

Guide to the Magrath Land Holdings

By

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Introduction

The Civil Survey provides a detailed look at land ownership in Ireland, right down to the townland level which is the smallest administrative unit in Ireland. Although the survey was conducted in 1654-56 it was concerned with land ownership in 1641, the year of the start of the Rebellion of 1641. Many of these townland names have persisted down to the present day. It was possible to decipher most of the spellings found in the survey and it was possible to discover where they individuals had been living. The survey and accompanying map information was used to identify where Miler Magrath's descendants were living in the mid-1600s. The Civil Survey was the first step in the process whereby the land would be taken from the Irish Catholic owners who had participated in or supported the rebellion. A few of those removed from their land were given a smaller amount of land in Connaught province which includes Co. Clare and Galway. The land taken from the Irish was given to those who had fought with Cromwell to put down the rebellion and also to those who had helped finance the effort.

Even though a few had been given land in Connaught that land had been taken from the original owners and so the new arrivals did not receive a warm welcome from the neighbors. It was only the Catholic landowners who were removed not those working on the farms. Those leasing land or working for the former Catholic owners could become lessees to the new owners. By knowing the pre-rebellion clusters of McGraths it might give some hints as to what present day McGraths might be their descendants.

Three levels of Down Survey maps

- (1) All Co. Tipperary barony maps
- (2) Individual barony maps
- (3) Individual parish maps within a barony

Sometimes the individual parish maps are accompanied by a terrier (written description) which contains a list of the land holders of each townland and a description of the size of the townland and the quality of the land. The numbers in parenthesis found on the individual barony maps corresponds to the numbers on the terriers. These maps and terriers don't exist (haven't survived) for all of the parishes. However, the same information was published in the Civil Survey.

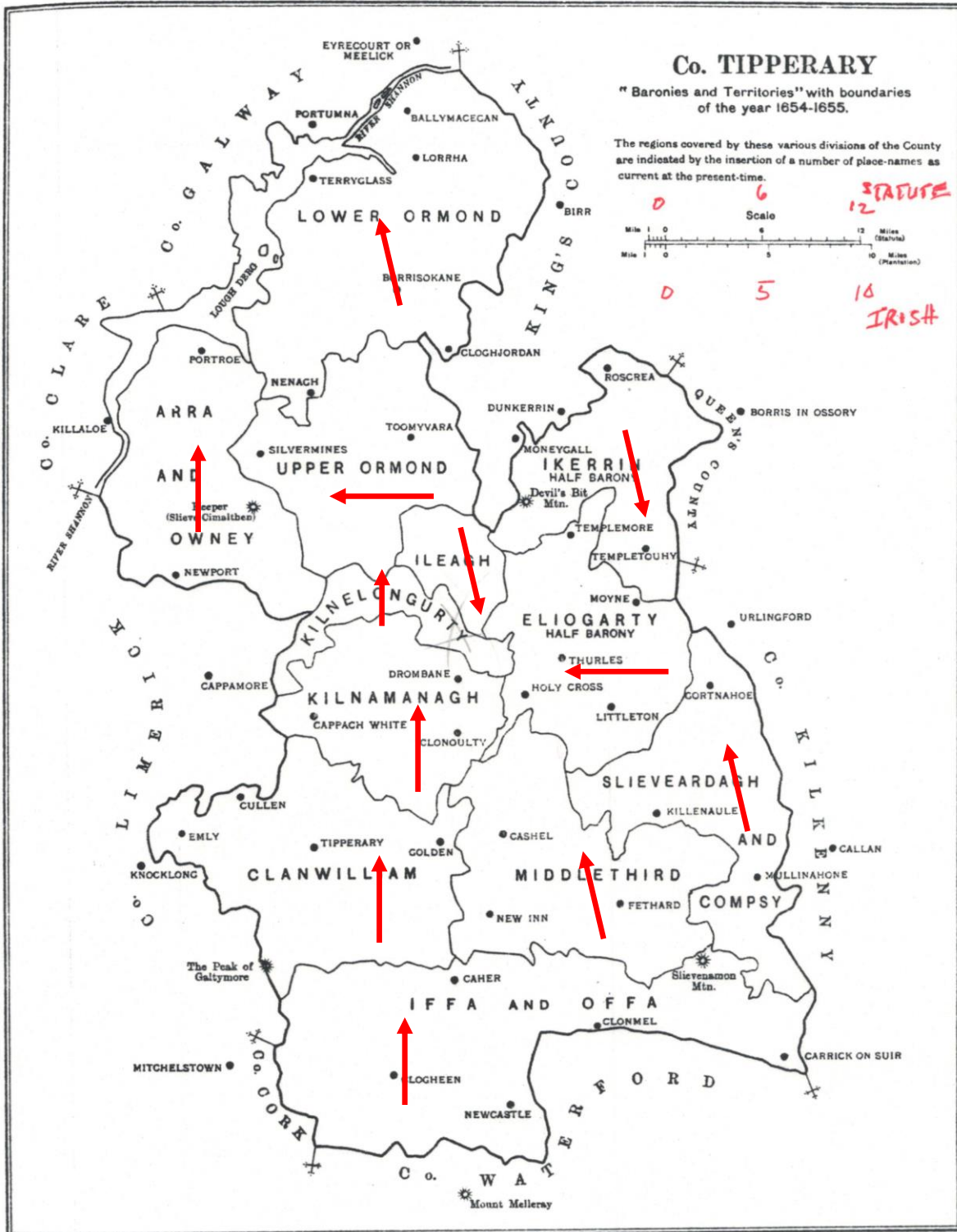
Depending on the size and shape of the baronies the individual barony maps are reoriented to fit better on the page.

North or approximately North orientation	Lower Ormond, Arra & Owey (no individual barony map), Kilnelongurty, Kilnamanagh, Clanwilliam, Middlethird, Slieveardagh & Compsy, Iffa & Offa
West orientation	Upper Ormond and Eliogarty
South orientation	Ileagh and Ikerrin

It is sometimes possible to find geographical concentrations of surnames in the Civil Survey of 1654. There are two “McGrath” concentrations in Co. Tipperary that can be related to earlier McGrath migrations. One of these groups is located in the barony of Owey and Arra on the west side of the Silvermine Mountains. The other group is in Tubrid parish in the barony of Iffey and Offay. Both groups are thought to have descended from the Thomond Macraights of present day Co. Clare. The Tubrid group descended from the part of the Thomond clan that had established and ran a Bardic school in Cahir, Co. Tipperary. Although not forming a tight geographic cluster the remaining group represents the descendants of Miler Magrath. These descendants are easily identified in the Civil Survey of 1654 from the knowledge of the names of Miler’s children and their descendants found in other sources.

The Owey and Arra McGraths and the Iffa and Offa McGraths were each very localized in a couple parishes with the groups in separate baronies. Miler Magrath’s descendants were more numerous and their family members were better documented. In addition the families had spread out into multiple parishes in seven baronies, most of which are closer to the Moyaliff-Holycross area of interest.

Barony Map Orientation



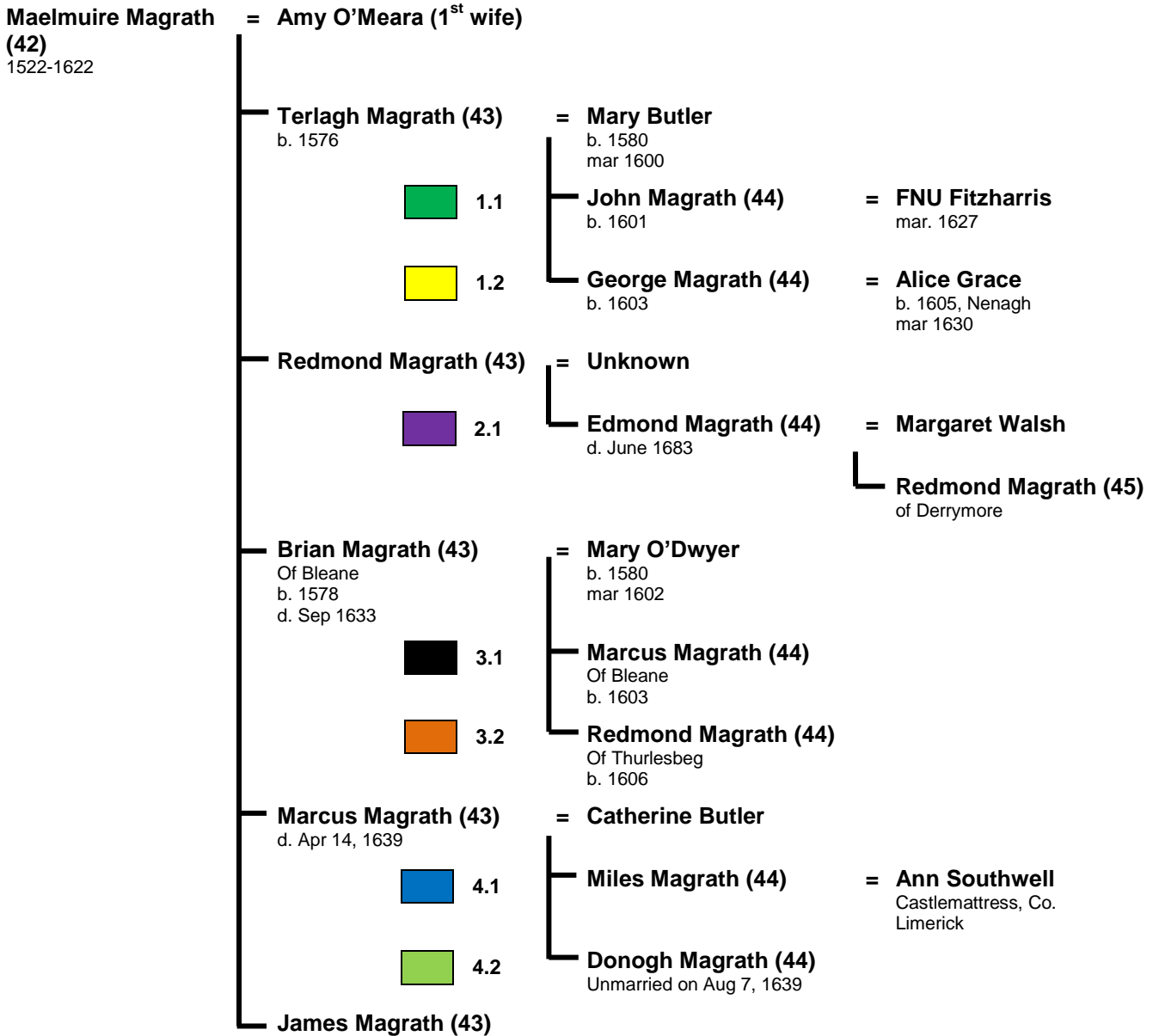
The red arrows indicate the orientation of the direction of north on the individual barony maps. Note: This map is only for showing map orientations. There is at least one error - Upper Ormond should share a short length of eastern border with Ikerrin.

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Descendants of Miler Magrath in the Civil Survey of 1654



The numbering in parentheses of the individuals above is according to that found in the family tree of Miler Magrath found in the Twigge A&I MS 39270 FF Microfilms in the Local Studies Center, Ennis, Co. Clare.

A more detailed description of Miler's entire family tree can be found in *The Origins of the McGrath Family*, "The Genealogy of Miler Magrath," pp. 97-117.

A detailed list of the land holdings of several of these individuals in Co. Clare after their transplantation is found in "The Magrath Land Holdings" in the same *Origins* document, pp. 118-122. The Co. Clare information is from the *Book of Survey and Distribution*, Vol IV, County Clare, p. xiv.

