

# THE PLACE-NAMES OF DECIES

By  
VERY REV. P. CANON POWER  
D. LITT. M.R.I.A.

*SECOND EDITION*

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## FOREWORD

Patrick Power was born at Callaghane, three miles from Waterford, on 8<sup>th</sup> March, 1862. He was educated at Ballygunner National School, the Catholic University School, Waterford, and St. John's College, Waterford. He was ordained in 1883 and for three years he worked on temporary mission in Liverpool. Being threatened with tuberculosis, he went to Australia, where he spent seven years in the diocese of Wilcania-Forbes, being Rector successively of Cobar, Bourke and Wilcania, New South Wales. He came into contact with the aborigines; and it is probably in Australia that his interest in archaeology was first developed. On his return to Waterford he was attached to the Cathedral for three years; he then successively became Diocesan Inspector of Schools, Chaplain to the De la Salle Training College, and Curate at Portlaw.

About 1900 he published a *Manual of Religious Instruction*, which ran to thirty editions and was used extensively in this country during the first two decades of the century; it appears to be still in use in Australia.

His interest in place-names, ecclesiastical antiquities and archaeology soon became more than a paragon or hobby. He made extensive explorations throughout Waterford. Even in his student days he published in local papers articles on Waterford history. For many years he was editor of the *Journal* of the Waterford and South-East Ireland archaeological Society. In addition to numerous articles he published the following books:-

*Celtic Crosses of Kilkiernan, Kilkispeen and Killamery* (N.D.)  
*Chapel of St. Finbarr, University College*, (N.D.)  
*The "Rian Bó Phádraig"* (1903)  
*Place Names of the Decies* (1907)  
*Donnchadh Rua Mac Namara* (1911)  
*Dunbrody Abbey* (1911)  
*Parochial History of Waterford* (1912)  
*Lives of Saints Declan and Mochuda* (1913)  
*Place Names and Antiquities of South East Cork* (1917-18)  
*Ardmore Deuglân* (1919)  
*Prehistoric Ireland* (1922)  
*Early Christian Ireland* (1925)  
*Ancient Topography of Fermoy* (1931)  
*Ardmore: Its founder and Early Christian Memorials* (1931)  
*A Bishop of the Penal Times* (1932)  
*The Ogham Stones, University College, Cork* (1932)  
*Short History of County Waterford* (1933)  
*Aran of the Saints* (1935)  
*Waterford and Lismore: A Compendious History of the United Dioceses* (1937)  
*The Cathedral Parish of Holy Trinity, Waterford* (1940)  
*St. John's and Ballygunner* (1942)

From 1910 to 1931 he gave lectures on Archaeology in Maynooth. He became associated with University College, Cork, and in 1915 he succeeded Sir Bertram Windle as Professor of Archaeology a post which he held until his retirement in 1932. In 1926 the National University of Ireland awarded him the degree of D.Litt.

From personal experience I can certify that Canon Power was a most agreeable colleague, with old-world courtesy and unflinching gentleness. He was most unworldly, devoting all of his scanty means to the purchase of books and manuscripts. Barring his interest in horticulture, he was devoted solely to his subject, retaining his studious habits even to the last. At the same time one never forgot that he was a saintly priest, firm but unostentatious in his faith.

Visiting him in the summer of 1950, an old friend found him seated in a secluded corner of his garden, his long rosary trailing through his fingers. The Canon brought him into his book-filled sitting-room and pointed to a pile of manuscripts on the table. "There," he said, "is the new edition of the *Place Names of the Decies*. It has cost me my eyesight; I am no longer able to read. I am handing the material to Liam Ó Míodhacháin of Ring for final revision." So the present book is the last work of this old scholar of eighty-nine. He died on 16<sup>th</sup> October, 1951.

The publication of this edition has been made possible by the financial aid contributed by friends and admirers.

4<sup>th</sup> November, 1952.  
University College Cork.

Alfred O'Rahilly

## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

It was a pleasant surprise for the author to find himself called upon a couple of years ago by the Waterford County Council, at the instigation of the late lamented Michael O'Ryan, M.C.C., of Knockalisheen, Ballyrnacarbery, for a new edition of "The Place-Names of Decies," first published nearly fifty years previously.

What could he have done but comply with such a demand, even though it involved sacrifice of the rest to which he had looked forward.

"The Place-Names" had, in the first instance, been printed serially, and, later, it was brought out in book-form by a London publisher. For the present edition the text has been severely overhauled and revised. It has, too, been materially added to, and in parts, where pruning was admissible, curtailed and compressed. In preparation of the present edition the writer was lucky in having the skilled assistance of Liam O'Meehan, of Ring, who has not only read the proofs critically, but made many valuable suggestions, supplied more modern spellings, better renderings and corrections innumerable. Doctor Risteárd Ó Foghludha (Fiachra Éilgeach) of the Place-Name Commission, Dublin, has rendered a similar service – bringing his wide knowledge and experience to bear on our territorial toponymy.

Mr. James Mulcahy, B.A., of Grange, Clonmel, has furnished a long catalogue of new names and thrown new light on names already collected. Mr. Arthur MacGregor, B.A., Waterford. Was very helpful also in reading the proofs and very kindly offered his assistance in preparing the English Indices.

The writer begs also to express his thanks to the following, to whom he feels indebted more than can here be said – The Waterford County Council and the Council Clerical Staff- (as represented by Messrs. Joseph E. Dowling, Secretary, and Thos. B. Doyle, Accountant); the Very Rev. T. Canon O'Brien, P.P., V.G., Dungarvan; Rev. T.A. Murphy, P.P., B.A., Ardfinnan; An Fear Mór, Ring College; Joseph F. Kenny, Solicitor, Dungarvan; James Cleary, I.T., Waterford; and P. O'Connell, M.Sc., Ph.D., Clonmel. They have made him prouder than ever of his Decies.

Finally he wishes to pay his tribute of gratitude to the many - 90% of them personally unknown to him - who subscribed towards the Publication Fund, and especially to the Cork University authorities for their generous gesture towards the project. Their number makes individual acknowledgement an impossibility and leaves no alternative to the simple but heartfelt "*Go raibb maith acu*"

### List of Abbreviations

A.F.M.	- Annals of the Four Masters.
A.S.E.	- Acts of Settlement and Explanation.
B.S.D.	-Books of Survey and Distribution.
D.S.	-Down Survey.
D.S.M.	-Down Survey Map.
D.S.R.	-Down Survey Reference.
Inq.	-Inquisition.
O.M.	-Ordnance Map (6-in.).
S.DD.	-Sub-denominations.
Sub-div.	-Sub-division.
Visit.	-Visitation Book.

## Introduction

Native toponymy or the study of Irish Place-Names has hitherto received but scant attention at the hands of scholars. In the not distant future, however, the science is certain to attain a very considerable importance for, of the many branches of archaeology, there is not one more useful to the scientific historian. It tells him - if he has learned to read its message - not only the physical appearance and character of the country in ages past, not only the story of flora and fauna in times whereof there is no written record, but many particulars moreover concerning the successive races who occupied the land - of their movements and their occupations, their culture, their domestic life and their social system, their institutions and their manner of thought. As the Saxon names of England borrow a hard and practical and matter-of-fact character from the racial mind of which they are the product so our Irish place-names, breathing a soft aroma of fancy, indicate themselves the offspring of more imaginative people. At the same time it is proper to note that there has been much exaggeration regarding the poetry latent in our Irish names. The imaginative in our place-names is far less, proportionately, than the same element in the literature - less even than what one should *prima facie*, somehow or other, expect. It is the dreamy country schoolmaster and the disciple of Vallancey who have read into local nomenclature so much unwarranted romance, or rather, complexity of idea. As a matter of fact place-names in general, and Irish place-names in particular, are the simplest of simple things. In their concept there is no subtlety; in their genesis no conscious striving at effect. It is the "Red Bog," "Great Hill" or "Tree-Surrounded Homestead," with occasional dashes of fancy due to some resemblance - perhaps apparent, perhaps apprehensible only by the Celtic mind. As a rule the place-name is merely descriptive. A tribe or family fixes its abode beside a hill or stream; thenceforth the hill or stream, though near perhaps to other and more imposing hills and streams, becomes to the members of that primitive community - "*the Hill*" or "*the Stream*," or even, "*the Great Hill*" or "*the Great Stream*." Magnitude or the opposite are merely relative; a ridge, thirty feet high, becomes "*Ard-Mhór*" (Great Eminence), to the dwellers on the plain adjacent. It matters not, that within vision, away in the distance, are other much greater eminences; with these our primitive community is nowise concerned. Similarly, originate our "Great Forts," and "Great Strands," our "Great Ridges" and "Great Homesteads."

Any comprehensive or scientific study of our place-names pre-supposes some knowledge of the various races which compose the population - knowledge likewise of the various languages, religions and general culture of these races, as well as of the history, at least in outline, of the country. Authentic Irish history probably carries us no further back than the first century of our era. By the aid of Anthropology, Archaeology and Philology we are able to see somewhat dimly beyond this-into the mists of the pre-historic dawn. It seems to be fairly well established now that there was a dual Celtic colonisation of Early Ireland as well as of Great Britain - a Gaelic colonization and a Brythonic. Previous however to the advent of the Celtic vanguard, our island we find in occupation of a race which, for want of a more definite name, we may (following scientists of various schools) call Pre-Aryans, These latter appear to have been in the neolithic or polished-stone stage of development on their first contact with the Celts. They were almost entirely, overcome in Ireland by the conquering Gael in the first Christian centuries<sup>1</sup>, but they were by no means exterminated. The Gaels, whom we may equate with the half-legendary and half-real Milesians of the Irish annalists, brought the whole island under their sway<sup>2</sup>. On the other hand the settlements of the Brythons (the last-comers) appear to have been very restricted in area-confined in fact to the extreme south-east angle of the island. Inter-relationship, if any, of the aboriginal neolithic people with the later colonies is not easy to determine. The former we find styled Ivernians<sup>3</sup>. Hence come the classical names for Ireland-Juvernía, Ivernía, Irene, Hibernía, &c., as well as the Irish Eriu, Erainn, Erie, Erin, &c. It is established that the Gaels and Brythons were allied races, speaking allied tongues, and that the one was in the bronze and the other in the iron age on their arrival in Britain<sup>4</sup>. As the conquests of the Brythons in Ireland were so restricted we may regard them as having no appreciable effect on the general local nomenclature of the island. They may have however, and probably they actually have, in a slight and indirect degree, affected the local names of Decies.

From the prominence given to the Ivernians by Ptolemy, and from the manner in which the race in question has impressed its name upon the land, it is justifiable to conclude that it was the pre-dominant people of prehistoric Ireland. It is placed by the Greek geographer on the middle south coast of Ireland, in the region corresponding with the present County of Waterford. For all practical purposes we may regard the Ivernians as the Firbolgs of Irish myth and legend and of MacFírbis's Genealogies. It is moreover

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<sup>1</sup> MacNeill. *New Ireland Review*, March, 1906, and successive Nos.

<sup>2</sup> "Book of Rights," *passim*.

<sup>3</sup> Tacitus - "Agricola," c.II.; Dr. Isaac Taylor- "Origin of the Aryans," p.68; Beddoe- "Races of Britain," p.227; Elton- "Origins of English History," p.165, and Rhys- "Lectures in Celtic Philology," pp.181 &c.

<sup>4</sup> Romilly Allen- "Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times."

highly probable that an Ivernian element still subsists in the blood of Decies and Desmond. Authorities<sup>5</sup> are of opinion that the Ivernians, Firbolgs or neolithic aboriginals spoke a non-Aryan language. As in some small degree corroborative it may be noted that it is still an open question whether all the river, and some other geographical, names of Decies be Celtic at all. Be the solution of the question what it may the majority of river names of the region have so far defied analysis. It is just possible - and perhaps something more - that these names, together with some mountain names (Broe, Dyrick &c.) and the names of some more important territorial divisions (Decies, Iffa, Femhin &c.) are pre-Celtic and pre-Aryan. In this connection a list - perhaps not quite complete - of our river-names may be of interest: - Suir, Tar, Dwag, Thonog, Nire, Countaish, Buading, Langan, Clodagh, Ire, Mahon, Tay, Nemh, Araglinn. Bualack, Funcheon, Colligan, Bricky, Licky, Bride, Anner, Mile, Dalligan, Nittle, &c.

For sake of completeness it will be necessary here to briefly recapitulate the stereotyped account of the Milesian conquest of Decies by the three sons of Fiacha Súí. There are varying versions of the tale, but all agree in essentials. Of the three sons of Fiacha aforesaid the most noted was Fergus, named from his martial prowess "of the Dreaded Spear." He slew Ceallach, son of the monarch Cormac, thrust out the King's eye and killed the royal steward. For this *lèse-majesté* Fergus, with his brethren and followers, were driven forth from their tribal lands of Meath, routed in many battles by the royal troops and forced to fight their way to the extreme south. Here, through favour of their connection by marriage, the King of Cashel, they obtained the territory now roughly comprised in the County of Waterford. Some centuries later the Desii, as the tribesmen of Fergus were called, succeeded in extending their boundaries on the north by conquest of Northern Decies (approximately equivalent to the present Tipperary portion of Lismore Diocese) from the men of Ossory. Such in brief is the story of the expulsion and final settlement of the Desii, a story which MacNeill<sup>6</sup> rejects as pure invention. If the account given were history then the Desii as of undoubted Milesian stock should be a free and not a tributary people. As a matter of fact however we know on the authority of the Book of Rights, that the Desii both of Waterford and of Meath were tributary. It seems necessary therefore to admit that the Desii were of original Iberian and not of Milesian or Celtic stock, and that in an age of history and genealogy fabrication, scil:- the 10<sup>th</sup> century, the story of the expulsion was invented, or distorted into its present form, and a brand-new Milesian pedigree manufactured for an Iberian people. As however the matter is not of prime importance, if indeed of importance at all, for our present purpose it will not be necessary to pursue it further in this place.

