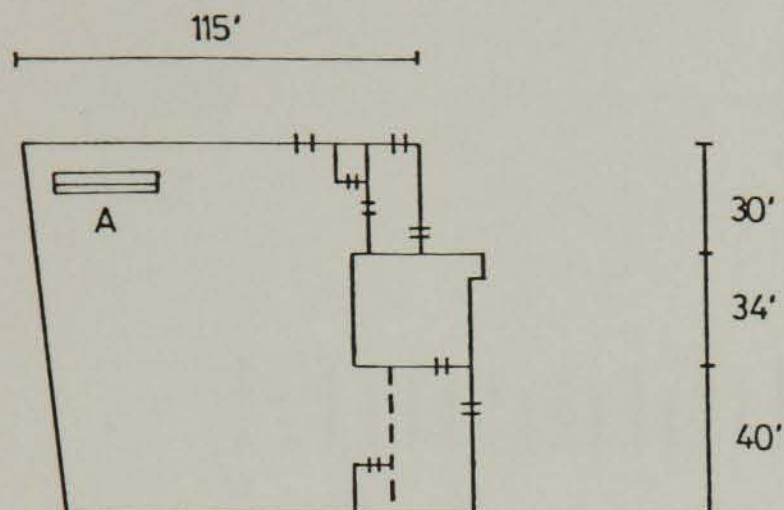
E – Ballydoyle.

F – Ballydoney.

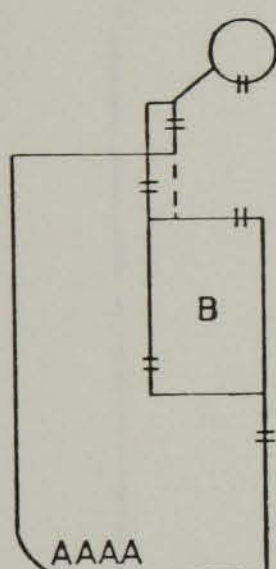
G – Bawn-flanker, Ballinahinch.

Bawns and Soft Buildings

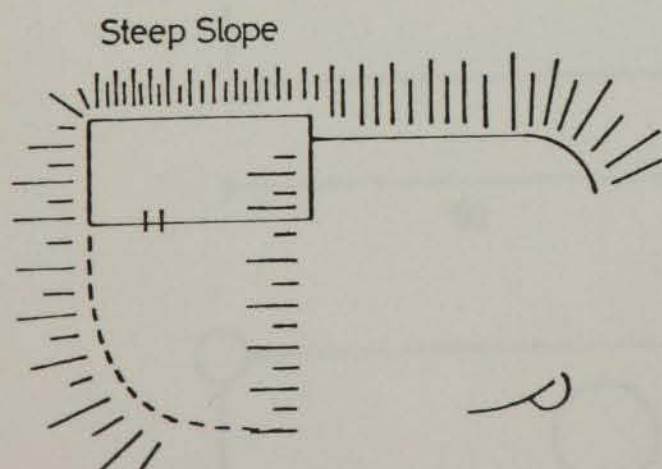
Approximately to scale following O.S. letters and author's own measurements. Although they give a good general idea of size and proportions of bawns, they should not be relied on for accuracy as none of the castles has been properly surveyed (save Ballynahinch). ++ = doors or gates 1mm = 3feet



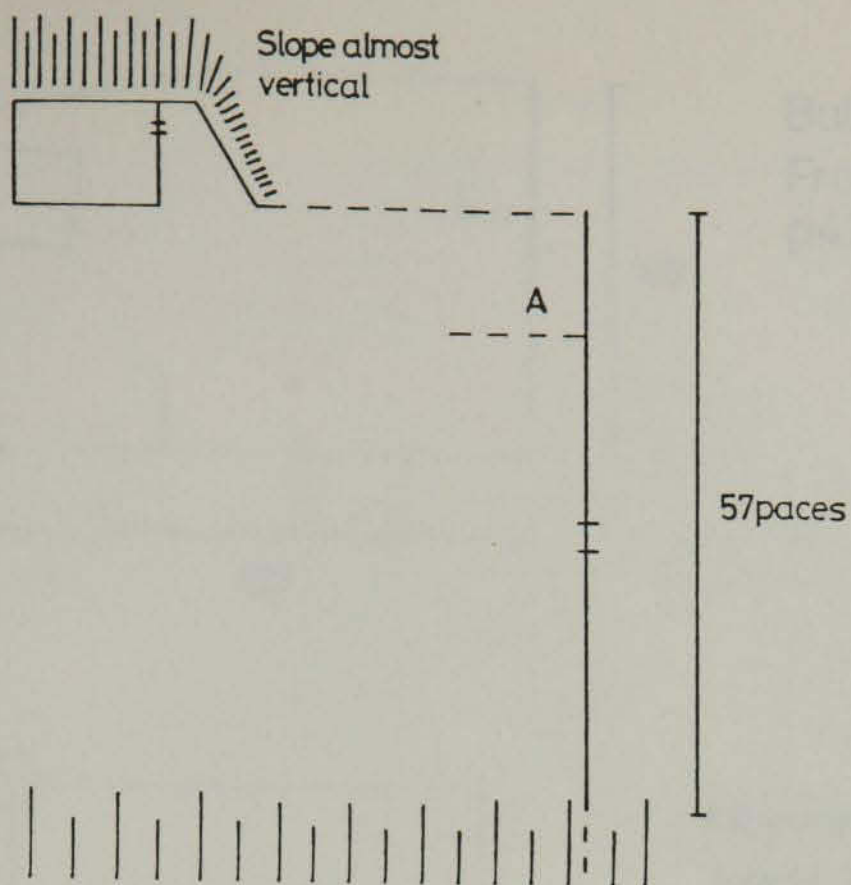
Drominagh - A is the mysterious feature described in CH VII
The top wall of the tower is 42' long.



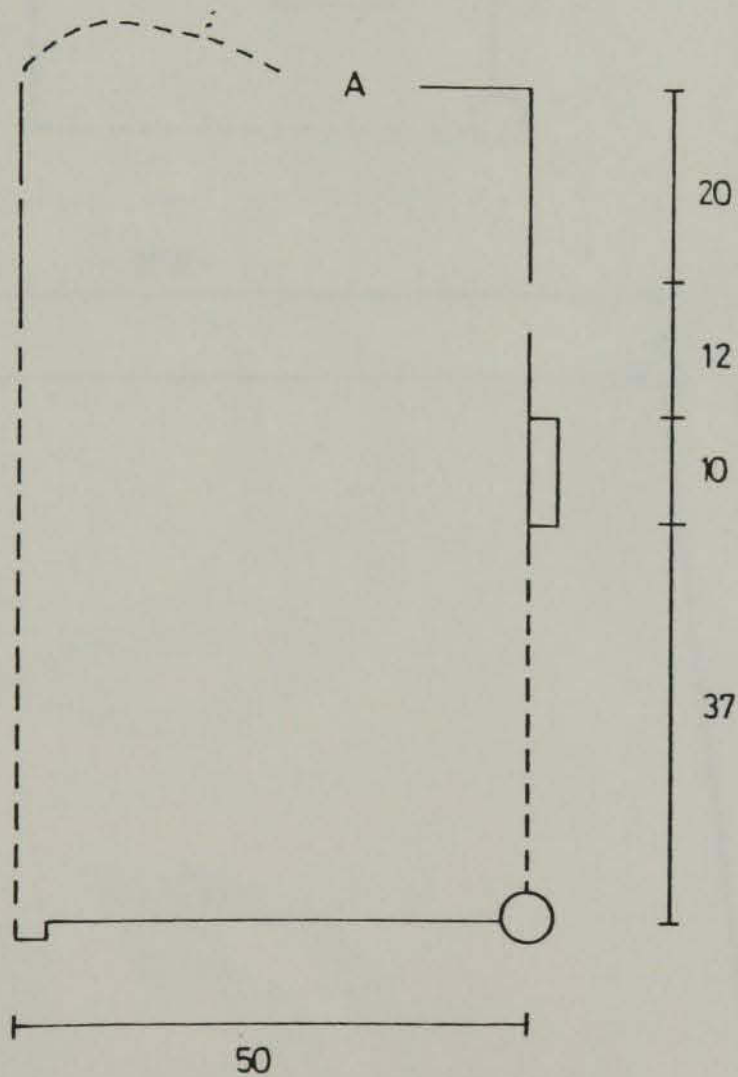
Newcastle, (323) - A is an arch in the bawn wall, B the probable hall
The round tower-house is at the top.