Sir John Magrath of Ardavullane

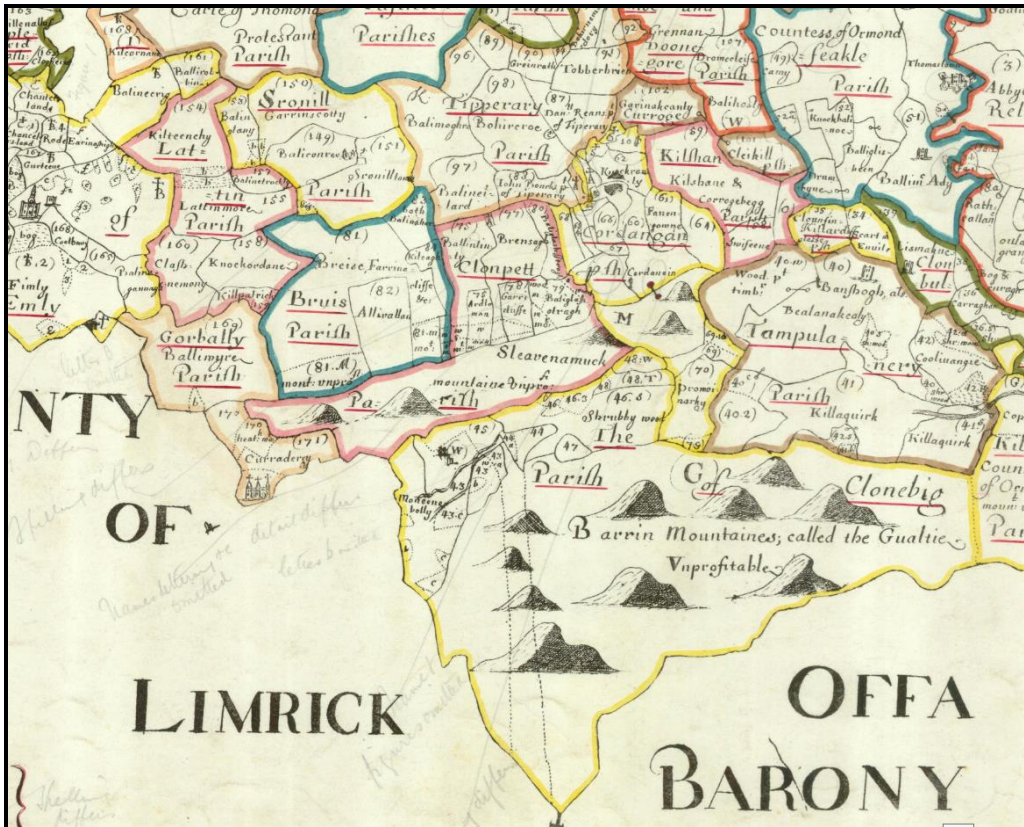
Barony of Clanwilliam

1.1

Sir John Magrath of Ardavullane

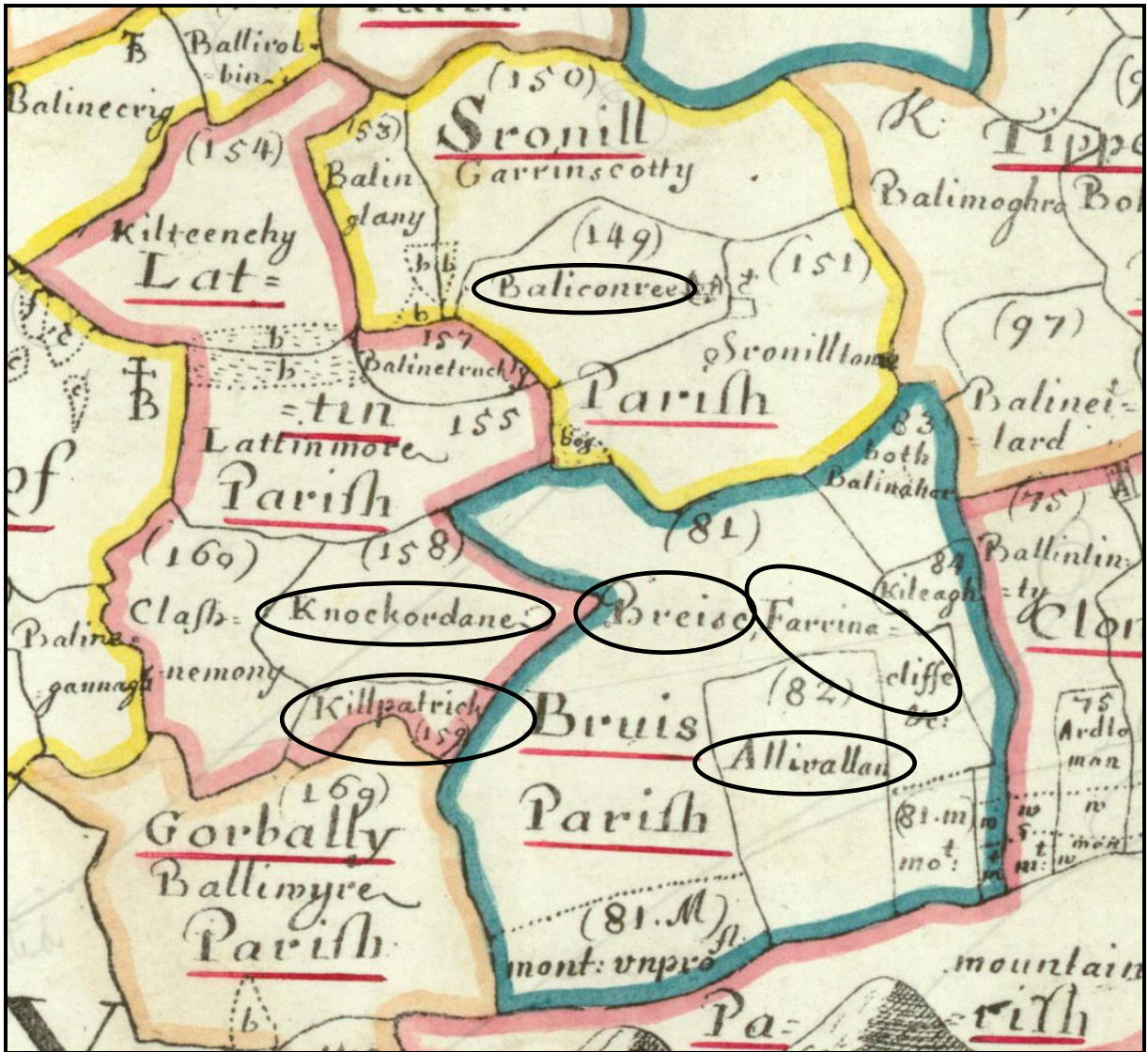
Parish	Civil Survey of 1654 Townland	Griffiths Valuation Townland
Clonbeg	Clonebigg	
	Ballynacourty	Ballynacourty
Bruis	Bruise	Bruis
	Ballynagleragh	Ballynagleragh
	Rathmohill	
	Ballynamrossagh	Ballynamrossagh
	Srughnagowna	Shrough
Sronill (Shronell)	Farrinnaglise	Farranacliff
	Ardanvollane	Ardavullane
	Ballynahow	Ballynahow
Lattin	Ballyconry	Ballyconry
	Knockordane	Knockordan
	Killpatrick	Kilpatrick
	Kilerosse	Kilross

Clonbeg, Bruis, Sronill and Lattin parishes



Clanwilliam barony showing the parishes of Clonbeg, Bruis, Sronill and Lattin. Townland names highlighted yellow in the tables were not found on the maps.

Bruis, Sronill and Lattin parishes



Clanwilliam barony showing the parishes of

Bruis (Bruise, Farrinnaglise, Ardanvollane. Not found Ballynagleragh, Rathmohill, Ballynamrossagh, Srughnagowna),

Sronill (Ballyconry)

and **Lattin** (Knockordane and Killpatrick. Not found Kilerosse)

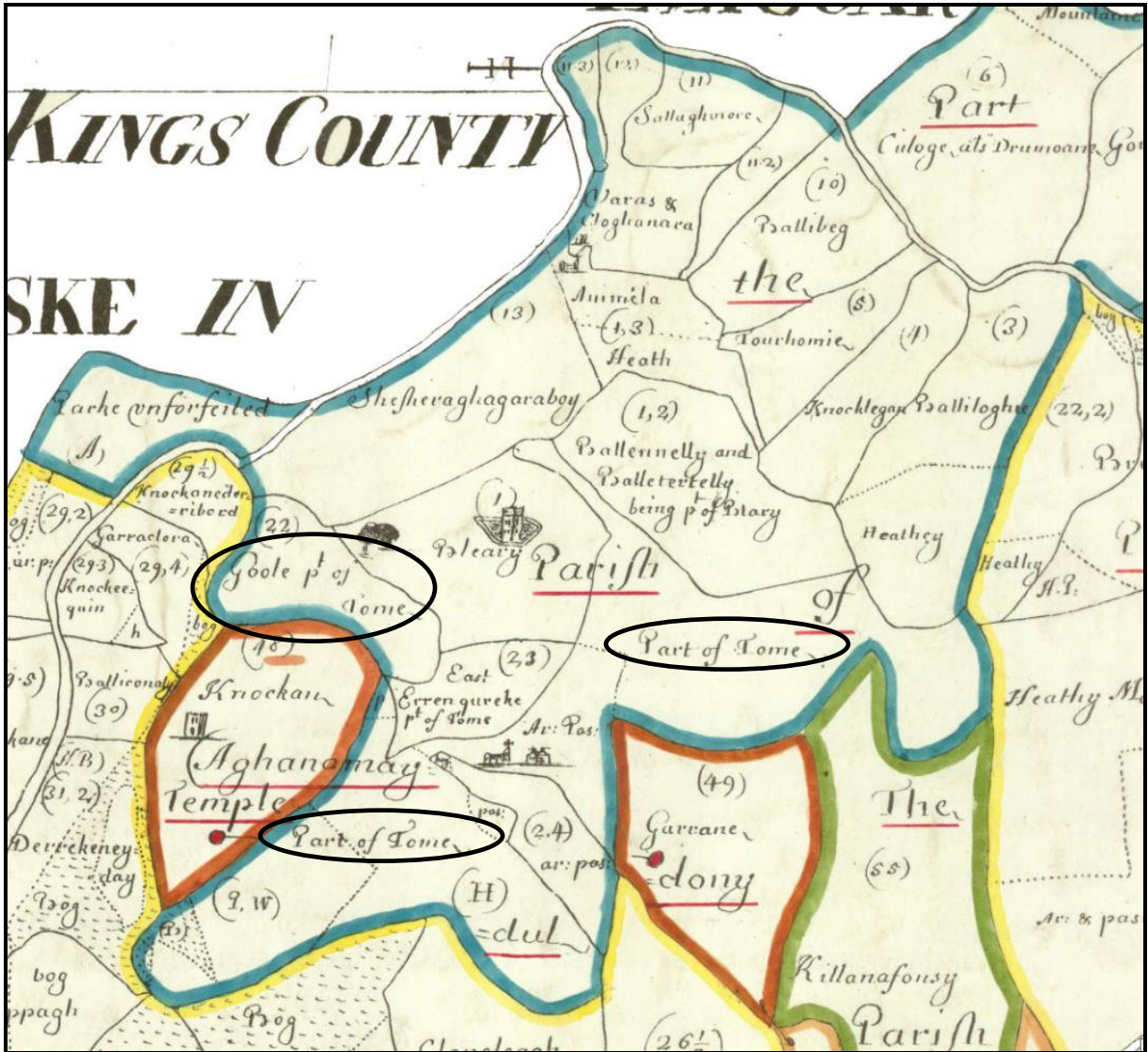
Barony of Upper Ormond

1.1

Sir John Magrath
of Ardavullane

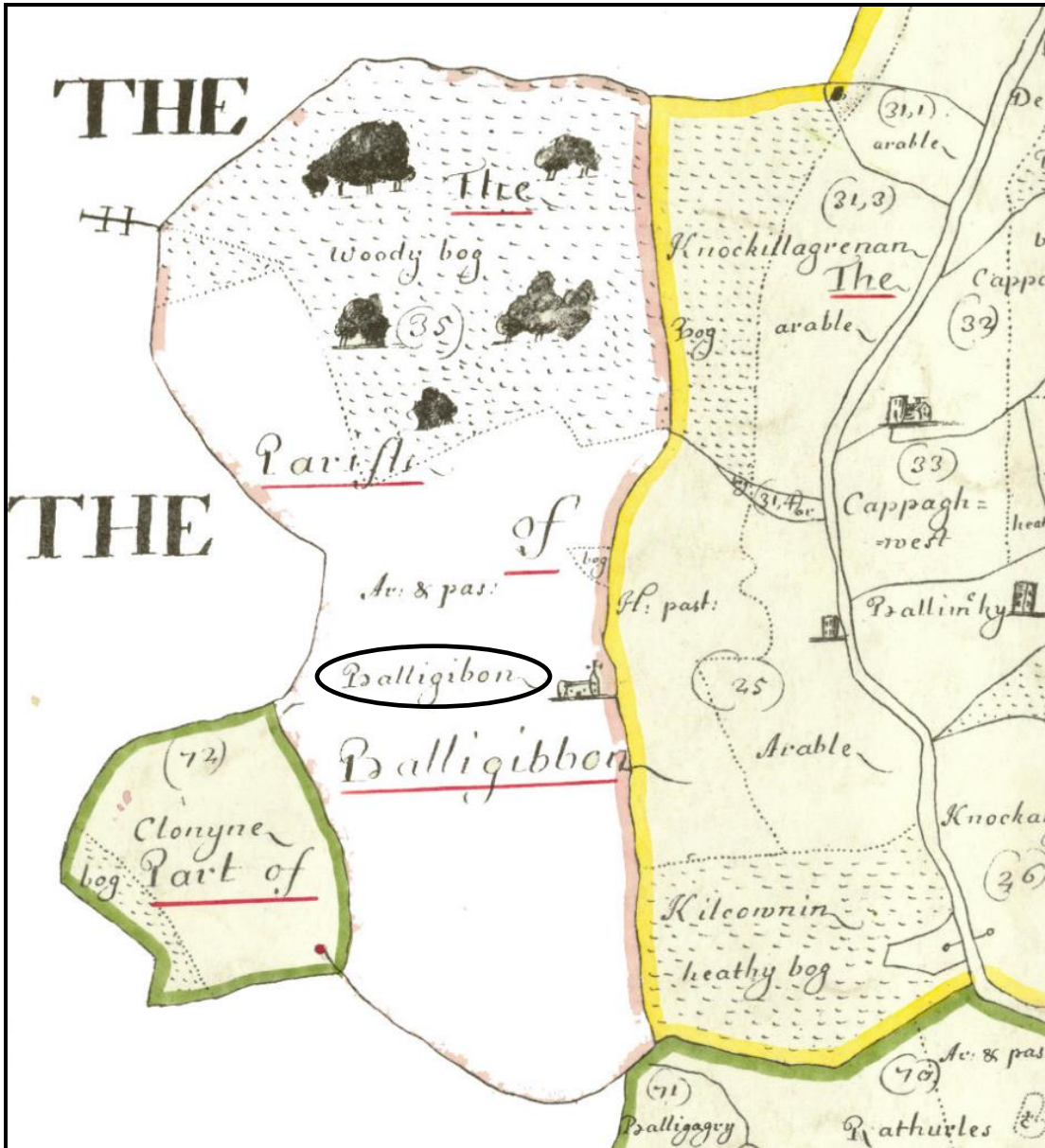
Parish	Civil Survey of 1654 Townland	Griffiths Valuation Townland
Aghnameadle	Manor of Tome	Toomyvara
Ballygibbon	Ballygibbon	Ballygibbon
Ballymackey	Kyllownyne (Kilcownin)	Killowney
	Cloneliagh	Clonalea
	Farrinodiernan	
	Ballyconnally	
	Cosmona	
	Cappagh	Cappagh (Cappa)
	Ballinrie	Ballinree
	Ballymacky	Ballymackey
Kilmore	Carrow	Carrow
	Gurteenadohy	Gorteenadiha
	Gortshanroe	Gortshanroe
	Garrymore	Garrymore
	Garryard	Garryard (E and W)
Lisbunny	Ballinlicky	Ballynalick?