The heads of Decies history subsequent to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century may be enumerated in a single paragraph. They are - the conquest of Northern Decies already alluded to - the introduction of Christianity from Britain and the Continent - the subsequent general conversion of the tribesmen by St. Declan and Patrick in the 5<sup>th</sup> century - the founding of Lismore in the 7<sup>th</sup> century - the advent of the Danes two centuries later - the building of Waterford by the Northmen - the advent of the English and the grant of Decies to Norman knights and freebooters. With the settlement of the Anglo-Normans feudal law and forms take the place of the Brehon code, a Norman church discipline is introduced, and the peculiar Irish system of succession known as Tanistry as well as the immemorial rights of tribesmen are ignored. Forceful seizure of Irish lands necessitates a retention by force - hence reprisals, castle building and burning, and petty warfare interminable. Four centuries from the English invasion come the religious changes of Tudor times to make confusion worse confounded, discord more discordant, and to render more difficult than ever mutual understanding of the native and the stranger. Finally, to complete the cup of a nation's agony, are added James and confiscation, Cromwell and confiscation, the Boyne and confiscation, penal laws and more confiscation and degradation. Hope, which rose anew with the volunteers, was stamped out in 1798 and 1800; it smoldered for half a century, was fanned to life by O'Connell and Young Ireland, and all but died out again at the famine. Black '47 was more destructive of the spirit that went to make a nation than anything else which had occurred since the landing of Strongbow. In the Place-Names of the Decies will be found reflections of every enumerated epoch and event - reflections so unmistakable that from the bare names alone one might fill in the whole history in outline.

Many - perhaps the majority - of townland and parish names possess an antiquity far greater than the present shape of the name would suggest. With a form as of yesterday the name has not infrequently behind it the hoary antiquity of several centuries. From their occurrence in early deeds and charters we know that many townlands and nearly all parish names go back to the Invasion, and undoubtedly a large proportion of these to a period considerably more remote. Sub-denominations - i.e. names of townland sub-divisions, roads, wells, fields &c. - are generally less ancient, but even of these a certain proportion is of great age. In hundreds of instances what are now merely townland sub-divisions were formerly independent townlands, and similarly there are townland names which formerly designated not merely the present townland but a district or manor embracing several plowlands.

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<sup>5</sup> C.J. Taylor, "Origin &c.," ut supra.

<sup>6</sup> *New Ireland Review* - series of articles already quoted.

As he who runs may read the vast majority of our place-names are undoubtedly Celtic. Some, as we have just seen, are probably pre-Celtic, and there is a considerable sprinkling of Teutonic and apparently Teutonic names - English and Scandinavian. A few Norman-French names appear, as Gracedieu, Bewley (Beau Lieu) &c., but they are of little importance. Considering the protracted domination of the Northmen, and considering the strong Danish element in the population of Waterford City and Gaultier, the number of Scandinavian names is surprisingly small: Waterford itself, Ballygunner, Ballytruckle, Helvic, Crooke and Faithlegg almost exhaust the list, and some of these are only in part, and some doubtfully, Danish. English names are mostly translations of original Irish names; when not translations they are generally unnatural - begat of affectation. Probably most of the translated names date from the latter half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, when (temp. Chas. II.) an Act was passed commanding the use of English instead of Irish names in certain cases<sup>7</sup>. The number of English names that are not translations of Irish originals is very limited indeed. Foreign names, other than those which are religious, or designate ownership, ship, have been curiously lacking in adhesiveness; at any rate they have rarely survived, and the explanation is probably to be found in their inappropriateness. There is a class of names which, though really Irish, simulate an English origin and appearance - as Glenhouse (*Gleann-a-Cambais* - "Glen of the Stepping Stones"), Sion (*Sheean* - "Fairy-Hill"), Bell Lake [*Baile-an-Locha* - "The Lake Homestead"), Baylough (*Beal-a-locha* - "Lake Mouth"). Sometimes, too, the name has, through an incorrect apprehension of its component parts, been incorrectly Englished, like "Crow Hill" (*Cnoc na bhFraochán*), which should be "Whortle-berry Hill" if the *bhFraochán* had not been mistaken for **bPréachán**.

It is the dubious honour of the nineteenth century to have invented - or at any rate appropriated and developed - the idea of the place-name which is a lie or meaningless. Up to a hundred years ago every place-name conveyed some definite idea of the physical character, history or ownership of the place it represented. A new style of place-naming-the nonsensical-has developed with the process of Anglicisation within the past century. Can anything be more fatuous than the modern Shelbournes, Holmacres, Malls and Blenheims - reminding one of Emerson's complaint of America, that "it is whitewashed all over by unmeaning names the cast-off clothes of the country from which the emigrants came." Can anything surpass in absurdity our Lakefields, where there are no lakes, our Hollywoods without holly or woods, our Prospects and Belleview from which nothing can be seen but the neighbour's backyard.

Anglicisation of Irish names is a highly interesting process, following certain fixed phonetic laws. Sometimes indeed it appears to depart from law, but this is often because, for the nonce, it has come under the dominion of another law. In this present connection Anglicisation is taken to signify something else than the mere translation of the name, scil:- the reduction of the Irish sound of the name to the nearest common English vocalisation. In the process the Irish gutturals and aspirates are softened or elided, quantities are changed, and the more delicate Irish vowel sounds, as well as difficult consonantal combinations, are entirely eliminated as offensive or difficult to Saxon ears. It is the Irish *sound* rather than the *form* of the name as spelled which is regularly made the subject of the process. Occasionally however, as in names embodying the word *Rath*, *Carraig*, &c., the converse of the foregoing rule obtains, and it is the name as written, rather than as sounded, that is operated upon. In consequence of the elision &c. of gutturals, delicate vowel sounds, and difficult combinations the spelling of the name is usually much shorter in English than in Irish. Sometimes, too - where letters or combinations thereof are sounded alike in English and Irish - the name can hardly be said to change at all in spelling or in pronunciation, e.g. in Ballinaboola, Carrigsaggart (*Baile na Buaille*, *Carraig Sagairt*) &c.

In connection with Anglicisation of Irish names there are a few special phenomena worthy of notice here. The first is incorporation of the Irish article in the Anglicised name. Of this we have instances in the case of Nire, a river name, and Neddans, name of a parish in Barony of Iffa and Offa. In both these cases, and in dozens such, the initial N is simply a remnant of the article which formerly stood before the name - *An Fheadán*, *An Uidbir* &c.; compare Naul, Nore, Nobber &c. Differing considerably from the change just noticed are internal alterations frequently wrought by simple metathesis. Certain Irish consonants possess a mutual affinity which renders interchange not only possible but sometimes easy. The most common interchanges are of *r* to *n* and *vice versa*. We have an instance of an *r* to *n* change in Lisronagh, the correct and original form of which is Lisroragh. Similarly *th* is sometimes changed to *f*, v.g. in Affane, Kilcalf (*Áth Mbeáin Cill Catha*) &c. On the effects of aspiration and eclipsis in place-names there is no need to dwell, for these in place-names do not differ from the effects of aspiration and eclipsis generally. For benefit, however, of the reader who is ignorant of Irish it may be well to point out that, owing to the laws of Irish grammar and phonetics, a word may have quite a different sound in composition from that which it has

<sup>7</sup> "His Majesty taking notice of the barbarous and uncouth names by which most of the towns and places in this Kingdom of Ireland are called, which hath occasioned much damage to diverse of his good subjects, and are very troublesome in the use thereof, and much retards of reformation of that kingdom, for the remedy thereof is pleased that it be enacted, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Lord Lieutenant and Council shall and may advise of, settle and direct in the passing of all letters patent in that kingdom for the future how new and proper names more suitable to the English tongue may be inserted, with an alias for all towns, lands, and places in that kingdom that shall be granted by letters patent, which new names shall henceforth be the only names to be used, any law, statute, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding." - 17 & 18 Chas. II.

when standing alone. *Poll*, a hole, for instance, is pronounced *powl*, but in the genitive singular with an article prefixed it becomes **Phoill** (fyel), while in the genitive plural, with a chief noun and an article prefixed it is transformed into *bowl* as in

bóthar na bPoll. Again **Fia**, a deer, is pronounced Fee-ah, but prefix another noun and it becomes ee-ah, as in Cluain **Fhia**. Very frequently the place-name is not, as we should expect, in the nominative but in an oblique case - the dative or, as we style it in this connection, the locative. This is a fact extremely puzzling to beginners. A little consideration will however make clear the mental process by which the oblique came to be substituted for the nom. case, scil:- the customary association of the place with motion to or from. We shall meet hundreds of cases throughout the present work of datives used as nominatives, e.g., in the various Leacans (nom. Leaca) &c.

There are many words-almost all unfortunately of frequent occurrence - entering into composition of place-names, which it is sometimes extremely difficult to distinguish. No word, for instance, occurs more frequently than Baile, which has been generally rendered "homestead" throughout the present work. To this are closely allied in sound, though not in meaning, the following:- Béal, a mouth, Bealach, a gap or pass, Buaille, a milking place, Bile, an old tree, and even Buille, a stroke or cast, and Balla a wall. To increase the difficulty all these, except one, are of the same gender as Baile, and two or three of them are pretty generally Anglicised *bally*. Compare Ballylooby (Béal), Ballybrien (Buaille), Ballymarket (Bealach), and Ballyboy (Balla) &c. In like manner Gabhann "of a blacksmith," is liable to confusion with Gabhainn "of a cattle pen," and both with **Gabhnaí** "of a calf." Compare Cúinne **an** Ghabhann (*gowan*, blacksmith), Baile an Ghabhainn (*gowan*, cattle pen) and Sídh **Gabhnaí** (gowna, calf). More difficult still is distinction between cill, a church, and coill, a wood; they are both feminine and are indiscriminately Anglicised *kyll* and *kill*. In Kilnacarriga it is coill, whereas we have cill in Kilcop and Kiltagan. Closely related in sound to both cill and coill is another term also, of common use in local names - caol, a narrow strip of land. Cúl and Cúil, though of different genders are perhaps the most puzzling of all. To increase the difficulty they differ but little in meaning and both generally occur only in the beginning of names. Sídh, a fairy mound, and suí, a sitting place, though sometimes confounded, are easily distinguishable thanks to the attenuation of the initial letter of the former; neither ought to be confounded as they both have been, with siog, a streak. Compare Shean, See-Mochuda, and Checkpoint *infra*. The foregoing are but a few - the most common certainly - of the words liable to confusion in Irish place-name composition. If good native Irish speakers cannot always easily distinguish them it behooves the student of the subject to walk warily, to enquire carefully, to eschew dogmatism and never, if possible, to trust to a single authority. The student's endeavour should be to hear the name pronounced by more than one speaker of Irish, natives of the locality, who have heard the name from infancy. For neglect of local authority hardly anything will make amends. Analogy is of course helpful, so are the forms in ancient deeds and charters, so is the authority of an Irish manuscript, but local pronunciation is the most reliable test of all and the student of toponymy who is not prepared to face the labour of local investigation were well advised to leave the subject done. Nothing seems plainer at first glance than the derivation of Ballyduff, the name of a village in the Barony of Uppperthird. There is a second Ballyduff in Coshmore and Coshbride, and this the reader has already had explained "Black Homestead." He concludes at once the other Ballyduff must have a similar signification; yet here he is mistaken. Get the native Irish speaker to pronounce it and observe the result - Baile Uí Dhuibh - O'Duffy's Homestead. Similarly Ballyboy (Par. Tallayhorton) immediately suggests - "Yellow Homestead", but there is no reference whatever to colour and the native speaker's rendering will at once demonstrate that it is- "O'Boy's or Bowe's Homestead". It is possible, of course, for the local pronunciation to be corrupt, but such corruption is rare and where it does occur there are generally means of detecting it. There is no branch of Irish studies in which error has so run riot as in this of place-name interpretation. Things are improving, but till recently one could not take up a book, magazine or essay which touched at all on place-names in which one did not find error abounding. Irish toponymy was the one field in which every literary dabbler conceived himself at liberty to run amuck - experimenting and theorising without responsibility. It mattered not to him that he made himself the laughing-stock of Irish scholars, for the latter were so few and their voice so small there was none so poor as to owe them fear.

Regarded etymologically our place-names may be conveniently divided into six general classes or groups:- (a) and (b) those derived from natural and artificial features respectively, (c) names derived from ownership, (d) names referring to occupations or employments, and (e) and (f) historical and legendary names respectively. Physical-feature names are far the most numerous of all. These embody such terms as Sliabh, a mountain (Slievenamon); Cnoc<sup>8</sup>, a hill (Knockaderry); Droim<sup>9</sup>, a ridge (Drumcannon); Cluain, a meadow (Clonea); bun, a bottom (Bonmahon); Magh, a plain (Macrary); Oileán, an island (Oileanavric); Inis, a riverholm (Inchanaleama); Com, a mountain hollow (Coum); Ceann, a headland (Kinsalebeg); Fail,

<sup>8</sup> The word Cnoc, a hill, forms the first part of no fewer than 1608 townland names in Ireland; Reeves - "Townland Distribution of Ireland." Proceedings RIA, Vol VIII, p.490.

<sup>9</sup> Drom commences 2000 Irish townland names, and Cluain some 1,680; Reeves *supra* cit.



a cliff (Foylune); Carraig, a rock (Carrick-on-Suir); Tobar, a well (Toberaheeny). They include a multitude of bog-terms (Móin, Currach, Eanach, Tonn, Cladach, **Riasc**, Féith, &c.); animal names in variety – Bó, Capall, Caora, **Muc**, Gabhar, Madra, **Fia**, Coinín, Préachán, Coileach, **Fuiseog**, Seangán (asses, spiders, mice, frogs, snails and slugs furnish no names); plant names in hundreds – Leamhán Darach, Sceach, **Driseog**, Saileach, **Fuinseog**, **Caorthann**, Beith, Copóg, Gioleach, Cuileann, Aiteann, &c., and a small proportion of mineral names – Iarann, Ór, Slinn, Gaíneamh, &c. Names for origin of which of which artificial objects are responsible are only slightly less numerous than those derived from physical features. Baile, generally rendered “homestead” throughout the present work, forms portion of no fewer than 6,400 townland names in Ireland, and cill, a church, comes a good second, for it is the first syllable of 2,890 names. As might be expected of a religious-minded people like the Irish, names for “Church” are a multitude:- Cill, Eaglais, Teampall, Domhnach, Reilig, Asocal, Teach, Poiscia, &c. Some 1,380 place-names in Ireland commence with Lios, a residence, and Dún cannot be much less frequently employed. Cathair is comparatively rare in the Decies, and Caiseal hardly occurs at all. Roads of various kinds furnish a fairly large number of names. We have a number of terms – Bóthar, Ród, **Slí**, Rian, Tóchar, Áth, Cabhar, Bealach. Boher, incorporating the word Bó, a cow, suggests a cattle track; Ród is a more formal highway. Crossing a plain the way would be called a **Slí**. Rian implies something akin to the “track” of the present day Australian bush parlance. Tóchar is a raised way across a bog or swamp; Áth is the road-crossing of a bridgeless stream, Cabhar a footway on stepping-stones, and Bealach the approach to a mountain gap. Bán (Bawn) a field, and Páirc, with a like signification, help to make up a large number of names indeed, but Gort and **Garraí**, a garden, are somewhat rarer.