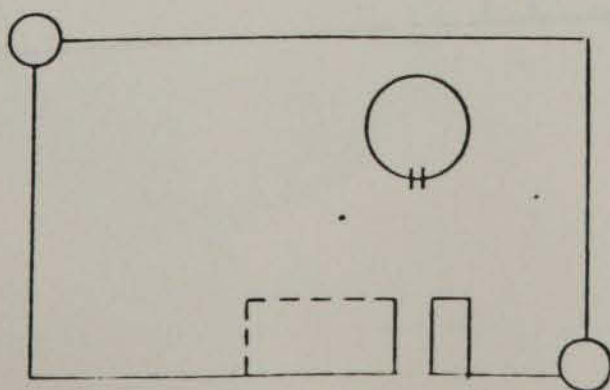
Roosca - Stronghouse 60' by 30';
bawn 40 by 27 paces.



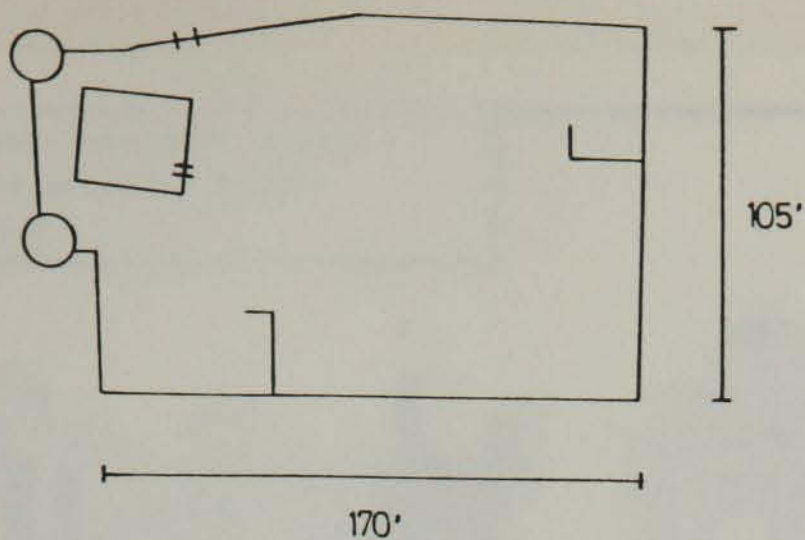
Graystown-Tower c. 38' by 30';
end-wall of house A 33'.



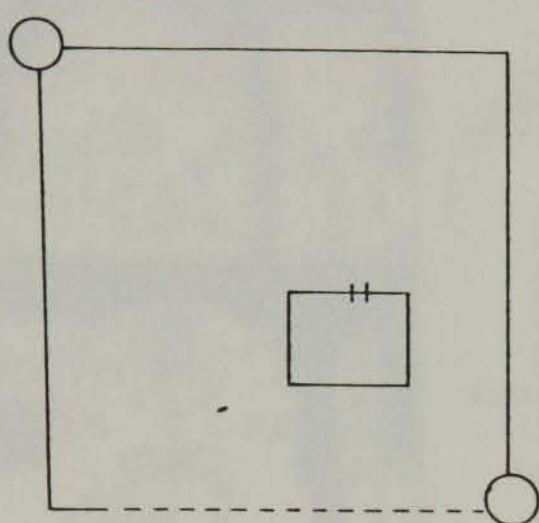
Cully-All distances in paces.
A is the site of what was
probably a tower house.



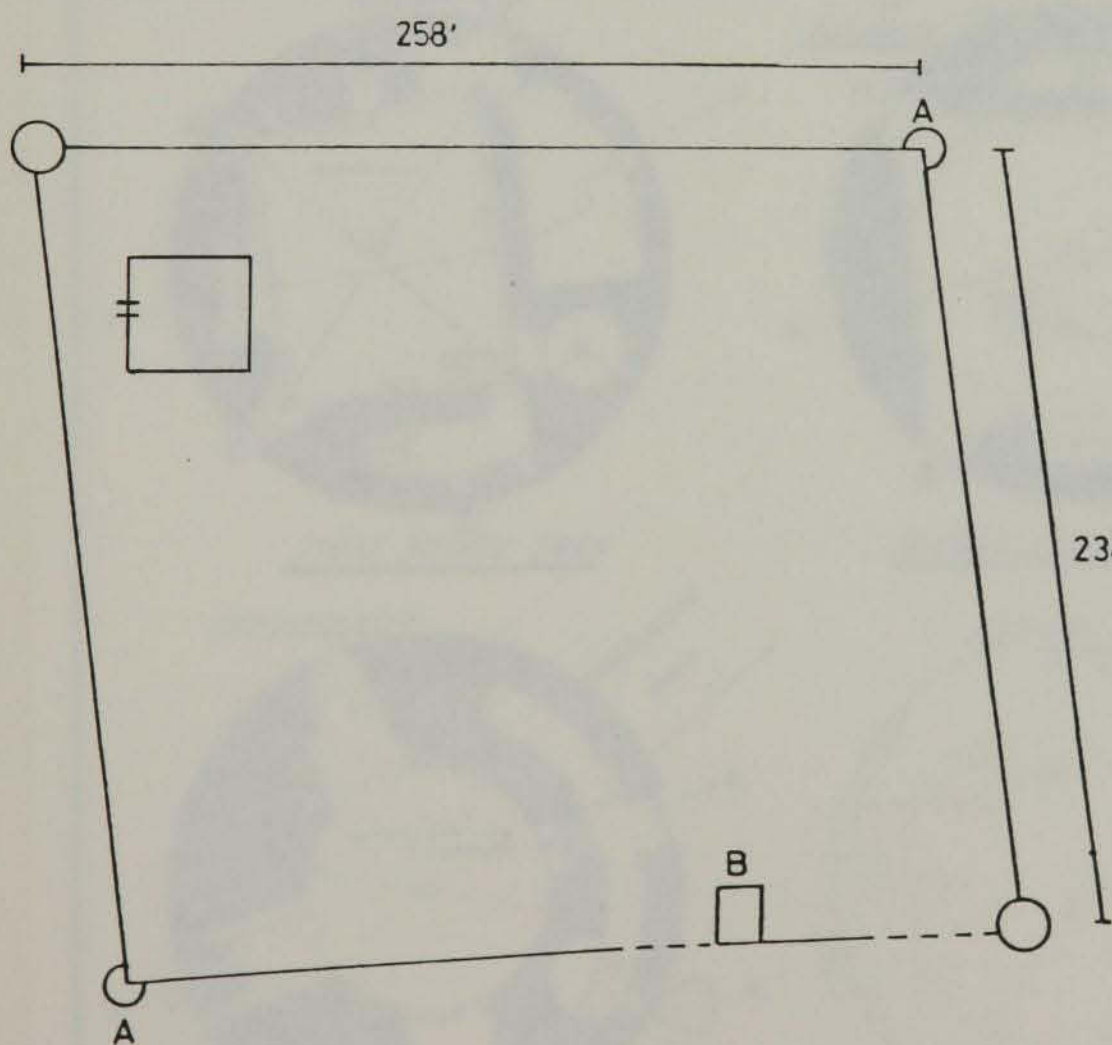
Moorestown-(312) Tower 35' in
diameter, gatehouse 65' by 20',
bawn 55 by 33 paces.