Aghnameadle parish



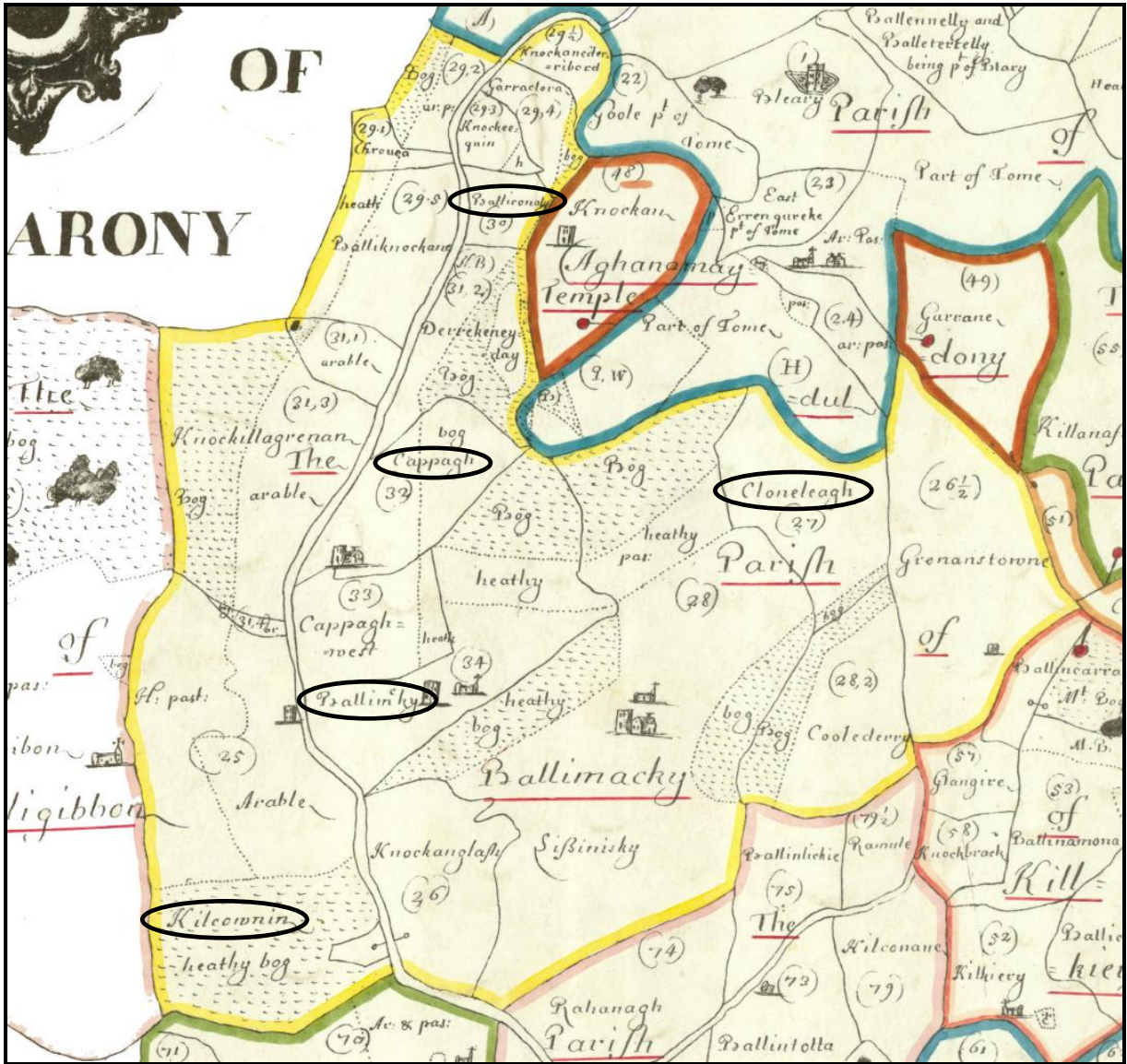
Aghnameadle parish, Upper Ormond barony showing the various parts of the Manor of Tome. There are at least three separate parts labeled “Part of Tome.”

Ballygibbon parish



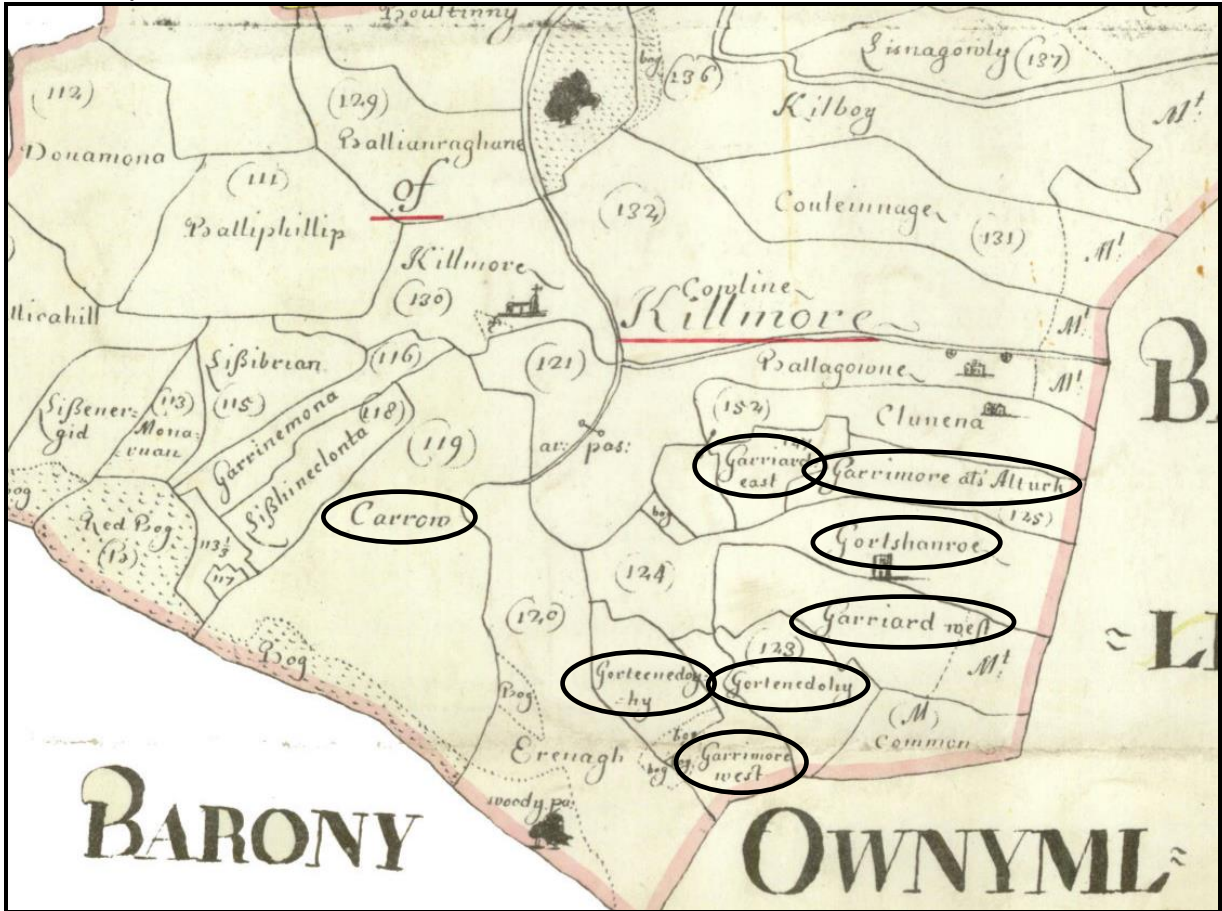
Ballygibbon parish, Upper Ormond barony showing Balligibon

Ballymackey parish



Ballymackey parish, Upper Ormond barony showing Killownyne (Kilcownin), Clonelleagh, Ballyconnally, Cappagh, and Ballymackey. Not found Farrinodiernan, Cosmona, and Ballinrie

Killmore parish



Killmore parish, Upper Ormond barony showing Carron, Gurteenadohy, Gortshanroe, Garrymore, and Garryard.

Lisbunny parish



Lisbunny parish, Upper Ormond barony showing Ballinlickie

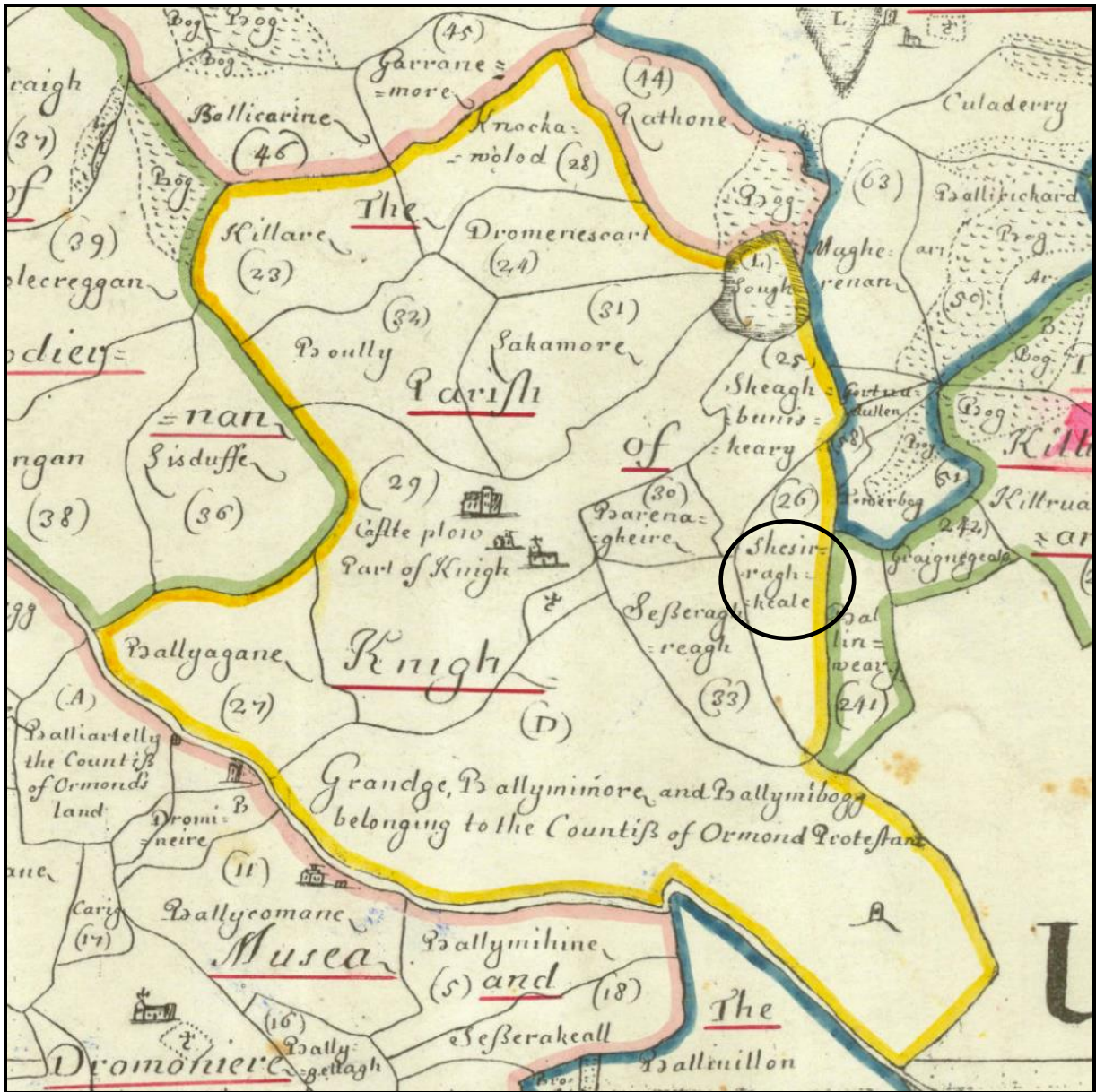
Barony of Lower Ormond

1.1

**Sir John Magrath
of Ardavullane**

Parish	Civil Survey of 1654 Townland	Griffiths Valuation Townland
Knigh	Shesherahkeale	Shesherahkeale (Disc.) R855 783 Suburb Southeast of Nenagh