Of names derived from ownership there is likewise immense number, but not so much variety. These names embody very generally the word Baile (Bally), signifying a homestead; to this the proprietor's name is generally attached, and the whole often appears in very Anglicised form with the ending town, as Grantstown, Powerstown &c. Occasionally Fearann takes the place of Baile (Farrengarret); but more frequently it is Drom, cnoc bán caisleán garrán, or some other of the many words signifying land, or suggesting human occupation. Under the head of names derived from ownership we may include boundaries and land divisions. Teora (boundary), Fál (hedge), Cláí (earthen fence), and balla (wall) are of less frequent occurrence. The chief ancient Irish sub-divisions of land under the *coigeadh* or province were the Tricha-ced, Bailebiataich, Seisreach, Ballyboe, Quarter, Gniov and Staing. Of all these, except the two first named, we find traces in the local names of Decies. The Seisreach, Ballybo or Quarter, as well as the *Carucate* (from the debased Latin caruca, a plough), may for our purpose be regarded as roughly corresponding to the modern plowland or townland. The Gniov (1/12 of a plowland) and the *staing* (a perch) are smaller denominations. A Seisreach, which we may regard as the unit of land measurement, was estimated to be roughly the area which six horses could plough in a year<sup>10</sup>. The Quarter is estimated at about 160 acres, with added bog, mountain and wood, which were not computed in Irish land measurement. It must be remembered that area was ascertained by rough estimation and not by the chain. The Seisreach (and proportionally, of course, the various higher denominations) varied in area probably in much the same proportion that its modern equivalent, the townland, does today. At present the average townland area for all Ireland is 325 acres – for Waterford it is 273, for Tipperary 322 and for Cork 328. I think it may be laid down as a general rule that the present townland divisions represent ancient ploughlands or *Seisreach*; undoubtedly, however, many divisions not previously regarded as such were called up to the townland dignity by the first Ordnance Survey, and again, with equal absence of doubt, many old townland names were then suppressed and the areas they stood for amalgamated with another or others under a single townland name. Personal names and titles, incorporated to indicate ownership, are Celtic, Danish, Anglo-Norman, Elizabethan, Cromwellian and Williamite. Thus Dungarvan tells of occupation by a Celtic warrior-chief; Templeivrick; Islandkeane, Liselan, Dunmoan give each a similar account of themselves. Dunabrattin indicates a Welsh, and Ballynangoul perhaps a Danish colonization. Norman ownership and denomination are proclaimed by Kilmacthomas, Powers' Country, Robertstown, Ballygarret, Castle Grace &c. Finally hundreds of names commemorate grants to Desmond planters of Elizabeth's day, as well as to Cromwellian soldiers and adventurers of the following century, while hundreds additional tell of conveyance to the men of many nations who came in the wake of William or since his day.

Names arising from trade, craft or employment, though more interesting perhaps, are less numerous than those from any of the three already enumerated sources. Smith-craft yields perhaps the highest proportion; the forge and furnace (**ccárta**), the “mighty man” himself who presides thereat (Gabha), the sledge (**ord**), the charcoal (gual) - have all been commemorated. So also weavers and tailors have found honourable mention, carpenters moreover and stone-masons, millers, the makers of mill-stones, peddlers, knights and hangmen, but there is hardly a place called from a sailor, a butcher, painter, lawyer or doctor. As is natural to expect names derived from agriculture are especially plentiful. Neither the farmer himself nor the spailpin is mentioned, but the various kinds of farm work are specifically introduced-reaping, turf-

<sup>10</sup> Reeves “Townland Distribution” supra cit.

cutting, milking, burning the béitháil, steeping and scutching the flax &c. Nor are agricultural implements or products forgotten; they make quite a long list as they appear in the names of Decies - the plough (*Seisreach*, coltar, roc, and gabhlóg), the spade (*rán*) flail (*súisce*), sickle (*corrán*), scythe (*speal*), grubbing-adze (*grafán*), shears (*deimhear*), also tethering-post, churn and churn dash, milk and butter, honey and grain, *cruihneacht*, *coirce*, *eorna*, *reagal*, *pís* and *pónaire*). With names derived from occupations we may also class those commemorative of customs and amusements - fairs (*Aonach*), harvest gatherings (*meitheal*), hurling (*camán*, *tomáin* &c.), patterns (*pátrún*), dances (*rinnce*), funerals (*bearna na gCoirp*, &c.) hunting (*Fia*, *cú*, *gadhar*, &c.), fishing (*cora*, *iasc* &c.) and trapping wild fowl (*Decoy*).

In names containing historical allusion the latter is often obscure -sometimes so obscure as to be all but useless to the historian. Names of this general class are ecclesiastical, military and civil. The greater number of ecclesiastical names are designations of ancient churches - embodying as a rule the founder's name as Kilmacleague, Kilgrant, Kilcockan, but specifying nothing as to his identity, character or even age. Bishops, abbots and priests, friars, vicars, and priors, monks and nuns, the cross, the chalice, sacred vestments, the bell, the penitential station, and the Mass furnish hosts of names. Holy wells are responsible, directly and indirectly, for many names as Toberquan, Toberaheena, Toberessay &c., and glebes, under the form *Bannsa*, appear some ten or twenty times. References to wars, battles and defeats are not by any means as many as we should expect from the past history of Ireland: terms from military architecture however abound. Most of the military names - other than those which have their origin in military architecture - are derived from the battle of Affane, 1565 (see under Affane Parish). Our place-names but rarely commemorate events of civil history-those to which there is allusion are mostly actions at law for recovery of land or decision of title, and, more rarely, plague, leprosy, and murder.

With the historical names are closely connected those derived from legends and superstitions. This latter class indeed furnishes a by no means insignificant proportion of the place-names of the Decies. The mythic cow of St. Patrick, the magic Glas Gabhnach or Azure-hued Stripper, *Caille Beara*, *Fionn* and his companions appear again and again, while pookas, fairies, demons, bibes and giants are legion. To wells many half-natural, half-supernatural virtues are attributed - the cure of toothache for instance (*Tobernafiacal*), relief of dyspepsia (*Toberanaische*), removal of warts (*Tobernavaithe*), &c., &c.

The territory of Decies may, for our present purpose, be regarded as - at any rate, approximately - co-extensive with the present Diocese of Waterford and Lismore. Of Irish dioceses in general indeed it may be said they represent, better than any other existing divisions, the outlines and extent of old Celtic states. The diocese, for instance, with which the present work is concerned - although it embraces portion of three counties and the whole of none, and although portion of it be completely disjointed and cut off from the main area-represents, perhaps exactly, and certainly very closely, the ancient Decies as it extended at date of the Synod of Rathbreasail. Native Irish territorial boundaries, it is useful to remember, were somewhat elastic, expanding or contracting according to success or failure of tribal hostings, and to the chieftain's energy. Today the whole scheduled region is divided into eight complete baronies, with one almost complete and small portions of three others, sci1:-

Condons and Clangibbon (portion of)	..... Co. Cork
Coshmore and Coshbride	....Co. Waterford
Decies-Within-Drum	...Co. Waterford
Decies-Without-Drum	....Co. Waterford
Gaultier (including part of Waterford City)	... Co Waterford
Glenaheiry	....Co Waterford
Iffa and Offa East (greater portion of, including Town of Clonmel)	. ...Co. Tipperary
Iffa and Offa West	....Co. Tipperary
Middlethird (portion of)	.....Co. Tipperary
Middlethird (including part of Waterford City)	. ....Co. Waterford
Slievardagh (portion of)	.....Co. Tipperary
Upperthird	. ....Co. Waterford

The ancient tribes or families of Decies were O'Phelan and O'Bric, who shared between them the Lordship; O'Breslin, O'Flannagan, O'Foley, O'Keane, O'Meara, O'Donnchadha (O'Dunphy and O'Donoghue) and O'Neill (Uí Eoghain Finn). Of these the names O'Breslin and O'Bric have become extinct within their ancient principality.<sup>11</sup>

Practically every one of the many thousand Irish place-names analysed in the following pages has been procured from a competent local speaker of Irish. In some cases-notably in parts of Tipperary -collection of the Irish forms was very difficult work indeed, but work which had to be done if the record was to be

<sup>11</sup> 'O'Heerin's Topographical Poem' - Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society, pp. 100ff.

rendered complete. Hundreds of local *sheanachies* were examined and cross-examined as to the traditional forms, and great was their surprise, and sometimes their amusement, that anybody should trouble himself about things apparently so unpractical and profitless. The Field Books of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland have been examined for light on names unintelligible to the writer; he found that the names, in one hundred and thirteen small note books concerned with Waterford County, had evidently been collected by O'Donovan himself personally. The Tipperary names are much less satisfactory. It looks as if the great topographer had the Tipperary names supplied to him phonetically by the officer-presumably, unacquainted with Irish-who collected them, and O'Donovan does not appear to have himself taken part in the actual collection - as in Waterford. Throughout the present work the writer has, wherever they serve to illustrate, added early forms of the name from ancient Maps, Inquisitions and Parliamentary Acts &c.

The first recorded mapped survey of any part of Ireland was made in 1586, when the forfeited lands of Desmond, in which were included portion of Decies (north and south), were marked out for plantation<sup>12</sup>. The next Irish mapped survey was that of Strafford, but as this did not extend to Decies it need not detain us here. To this succeeded, in less than a quarter of a century, the famous Down Survey, and the signification of which it may be expedient to briefly explain. On completion of the Cromwellian campaign it became necessary to applot their lands to multitudes of adventurers and soldiers. Hereupon Dr. (after Sir) William Petty, Physician to the Forces in Ireland and a man of immense business capacity, entered into a contract with the Irish Government to survey the whole country at the rate of £7 3s 4d per 1,000 acres. The great work was carried through in thirteen months - a marvelous feat considering the circumstances of the time. Of course the precision of modern surveying is not to be expected from Petty's work. The results, however, were sufficiently accurate for the purpose in view, and on Petty's Survey (otherwise the Down Survey) rests today the legal title to half the land of Ireland. When the present work first appeared (in 1907) the original maps of the Down Survey-such of them as then survived - were still preserved in the Record Office. The collection was, even then, somewhat incomplete, owing to a 1711 fire. But the destructive fire of our own days has left us almost entirely dependent upon copies.

Allusion to surveys suggests a passing reference to the origin and significance of the modern divisions intermediate between province and townland - scil: - County, Barony, Diocese, and Parish. Count and County are titles borrowed from the Court of Charlemagne. The *County* is a purely English denomination based mainly on the grouping of native lordships and ranging in date of erection from the time of John to the reign of James I. When a hitherto native region became a shire or county an official called a sheriff was appointed thereto whose duty it became to execute the King's writ within its bounds. The purpose then which underlay the introduction of the county division was convenience of legal procedure. Waterford belongs to the very first batch of Irish counties created and Tipperary, in its present form, to the last. Tipperary, it is true was at a very early period (1328) created a county palatine<sup>13</sup>: but the jurisdiction then granted was exclusive of church lands which were extensive and were created a separate shrievalty and county under the title of Co. of the Cross of Tipperary. *Baronies* like counties are Anglo-Norman in name and origin, based primarily too like counties upon native lordships. The territory of a petty king who submitted was created a barony. Hardiman moreover states that, when a magnate like De Lacy received an extensive grant, he portioned it out amongst his barons to hold under him by feudal service and the estates so formed became baronies. With *barony* are roughly equivalent the Saxon hundred and cantred. Diocesan and parochial divisions, the individual origin of which it is extremely difficult to trace, are of course ecclesiastical, though the parish has now become one of the best known civil divisions. No doubt the origin of the ecclesiastical, as of the civil, divisions is to be sought and found in the geography of ancient tribal times. As the cantred corresponds in a general way with the barony and the Seisreach with the townland so may the baile- biatach or biadhach's town be regarded - but in a considerably less perfect degree - as corresponding with the parish, while the Celtic tribal territory, as we have already seen is equivalent to the modern diocese.

The present work breaks new ground, for it is the first ever written in detailed and systematic interpretation of the place-names (Barony, Parish, Townland and Infra-Townland) of a county or ancient Irish kingdom. With its analysis of many thousand names it would be a marvel - rather, indeed, a miracle - if the work were free from error. No doubt some interpretations given therein will be found unsustainable in the light of further investigation. No doubt too a certain proportion of names stands incorrectly recorded - a consequence of the local speaker's inaccuracy, of the corruption which the names have undergone, or of the writer's defective ear - none too ready to detect the finer distinctions of Irish phonetics. At the same time the writer claims that no reasonable pains have been spared to make the book both complete and accurate. Collection of the names occupied the writer's spare time for many years; it has involved many an

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<sup>12</sup> Harding- "On MS. Mapped Townland Surveys in Ireland," Proceedings, R.I.A., Vol. VIII., Pt. I.

<sup>13</sup> For a detailed account of the Palatinates see Mr. Litton Falkiner in Proceedings R.I.A. for Nov., 1902. On the County Palatine of Tipperary, see Rev. W.P. Burke - "History of Clonmel," p.424.

excursion by rail, cycle and on foot - necessitated hundreds of enquiries by letter and required the examination and cross-examination of dozens of *sheanachies* in every parish of Decies. Legends, ranns and scraps of history innumerable have been garnered with the names-sometimes as it were encrusting the latter, sometimes evoked by association. Incorporation of all these has not been attempted here lest it should swell to unreasonable length a work which perhaps may be thought already over swollen. Throughout the work questions of Irish spelling, consideration of grammar, philology and phonetics have been held as of secondary importance. To the writer it has seemed that the first and immediately important point was to get the names; many of the latter, if not collected now, could never be recovered, whereas the spelling and grammar can afford to wait. The Townland names are arranged alphabetically under their alphabetically arranged legal Parishes, as the latter, in turn, are arranged under similarly catalogued Baronies. Legal Parishes, by the way, are the ancient ecclesiastical divisions of pre-Reformation times. In some cases these latter are curiously broken up, like Ardmore and Kilgobinet to each of which belong three or four isolated fragments. Under townlands-the names of which appear in small capitals-are given (generally without respect to alphabetical or geographical order) the sub-denominations (SDD.), i.e., designations of commonly named objects, such as roads, wells, cliff or mountain features, lioses &c. No account has been made of very frequently recurring field names such as "Long Field," "Lios Field," &c., first, because such names lack permanence, and secondly, because record of them would serve no purpose proportionate in utility with the space it would require. It is not claimed for the names here presented that they constitute an exhaustive list. In fact the writer is well aware that there are hundreds of interesting names, unrecorded in this work, which will provide a wide field for future research.