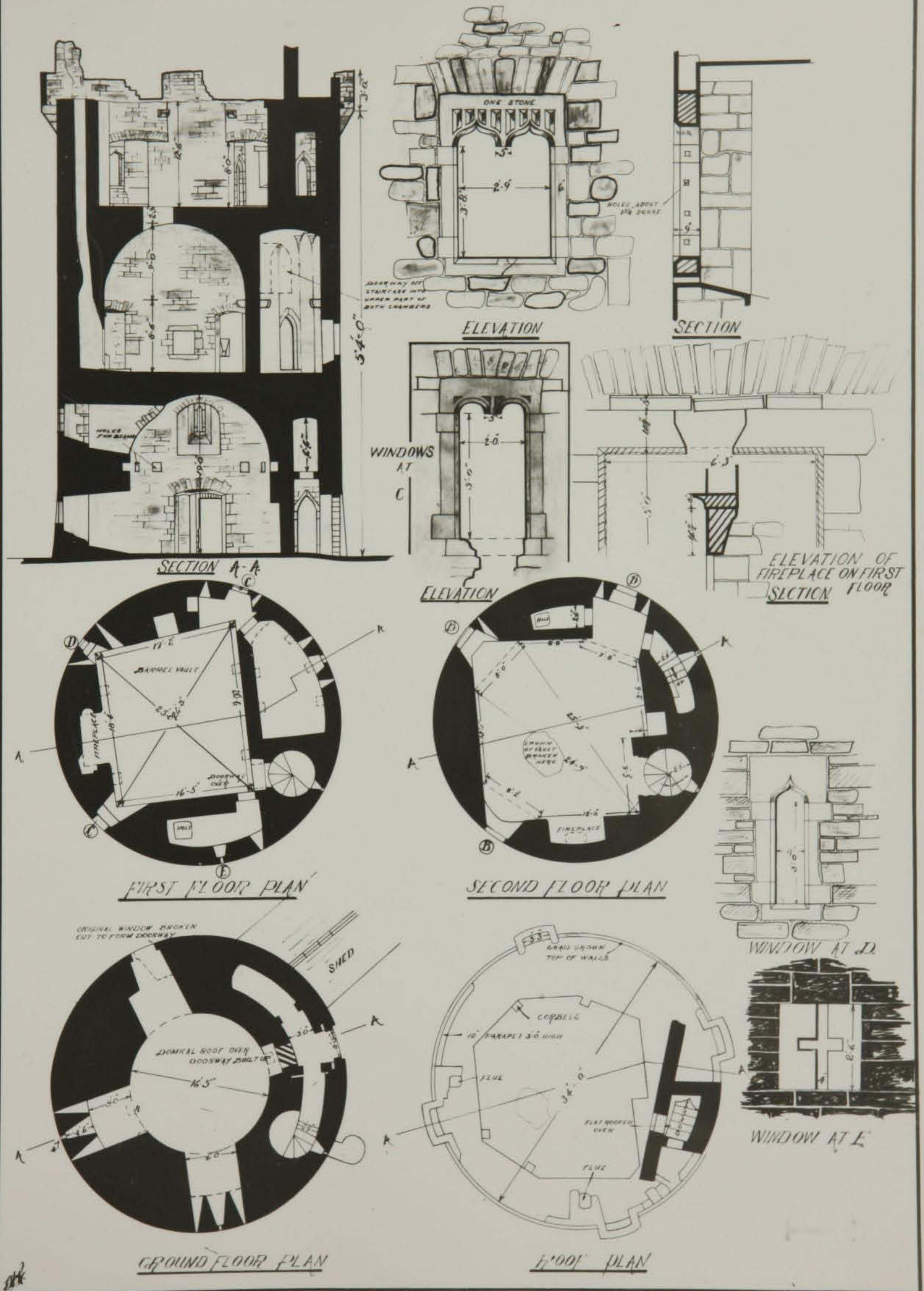
Ballynahinch - Tower 38' by 33'
From plan in JRSAI, 36 (1906),
p423.



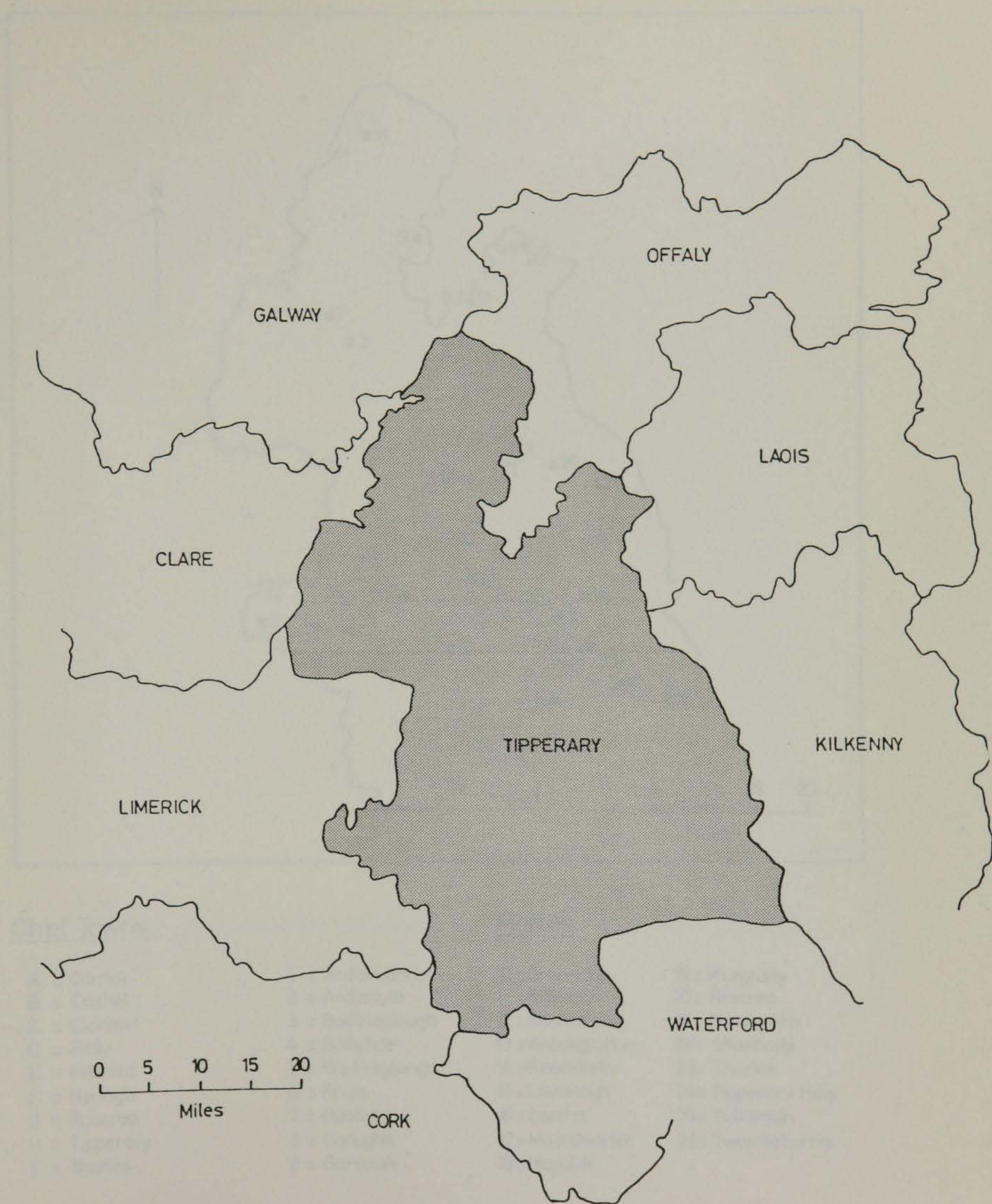
Moycarkey - Bawn 46 paces square,
tower 27' by 37'.