Knigh parish



Knigh parish, Lower Ormond barony showing Shesherahkeale

George Magrath of Clonekenenane, Co. Tipperary
Barony of Upper Ormond

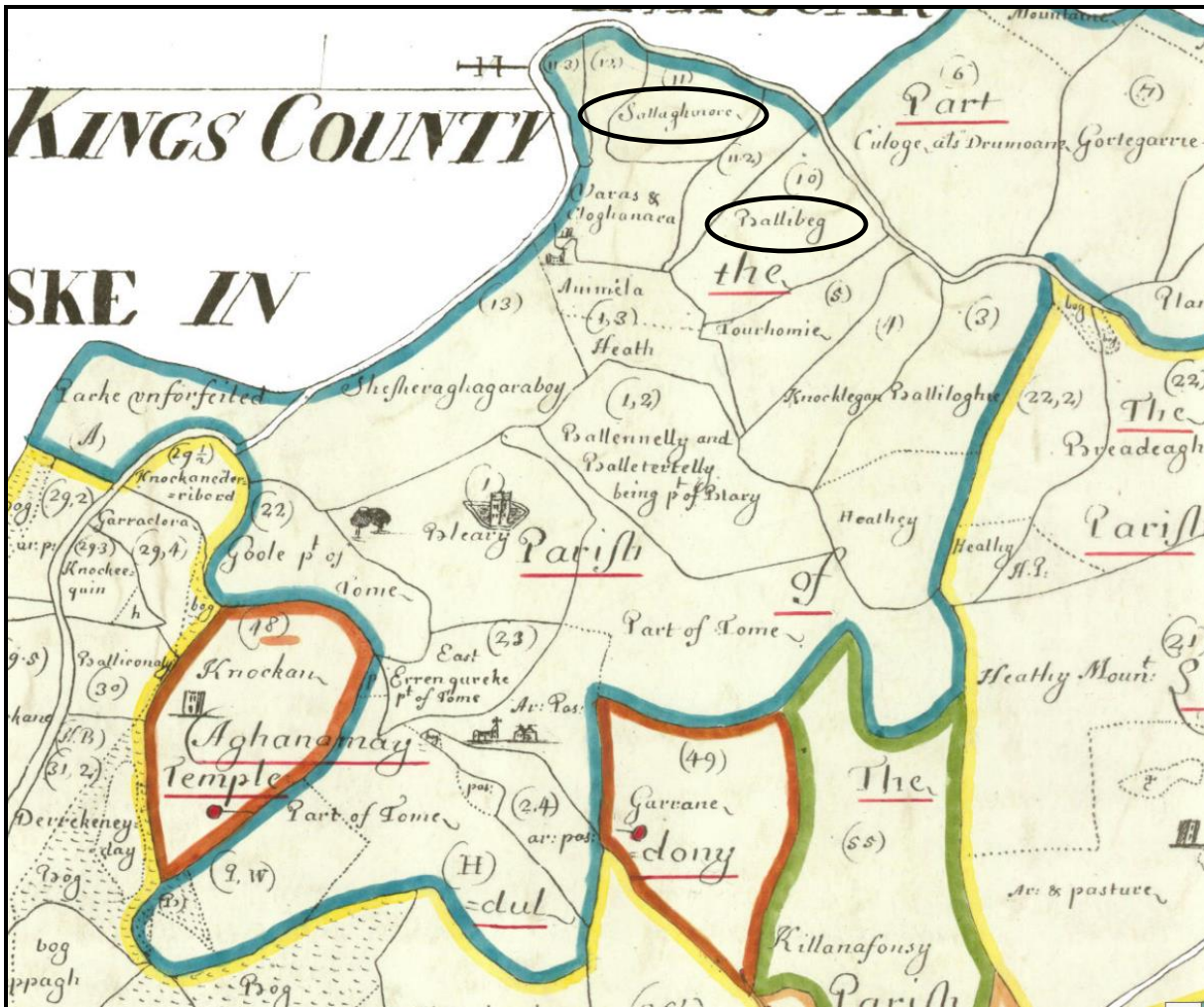


1.2

George Magrath
of Clonekenenane, Co. Tipperary

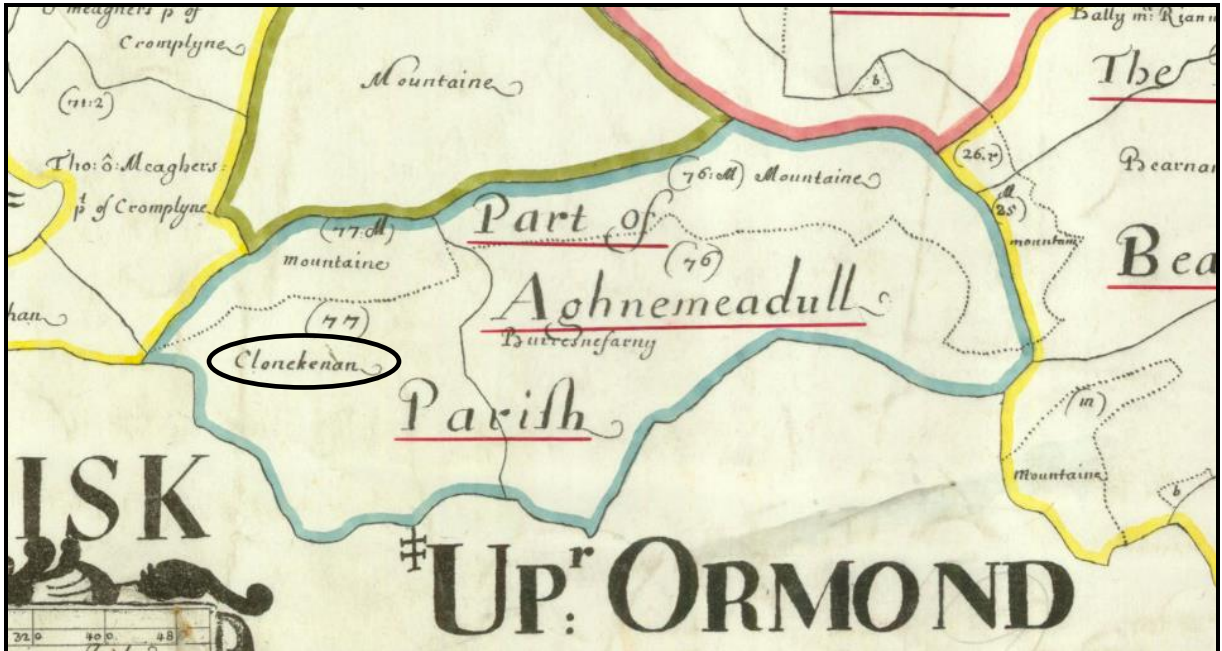
Parish	Civil Survey of 1654 Townland	Griffiths Valuation Townland
Aghnameadle	Ballybegg	Ballybeg
	Sallaghmoe	
Barony of Ikerrin		
Aghnameadle	Clonekenenane	Cloncannon (Borrisnafarney)

Part of Aghnameadle parish



Part of Aghnameadle parish, Upper Ormond barony showing Ballybegg and Sallaghmoe.

Part of Aghnameadle parish in Ikerrin barony



Part of Aghnameadle parish, Ikerrin barony showing Clonckenan.

Edmond Magrath of Ballymore, Co. Tipperary
Barony of Kilnamanagh

	2.1	Edmond Magrath of Ballymore, Co. Tipperary
Parish	Civil Survey of 1654 Townland	Griffiths Valuation Townland
Clonoulty	Ballymore & Keilnecree	Ballymore

Clonoulty parish



Clonoulty parish, Kilnamanagh barony showing Ballymore. Keilnecree appears to have been a part of Ballymore but it doesn't appear on the map.

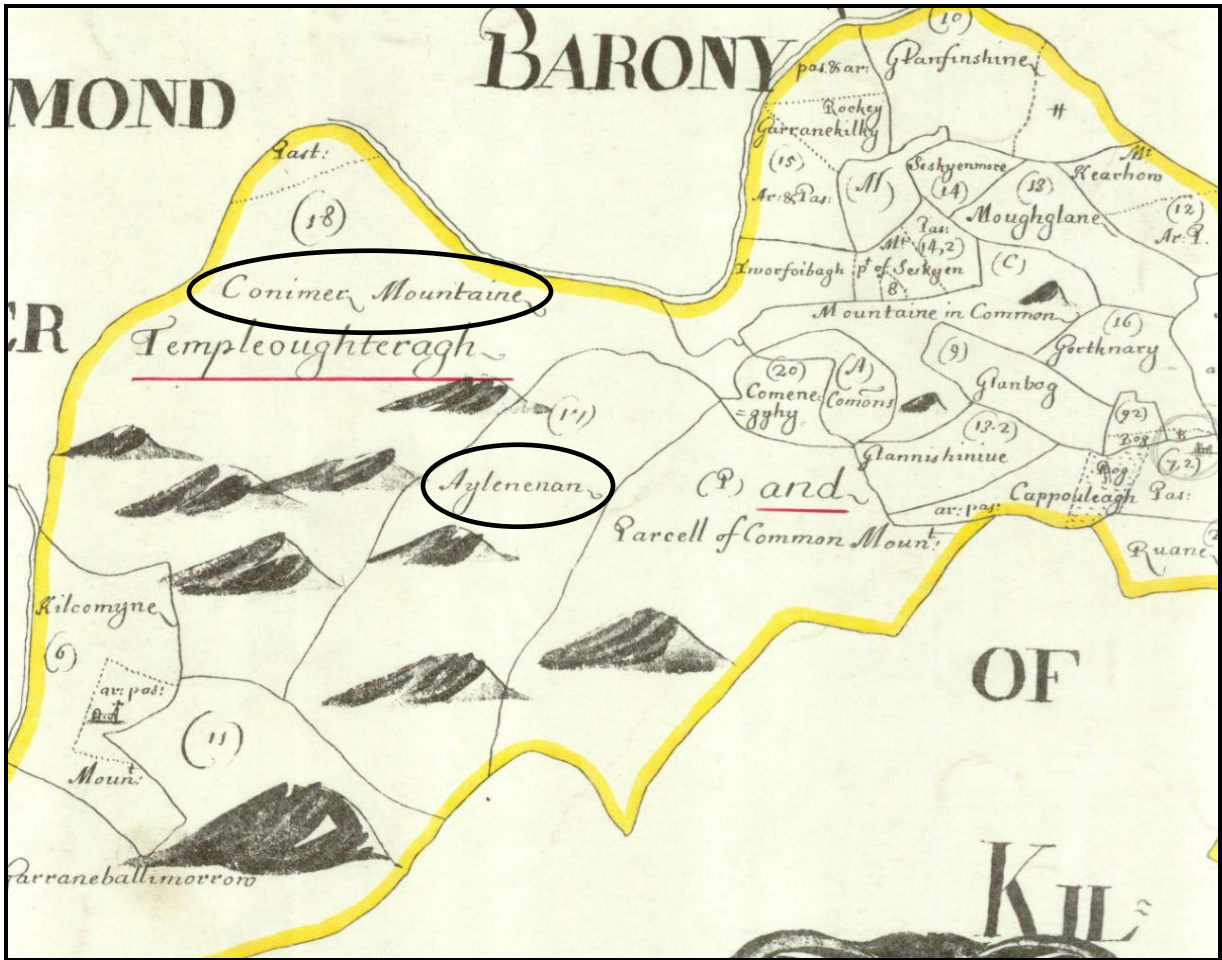
Barony of Kilnalonghurty

2.1

Edmond Magrath
of Ballymore, Co. Tipperary

Parish	Civil Survey of 1654 Townland	Griffiths Valuation Townland
Templeoughteragh (Upperchurch)	Cumur	Cummer (Mulloghney, Quinlan, Beg, or More)
	Aylinman Ayl is sometimes found as Foil	Foilnaman?? (Fail na mBan - "Cliff of the women")

Templeoughteragh (Upperchurch) parish

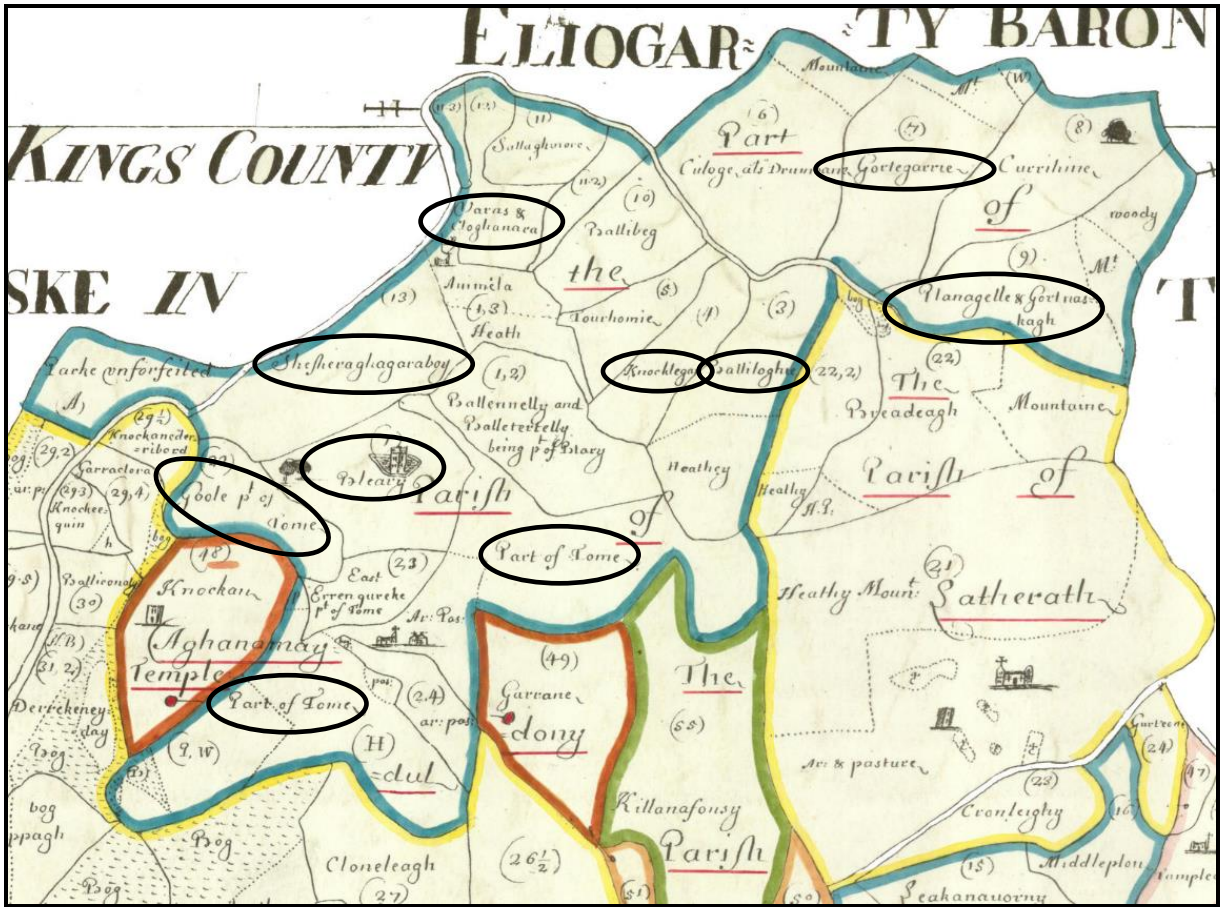


Templeoughteragh (Upperchurch) parish, Kilnalonghurty barony showing Cumur (Conimer Mountain) and Aylenenan.