In bringing to a close this rather daring undertaking I beg to make very grateful acknowledgement of the assistance rendered me by Rt. Rev. Abbot Maurus O'Phelan of the Cistercian Order, who read most of the work as it went through the press, corrected innumerable errors of writer and printers, and made valuable suggestions. My thanks are due likewise to Rev. Dr. Henebry for elucidation of (afterwards) some doubtful points, to Rev. Prof. Sheehan, D.Ph., Archbishop, for lists of Ring place-names, and to Major Hayes and Captain Rotherham of the Royal Engineers for permission very graciously given to examine the Ordnance Survey Field Books deposited in Mountjoy Barracks, Phoenix Park. Finally I owe a debt of gratitude -of which I tender this acknowledgement in part payment - to the *sheanachies* of Decies, those ancient men of beautiful minds, whom I met and talked with on the roadside or in the fields, by the turf fire on winter evenings, or along the cliffs and up the Comeragh, Knockmealdown or Galtee slopes on Sundays in summer. Many a difficulty their fine intelligence solved, many a quest their kindly and childlike interest helped. Was it the sunset of life adding mystic lore or the last fitful gleams of ancient Celtic culture - that sun about to set forever?

With all its faults I believe that the present book must prove helpful to many a groper in the Celtic twilight. It marks a beginning: let others follow: each succeeding effort will be an advance. Hurler on the fence, if you would exercise your critical office with greatest effect, come down from your eminence and handle a camán yourself.

## BARONY OF CONDONS AND CLANGIBBON (Co. Cork)

The boundary of Déise Mumhan must have been but loosely defined on the west where there was no river nor mountain range to be a natural line of demarcation. It may well indeed have been a more or less elastic quantity. There is ample evidence that Decies once stretched further westward than the present county boundary. The Taxation of 1302, for instance, places the church of Kylword (Kilworth?) in the Diocese of Lismore. On the other hand, the adjoining territory of Uí Liatháin appears to have pushed itself, at one period, as far east as the Blackwater.<sup>14</sup> It is remarkable that the Diocesan and County boundaries here do not coincide. Five townlands of Cork County are within the Diocese of Lismore, while a corresponding number of County Waterford townlands belong to Cloyne. Since the Diocesan were originally derived from the Clan boundaries and are based on them, it will be more consistent with our scope to adopt the former as more likely to represent the latter than are the modern county limits. Accordingly a small portion of the Barony of Condons and Clangibbon (Co. Cork), containing the five townlands alluded to, is here conditionally treated as belonging to Decies.

### Lismore and Mocollop Parish

(For condensed account of the parish – its history, character, antiquities and extent - see under “Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride.”)

### TOWNLANDS

GARRYNAGOUL, **Garraí** na nGall – “Garden of the Foreigners.” Area, 266 acres.

“Téirigh a’ feadghail, a’ **Gharraí** na nGall” (Old rhyme).

S.DD (a) Páirc na **Bearraice** – “Field of the Barrack.”

(b) Páirc **an tSuaimhnis** - “Field of Rest (or Quietness).”

GLENAOURTEEN, Gleann **an Ghoirtín** – “Glen of the Little Garden.” Area, 156 acres.

MARSHTOWN, Baile **na Giúise** – “Homestead of the Pine Wood.” Area, 331 acres.

SHEAN. – See Shean, par. Lismore, below.

WATERPARK, Baile na Glaise - “Homestead of the Streamlet.” Baile, commonly rendered “town”, is better translated – “homestead.” Glaise, - from Glas, i.e. bluish-grey-green, the colour of water. On this townland there was formerly a small castle (presumably of the Desmonds), some insignificant remains of which may be seen in a farmyard. Area, 463 acres.

S.DD. (a) Tobar na Glóire – “Well of Glory,” a reputed holy well, on Canning’s farm.

(b) Old Court (O.M.). Site of an ancient residence of Lord Waterpark

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<sup>14</sup> “Leabhar na gCeart,” Cfr. also “Crichad an Chaoilli” (Power), Cork University Press, 1932.

## BARONY OF COSHMORE AND COSHBRIDE

Historically the present barony may be regarded as belonging more to Cork than to Waterford. As portion of the great Desmond territory it shared in the vicissitudes of the latter for quite 400 years. Previous to the Invasion it is not easy to trace its civil history. Since, however, we are immediately concerned with the latter only as far as it bears on, or illustrates, the place names of the barony, it will suffice to note that the denominations derived otherwise than from physical features or proprietorship are practically all ecclesiastical. The school and church of Lismore have left their impress all around on the names of the country extending from the Bride to the bounds of Tipperary, and from the Cork border to Cappoquin. In the light of its later history the region under notice will not be expected to have preserved a continuity of local tradition. It seems to have been largely cleared of its original Celtic stock on the conclusion of the Desmond wars and, a quarter of a century later, the then proprietor, the first Earl of Cork, was able to boast<sup>15</sup> that he had no "Irish tenant" on his lands. The barony is equally rich in scenic beauty and historic memories. The memories of saints and sages centre around Lismore, and beauty haunts the Blackwater "From Youghal Harbour to Cappoquin." Coshmore and Coshbride signify respectively the countries adjacent to (Cois) the Great River (Mór) and the Bride (Brid, gen. Bríde). As Irish is still a living speech throughout the barony, collection of the names and interpretation of them presented comparatively little difficulty. There are in all six parishes, of which one - Lismore and Mocollop - surpasses in size, three or four times over, the remaining five combined; it is, in fact, with one exception, the most extensive parish in Ireland. The "Blackwater Fishery Case," so frequently referred to in this section, is a privately printed volume of pedigrees, title deeds, charters, &c., compiled for use of Counsel in the great law case which, with varying success, was carried on for years by the Duke of Devonshire and others, regarding fishery rights in the Great River. It contains, in convenient compass, most of the documentary matter bearing on the post-invasion history of the present barony.

### Kilcockan Parish

This Parish lies along the left bank of the Blackwater-southward from the junction with the latter river of the gently-flowing Bride. Of limited area, Kilcockan embraces a considerable proportion of mountain and is noted for its fine scenery. The historic associations of the parish are insignificant, and its place names of only moderate interest. Exclusive of the ancient church which gives the parish its name, and a description of which will be found in the Journal of the Waterford Archaeological Society (Vol. IV, p.213), there are two early church sites and a couple of holy wells. The number of holy wells in the Blackwater region is, by the way, remarkable; is it a consequence of the proximity of Lismore?

### TOWNLANDS

BALLYBRACK, Baile Breac "Speckled Homestead." Area 179 acres.

BALLYPHILIP, Baile Philip - "Philip's Homestead." Sir R. Boyle (1607) leases "one plowland of Ballyphilip to Christmas Herward - same lands recently in the possession of Arle McDono, gent." Area, 224 acres.

S.DD. (a) Log - "Hollow"; a sub-division.

(b) Green Hill (O.M.). - Carn Glas.

(c) Leaca na nDeamhan - "Glen Slope of the Demons."

(d) Poll na bPiast - "Hole of the Serpents"; in the river, close to last with which it appears to have some sort of moral, or folklore connection.

(e) Barra na Stuaice - "Summit of the Pinnacle."

(f) Tobar Naoimh Gibéin - "St. Geibin's Well."

BALLYROE, Baile Rua - "Red Homestead"; adjoins Ballybrack, with which its name contrasts it. Area 67 acres.

"Ballyragh" (A.S.E.).

BAWNLAUR, Bán Láir - "Middle Field" Area 102 acres.

Carnglas, Carn Glas - "Green Hill"; a remarkable height overlooking the Blackwater. Area 405 acres.

S.D. Tobernagowar, Tobar na nGabhar - "Goats' well."

Crossery, Crosaire, - "Cross Roads." Area, 216 acres.

Glengoach, Gleann 'gCótach "Gouchs' (Mac Goughs) Glen" Area, 181 acres.

Killeneagh, Cillíneach - "Little Church Site." The site in question is close to north-east boundary of the

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<sup>15</sup> "Lismore Papers," 2<sup>nd</sup> Series, Vol.II, p.50

townland - on the brow of the glen through which the main road runs. A “bullán,” or stone basin, has been recently unearthed at the spot. Cill, from the Latin *cella*, was originally the little cell or oratory of the early missionary or anchorite. In later times, perhaps, when the church had disappeared and only the cemetery remained, the word came to signify simply the graveyard. Area, in three divisions, 892 acres.

S.DD. (a) Carndroleen (O.M.), Carn **an Dreoilín** – “Wren’s Hill.” See Carnglas above.

(b) Áth na Sac, *lit.* – “Ford of the Bags.” As the word SAC occurs a few times in such combinations, it may be presumed to have some special force; perhaps - bags, stone-filled for stepping on.

(c) Carn na gCaorach – “Hill of the Sheep.”

(d) Páirc Mhánais – “Magnus’s Field.” Magnus was, local story avers, a warrior and leader slain in battle here; the name suggests Danish associations.

(e) **Bóithrín** Fuirc – “Little Road of (the) Prong.”

KILCOCKAN, Cill Chocáin – “Cocan’s Church.” Feast of the Virgin, Coc (by endearment Cocán), was celebrated on June 6<sup>th</sup> at Kilcock, Co. Kildare.<sup>16</sup> Area, 249 acres.

KILMANICHOLAS, Cill **Mhic** Niocláis – “MacNicholas’ Church.” The site of the early church and graveyard is now partly occupied by New Strancally farmyard. Area, 161 acres.

S.DD. (a) Páirc na **bhFoidhreach** – “Field of the Natural Trench.” Foidhir, (pron. Fadhair), is the word applied throughout West Waterford to a torrent-worn channel in a field, especially where the trench is old and briar or furze overgrown.

(b) Bóthar na Stuaice – “Road of the Stack-like Hill.”

(c) Cnocán na Craige – “Hillock of the Rock.”

(d) Gleann **an Mhaoir**, **Tobar an Mhaoir** – “The Steward’s Glen” and “The Steward’s Well” respectively.

Knockanore, Cnoc an Fhómhair – “Harvest Hill” The qualifying word is locally understood to be óir, as is evident from the old rann:- “Cnoc an **Óir** - gan ór gan airgead” The occurrence of óir (**Fhómhair**) in place names has been a puzzle to etymologists, some of whom have made it “gold” others “the golden blossom.” I think that, in nearly all cases, it may be safely translated and written as above. The epithet was doubtless first applied to hitherto untilled land brought under the dominion of the plough and producing its maiden crop. Or the word may be Fhóir, a clamp of threshed grain. C. an **Fheoir** is heard also. Area, 157 acres.

S.D. (a) An Maoilín – “The Little Bare Hill Top”; this, now covered with wood, is on the west side of the townland.

(b) Site of old church (18<sup>th</sup> century) in a field on north side of the road leading (east) towards Ballyphilip.

LISGLAS, Lios **Glas** “Green Lios.” Area, 64 acres.

S.D. **Ré** na gCon – “Mountain Plain of the Hounds.”

MONANG, Móin Fhinn – apparently “Fionn’s bog” Why Fionn’s name should be so frequently associated with a bog is not clear. Compare Monaing - Dungarvan par., &c. Area, 83 acres.

NEWPORT, Port Abha Nua – “New River-Bank.” Portion of the townland is ancient slobland reclaimed from the Blackwater and protected by an earthen bank. Newport was formerly one of the five plowlands of Strancally.<sup>17</sup> Area, in two divisions, 467 acres.

S.DD. (a) Tobereenbanaha (O.M.), Tóhairín Beannaithe – “Little Holy Well.” This was also called Tobar Beretheirt – “Berethert’s Well.” a name recovered and verified with much difficulty. “Rounds” were made here on Sunday mornings.

(b) Carraig Bhán – “White Rock,” on the river bank. This name looms large in old deeds and charts; it figured prominently in the famous fishery case above alluded to.

(c) Poll na Biorraí – “Reed (or Sedge) Hole,” in the river, opposite last.

(d) Cnocán na Pónaire – “Hillock of the Beans.”

(e) Scairt Uí Mongáin – “O’Mongan’s Thicket”; a sub-division of seventy acres formerly well known by this now forgotten name.

(f) Páirc na **Scoile**, **Sean**-bhaile and Ráth Eibhlín – “School Field,” “Old village,” and “Ellen’s Rath” respectively. These are three field names.

Scart, Scairt na **gCorcóg** – “Thicket of the bee hives.” **Corcóg** is also applied to a pile of sods prepared for burning. Area 185 acres.

S.DD. (a) Rinnalack (O.M.), Rinn na **Leac** – “Headland of the Flagstones”; a cliff by the river side.

(b) Gleann Chrimeáin – “Cremin’s Glen.”

(c) Poll a Chapail – “Horse’s Hole,” in river; probably from a horse drowned here.

SLEEVEEN, Sliabhín – “Little Mountain”; all uncultivated. Area, 82 acres.

STRANCALLY (popularly Old Strancally, to distinguish it from next), Srón na Caillí – “The Hag’s Nose”; from the appearance of the cliff on which ruins of the ancient castle stand. Compare Manx, *Strain*, a

<sup>16</sup> Colgan – “Acta Sanctorum,” p.469, no.20. Colgan gives also (ibid), on July 29<sup>th</sup>, Cocca of Ross-Bennchuir, for whom he quotes Martyrologies of Tallht, Donegal and Gorman. He errs, however, as to the date, which should be, June 29<sup>th</sup>.