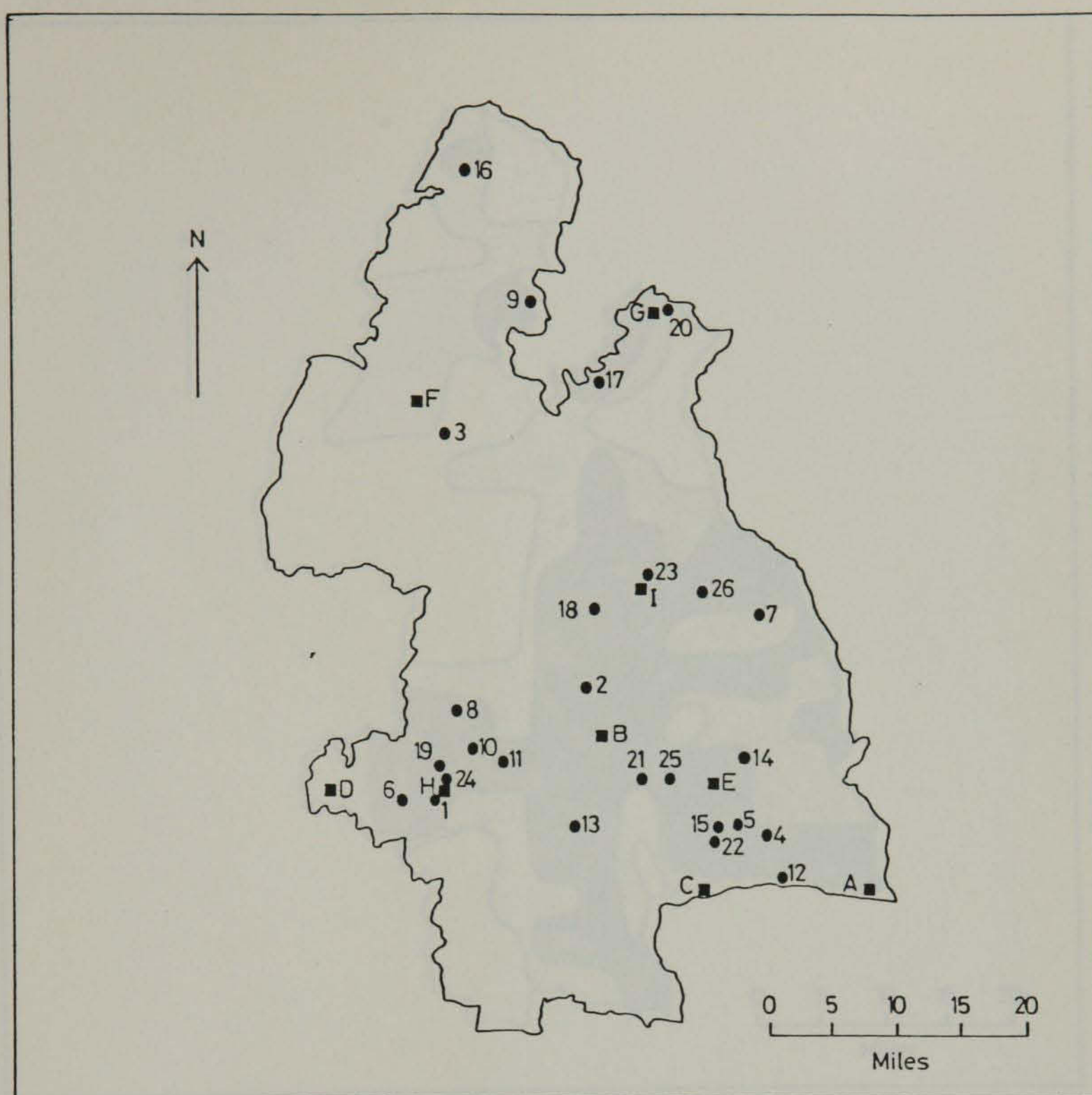
Knockkelly - Tower 38' by 35'
A = Bartizan.
B = remains of tower beside
gate. (The Field
Monuments File in
the National Museum of
Ireland gives slightly
different measurements.)



Location Map of Study Area



Mottes and Chief Towns



Chief Towns

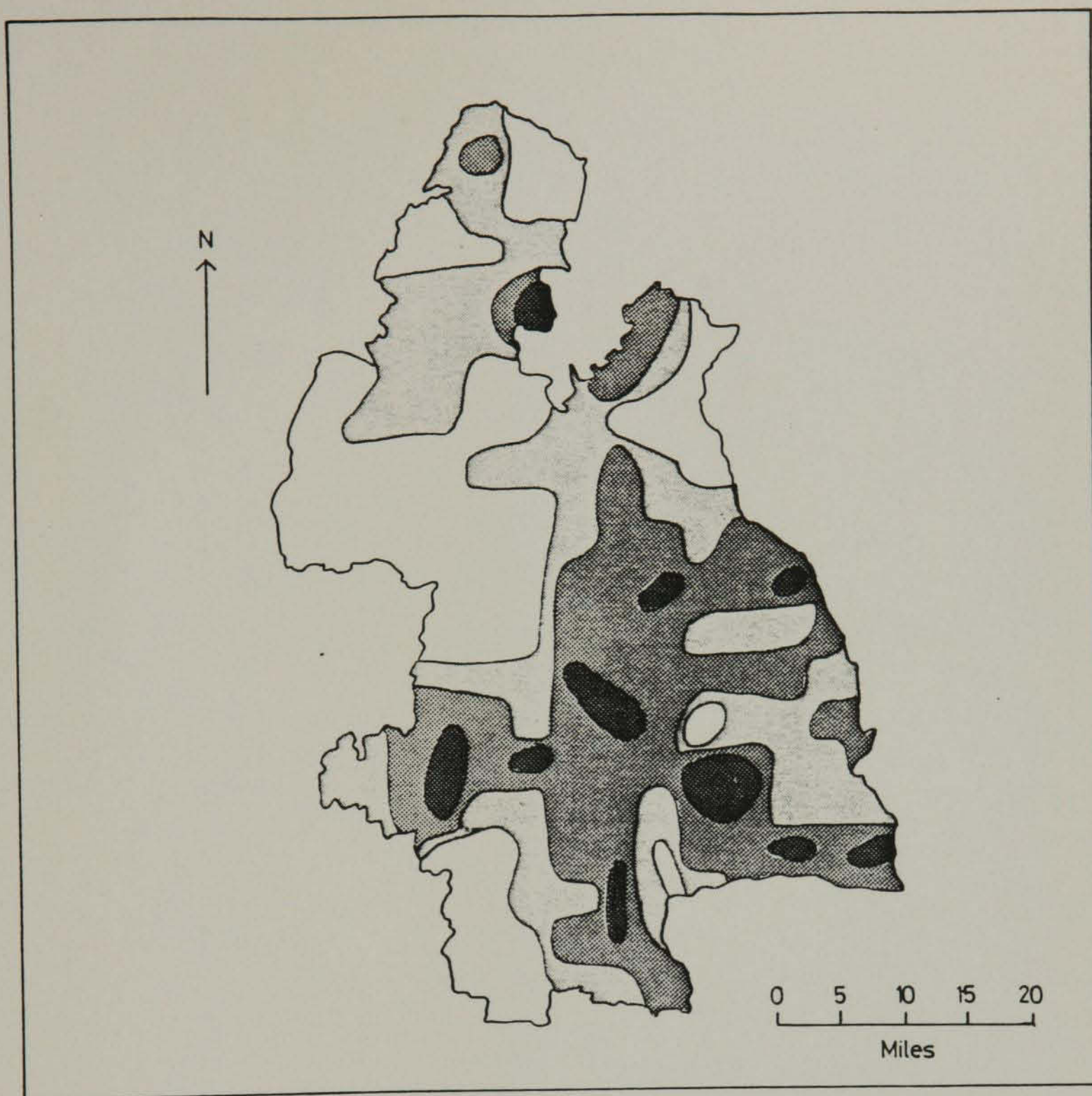
A = Carrick
B = Cashel
C = Clonmel
D = Emly
E = Fethard
F = Nenagh
G = Roscrea
H = Tipperary
I = Thurles

Mottes

1 = Ardavullane
2 = Ardmayle
3 = Ballinacclough
4 = Ballyboe
5 = Baptistgrange
6 = Bruis
7 = Buolick
8 = Donoghill
9 = Garraun
10 = Greenane
11 = Kilfeakle
12 = Kilsheelan
13 = Knockgraffon
14 = Knockkelly
15 = Lisonagh
16 = Lorrha
17 = Moat Quarter
18 = Moyaliff
19 = Murgasty
20 = Roscrea
21 = Rosegreen
22 = Shanbally
23 = Thurles
24 = Tipperary Hills
25 = Tullamain
26 = Twomileborris