Marcus Magrath of Bleane
Barony of Upper Ormond

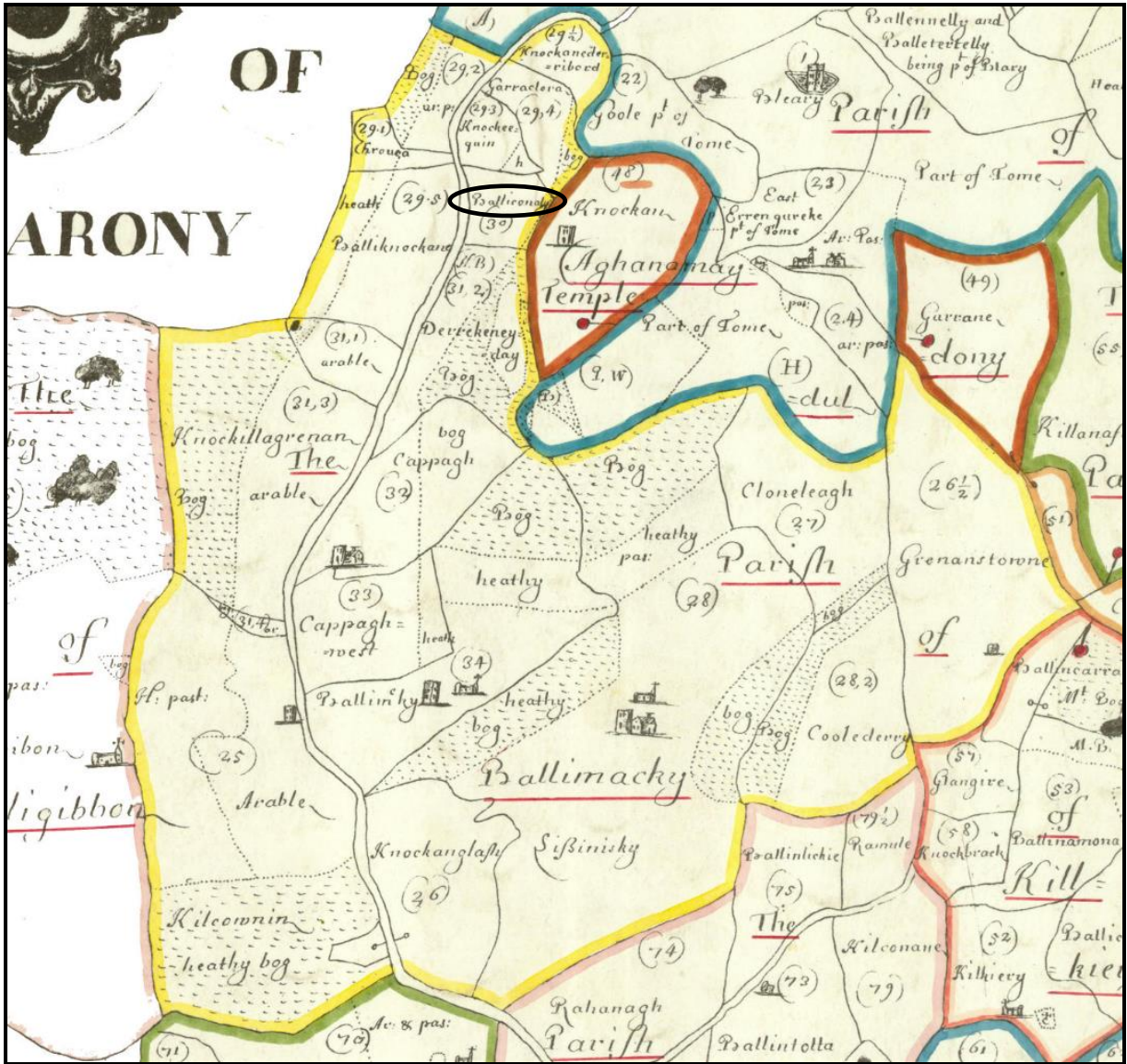
[Redacted]	3.1	Marcus Magrath of Bleane
Parish	Civil Survey of 1654 Townland	Griffiths Valuation Townland
Aghnameadle	Bleane	Blean
	Tome	Toomyvara
	Ballyloghy or Balliloghie	Ballinlough
	Knocklegane or Knocklogan	On Petty Par map
	Gort Igarry or Gortegarrie	Gortagarry
	Glangelle	Glenaguile
	Cloghanara & Varas	On Petty Par map
	Shesharaghagarraboy	no
Ballymacky	Farrinodiernan	no
	Ballyconnally	no
Latheragh	Bredagh	Bredagh
Dolla	Traverstowne	Traverston
Kylemore (Kilmore)	Coulminage (Couleinnage)	no
	Kylboy (Kilboy)	Kilboy
	Lehed	Lahid
	Ballincharra	Ballincur (?)
	Lisnagowly	Lisnageenly (?)
	Moore	no
	Currehineowrine (Curreheenowrine)	Curragharneen(?)
Lisbony	Rathnaline	Rathnaleen

Aghnameadle parish



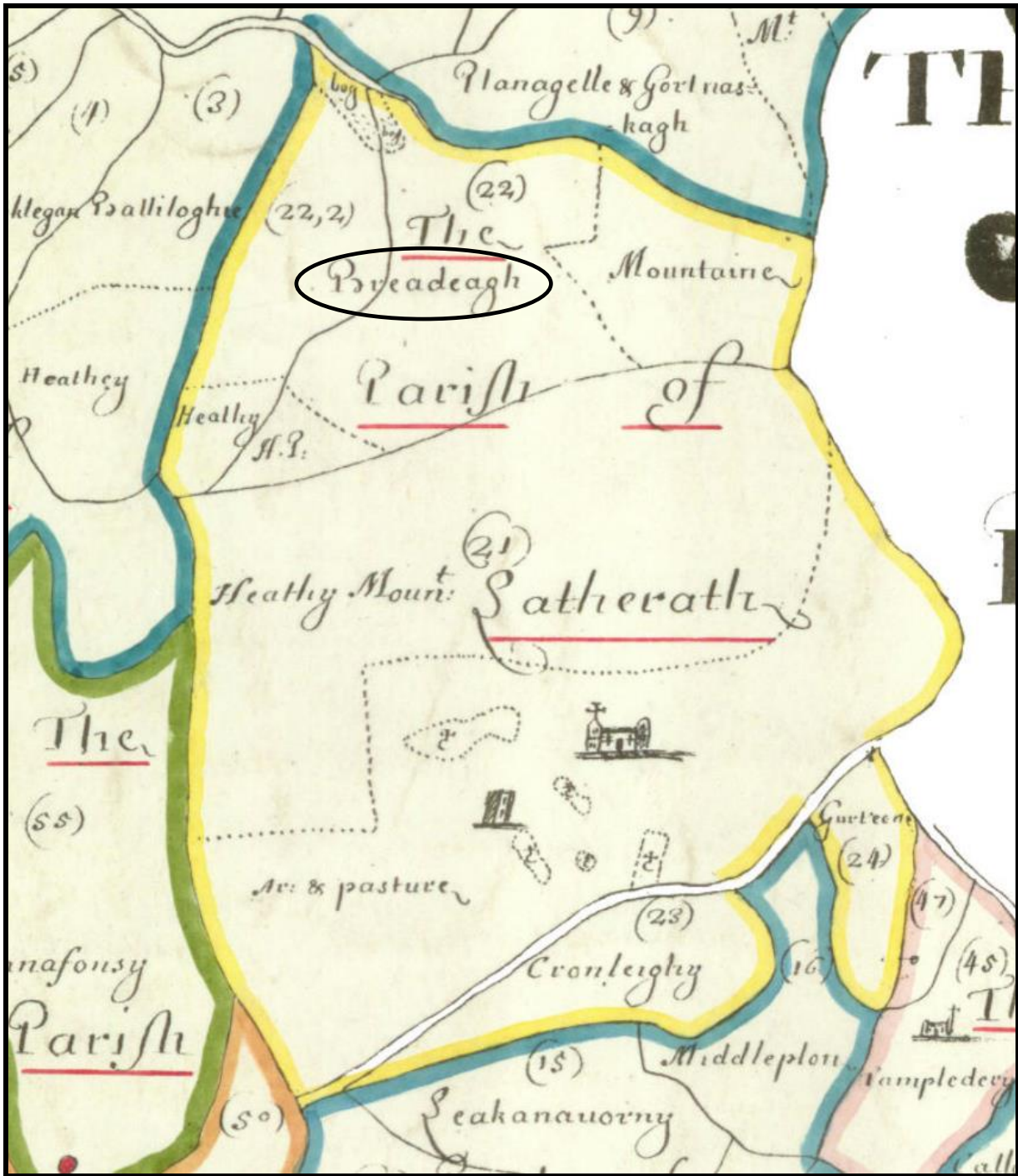
Aghnameadle parish, Upper Ormond barony showing Bleane, Tome, Ballyloghy, Knocklegane, Gort Igarry, Glangelle, Cloghanara & Varas, and Shesharaghagarraboy.

Ballymackey parish



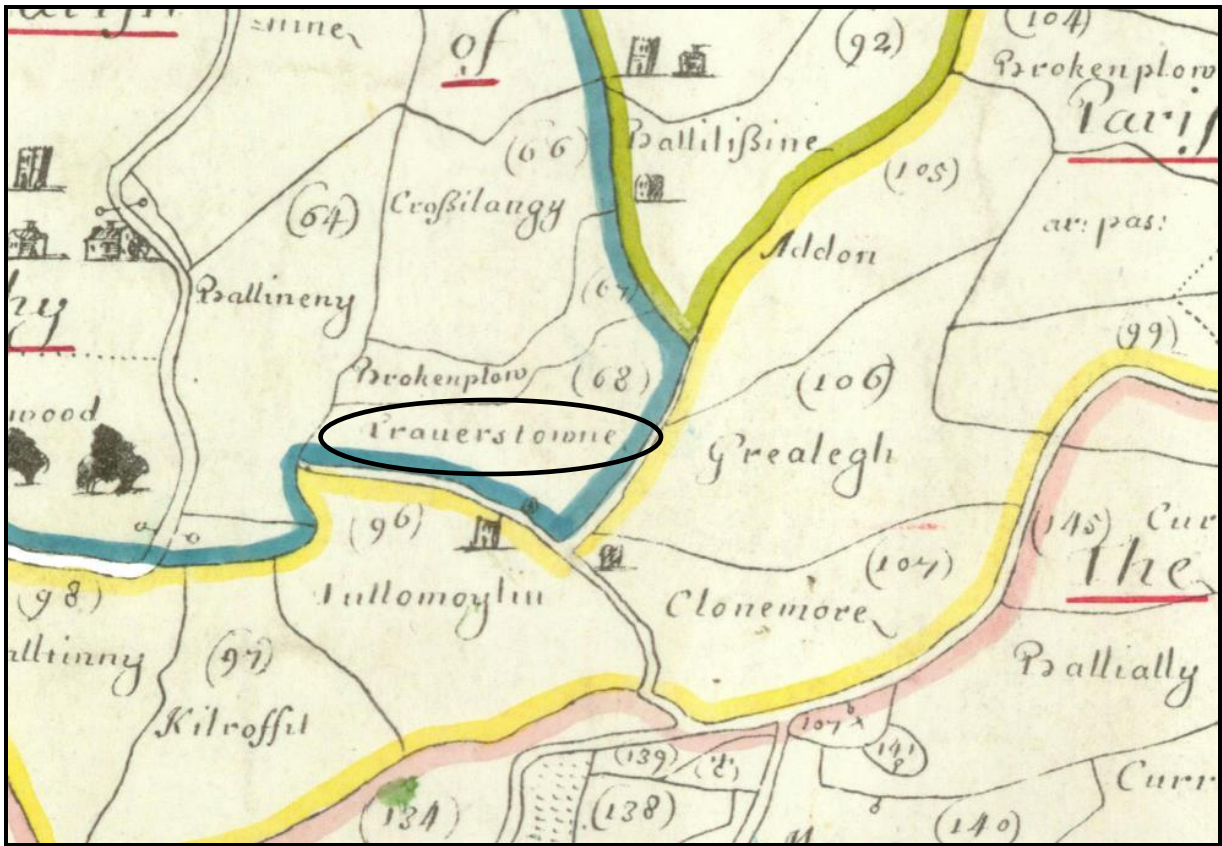
Ballymackey parish, Upper Ormond barony showing Ballyconnally.

Latherath parish



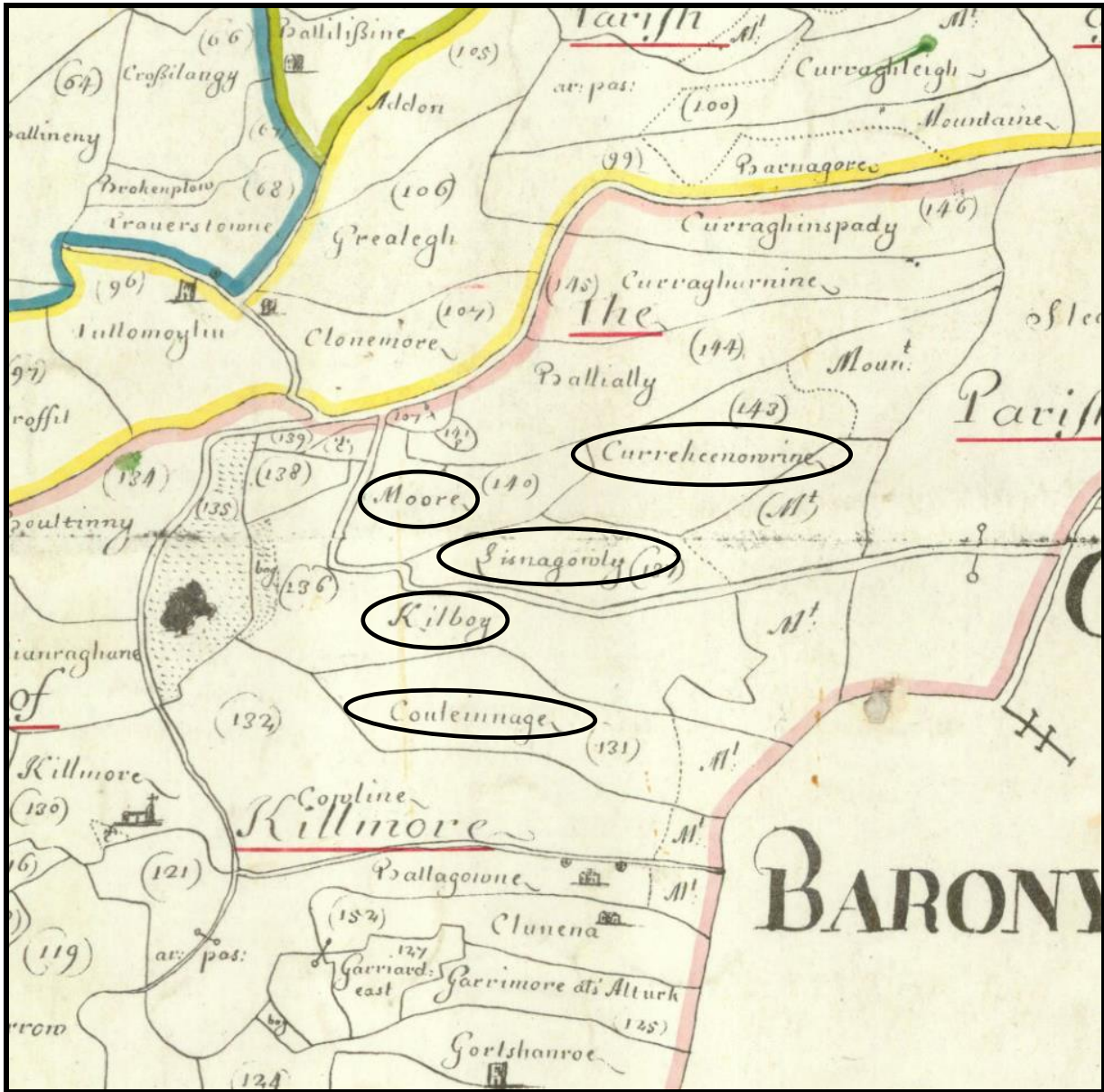
Latherath parish, Upper Ormond barony showing Breadeagh.