<sup>17</sup> “Blackwater Fishery Case,” *passim*.

headland.<sup>18</sup> Possibly the hag was the Cailleach Bhéara famed in local, and indeed, in general Irish, legend. The castle of Strancally was erected by the Desmonds in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, probably on the site of a more ancient stronghold. In 1562 the Corporation of Youghal wrote to Elizabeth commending the Earl of Desmond for his activity in rooting out a den of robbers who maintained a castle at Strancally, four miles up the river. James MacShane MacGerrot of Strancally was attainted in connection with the Desmond rebellion. Area, 256 acres.

“Shroncally, *alias* Stroncally” (Inq. Jas. I).

S.D. Poll **an** Chaisleáin – “Castle Hole”; a pool in the Blackwater beneath the Castle.

STRANCALLY DEMESNE, **Cill Mhic** Niocláis (?) See Kilmanicholas, above. Area, 196 acres.

S.D. Crochtín – “Little Croft,” on which the modern residence known as Strancally Castle stands.

## Kilwatermoy Parish

From the place-name student’s point of view the present parish, though of the same general physical character as the last, is much more interesting. A few of its names are of some historic significance. The half legendary “Rian Bó Phádraig” (see under Lismore par.), which perhaps we may here equate with the Bealach **Eochaille**” of the Annals, is traceable within its northern boundary.<sup>19</sup> According to local belief Kilwatermoy itself was the terminus of the Rian, for it was there the enraged cow overtook the abductor of her calf. Up to comparatively recent times natives of Kilwatermoy were looked askance at for the disgrace which the legend of St. Patrick’s Cow attributed to their parish. In fact, a certain family, generally known by a nickname, was popularly regarded as the direct representatives of the 5<sup>th</sup> century thief.

Along the northern frontier of the parish, bordering on the Bride, a number of modern names, of the usual more or less meaningless character, have within the past generation half-submerged the ancient nomenclature. Ceann **Muice** (“Pig’s Head”) has become Headborough. Baile na mBadach (“Churls’ Homestead”) has resolved itself into Snugborough, and Cnoc na Sceach (“Hill of the Bushes”) into Moore Hill! The ecclesiastical remains in the parish will be found briefly described in the Journal of the Waterford Archaeological Society (Vol. IV, p.2 13).

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYCLEMENT, Baile an Chleiméirig – “Clement’s Homestead.” Area, 89 acres.

BALLYHAMLET: variously pronounced in Irish - generally, Caidhmliarta, evidently the equivalent of “Camlet’s Homestead.” Area, 247 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cnoc Ghearóid – “Garrett’s Hill.”

(b) Páirc **an** Mhearbhaill – “Field of Stupefaction,” in which persons get lost at night.

(c) Ring’s Field,” in which a man named Ring was hanged for the murder of a tithe-proctor, nicknamed “Hi-Call,” member of the family regarded as descendants from the robber of St. Patrick’s Cow.

BALLYMOAT, Baile **an** Mhóta – “Homestead of (by) the Mote.” The mote, from which the village or homestead was named, still exists, in a ruinous condition. Area, in two divisions, 350 acres.

“Ballymotie *alias* Ballymoskey” (Inq. Jas. I). “Ballynmowty” (Roll Survey of Munster).<sup>20</sup>

S.D. **Clais an** Dúin – “Trench of the Fort”; from its proximity to the mote aforesaid.

BALLYNAFINHOGE, **Baile na bhFoinseog** – “Homestead of the Streamlets.” Area, 209 acres.

“Ballynefinshoge” (Inq. Jas. I).

S.DD. (a) Móin na Fiaile – “Bog of the Weeds.”

(b) Buachaill Aimrre – “Serving Man”; a pillar stone humorously so-called.

BALLYNEETY, Baile an Fhaoitigh – “White’s Homestead.” Area, 209 acres.

“Ballyneetie *alias* Kyllineety” (Inq. Jas. I).

CHURCHQUARTER, Ceathrú an **Teampaill**. Idem. Area, 128 acres.

Close, An **Clós** – “The Enclosure” Clós appears to be a loan word from English<sup>21</sup> Area, 115 acres.

CORRANNASKEHA, Beinn na Sceiche (locative) – “Peaked Hill of the (Whitethorn) Bush.” The use of “corrán” here as synonymous with “beinn (beann)” furnishes a clue to the force of the former in place

<sup>18</sup> Moore, “Manx Names,” 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., p.94

<sup>19</sup> See Journal, Royal Society of Antiquaries, July, 1905.

<sup>20</sup> Commonly known as the “Desmond Roll.” This was a roll of parchment dated 26<sup>th</sup> year of Elizabeth and preserved in the Public Records Office, Dublin. It recited in some 106 folios (about 24’ x 18”) the vast possessions of the attainted (Great) Earl of Desmond. The Desmond Estate extended into the present County of Waterford: hence we find amongst the confiscated lands, the manor, town and lands of Lysfynw (including Tallow), the manor of Kylmannahan (including “Castellum de Donoghoe”), the manor of Shehan, the Manor of Knockmoan, the town and lands of Stradbally (including Ballyerock, &c.), the Castle of Comeragh &c. This valuable document will be occasionally quoted in the following pages as the Desmond Roll. A modern note on the covering membrane indicated that the Roll was tendered as evidence in the famous Blackwater Fishery Case.

<sup>21</sup> See Moore, “Manx Names,” ut supra, p.98



names - i.e., the point, peak, or horn-shaped portion of the sickle. The townland is entirely wooded. Area (in two divisions), 165 acres.

DUNMOON, Dún Moghain – “Moghain’s Fort.” Area (in three divisions), 818 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Clocha Breaca – “Speckled Stones.”

(b) **Bearna an Mhadra** – “Gap of the Dog (Wolf).”

(c) Curraichín Táible – “Little Wet Place of The Wage”; perhaps it was given in remuneration for work done.

(d) Páirc **an Dalláin** – “Field of the Pillar Stone.” The dallán is on Sullivan’s farm, and measures approximately 8’ x 8’ x 6’.

FOUNTAIN, Cill Fionntáin – “Fintan’s Church.” The six-inch Ordnance Map is not correct in fixing the site of this church by south side of the present Protestant Church. That is, generally speaking, the place to expect site of a pre-Reformation church. The present church, however, had no predecessor on the same, or adjoining site. We shall find the early church site closer to the river – on the north side of the orchard underneath the Camphire-Tallow Road. This name is Anglicised, Kilfentony, in other parts of Ireland, e.g. – Howth, and Ballycroy in Erris. Area, 303 acres.

S.D. **Clais an Lao** – “Trench of the Calf”; a trench, now nearly obliterated, in a field by the roadside. This is popularly associated with the legend of St. Patrick’s Cow, and may indicate line of the Bealach **Eochaille**, or “Youghal Road,” alluded to in the Four Masters.<sup>22</sup>

GLENAWILLIN, Gleann **an** Mhuilinn – “Glen of the Mill” Area, 73 acres.

HEADBOROUGH, Ceann Muice – “Pig’s Head.” Reason of the name is not obvious; it is probably connected with some lost legend. The townland is elevated, forming portion of the ridge which runs parallel with the river **Bride** on the latter’s south side. Area, 536 acres.

“Camucky” (Inq. Dungarvan, 28<sup>th</sup> Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) Owenasack Bridge (O.M.), Abha na Sac – “River of the Sacks” (see Killeenagh, Kilcockan par.).

(b) Poll na **Lárach Báine** - “Hole of the White Mar”; wherein probably she was drowned.

(c) Gleann **Fhearghailig** – “Feral’s or Farrell’s Glen.”

(d) Crosaire na **Sruthán** – “Cross Road of the Little Streams.

(e) An Clais – “The Trench”; site of former village.

(f) “The Rack (Wreck)”; a field at one time derelict pending settlement of a dispute as to ownership.

(g) Gheáird na **Coirte** – “Bark Yard.”

(h) Páirc na **Spinne** – “Field of the Projecting Rocks.”

(i) Gort Ghraftha – “Garden of (the) Grubbing”; in allusion to a (happily) obsolete method of cultivating land for potatoes or green crops: the field was skinned with a grafán, an instrument like a cooper’s adze, then the dried sod was burned, and the ashes spread out as manure.

(j) Leaca **Dhóite** – “Burned Glen Slope.”

(k) Cnoc an **Fhiaigh** – “Hunting Hill.”

(l) An Curraichín – “The Little Wet Place.”

(m) **Móin Garbh** – “Rough Bog.”

(n) Páirc **an** Mhuilinn – “Mill Field.”

JANEVILLE, Tír Chuilinn – “Holly Land,” with a small island in river. (See Tircullen). Area, 250 acres.

KILLANTHONY – Cill Fionntáin, St. Fionntain’s Church. Area, 109 acres.

KILWATERMOY, Cill Uachtair Maighe – “Upper-Plain Church” Area (in two divisions), 409 acres.

S.D.D. (a) An Clós (see “Close,” under Ballyneety, above). The name is, in the present instance, applied to a field.

(b) Carn **an Radhairc** – “Rocky Hill (or Heap) of the (extensive) View.”

(c) “Tobar na Croiche **Naofa**” – “Holy Cross Well.” at which “rounds” are still made on September 11<sup>th</sup>.

KNOCKAUN, Cnocán – “Little Hill”; on summit of the hill stands a fine dallán. Area (in two divisions), 663 acres.

KNOCKNARAHA, Cnoc na Ráithe – “Hill of the Rath.” The Lios or Rath which gives the latter part of the name is situated on the summit of the hill from which comes the first portion. Area, 185 acres.

“Knocknyraghie” (Inq. Jas. I.).

LYRENACARRIGA, Ladhar na Carraige – “River Fork of the Rock.” Area, 275 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Páirc na **Bearraice** – “Field of the Barracks.”

(b) **Ré** an Mhíinn – “Mountain Plain of the Meeting”; from a Repeal gathering addressed here by the Liberator.

MOORHILL, Baile Mhic **Sheonaigh** – “MacShunoc’s (Jenning’s) Homestead.” The personal name still occasionally occurs in the Decies and Desmond. Moorhill and Sappertopon are really sub-divisions of the old Irish-named townland. Moorhill is derived from the name of former proprietors. On the townland is a fine dallán of altered slate coated with quartz – 7’ x 4’ x 21’ Area, 255 acres.

SDD (a) Cnoc na Sceiche – “Hill of the Whitethorn”; a denomination locally as familiar as the townland

<sup>22</sup> A.F.M. A.D. 872, and again A.D. 1123. See also Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. XXXV, p.122

name.

(b) An Soiléar – “The cellar”; applied to a quay.

(c) **Bóithrín** an Iarainn – “Little road of the iron.”

Paddock. No Irish name. Area, 100 acres.

SHANAPOLLACH, **Sean** Phollach – “Old Pit-Abounding Place.” Iron ore was probably dug here. Area, 402 acres.

S.D. Móin na **bhFiaile** – “Bog of the weeds”

SLIEVBURTH, Sliabh **Mhuirt** – “Murty’s Mountain”; from name of former owner. Area, 72 acres.

SNUGBOROUGH, Baile na mBodach – “Churls’ Homestead”; called colloquially by English speakers-Ballymuddy. There is a well possessing some (a limited) reputation for sanctity. Area, 144 acres.

“**Ballynamodaghe**” (Desmond Roll, Folio 95).

S.D. Carn Scoithe – “Stone Heap of the Flowers.”

Tircullen, **Tír** Chuilinn – “Holly Land.” One Cornelius Gaggry farmed Tircullen under the Earl of Cork in the first quarter of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. See Gaggry’s letter to his landlord inviting the latter, when passing that way, to partake of a “dish of broth” at his tenant’s “poor house.”<sup>23</sup> Area, 185 acres.

### Leitrim Parish (part of)

Inclusion here of this parish is not, perhaps, strictly formal. In the hypothesis that the present diocesan boundaries correctly represent the ancient tribal limits the parish now introduced lies entirely outside the territory with which this work professes to deal. As, however, five or six townlands of the extern diocese and parish are included in the present County of Waterford, the divisions in question are provisionally noticed. Liath-Druim (Leitrim) signifies “Grey-Ridge”; the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, however, spells the name - Lectrum. The western boundary of the parish and diocese has a much clearer physical definition than the corresponding county boundary. The diocesan boundary is marked by a deep glen running northward from the river to the point where county and diocesan boundaries coincide.

### TOWNLANDS

CAHERGAL, Cathair Gheal – “White Stone Fort.” It is called *white* either because it was whitewashed or composed of white stones (shining quartz). The fort, some remains of which survive, stood on the summit of the ridge. Area, 210 acres, largely mountain.

County Gate, Geata an **Chontae**, from the ancient toll-gate on the County boundary. Area, 154 acres.

Inchinleama, Inse na **Léime** – “River Holm of the leap (Waterfall).” Area (in tow divisions), 499 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Gaoisthín – “Little wooded-and-stream-watered glen.”

(b) Leaca **Mhuiri** – “Murray’s Glen Slope.”

KNOCKAUNROE, Cnocán Rua – “Little Red Hill.” Area, 189 acres.

RASPBERRY HILL, An Ceathrú **Láir** “The Middle Quarter,” because wedged in between Inchinleama East and West. Area, 169 acres.

### Lismore and Mocollop Parish

THIS is historically and, as regards extent and picturesqueness, the most important parish in the Decies territory. It is of immense size-thirteen or fourteen miles in length by twelve miles in width. At what particular period the two parishes became merged into one it is now impossible to decide. The amalgamation was probably early; at any rate the original dividing line is now, and has been for a long time forgotten. Included in the parish is a wide area of mountain, of which a considerable proportion has been brought into cultivation within the last hundred years. In the Diary and Correspondence of the Great Earl of Cork is more than one allusion to hunting of the wild deer and the wolf along these hills three hundred years ago. Knockmaeldown, the loftiest elevation, is 2,609 feet above sea level; another peak - Knocknarea - is 2,149 feet. Something more than ninety years since, a series of evictions, carried out under circumstances of peculiar hardship, deprived hundreds of poor people of their homes on the lower slopes. Forced back on the inhospitable heath and mountain, the evicted and their descendants have since wrung a living from the grudging soil. Julia Crotty, herself a native of Lismore, must have had this clearance before her mind when describing the eviction campaign in her novel- “Neighbours.”