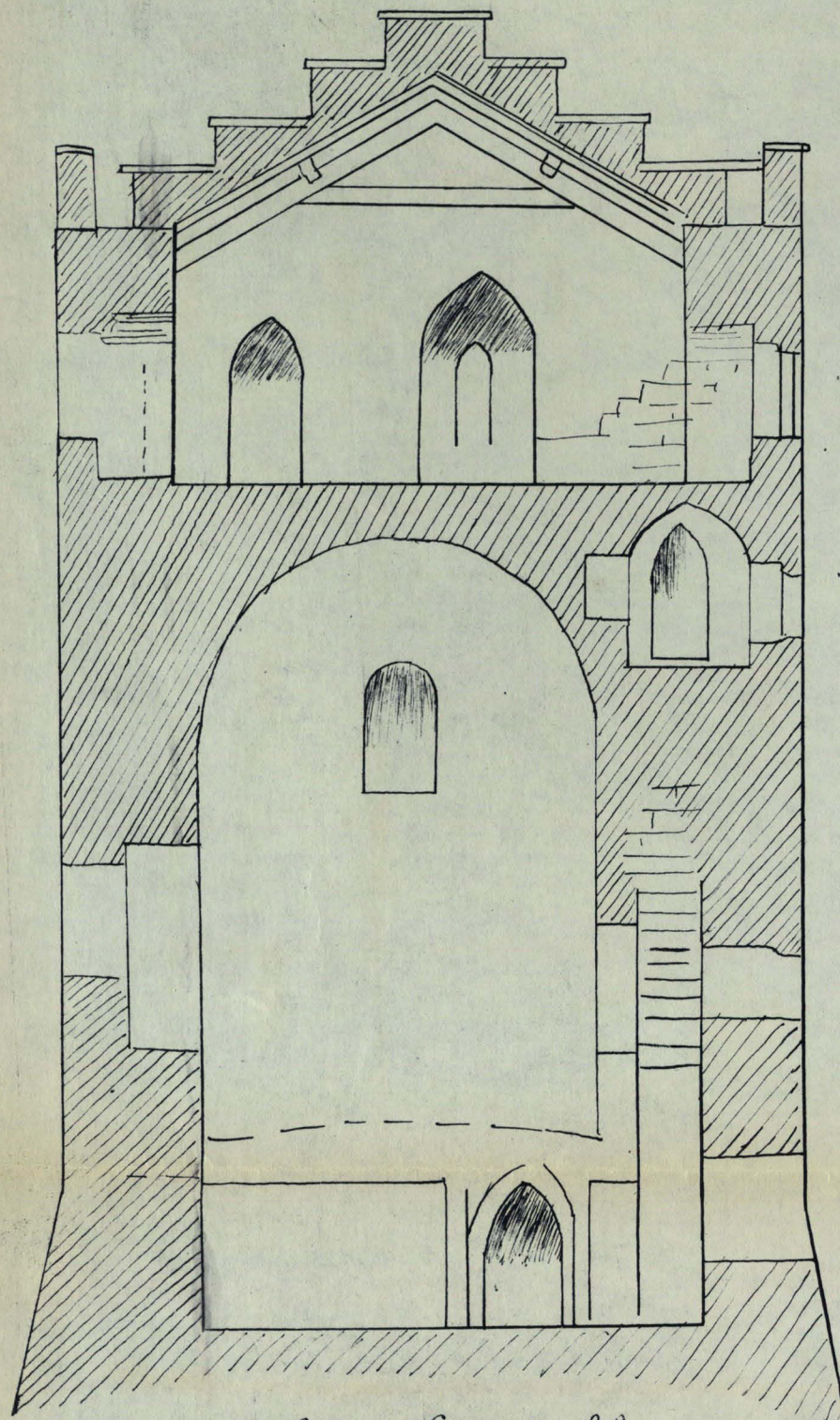
(Adapted from Barry, Moated sites ,p.151).

A Composite Map to Illustrate the Density of the
Anglo-Norman Settlement in South-East Ireland

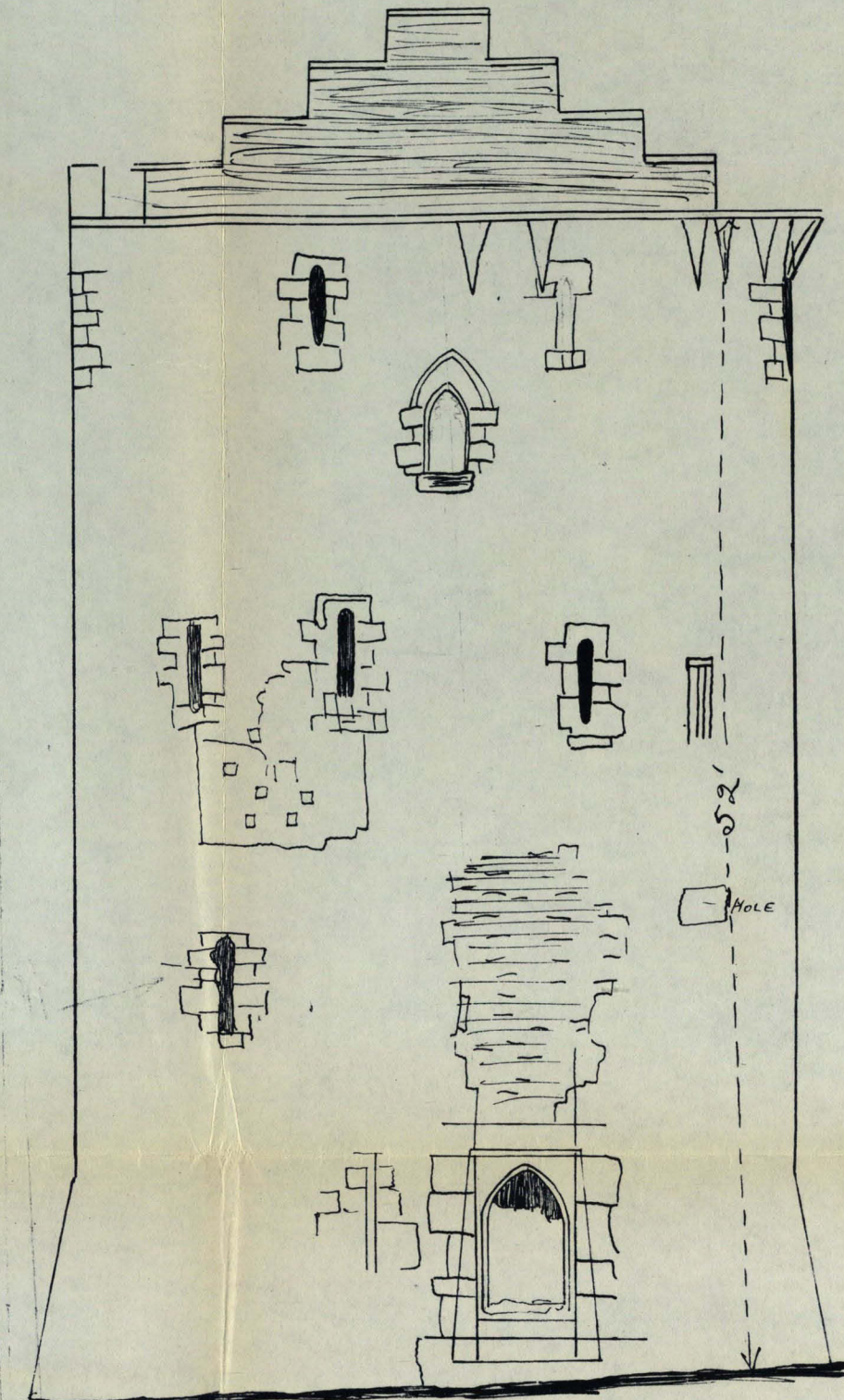


The darkest areas were the most heavily settled. (After Barry, Moated sites, p.160).