Dolla and Ballynaclogh parishes



Dolla parish (on right) and Ballynaclogh parish (on left), Upper Ormond barony. The orientation of the map places north generally to the left. Traverstown (Traverston today) was described in the Civil Survey as being in Dolla parish as is Traverston townland today. However, the Down Survey map shows Traverstown in the adjacent parish of Ballynaclogh.

Killmore parish



Killmore parish, Upper Ormond barony showing Coulminage, Kylboy, Lisnagowly, Moore, Currehineowrine. Missing were: Lehed and Ballincharra.

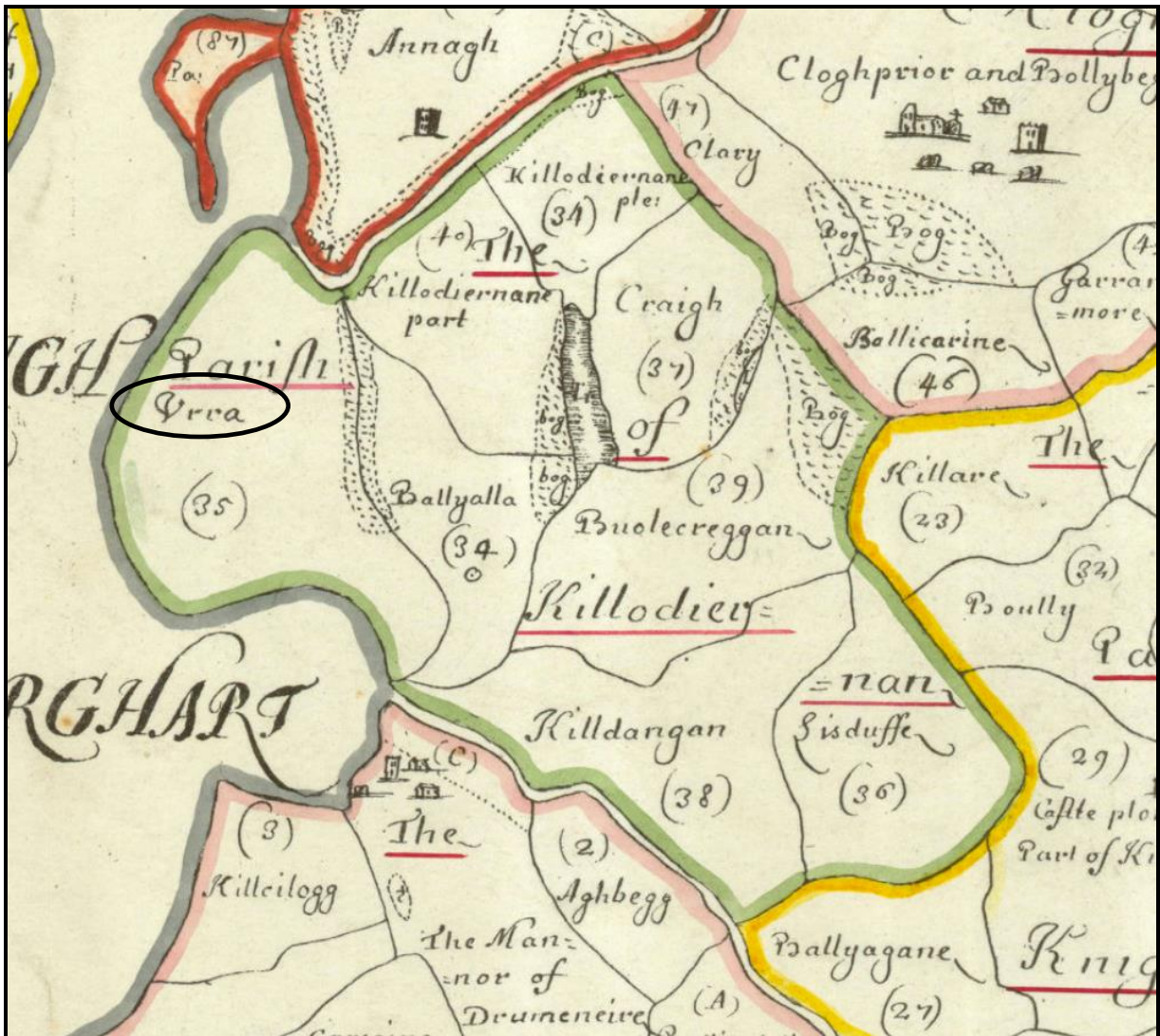
Barony of Lower Ormond

3.1

Marcus Magrath
of Bleane

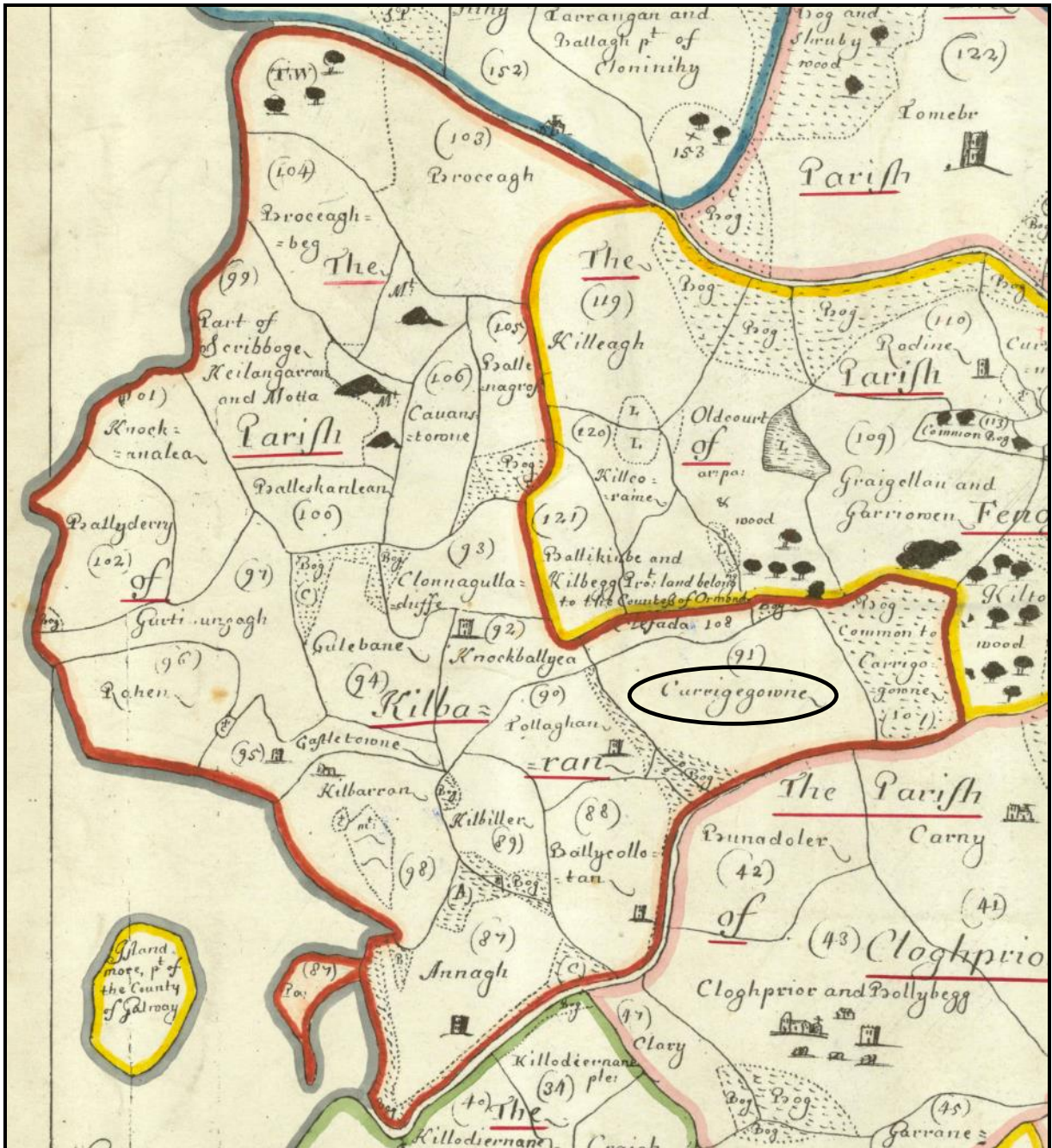
Parish	Civil Survey of 1654 Townland	Griffiths Valuation Townland
Killodiernan	Urra	Urragh
Kilbirran	Carrigegowen	Carrigagown (N & S)
Knigh	Ballyogane	Ballyhogan?
Cloghprior	Clary	no

Killodieman parish



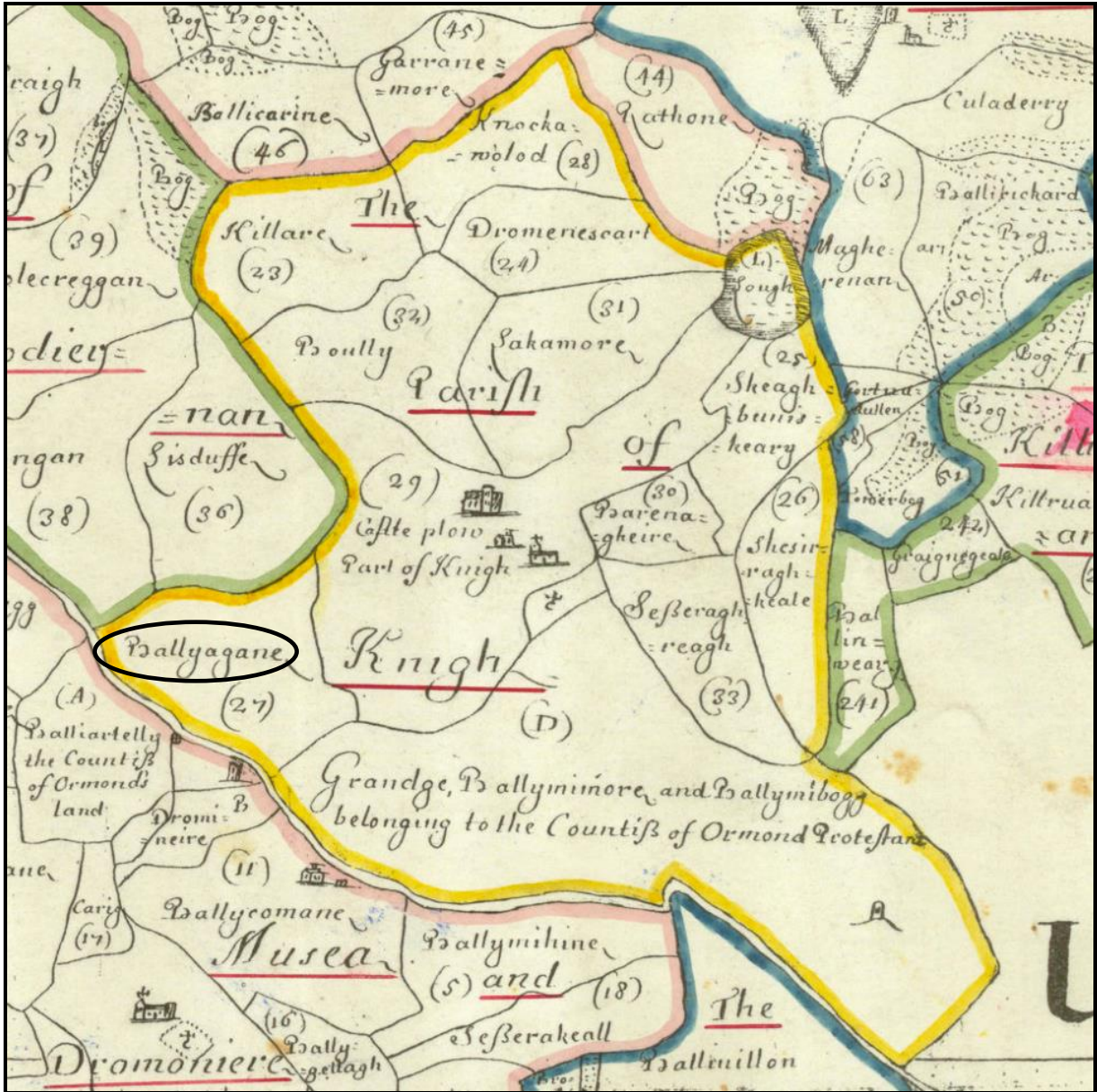
Killodieman parish, Lower Ormond barony showing Urra.