As may be expected from the character of the region, mountain names are well represented. They are, however, hardly as numerous as might ordinarily be counted on; the explanation is the comparatively recent occupation of the higher lands. Many names of historical and ecclesiastical interest occur in the plain and along the river banks, and a few even in the mountain district.

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<sup>23</sup> “Life and Letters of the Great Earl of Cork” – Townshend, p.76

The River Blackwater flows east and west through the parish for some fourteen or fifteen miles. Another river, the Bride, forms its southern frontier; a third, the Glenshilane, marks the parish limits on the east, while the Araglinn runs some six or seven miles along the boundary with Tipperary. The remainder of the north boundary line is marked by the ridge of the Knockmaeldown (anciently the Slieve Gua) range. Through the parish flows yet another stream, the Owenashad, which discharges into the Blackwater at Lismore Bridge.

A general outline of its history will serve to make clear the singular place of this parish in such a work as the present. St. Carthage, or Mochuda, expelled from Rahan, founded his monastery here in the 7<sup>th</sup> century - on the site, probably, of a still earlier establishment. The monastery soon grew to be a great school, to which students and religious came from all parts of Ireland, and some from beyond the seas. Its bishops, abbots, anchorites and teachers are referred to over and over again in the Irish annals. It was frequently visited by the Northmen intent on plunder. On the other hand, it received many and generous gifts of lands and churches from neighbouring princes. Before the 12<sup>th</sup> century it had extended its spiritual sway over the Northern Decies, and practically over the present County of Waterford. The Castle of Lismore, originally episcopal, passed, on the dissolution or shortly after, to Sir Walter Raleigh, and from him through ways that are not above suspicion - to the Great Earl of Cork, by whose descendants it is still held. Some portions of the ancient ecclesiastical residence survive, incorporated in the later stronghold. The castle saw many a scene of war and revelry. It was several times besieged by the Confederates during the four years succeeding 1641, and was taken finally by Lord Castlehaven. It is stated that James II spent a night or more in the Castle sometime in 1689. On looking through one of the windows overlooking the Blackwater he started back affrighted at the fearful depth below him.

Some reference is due to a remarkable earthwork which extends for miles through the parish, and furnishes many place names along its course. This is the legend-laden Rian Bó Phádraig, or "Track of St. Patrick's Cow." The Rian may be identified as the ancient ecclesiastical roadway from Cashel to Lismore and thence to Ardmore. Less than a century and a half ago the "track" was physically traceable over many miles of primeval heath and peat as a double-banked trench. Owing to the advance of cultivation the track now survives only in patches, but tradition preserves an accurate account of almost every yard of the obliterated course<sup>24</sup>. Smith ("History of Waterford") alludes to a second earthwork, which he calls the "Clee Duv" (Cláí Dubh) and describes as running east and west, parallel with the Blackwater, along the lower slope of the hills. No trace or memory of this fence survives. It may have marked the boundary between the arable and the mountain, or commonage, lands. For some account of the ecclesiastical remains of Lismore Parish see Waterford Archaeological Journal, Vol. IV, pp. 216, &c.

## TOWNLANDS

AGLISH, Eaglais - "Church"; there is an ancient graveyard, but no remains of the church. The place was called Eaglais na **Sagart** to distinguish it from E. na nDéiseach, on the east side of the Blackwater. See Waterford Archaeological Journal, as above, for description of graveyard, &c. Area, 307 acres.

"Thagglish" (Inq. Eliz.).

AHAUN, Áthán - "Little Ford." Area, 99 acres.

AHAUNBOY, Áthán buí - "Little Yellow Ford." Area (in two divisions), 378 acres.

"Mahane Bwy" (Desmond Roll).

BALLINALEUCRA, Baile na **Liúceanna** "Homestead of the Lukes"; so called from a family nicknamed from an ancestor - "The Lukes" were the first settlers here. The Ordnance authorities had a lengthened correspondence with the landlord's agent about this name; notwithstanding this, the official anglicisation seems incorrect and misleading. Area, 111 acres.

BALLINARAHA, Baile na Ráithe - "Homestead of the Rath"; a very long and very narrow division. Area, 187 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carraig na Sciath - "Rock of the Shields."

(b) An Scairbheach - "The Rugged (Hard) Place"; a field now arable.

BALLINASPICK, otherwise BISHOPSTOWN, Baile an Easpaig - "The Bishops Homestead" (i.e., See land of Lismore). Area (in two divisions), 839 acres.

"Ballynaspick", (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Tobar na Glóire - "Well of (the) Glory"; compare similarly named well on Waterpark (Bar. Condons and Clangibbon). The well, in the present instance, is likewise accounted holy, and, judging from presence of rags, &c., of the usual votive character, is still frequented. The well is in a wood, where its overflowing waters have excavated a great pit. The basin proper of the well cannot be less than twenty feet in diameter by about six or eight feet in depth.

(b) **Bóithrín** an Ultach - "Little Road of the (lit. Ulsterman) *Wise* Man." Ultach has come in Waterford to

<sup>24</sup>See the present writer's essay on the subject - Journal, Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, July, 1905.

signify a professor of witchcraft or magic. A few colonies of dispossessed Ulstermen settled in the Decies in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, where, it is to be presumed – from the peculiar local meaning attached to their name – they depended, gipsy fashion, largely on their wits for a living.

(c) Páirc Eochaille – “Yew Wood (or Young Wood) Field.”

(d) “Bride River,” **Brid**; name of a Celtic-Irish Goddess, from root bri, strength. Compare *Brigantes*, the name of an ancient British nation, &c.

BALLINLEVANE, Baile an **Leamháin** – “Homestead of the Elm.” Area, 438 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Bóithrín Buí** – “Little Yellow Road.”

(b) Tobar na **Leadhb** – “Well of the Rags.”

(c) Carraig **an Chomhartha** – “Rock of the Mark.”

BALLINVELLA, Baile an **Bhile** “Big Tree Homestead.” Area, 223 acres.

“Ballinvolly” (Inq. Jas. I.); “Villat de Ballinvelighe” (Desmond Roll).

BALLYANCHOR, Baile an Anchaire “The Anchorite’s Homestead.” One of the members of the ecclesiastical establishment of Lismore was the anker, or anchorite<sup>25</sup>, and the present townland was part of the endowment of his office. Lord Broghill reports (1642) to his father that the Irish had taken Ballyanchor Castle, that they had shot Mr. Croker, its owner, in cold blood, and had made the rest of the garrison hang one another! Area, 118 acres.

S.D.D. (a) An Treasna – “Place Lying Crosswise.”

(b) Cúlóg Shaidhbhin – “Siveen’s Little Corner Plot” (or “Little Corner of the Savin”).

BALLYDUFF, Baile Dubh – “Black Homestead”; from colour of the peat. Contrast Ballyduff, Kilmeadan par. On Ballyduff Lower is a ruined castle of later (simply residential) type, allusion to the erection of which by the Great Earl of Cork is made in his diary under date May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1627 – “I agreed with Andrew Tucker my carpenter to bwyld me a new castle at the broadwater side upon my Lands of Ballyduff belonging to the Shane, 43 foot long within the walles, 25 foot broad and 35 foot high as by the plot thereof and or indentures appeareth for which and the absolute fyneshing thereof I am to pay him in money Clíi li. Xs stg. to fynde him all materials to give him halfe a ton of barr yron and to lend him if he desire them the working of six draught oxen to be warranted and returned by him when the bwylding is fyneshed which he is bound to fynish by Xmas Day next.<sup>26</sup>” Area (in three divisions), 753 acres.

S.D.D. (a) “Clancy’s Ford,” in river; there was also another (unimportant) ford slightly to west of the present bridge.

(b) Bun **an Ghleanna** – “Lower Part of the Glen”; old name of present village of Ballyduff.

(c) Gleann **an Chró** – “Glen of the Sheep Fold.”

BALLYEA, Baile Uí Aodha – “O’Hea’s Homestead.” Area (in two divisions), 266 acres.

S.D.D. (a) The Round Hill (O.M.)-An Dún, also called Lios Mór – “The Fort” and “Great Lios,” This is a structure of the mote class, with traces of double circumvallation and bailey. The mound, at present crowned with a growth of timber, is mainly of natural formation-an alluvial gravel deposit - and overlooks the former most important ford of the Blackwater. By its eastern slope wound the **Rian**, traditionally connected with St. Patrick’s Cow, and along its southern side ran the Bóthar na **Naomh** (see below, under Affane par.).

(b) Port Cloiche – “Landing Place of the Rock.” (Cloch perhaps a pillar stone set up to indicate the “Ford”).

BALLYGALLANE, Baile an Ghalláin – “Homestead of the Pillar-Stone.” Area (in two divisions), 243 acres.

BALLYGALLEY, Baile **Uí Cheallaigh** – “O’Kelly’s Homestead.” Area (in three divisions), 413 acres.

“Ballygwoly, *alias* Ballydooly” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Tobar Geal – “White (Clear) Well.”

BALLYHEAFY, Baile Uí hÉamthaigh – “O’Heafy’s Homestead.” Area, 478 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar **Naofa** – “Holy Well” by river side; its sanctity is not however, very well authenticated.

(b) Baile **Macleachnach** – “McLoughlin’s Homestead”; a sub-division.

BALLYINN, Baile Fhinn – “Finn’s Homestead” (in two divisions), 464 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Ferry Inch (O.M.) – **Inse** an Chalaídh; idem

(b) Cottage Island (O.M.), popularly (till recently) – “Betty’s Banks”; from an old lady who once kept a school here.

(c) “Powdering Tub,” a hole in river close to last.

(d) Queen’s Gap (O.M.), the legal gate in the salmon weir for descent of the fish.

(e) **Inse** na **Ceárta** – “Forge Inch,” close by bridge. Here dwelt, some one hundred years ago, a blacksmith known as Shawn Gow, for whom John O’Lee, a local poet, wrote while in Waterford Jail a popular Irish song, for which see *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. II., p. 11.

(f) **Cillín**; early church site; much contracted, but still enclosed.

<sup>25</sup> Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 778, 854, 1040, 1095, 1129, &c.

<sup>26</sup> Lismore Papers (Diary of the Earl of Cork), Grossart – First Series.

(g) Abha na Séad – “River of Pearls.” The pearl is found in a bivalve occasionally taken by fishermen in the Blackwater. The present river is believed to be the natural habitat of this mussel or oyster which is said to be precipitated hence into the Blackwater. The pearl fishery of the Blackwater was of some note in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>27</sup>

BALLYMARTIN, Baile **Mháirtín** – “Martin’s Homestead.” On the townland is a cave through which flows an underground stream. Here Martin is a surname. Area (in two divisions), 417 acres.

S.D. **Bóithrín** na bPúnt – “Little Road of the Pounds.”

BALLYMOODRANAGH, Baile na mBúdránach – “Bowdrens’ Homestead.” A family bearing this personal name resided in Lismore not many years since and one is in Rinn still. Area, 146 acres.

BALLYNATIEGE, Baile na dTadhg – “Homestead of the Teiges.” The Teiges were a family of O’Sullivans, so nicknamed. Great numbers of migratory labourers came annually from West Cork for the potato digging in Waterford. These strangers, who were known throughout the Decies as *Bearachs*, i.e., natives of Beare, were distinguished by their ignorance of English. Some of them settled down in Co. Waterford where their descendants survive.

BALLYNELLIGAN, Baile Ui Niallagáin – “O’Nelligan’s Homestead.” The tide flows up to this place. Area 67 acres.

BALLYNEROON, Baile na nEireamhóin – Naron’s (Irwin’s) Homestead. “John Naron (farmer) of Glanabwy (Glenaboy)” had been a servant of the Earl of Cork.<sup>28</sup> Area in two divisions, 292 acres.

Ballynerrowne (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Móin Átha Bháin - “Bog of the White Ford.”

(b) Poll Ghearóid – “Garrett’s Drowning Hole,” in the River.

BALLYNOE, Baile Nua “New Town.” Area, (in two divisions), 352 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Ré** an Phúca - “Mountain Plain of the Pooka.”

(b) Gleann **an Phríosúin** - “The Prison Glen.”

BALLYRAFTER, Baile an Reachtaire – “The Provost’s land” (i.e. of Lismore); the family name is still found in Co. Kilkenny. Inquisition taken in Tallow, April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1604, finds: “lands of Ballyraghter and the hamlets of the same are now and from time to the contrary of which memory of men does not exist always were known, taken, held, &c. as a waste in which the provost and burgesses (of Lismore) have a common for their cattle and plough there . . . to pay annually to Sir W. Raleigh 8d. for every acre tilled and for pasture 10/- yearly with other labors and customs.” The original Ó Reachtaire was, presumably, the archinech or steward of the Lismore Churchlands. Area (in two divisions), 283 acres.

Ballinraghter (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. An Ghráig – “The Village.”

BALLYWILLAN, Baile an Mhuilinn – “Mill Town”; there is a mill here still. Area, 145 acres.

S.D. Páirc na Cailí - “The Hag’s Field”; in a corner of this latter is a patch, marked by an artificial mound, which has never been tilled, and which is regarded as indicating site of an ancient cemetery. The field is also occasionally called Páirc na Cille – “Field of the (Early) Church Site.”

BALLYVECANE, Baile **Mhic Chéin** (or Dhéin) – “MacKane’s Homestead.” Also (or perhaps only a subdivision of townland) – Baile an Diogánaigh – “The Crafty Man’s Homestead.” D. may also signify – “Deacon.” There is a Holy Well on Ballyvecane Upper, close to the river, but I failed to find its name. Area in two divisions 472 acres.

S.D. Cnoc Fhinín - “Finghin’s Hill.”

BALLYSGARTBEG, Baile na Sagart – “Priests’ Town”; ancient churchlands. Area (in four divisions), 786 acres.

“Ballysegardbegg” (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) **Bóithrín** Dhic - “Dicks’ Little Road”; the name is popularly applied to a considerable subdivision.

(b) An **Scarbhach** – “The Hard Tough Place,” designation of another well-known sub-division, now under wood.

(c) Owbeg (O.M.) Abha Bheag – “Little River,” a stream flowing east to the Blackwater. The name is now commonly applied to the farms bordering on the stream.

(d) An Lóistin – “The Lodgings.” The name is applied to remains of an apparently earthen structure in Scarbhach wood (b, above). From the veneration with which the place is popularly regarded it may be looked upon as certain that the ruin is ecclesiastical.