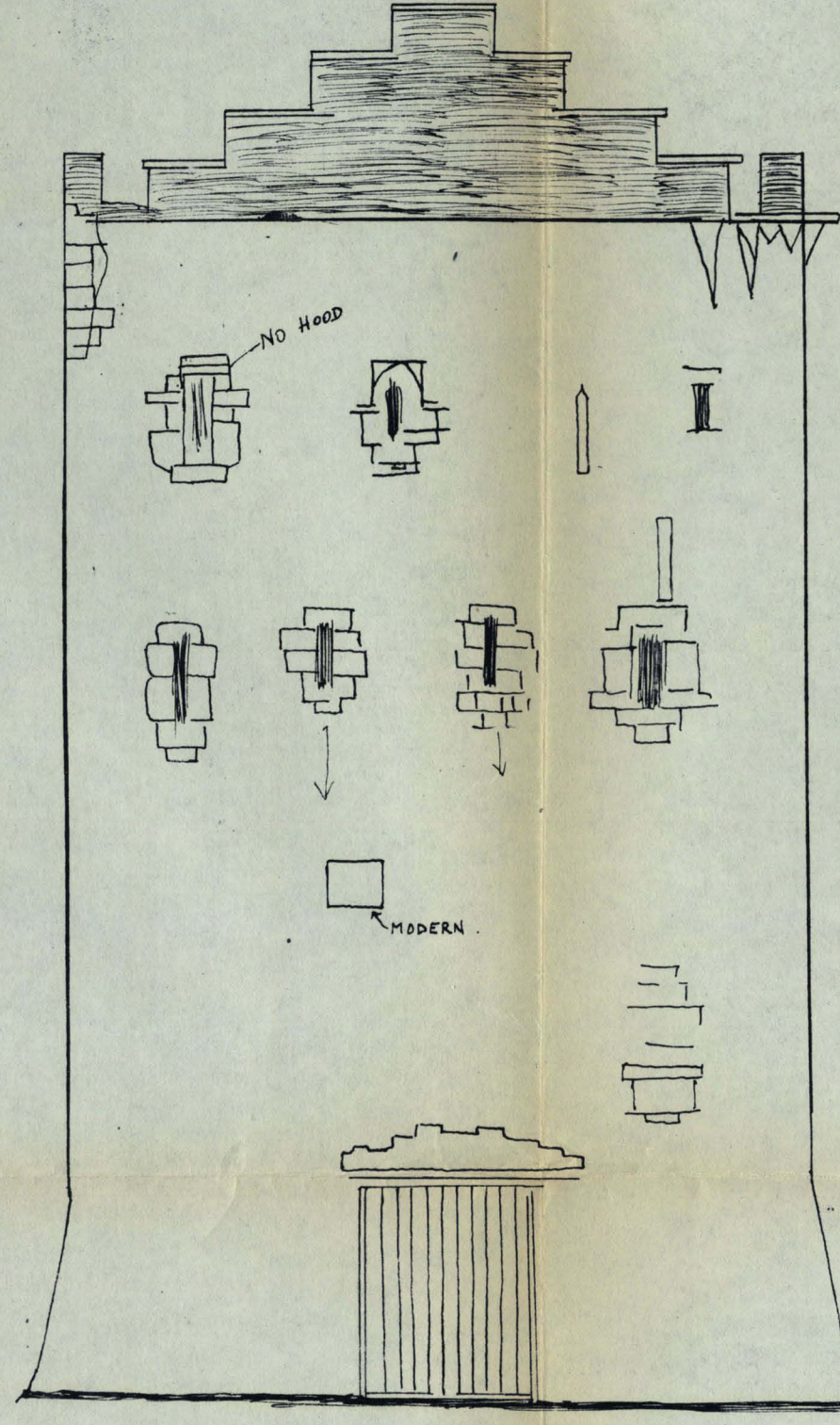
LACKEEN CASTLE, CO. TIPPERARY.



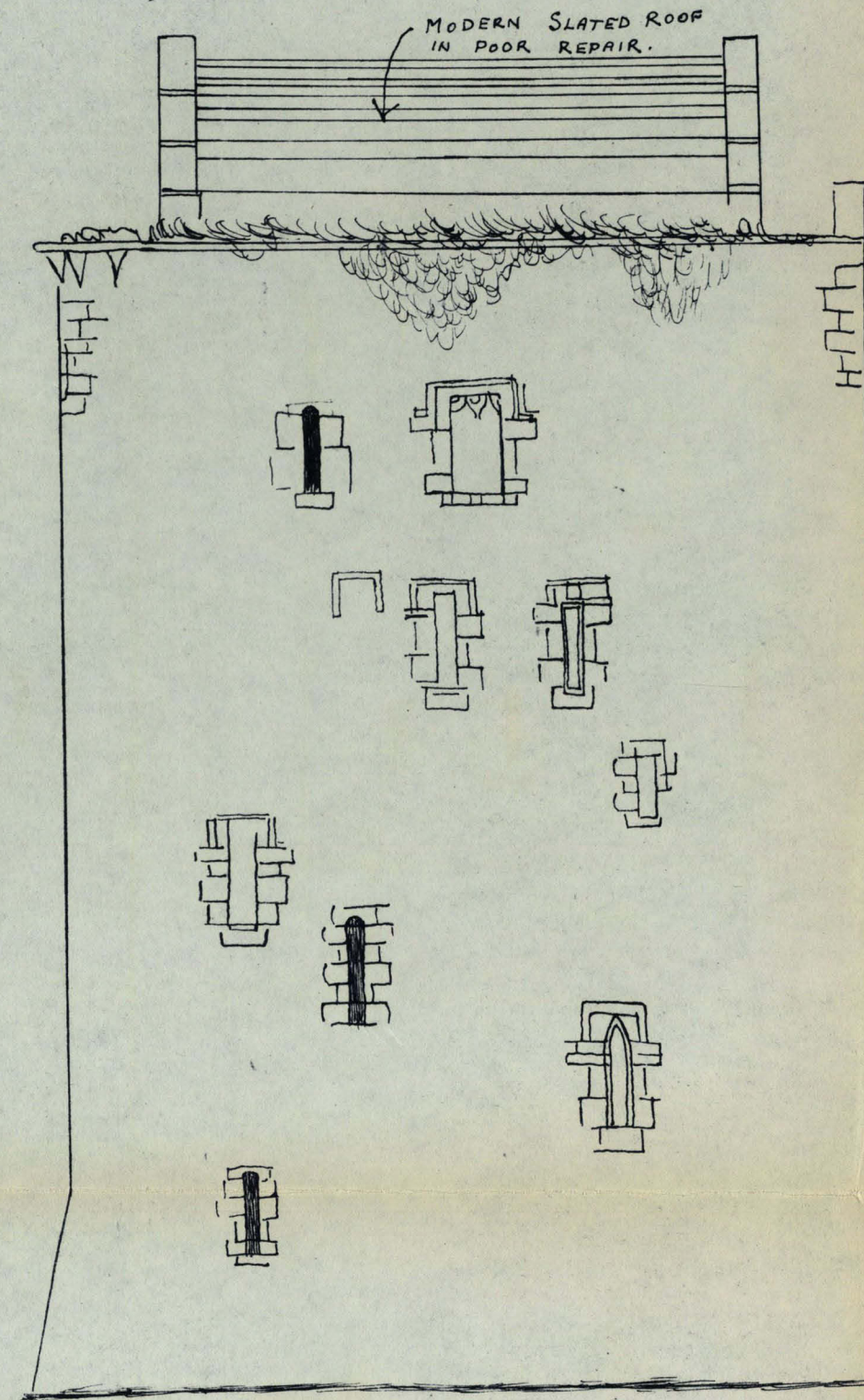
CROSS SECTION AA.