Kilbarran parish



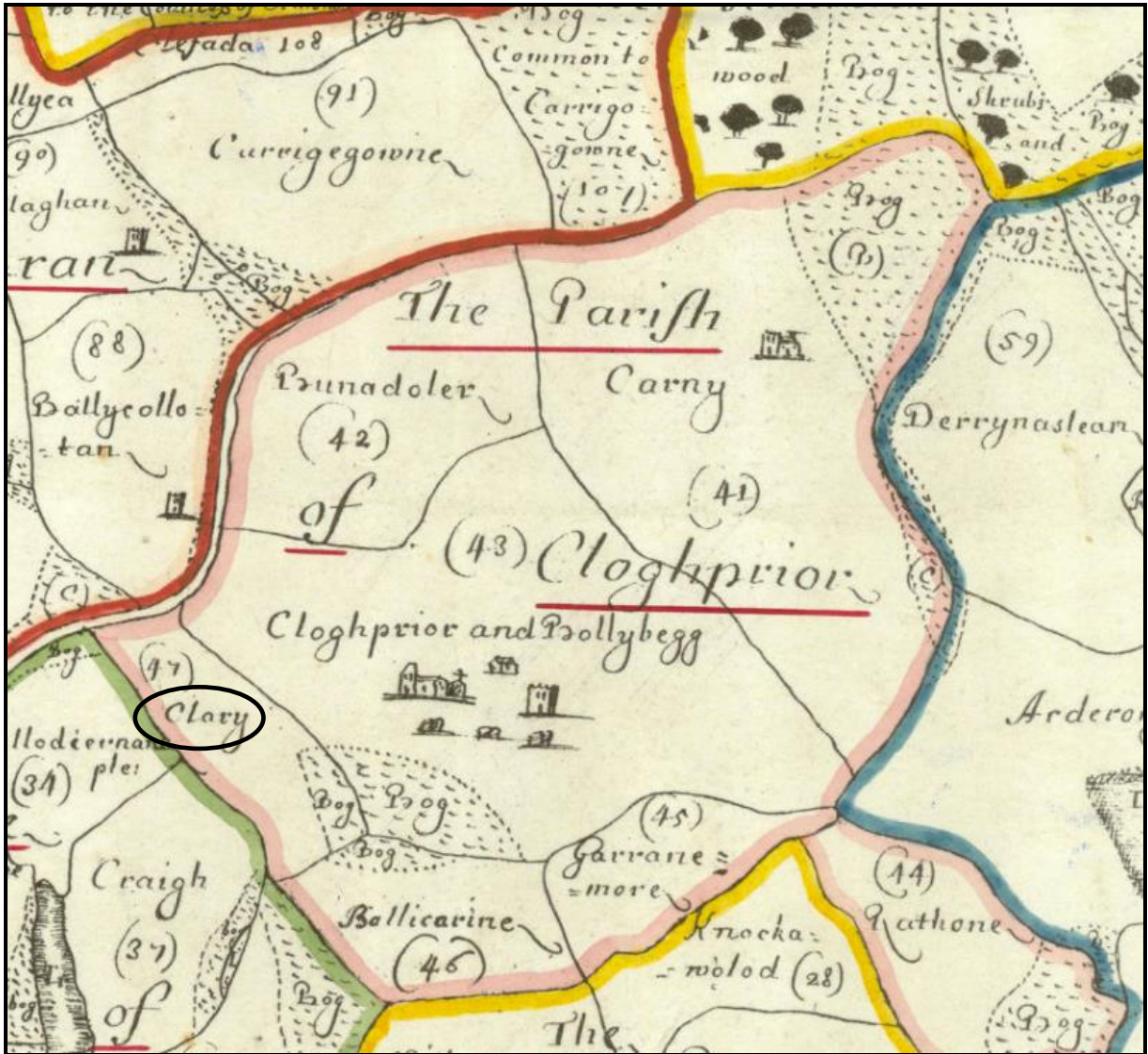
Kilbarran parish, Lower Ormond barony showing Carrigegownen

Knigh parish



Knigh parish, Lower Ormond barony showing Ballyagane

Cloghprior parish



Cloghprior parish, Lower Ormond barony showing Clary

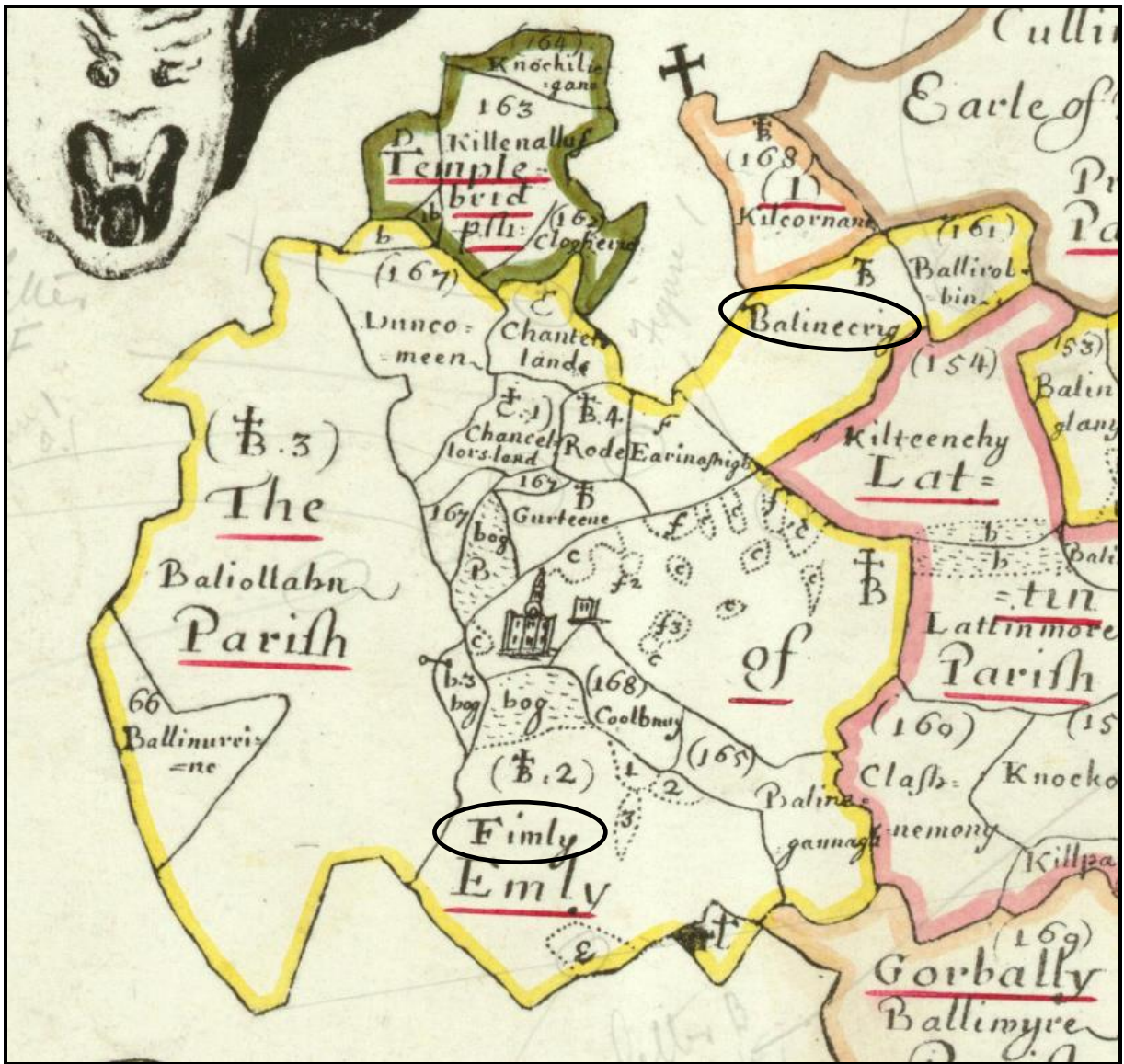
Barony of Clanwilliam

Parish	Civil Survey of 1654 Townland	Griffiths Valuation Townland
Emly	Emly towne	Emly
	Ballynacree	Ballynacree
	Lissoeboehane	Lissobihane
	Knocker	Nickeres??
	Monemore	Moanmore

3.1

Marcus Magrath
of Bleane

Emly parish



Emly parish, Clanwilliam barony showing Emly towne, Ballynacree. Missing were: Lissoeboehane, Knocker, and Monemore.

Redmond Magrath of Thurlesbeg, Co. Tipperary

Barony of Middlethird

3.2

Redmond Magrath of Thurlesbeg, Co. Tipperary

Parish	Civil Survey of 1654 Townland	Griffiths Valuation Townland
St. Patrick's Rock	Thurlesbeg	Thurlesbeg
	Ballyknock	Ballyknock
Erry	Grangmore	Grange More
Geale (Gaile)	Geale	Gaile

The "Civil Survey" townland names are found in the Civil Survey document itself and on the Petty Down Survey maps in both the County and Barony versions. Among these three sources a consistency of spelling might be expected but is not always found.

St. Patrick's Rock parish



St. Patrick's Rock parish, Middlethird barony showing Thurlesbeg and Ballyknock.

Erry parish and Gale parish



Erry parish and Gale parish in Middlethird barony showing respectively Grangemore and Gale.

Barony of Kilnamanagh

3.2

Redmond Magrath
of Thurlesbeg, Co. Tipperary

Parish	Civil Survey of 1654 Townland	Griffiths Valuation Townland
Clonoulty	Clonbonane	Clonbonnane
	Cloone	Clone
	Thory	Toragh??

Clonoulty parish



Clonoulty parish, Kilnamanagh barony showing Clone and Thory (in many parts)

A Southern Portion of Clonoulty parish



Clonoulty parish, Kilnamanagh barony showing Clonbonane in a detached part of Clonoulty parish.

Miles Magrath of Clogh Iready, Co. Tipperary

Barony of Clanwilliam

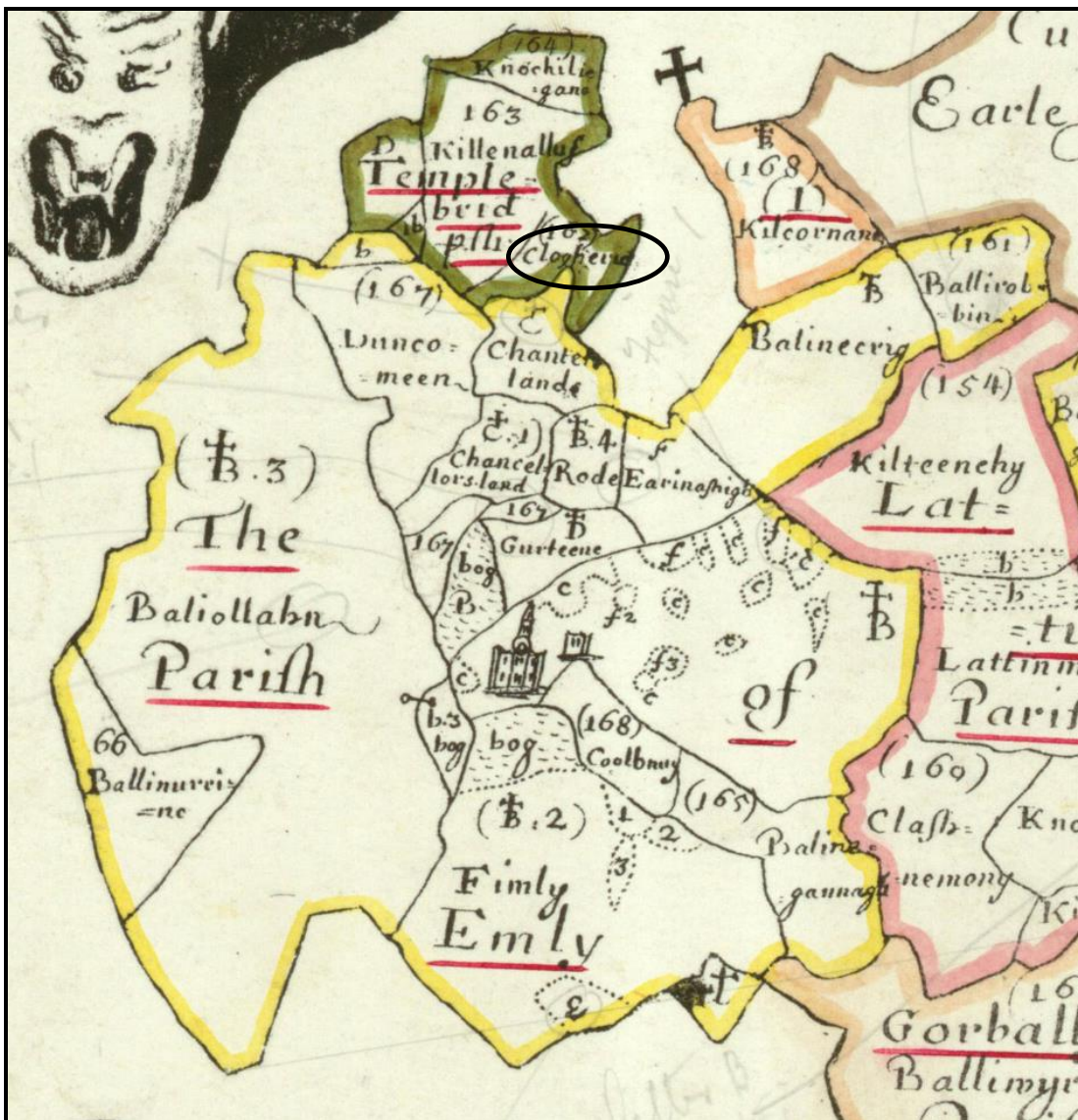
4.1

Miles Magrath
of Clogh Iready, Co. Tipperary

Parish	Civil Survey of 1654 Townland	Griffiths Valuation Townland
Temple Ibridane Templebredon	Clogh Iready	Cloghaready
Emly	Castlemore	

Note: Miles Magrath was the eldest son of Marcus Magrath. Marcus died April 14, 1639.

Templebredon parish and Emly parish



Templebredon parish and Emly parish, Clanwilliam barony showing Clogh Iready. Not found: Castlemore.

Donnogh Macraigh of Lissivunny

Barony of Clanwilliam

4.2

Donnogh Macraigh of Lissivunny

Parish	Civil Survey of 1654 Townland	Griffiths Valuation Townland
Tampleineyry (Templeneiry also contains Bansha)	Beallanchela also Bealanakealy	Not found

NOTE: Lissivunny is a 1/12 colpe of land within Beallanchela which is owned by Donnogh Macraigh (also spelled McGrath). On the Down Survey map it is spelled Bealanakealy. It doesn't appear on modern maps but it was located one or two km southwest of Banshagh (Bansha).

A case can be made for Donnogh Macraigh of Lissivunny and Donnogh Magrath of Kilbeheny, Co. Limerick being the same person. The two parcels of land owned by these Donnoghs are very close together in two adjacent parishes. The Donnogh of Kilbeheny held a portion of a townland measuring 1/4 of one colpe and that parcel was not his residence, instead he was described as being of Kilbeheny. The other Donnogh's parcel was 1/3 the size of the Kilbeheny Donnogh's parcel and it was a sub-townland which had been given the name of "Lissivunny" by the locals. For some reason this tiny piece of land, maybe only because it had a name, was used to label this Donnogh. A more likely scenario is that Donnogh of Kilbeheny owned both parcels of land.

Templeneiry parish



Templeneiry parish, Clanwilliam barony showing Bealanakealy and Dromeomarky in the adjacent parish of Cordangan.