BALLYSGARTMORE, Baile na Sagart “Priests’ Town.” Area, 311 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tóin **an Ré** – “Low Place of the Mountain Plain.”

(b) Daraichin – “Little Place of Oaks.”

(c) Leath Bhaile – “Half Village,” now a paddock; formerly site of a village which was cleared off during the

<sup>27</sup> “Lismore Papers,” Grossart – First series.

<sup>28</sup> “Lismore Papers”

Usher-Kiely evictions.

BALLYWELLIGAN, Baile Uí Mhaolagáin – “O’Mulligan’s Homestead.” Area, 163 acres.

S.D. (a) **Páirc an Dalláin** – “Field of the Pillar Stone”; the *dallán*, of sand stone, stands on Murray’s farm and measures at present 5' x 3½' X 3½'.

BARRANAFADDOCK, Barra na bFeadóig - “Hill Top of the Plover.” Area, 112 acres.

BARRANAMANOGE, Barra na mBánog – “Hill Top of the Little Green Fields.” Area, 212 acres.

BARRYSMOUNTAIN. No Irish. So called from Barry Drew its one time landlord. Area, 208 acres.

BAWNMORE, Bán **Mór** – “Great Field.” Area, 63 acres.

BAWNNAGAPPUL, Bán na gCapall - “Field of the Horses.” Area, 57 acres.

BLACK, Blac - The word is apparently loaned from English, to denote dark peaty soil, in which sense it occurs occasionally in place names. Area, 112 acres.

BOHERBOY, Bóthar Buí – “Yellow Road.” Area, 135 acres.

BOHERBOYREA, **Ré** an Bhothair Bhuí – “Yellow Road Mountain Plain.” Area 179 acres.

BOOLA, Buaille – “Cattle Pen (Milking Yard).” Area, 162 acres.

BOOLAKIELY, Buaille Uí Chadhla - “O’Keily’s Booley.” Area 204 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Gleann **an tSagairt** “The Priest’s Glen.”

(b) **Áth an Daraichin** – “Ford of the Little-oak-abounding-Place.”

(c) An Scarbhach - See (b), under Ballysaggartbeg above. Scarbhach may also mean a natural plantation of a wild and worthless character.

BRIDANE, Brighdeán – “Little Mountain Neck” (O.D.). Area, (in two divisions), 383 acres.

Brydane *alias* Broydan (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Fulacht **Fia** – “Pre-historic Cooking Place.”

BOGGAGH, Bogach – “Soft Boggy Place.” Area, 139 acres.

BOGGABAWN, Bogach Bán – “White Boggy Place.” Area, 626 acres.

BOOGADUF, **Bogach** Dubh – “Black Boggy Place.” Area, 453 acres.

BURGESSANCHOR. An **Bhuireiseach** AC. Area, 37 acres.

“Burgage daige *alias* Burgage due” (A.S.E.).

CAMPHIRE, Caimthir, pron. Caimpir: gen. Caimpiréach – “Irregular (Boundary) District.” Area (in two divisions), 546 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar **an Turais** – “Well of the Pilgrimage.” A Holy Well not now much visited.

(b) **Páirc an Phráibín** – “Field of the Prabeen (porridge, and thence presumably - mud or puddle).”

(c) **Páirc na bhFrannach** - “Field of the Frenchmen (or Foreigners),” or perhaps, “Rats”.

(d) **Ban an Oileáin** – “Field of the Island.”

(e) **Clais na mBroc** – “Badgers Trench”

(f) Lead mine (O.M.), a shaft on west side of main road.

(g) In river “Caphire Reach,” (in which is Poll a bhaguín – “The Bacon Hole”) and “Cooks Reach.”

(h) Gleann **an tSagairt** – “The Priest’s Glen. (1) Cromán – “River Bend” in River Bride.

CAPPOQUIN, Ceapach **Choinn** – “Tillage Plot of Conn.” Area (in two divisions), 329 acres.

“Cappoquin” and Keappaquinne.” (Inq. Jas. I.)

S.D.D. (a) **Cloch an Chúinne** – “The Corner Stone,” a boulder of sandstone dear to the soul of every Cappoquin man. It lies at a street corner, and chips of it innumerable have crossed the Atlantic to console many an exile’s heart.

(b) “The Island of Cappoquin” conveyed by the Earl of Cork to his son.<sup>29</sup>

(c) Cill. Early church site within Cappoquin demesne. Close by is a Holy Well at which “rounds” are still occasionally made.

CARRIGAN, Carragán “Little Hill (of Rock).” Area, 151 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Cnocán Lomartha** – “Peeled Hillock.”

(b) **Garraí na gCrúiscíní** – “Garden of the Little Jars (or Earthen Vessels);” the site of a former pottery.

(c) **Crosaire na dTrí gCloch** – “Cross Road of the Three Rocks.”

CARRIGNAGOWER, Carraig na nGabhar – “Rock of the Goats.” Area (in two divisions), 314 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar Mocholmóg – “My Colomog’s Well”; a Holy Well of considerable repute at which “rounds” are still made.<sup>30</sup>

(b) **Áth na gCailíní** – “Ford of the Girls,” in which two sisters were drowned.

(c) **Bóithrín an Churraigh** – “Little Road of the Swampy Place.”

(d) **Droichead an Iomair** – “Bridge of the Trough.” The trough in this instance is a natural rock-basin within which the Owenashad River eddies tumultuously.

CASTLEISLANDS, Ceathrú an Chaisleáin – “Castle Quarter.” Area, 382 acres.

S.D.D. (a) An **Teampaillín** – “The Little Church”; a small cave in a limestone cliff.

(b) “The Tantaliser,” another (similar) cave.

<sup>29</sup> Book of Rentals of Manors, &c. marked by E., Lismore Castle.

<sup>30</sup> “Colman, i.e. Mocholmog of Lis-moir, son of Ua-Bheonna” Mart. Dungal. Jan. 23<sup>rd</sup>

CAUMGLEN, Cam Ghleann, also Cam **an Ghleanna** – “Crooked Glen.” Area, 453 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Mullach na Muice – “The Pig’s Hill Summit.”  
 (b) Poll **Lín** – “Flax Hole.”

CLASHEENANIERAN, **Claisín** an Iarainn – “Little Trench of the Iron.” So named from the abundance of iron stone. The Great Earl of Cork had extensive iron workings around Lismore. Area, 94 acres.  
 CLASHNAMONADEE, Clais na Móna Duibhe – “Trench of the Black Bog.” Area, 125 acres.  
 CLASHNAMROCK, Clais na **mBroc** – “Badgers’ Trench.” Area, 57 acres.  
 CLOGHAUN, Clochán – “Stepping Stones.” Area, 353 acres.  
 CLOONBEG, Cluain Bheag – “Little Meadow.” Area, 121 acres.  
 “Cloonbegge” (Distr. Book).

COOL, An Chúil “The Corner Place (Nook)”; Cúil **an** Dioscáis (Corner of the Barrenness?) in an old song. Area, 345 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Bin Cúlach - Bottom of (the) Nook.”  
 (b) Cúil **Rua** - “Red Nook.”  
 (c) Cill **Cholm** Cille – “St. Columba’s Church”; an early church site with most of its semi-circular fence still in situ.  
 (d) Dallán – “Pillar Stone.”

COOLADALLANE, Cúil **an** Dalláin – “Pillar Stone Corner”; from a pillar stone, now prostrate, said to have been flung hither by Fionn himself. Area, 359 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Páirc na **Spioraíde** – “Field of the Ghost.”  
 (b) **Rian** Bó Phádraig “Track of St. Patrick’s Cow,” which passes through the townland from N. to S.  
 (c) Drom Slioga – “Shell Ridge.” Slioga is used figuratively to denote a very large ungainly vessel, also a big-headed clownish fellow (Dineen).  
 (d) Páirc na Foidhreach – “Field of the Bramble-overgrown Trench.”  
 (e) An Cuaille – “The Post.”  
 (f) An Tuar – “The Cattle Night-Field.”  
 (g) An **Dúinín** – “The Little Mound.”  
 (h) Poll an Easa - “Hole of the Waterfall.”

COOLDOODY, Cúil Ui Dhubhda – “O’Doody’s Corner.” This is the personal name rendered O’Dowd in Connaught. Area, 718 acres.  
 COOLDRISHOGE, Cúil **Driseoige** – “Corner of the Brambles.” Area, 111 acres.  
 COOLISHAL, Cúil Iseal – “Lower Corner.” Area, 131 acres.  
 “Colishal” (O.S. Map).

S.D.D. (a) Cúil an **Fhia** – “The Deer’s Corner.”  
 (b) Tuar **an** tSeagail – “Cattle Field of the rye.” Area, 144 acres.

COOLNANEAGH, Cúil na Smután – “Corner of the Bogdeal Stumps.” Area, 109 acres.  
 COLOWEN, Cúil **Eoin** – “Owen’s (or John’s) Corner.” Area (in two divisions), 383 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Tuar – “Cattle Night Field.”  
 (b) Geata **Ard** – “High Gate.”  
 (c) Crosaire na Bollóige – “Cross Roads of the Loaf.” Bullóg has many other significations in Waterford.  
 (d) Crosaire na **nGéanna** – “Cross Roads of the Geese.”  
 (e) Bóthar **an** Phúca – “The Pooka’s Road.”

CURRAGH, Currach – “Swampy (or wet) Place.” Area, 157 acres.  
 CURRAGHACNAV, Currach **an** Chneamha – “Wet Place of the Wild Garlic (or of the Gentian).” Area, 298 acres.

CURRAGHREIGH, Currach Riabach – “Grey Wet Place.” Area (in two divisions), 605 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) POLL - “Johanna’s Pool” in River Bride.  
 (b) Drom **Fhinín** – “Finín’s Ridge”; a point on the Hill-top from which the whole range (Aglish to Ring) is named.  
 (c) Scrapa an Mharcuis – “The Marquis’s Stile.”  
 (d) Tobar na **Fearna** – “Well of the Alder Tree”; a Holy Well, resorted to for cure of sore eyes.  
 (e) Coill **an** Phaoraigh – “Power’s Wood,” from a robber who lived, and was afterwards hanged, here.  
 (f) Tobar **Dháithí** – “David’s Well.”

CURRAHEEN, **Curraichín** – “Little Wet Place.” Area (in two divisions), 620 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Páirc na Croiche – “Field of the Gallows”; on Mrs. McDonalds farm.  
 (b) Bóthar a Mhóinteáin – “Road of (to) the Little Bog.”  
 (c) Tobar Caoch – “Blind (inconsistent) Well.”

DEERPARK, Páirc an **Fhiaigh** – “Field of the Hunting.” The Earl of Cork, by patent from Elizabeth, enclosed 1,200 acres here as a park for deer, &c. As this extensive area remained a strict preserve for over two centuries its sub-denominations are few. Area, 1,177 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Na Garráin – “The Groves”; some fields in which was formerly a grove of oak.  
 (b) An Rian – “The Track”; the modern name of more than one field through which the Rian Bó Phádraig

led.

(c) Tobar **an** Chrainn – “Well of the Tree”, a holy well at which “rounds” were made within living memory.

(d) Tobar **an** Leamháin – “Well of (the) Elm.”

(e) Poll **an Mhianaigh** – “Mine Hole”; a lead or iron mine formerly worked here.

(f) Clocha Breaca – “Speckled Stones.”

(g) Fulacht, a pre-historic cooking place, indicated by mound of ashes and burned stones.

(h) Páirc **an tSamalaisc** - “Nauseating Field.”

(i) An **Tuairín** - “Little Cattle Field”; name of a large field.

(j) Baile Mhóna – “Bog Homestead.”

(k) **Léim an Fhia** – “The Deer’s Leap”; spot on south boundary where a hunted deer cleared the wall at a bound.

(l) Páirc na Cruite – “Field of the Hump.”

(m) Tobar na **Cuach** – “Well of the Nook.”

DRUMROE, Drom Rua – “Red Ridge.” Area (in two divisions), 384 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóthar na Naomh – “Road of the Saints”; running along south boundary of townland.

(b) **Cillín** Dheagláin – “Declan’s Little Church”; cemetery and site of an early church, marking the birthplace of St. Declan.<sup>31</sup>

(c) Bóthar na gCloch – “Stony Road”; an old laneway running north and south.

DUCARRIG, Dubh Charraig – “Black Rock”; in shape very long and narrow like other mountain townlands of this parish. Area, 227 acres.

DYRE, Deighir - Mountain name ; meaning unknown. Area, 110 acres.

DYRICK, Deighiric - Mountain name-evidently cumulative of last; meaning unknown. The highest point is 1,297 feet. Area, 1,073 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cloongariff Br. (O.M.), Garbh Ghleann – “Rough Glen.”

(b) **Ré na Bearna** – “Mountain Plain of the Gap.”

(c) Cnoc na gCnámh and **Móin** na gCnámh – “Hill” and “Bog” respectively, “of the Bones.”

FADDUAGA, Feadh Duaigne – “Wood of the Black Bog Stuff” (O’D.); compare *Dwag* River, Bar. Iffa and Offa West. Area, 187 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Baile an tSinné – “Chimney Town.”

(b) **Ré** Dhaingean – “Strong (Firm) Mountain Plain.”

FEADAN, Feadán - “Streamlet.” Area, 173 acres.

FLOWERHILL, An Gaothradh; see Gairha below. The present townland is a modern sub-division of latter. Area, 128 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cill Dúigeáin; early church site with circular enclosure, to rear of Mr. Ussher’s residence.

(b) Poll Saidhbhe – “Sadhbh’s Drowning Place.”

FEAGARRID, Féith Ghairid – “Short Shaking Bog.” Area, 359 acres.

GAIRHA, An Gaothradh – “The Wooded Stream-Watered Place.” Area, 120 acres.

GARRA, Gearradh – “A Cutting (of turf?)”. Area (in two divisions), 154 acres.

GARRISON, - Gairisiún – “Garrison” Area, 196 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cill Bhreac – “Speckled Church”; an early church site with circular enclosing fence.

(b) **Sean Bhaile**; a small sub-division.

GARRYBRITTAS, **Garraí** Briotáis – “Garden of the Bretische.” The Bretesche, or Bartizan, was a wooden tower of defence. Area, 165 acres.

GARRYCLOYNE, Garbh Chluain – “Meadow Garden.” Area, 234 acres.