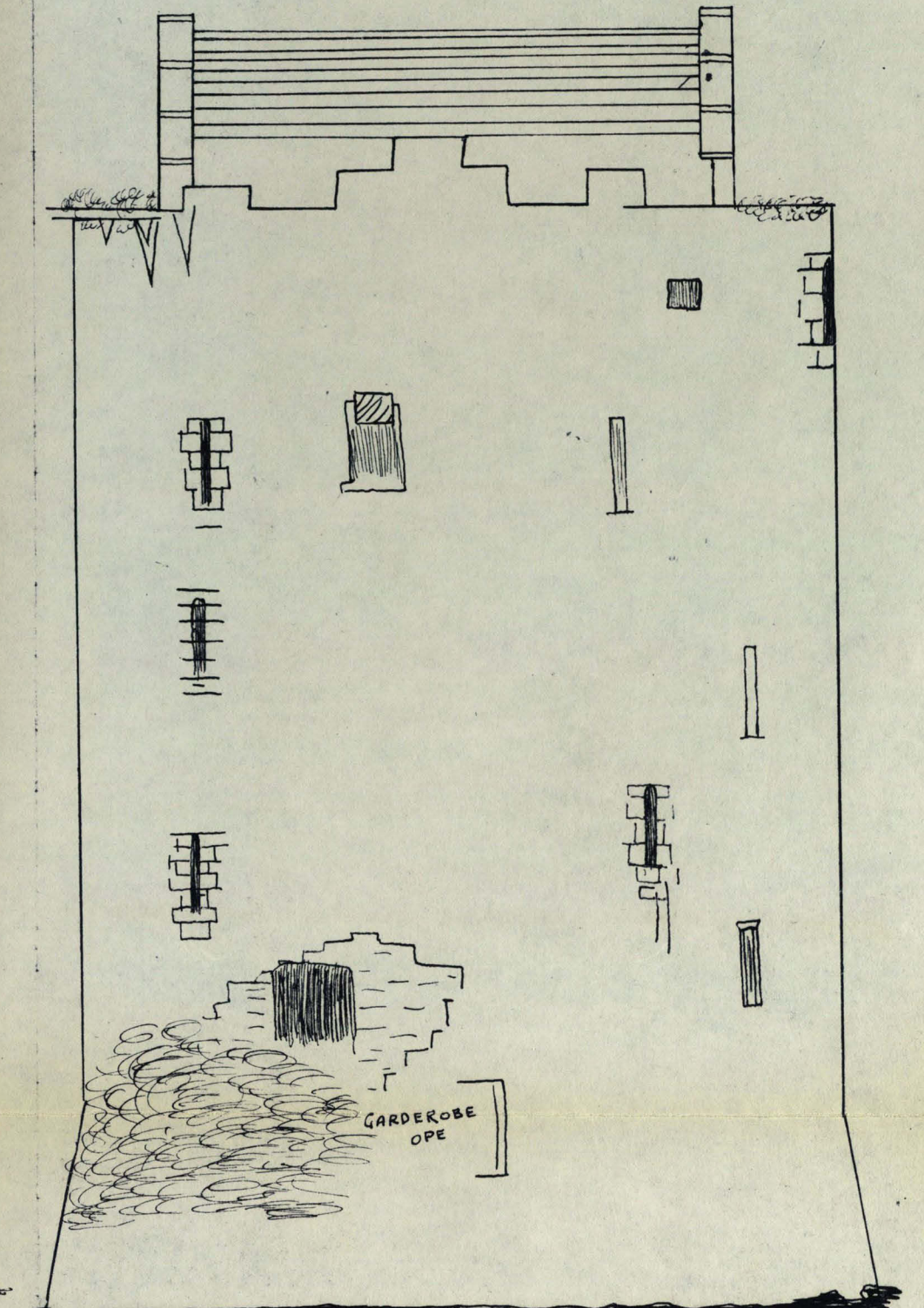
SOUTH ELEVATION.



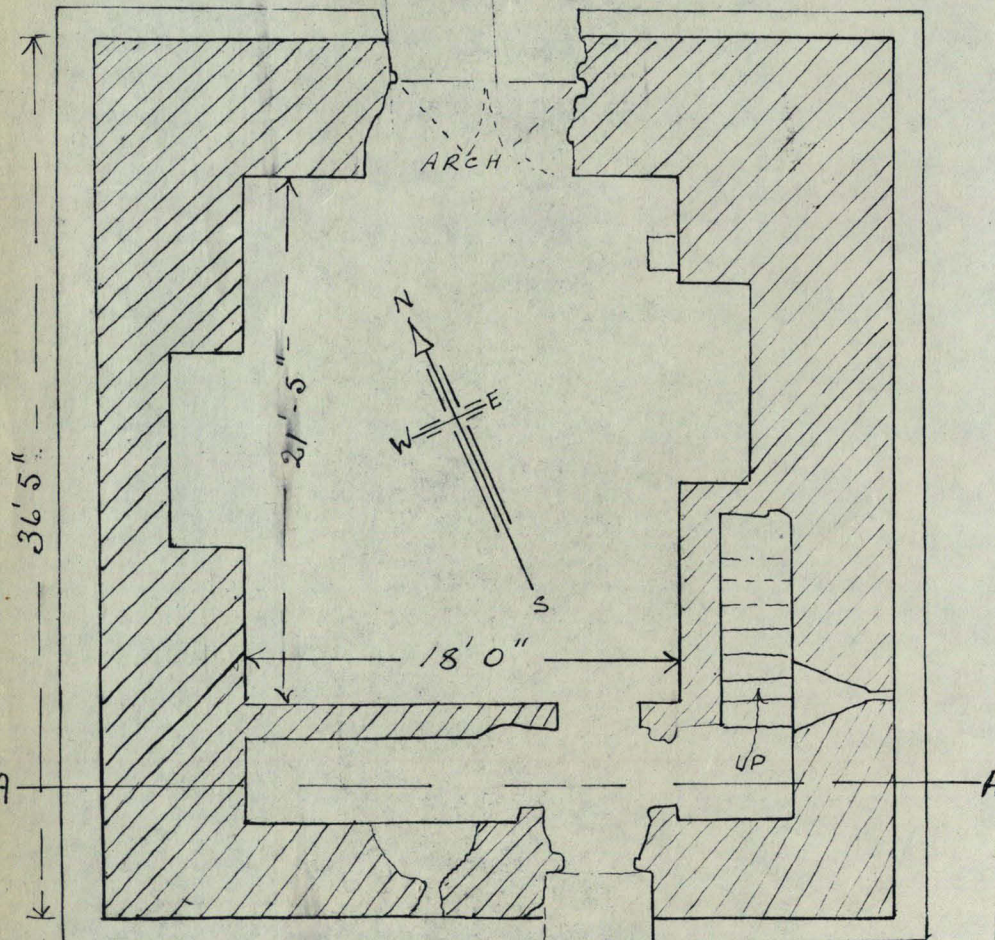
NORTH ELEVATION.



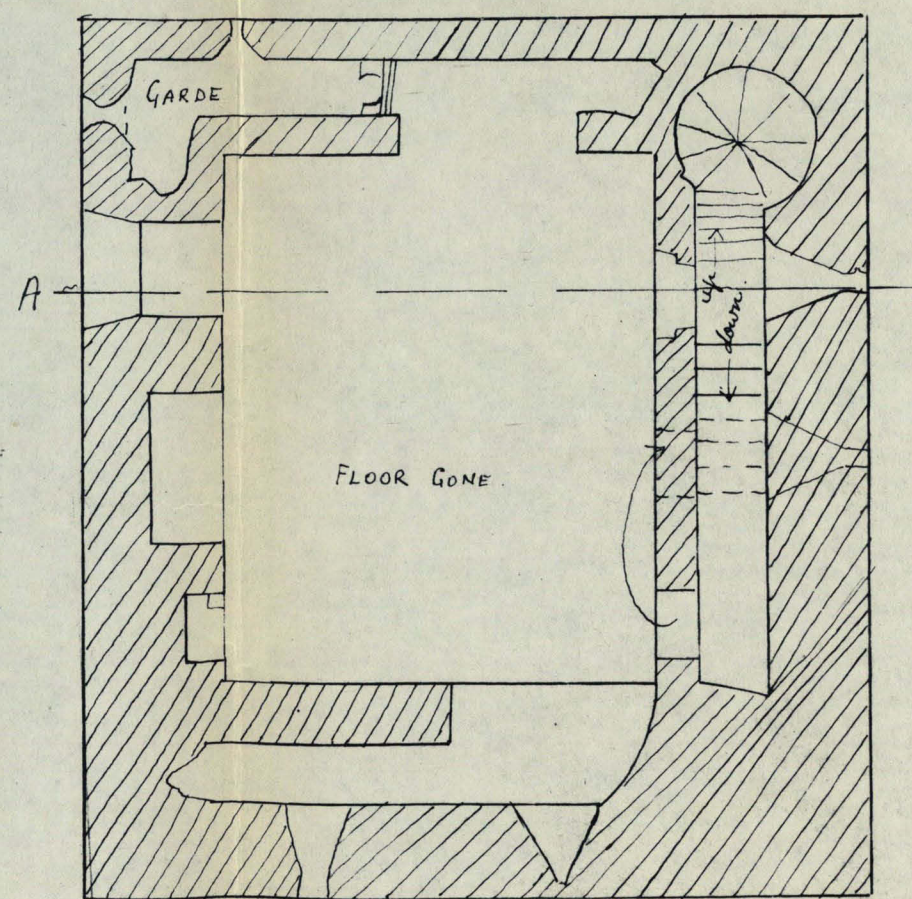
EAST ELEVATION.