**Donnogh Magrath of Kilbeheny, Co. Limerick
Barony of Clanwilliam**

	4.2	Donnogh Magrath of Kilbeheny, Co. Limerick
Parish	Civil Survey of 1654 Townland	Griffiths Valuation Townland
Cordangan	Dromeomarky	Dromomarka

Cordangan parish



Cordangan parish, Clanwilliam barony showing Dromeomarky

John Magrath of Monokyll, Co. Tipperary

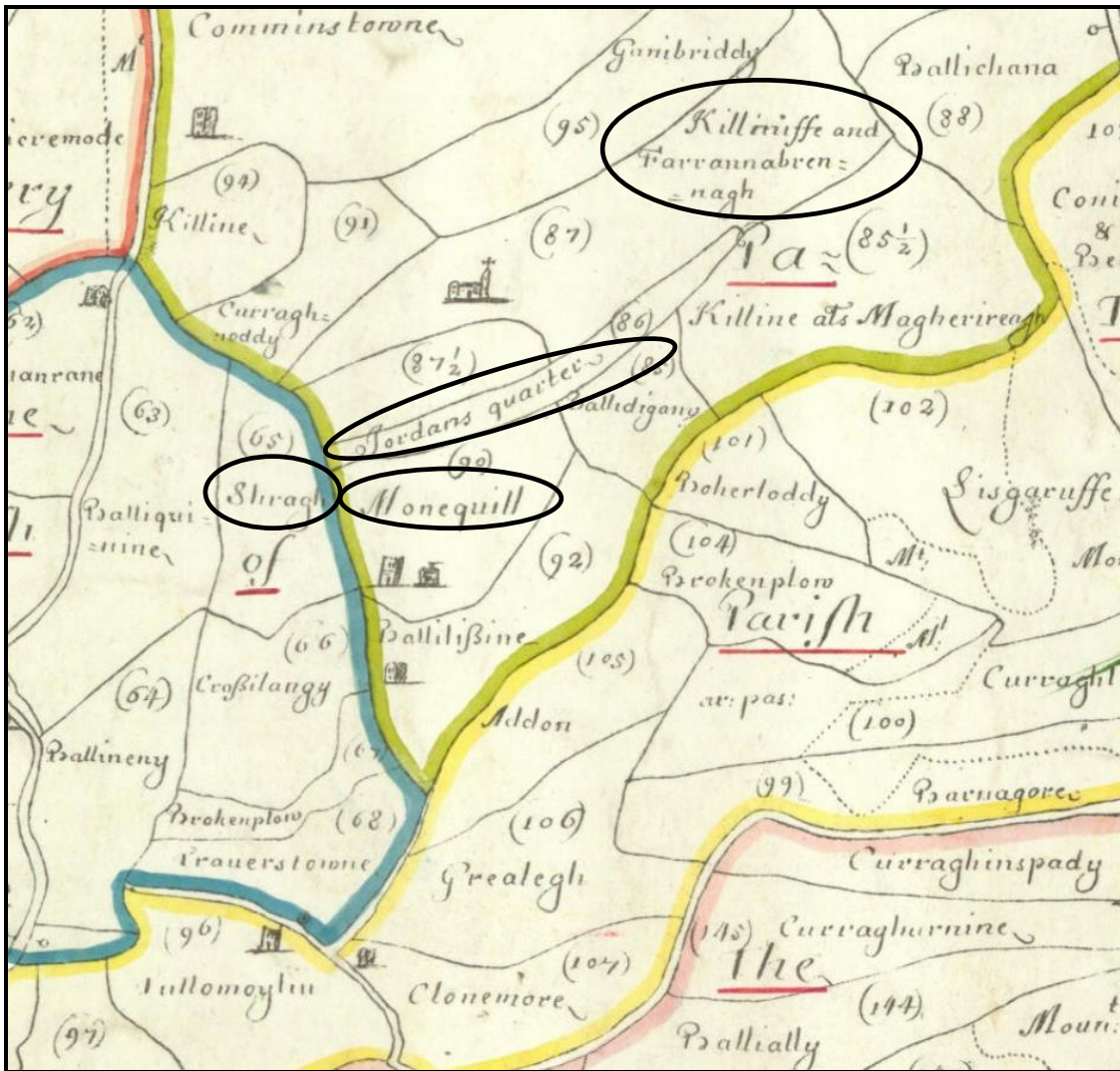
Barony of Upper Ormond

**John Magrath
of Monokyll, Co. Tipperary**

John Magrath of Monokyll is not a descendant of Miler Magrath but he is related. John is a 2nd cousin, once removed from Miler.

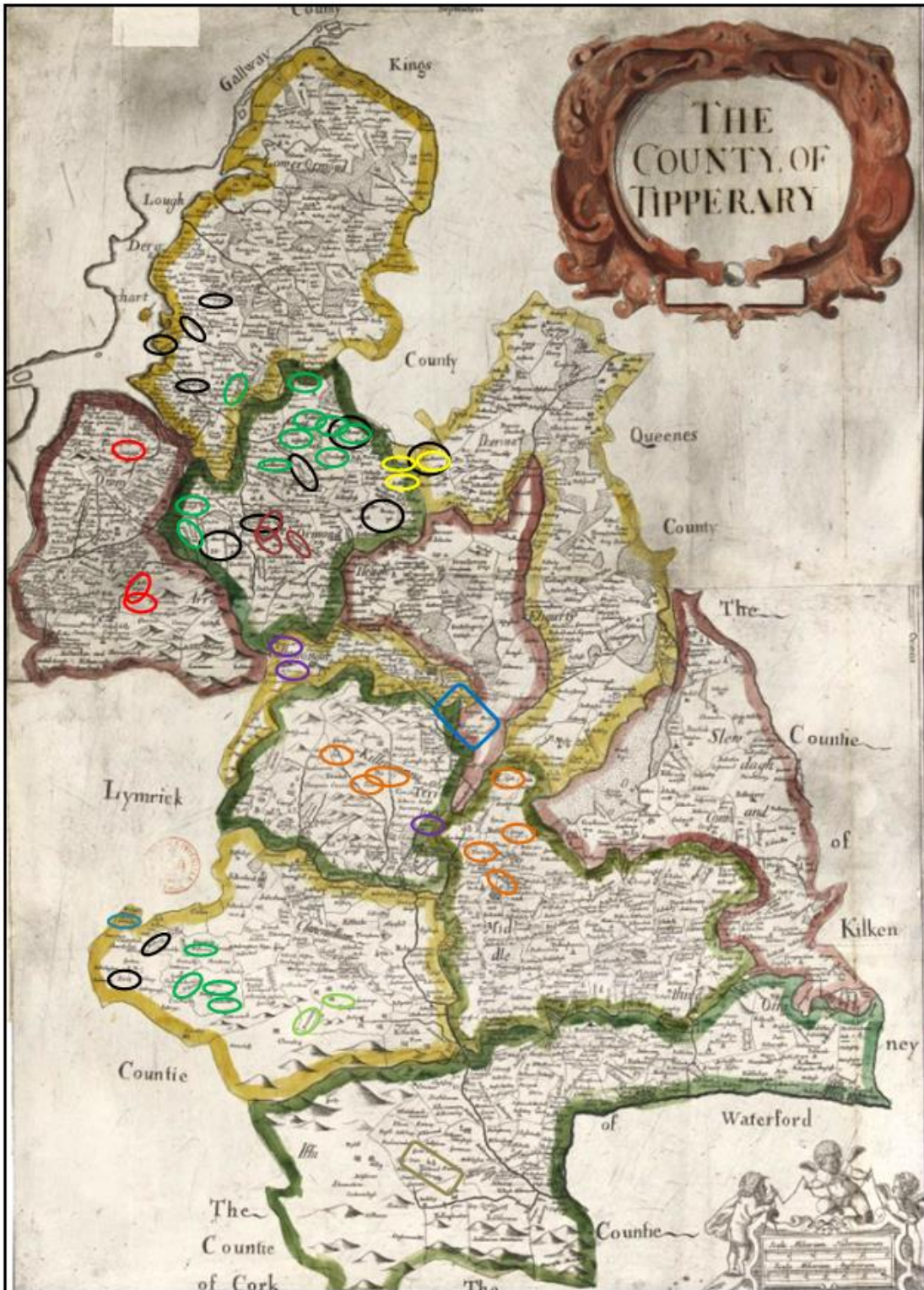
Parish	Civil Survey of 1654 Townland	Griffiths Valuation Townland
Killnaneaffe (Kilnaneave)	Jordans	Jordansquarter
	Farrinnabrenagh	
	Monoquill	Monaquill
Ballynaclohy (Ballynaclogh)	Sragh	Sragh

Kilnaneave parish and Ballynaclogh parish



Kilnaneave parish and Ballynaclogh parish , Upper Ormond barony showing respectively Jordans Quarter, Farrinabrenagh and Monoquill and Sragh. All four of these townlands are contiguous making a concentrated group of holdings.

Distribution Map of McGrath Land Holdings



Owney and Arra: Red ovals. Iffey and Offay: Brown rectangle. Miler's folks: All others, with the exception of John Magrath of Monokill (dark pink oval). Blue rectangle shows the area of Moyaliff and Holycross.

Appendix

The McCragh Lands of Owney and Arra

Parish	Townland	Number
Youghill (Youghalarra)	Ballymoyline (Ballymoylin)	1
	"The sd plid of Ballymoyline is bounded on the East wth. the lands of Moneroe and Palice in this parish, on the North wth. the lands of Kilpartine and Ballycaradoge in the <u>Parish of Castletowne</u> , on the West wth the lands of Ballyglass , and on the South wth. the lands of Carrigmadden both in this Parish."	
	Moneroe (Monroe) and Palice (Pallas - Beg or More)	East
	Kilpartine (Kilparteen) & Ballycaradoge (Ballycarridoge), Castletownarra par	North
	Ballyglass (Booлагlass)	West
	Carrigmadden (same)	South
Killoscully & Killcomonty (Killoscully & Kilcomenty)	Buncamalty (Bunkimalta)	2
	Glancallow	East
	Downane (Doonane)	North
	Rosseygeile (Rossaguile)	West
	Curraghduffe (Curraghduff)	South
	Downane (Not on Down map)	3
	Curraghduffe (Curraghduff)	East
	Curraghduffe (Curraghduff)	North
	Ballyvoyne	West
	Buncamalty (Bunkimalta)	South
	Curraghduffe (Not on Down map)	4
	Gurranenagrelagh	East
	Gurranenagrelagh	North
	Comonlyne, Killvellane par	West
	Downane (Doonane)	South
	Gurraneenagrelagh (Garanagrelagh)	5
	Clonighine (Clonygahine)	East
	Munny (Munnia)	North
	Curraghduffe (Curraghduff)	West
	Curraghduffe (Curraghduff)	South
Killnaragh & Killmillane (Killnarath & Kilvellane)	Ballyvoune (Not on Down map)	6
	Guarranenagrelagh, Killoscully par	East
	Rosseygeile (Rossaguile) - Probably Killoscully par.	North
	Cully	West
	Clonecumer	South

Source: The Civil Survey, A.D. 1654-1656, County of Tipperary, Vol II, by Robert C. Simington, Published by the Stationery Office, Dublin, 1934. These McCraghs are not related to Miler Magrath. This is included here as an example of how to locate a townland on a Down survey map using the description for the townland found in the Civil Survey.



This map shows parishes of Castletowne (Castletownarra) and Youghill (Youghalarra) in the northern part of the Owney and Arra barony. The townland of interest is Ballymoyline which is shown inside the red oval. In the Civil Survey the location of the townland being described is given in terms of the other townlands surrounding it. The townlands described as surrounding Ballymoyline in the Civil Survey are contained in black ovals. These townlands are shown in the table on the following page that contains the lands held by the McCraghs in Owney and Arra barony. The first entry is for Ballymoyline and as an example the exact description from the Civil Survey is shown and then the pertinent names and directions follow in an easier to read table. The direction of the listing of the surrounding townlands begins with East and proceeds counter clockwise. At first this can be a bit disorienting since the maps are not always presented with the direction of North facing up.



The townlands of Curraghduff, Downane and Ballyvounne are not shown on this map. Curraghduff is located in the valley area between the north-south lines of hill tops. It is about where Ballionigan is located. Downane was southeast of Curraghduff and left of Buncamalty.

The Civil Survey of 1654

THE
CIVIL SURVEY
A.D. 1654-1656
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY
VOL. II
WESTERN AND NORTHERN BARONIES
WITH THE
RETURN OF CROWN AND CHURCH LANDS FOR THE
WHOLE COUNTY

Prepared for Publication with Introductory Notes

BY

ROBERT C. SIMINGTON

Of the Quit Rent Office, Dublin



<http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/digital-book-collection/digital-books-by-county/tipperary/simington-the-civil-surve/>

Simington: The Civil Survey 1654-1656, County of Tipperary

[Simington, Robert C. The civil survey A.D. 1654-1656: County of Tipperary. Volume 1. Dublin: Stationery Office, 1931](#)

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[Simington, Robert C. The civil survey A.D. 1654-1656: County of Tipperary. Volume 2. Dublin: Stationery Office, 1934.](#)

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The Down Survey of Ireland

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The Down Survey of Ireland

Ireland in the 1650s lay in ruins. Twelve years of calamitous warfare had destroyed the country's infrastructure and resulted in the death of over 20% of the Irish population.

Mapping a Century of Change

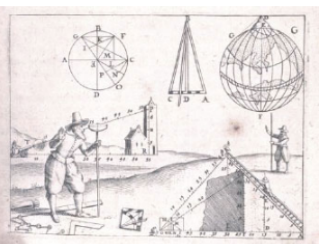


William Petty 1623-1687

The armies of the English Commonwealth, commanded by Oliver Cromwell, emerged victorious and immediately undertook an ambitious project of social engineering, underpinned by a massive transfer in landownership from Irish Catholics to English Protestants. For this to happen, the land had to be accurately surveyed and mapped, a task overseen by the surgeon-general of the English army, William Petty.

The Down Survey of Ireland

Taken in the years 1656-1658, the Down Survey of Ireland is the first ever detailed land survey on a national scale anywhere in the world. The survey sought to measure all the land to be forfeited by the Catholic Irish in order to facilitate its redistribution to Merchant Adventurers and English soldiers. Copies of these maps have survived in dozens of libraries and archives throughout Ireland and Britain, as well as in the National Library of France. This Project has brought together for the first time in over 300 years all the surviving maps, digitised them and made them available as a public online resource.



<http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/>

User's Guide: <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/user-guide.html>

End Notes