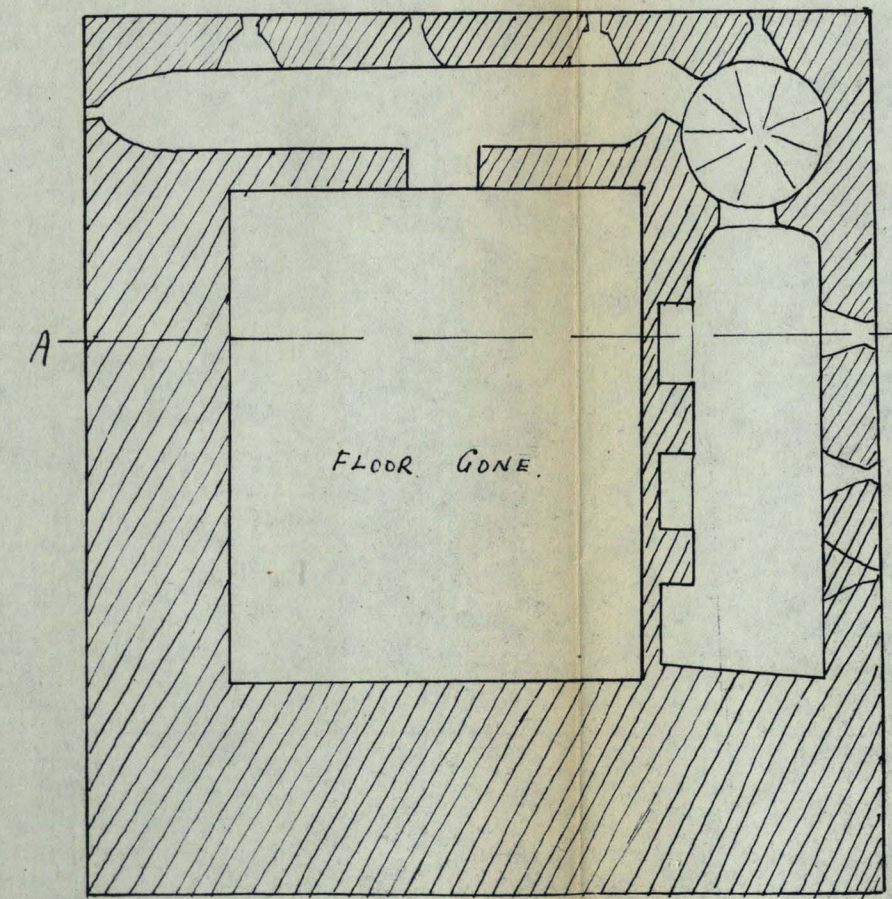
WEST ELEVATION.



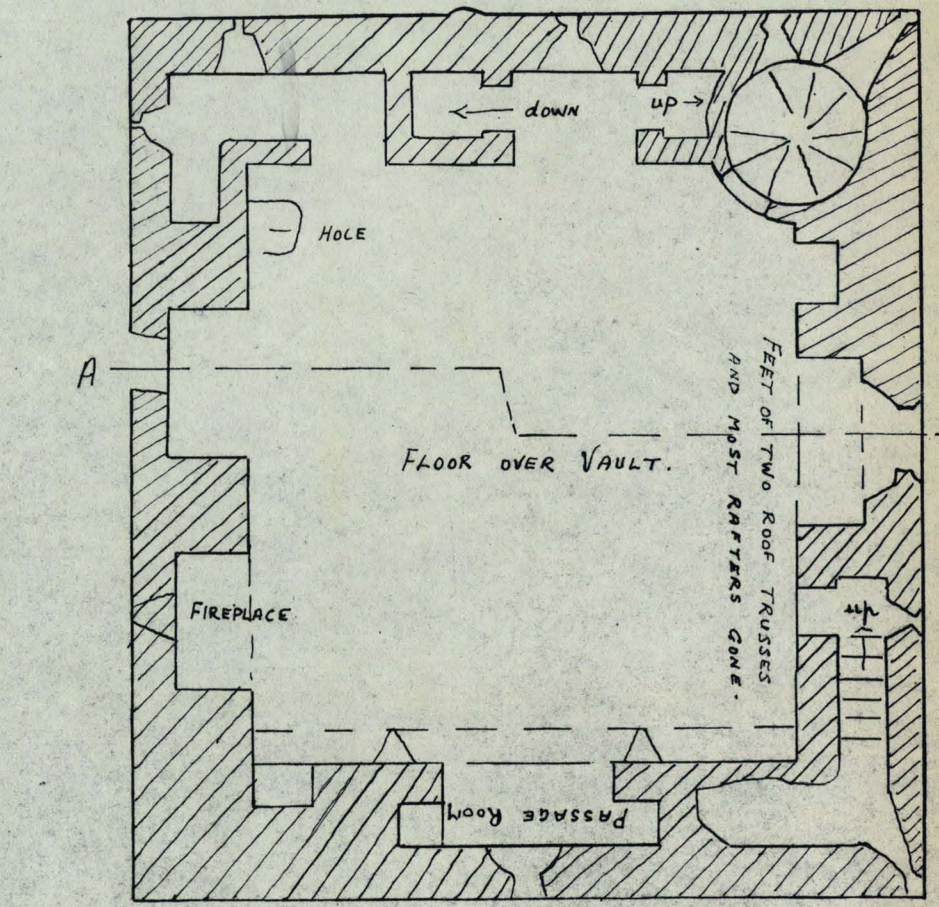
GROUND FLOOR LEVEL.



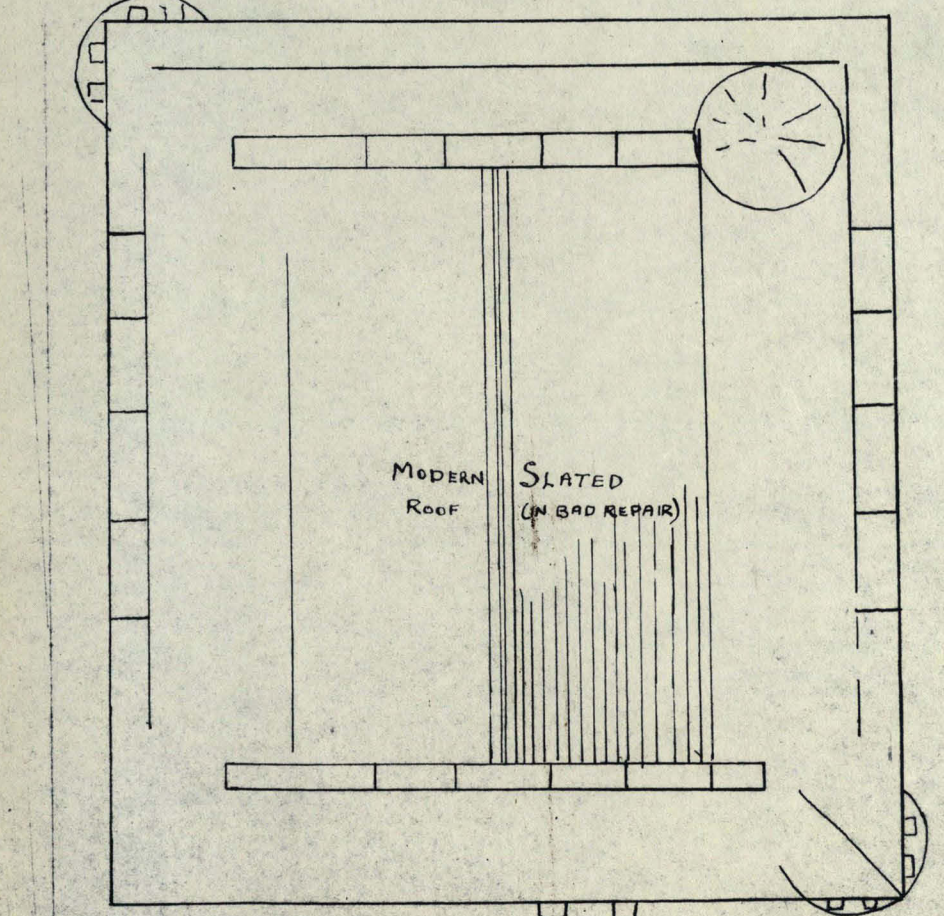
FIRST FLOOR LEVEL.



2ND FLOOR AND MEZZANIN LEVEL.



THIRD FLOOR LEVEL.



ROOF LEVEL.

SCALE APPROX. 8 FEET TO ONE INCH.

by J. H. Williams
1927

STONE CASTLES IN CO. TIPPERARY

Numbers refer to sites in Appendix I