“Ganycloone” (Inq. Jas. I.).

GARRYNO, **Garraí** Nua – “New Garden.” Area, 97 acres.

GLENAKNOCKAUN. Gleann **na** Chnocáin – “Glen of the Little Hill.” Area (in two divisions), 481 acres.

GLENASAGGART, Gleanna tSagairt – “The Priest’s Glen.” The place is perhaps better known as Gleann Iarainn – “Glen of (the) Iron.” Area, 93 acres.

GLENAVEHA, Gleann **an** Bheithe – “Glen of the Birch tree” Area, 274 acres.

GLENBEG, Gleann beag – “Little Glen.” Area, 175 acres.

“Glanbeg” (Inq. Jas. I.).

GLENCAIRN, Gleann **an** Chairn – “Glen of the Cairn.” This, however, seems to be a modern fancy name. The Irish name was Baile an Gharráin – “Grove Homestead.” The castle of Ballygarron, which figured in 17<sup>th</sup> century wars, stood on the site of present Glencairn Abbey, under which the river is fordable for a horseman. Both Glencairn and the neighbouring small townland of Ralph are now popularly known as Caisleán Risteáird - “Castle Richard.” Area, 542 acres.

GLENCULLEN, Gleann **an** Chuilinn – “Holly Glen.” Area, 409 acres.

GLENDEISH, Gleann Deimhis – “Shears (or Scissors) Glen”; in allusion to the formation of the valley

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<sup>31</sup> See Waterford Archaeological Journal, Vol.I p.39.



from which it derives its name. Area (in two divisions), 1,089 acres.  
 S.D. **Ré** na Balcaire – “Mountain Plain of the Heavy, Untidy Man.”  
 GLENGARRA, Gleann Garra - Etymology doubtful. O'D. writes Gleann Garbh, but this seems incorrect. See Page 320. Area, 234 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Bóthar an Aifrinn – “The Mass Road.”  
 (b) An Branar – “The Fallow Field.”  
 (c) Cnoc **an** Mhóinteáin – “Hill of the Little Bog.”  
 (d) An Lata “The Section (Lot);” a field name.  
 (e) **Bóithrín** an Uisce – “Little Watery Road.”  
 (f) An Tuar – “The Cattle Field.”  
 GLENFOORAN, Gleann Fuaráin – “Glen of the Cold Spring.” Area, 119 acres.  
 GLENMORE, Gleann Mór – “Great Glen”; frequently mentioned in ancient deeds and charters as marking the extreme western limit of Sir Walter Raleigh’s (and his successors’) Fishery Rights.  
 S.D. Inse an Spá – “Spa Holm.”  
 GLENMORRISHMEEN, Gleann **Mhuiris** Mhin – “Smooth Maurice’s Glen”; the individual commemorated was, I think, an outlaw - probably a Fitzgerald-who made the glen on the east side of the townland his retreat. Area, 257 acres.  
 S.D. Páirc na nDragún – “Field of the Dragons.”  
 GLENNAFALLIA, Gleann na Faille “Glen of the Precipice.” Highest point, 2,199 feet. Area, 586 acres.  
 GLENNRIBBEEN, Gleann Roibin – “Robin’s Glen.” Area, 179 acres.  
 GLENSHASK, Gleann **Seasc** – “Barren Glen.” Area (in two divisions), 385 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Carraig Fhinn – “Fionn’s Rock”; on which, in popular story, Fionn had a fort.  
 (b) An **tIomar** – “The Trough”; a deep hole in the Owenashad River.  
 (c) Baile Beag – “Little Town”; sub-division of about 50 acres.  
 (d) Bóthar Búí – “Yellow Road,” leading in an easterly direction.  
 GLENTAUN, Gleanntán – “Small Valley.” Area, 184 acres.  
 S.D. (a) Loughatassonig (O.M.), Loch **an** tSasanaigh – “The Englishman’s Pond.”  
 (b) Cúl **Rua** – “Red Ridge.” In this sub-division is a natural rock-cave.  
 (c) Drom Beag - “Little Ridge.”  
 GLENTAUNEAMON, Gleanntan Éamoinn – “Edmond’s Little Valley.” Area, 184 acres.  
 GLENTAUNNATINAGH, Gleanntán na Tuinne – “Little Valley of the Shaking Bog.” It is also sometimes called - at least a portion of it - Gleanntáin an tSnáimh - “Little Valley of the Swimming (or “of the water”).” Area, 274 acres.  
 GORTNAPEAKY, Gort na Péice – “Long-Tailed Garden.” Presumably a long narrow strip was first reclaimed. Area, 304 acres.  
 S.D. Páirc na Smál – “Field of (with) the Spots.”  
 KILBREE, Cill Bhri – “Bree’s Church.” St. Bree, a Welsh virgin, is commemorated on November 12<sup>th</sup> in the Martyrology of Gorman. Site of the early church will be found in a field on south side of Cappelquin-Lismore Road. The castle, now in ruin, was erected by the Earl of Cork in the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Beside, or beneath it was a good quay. Kilbree was conveyed by Gerald FitzJames, of Dromana, to Sir Walter Raleigh in the 31<sup>st</sup> year of Elizabeth’s reign. Area (in two divisions), 652 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) **Bóithrín an** tStáighre – “Little Road of the Stairs”; a lane which leads up a steep.  
 (b) Bóthar na gCloch – “Road of the (Large) Stones.”  
 (c) Páirc na Cille – “Field of the Church.”  
 (d) “The Kitchen Hole” in river, underneath the castle.  
 (e) Carraig Leithbhinn – “Rock of the Platform,” a quay on the river side.  
 KILLAHALY, Coill Áth **an** Chalaídh – “Wood of the Ferry Ford.” O’Donovan writes the name Coill dhá Sháilé and I find it as Coill an Sháilé in an old song.<sup>32</sup> Area (in two divisions), 362 acres.  
 “Killehally (A.S.E.); Atzele” (Inq. 1603).  
 S.D.D. (a) Srón – “Nose”; the portion of River between quay and waterfall. This is, almost certainly, the “Coamunkildroneigh,” over the exact location of which a river of ink and oceans of talk were expanded in the famous river Blackwater Fishery Trials. The special importance of the location in question was as fixing the southern limit of Sir W. Raleigh’s Fishery Rights. The *p* in the Anglicised form is a scribe’s error for – Camán Choill tSrón Eich Area (in two divisions), 362 acres.  
 (b) **Bóithrín** na Baidhbe – “Little Road of the Banshee.”  
 (c) Poll Doimhinn – “Deep Hole”; now a mine shaft filled in.  
 (d) Cúl Bheag – “Little Corner,” at junction of Awbeg with Blackwater.  
 KILNACARRIGA, Coill na Carraige – “Wood of the Rock.” There is the site of an old castle but scarcely any remains. Area, 265 acres.  
 “Kyllnecarraggy” (Inq. Eliz.).

<sup>32</sup> “An Maidrin **Rua**,” See Gaelic Journal, Vol.III, p.16

S.D. Coill Bhuí – “Yellow Wood”; name applied to two fields, now quite bare of timber.

KNOCKACOMORTISH, Cnoc **an** Chomórtais – “Hill of Emulation,” from idea that this hill was engaged in active rivalry with Knockmealdown. It falls, however, considerably below the latter in height. Area, 651 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Knocknasterkin (O.M.), Cnoc **an** Stuiricín – “Hill of the Little Pinnacle (of stones or sods).”  
 (b) Gleanntán na **Groí** – “Little Glen of the Cattle.”  
 (c) Áth na Sac – “Ford of the Bags.” Here St. Patrick challenged Ossian to a trial of strength in lifting bags of sins. Ossian failed to lift the sacks, while the Saint without difficulty carried them across the ford.

KNOCKADAV, Cnoc **an** Daimh – “Hill of the Ox.” Area, 394 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Móin na gCnámh (?) – “Bog of the Bones”; a sub-division.  
 (b) Na **Láimhíní** - Meaning uncertain; a sub-division.

KNOCKADOONLEA, Cnoc **an** Dúin Léith – “Hill of the Grey Fort.” Area, 322 acres.

S.D. Cnoc an Iolair – “Eagle’s Hill.”

KNOCKADULLAUN, Cnoc **an** Dalláin – “Hill of the Pillar Stone.” The dallán (7 x 2’ -6” x 1’ 6”) will be found standing in an uncultivated mountain patch. Area, 623 acres.

KNOCKALASSA, Cnoc **an** Leasa – “Hill of the Lios.” This townland is practically all unreclaimed mountain. Area, 721 acres.

KNOCKANANNA, Cnoc an Eanaigh – “Hill of the Morass.” Area 137 acres.

KNOCKANISKA, Cnoc an Uisce – “Hill of the Water.” Area (in two divisions), 793 acres.

S.D. Cnoc Lomarta - “Peeled (or Stripped) Mountain.”

KNOCKANNANAGH, Cnocán na nEach – “Little Hill of the Horses.” Area, 500 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Knockanare (O.M.), Cnocán na **Ré** – “Little Hill of the Mountain Plain.”  
 (b) **Bearna** Chloch **an** Bhuidéil – “Bottle Rock Gap” through which the “Track of St. Patrick’s Cow” is carried over the mountain top.

KNOCKANORE, Cnoc an **Fhómhair** – “Harvest Hill.” This townland and Ballynaleucanna which adjoins it, had no special name when Luke Casey settled here more than a century since. (See Ballynaleucanna). Area, 183 acres.

KNOCKATOUK, Cnoc **an** tSeabhaic – “Hawk’s Hill”; from a man nicknamed “The Hawk” who dwelt here. Area, 181 acres.

KNOCKAUN, Cnocán – “Little Hill.” Area (in two divisions), 253 acres.

S.D.D. (a) “Foley’s Ford” in river.  
 (b) **Bóithrín** na hAbhann – “Little River Road.”

KNOCKAUNACAIT, Cnocán **an** Chait – “Little Hill of the Wild Cat.” It is remarkable how frequently the word cat occurs, in Irish place names. The name was also applied to the Pine marten, not yet extinct in Co. Waterford. Area, 218 acres.

S.D. Móin **an** Bhogaigh – “Bog of the Quagmire.”

KNOCKAUNARAST, Cnocán **an** Raist – “Little Hill of the Rest,” that is the Turf Cutters’ Resting Place. Area, 267 acres.

KNOCKAUNBULLOGE, Cnocán na Bullóige – Meaning somewhat uncertain. It may be “Little Hill of the Skull,” or indeed “Little Hill of the Loaf,” from a fancied resemblance to either of the objects in question. Or the word may be bullóige, a bullock, which is also feminine. Area, 135 acres.

KNOCKAUNFARGARVE, Cnocán na **bhFear nGarbh** – “Hill of the Rough Men.” Area, 135 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Clais** na **gCaorach** – “Trench of the Sheep.”  
 (b) An Ruipealach – Meaning unknown to the writer; name applied to new and old roads to Araglen, or rather, perhaps, the sub-division of this townland through which they pass.

KNOCKAUNGARIFF, Cnocán Garbh – “Little Rough Hill.” Area, 341 acres.

KNOCKAVEELISH, Cnoc Mhilis – “Miles’s Hill”; O’D. however, makes it C. **An** Mhilih. Compare Knockaveelish, Killea par. Area, 1,071 acres.

“Knockanaveelish” and “Knockanelish” (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) An tAon Dún – “The Single Fort” and the Three Duns (Na Tri Dúnta) (O.M.), natural mote-like mounds in the Araglen valley.  
 (b) Araglen River, Airglinn. Derivation doubtful; the name is probably pre-historic, its main element being apparently the Indo-European *arg*, -silver, from the silvery colour of mountain river water.

KNOCKBAUN, Cnoc **Bán** – “White Hill.” Area, 250 acres.

KNOCKBOY, Cnoc Buí – “Yellow Hill.” Highest point 1,096 feet. Area, 492 acres.

KNOCKCORRAGH, Cnoc Currach – “Boggy Hill.” The name is locally pronounced Cnoc Crach. Area, 375 acres.

S.D.D. (a) An Feadán – “The Streamlet.”  
 (b) Leaba Uilliam hAiris – “William Harris’ Bed,” a standing pillar stone.  
 (c) Leaba Dhiarmuda an Fheill – “Traitorious Dermot’s Bed,” a pillar stone similar to last.  
 (d) **Ré Uí** Dhuibhir – “O’Dwyer’s Rea (mountain plain).”

KNOCKEENGANCAN, **Cnoicín** Gan Cheann – “Headless Little Hill.” Area, 234 acres.

KNOCKMEALDOWN, Cnoc Mhaoldomhnaigh – “Muldowney’s Mountain.” This townland is entirely uninhabited; its highest point is 2,609 feet above sea level. Area, 1,191 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) “Major Eale’s Grave,” on the summit. The Major was a rather eccentric scientist who by his will arranged for his burial here with his dog and gun.  
 (b) Glámhán – “Murmuring”; a stream on the boundary with Raenabarna.  
 (c) **Sceichín** na **mBuachaillí** – “Little Bush of the Cowboys.”  
 KNOCKNABOUL, Cnoc na **bPoll** – “Hill of the Holes.” Area, 455 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Gleanntán na **bhFionnóg** – “Little Glen of the Scald Crows.”  
 (b) **Ré** an Ghleanntáin – “Mountain Plain of the Little Glen.”  
 KNOCKNABRONE, Cnoc na Brón – “Hill of the Quern Stone.” Area, 207 acres.  
 KNOCKNAFALLLA, Cnoc na Faille – “Hill of the Precipice.” Area, 799 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Móin na Méighlí – “Bog of the Bleating.”  
 (b) Tuinn **an** Tairbh – “Swamp of the Bull”; probably a bull was drowned here.  
 (c) Na Ladróga – “The Little Forks”; confluence of streams.  
 (d) Cloch Liath – “Grey Rock”; a well-known feature.  
 KNOCKNAFREHANE, Cnoc na bFraochán – “Hill of the Whortle-Berries.” The name is Anglicised “Crow Hill” from the idea that the concluding element of the name is **préachán**. Area, 700 acres.  
 KNOCKNAGAPPUL, Cnoc na gCapall – “Hill of the Horses.” Area, 217 acres.  
 “Knocknegapple” (A.S.E.).  
 KNOCKNAGLOGH, Cnoc na gCloch – “Hill of the Stones.” A small portion of this townland crosses the Araglen River, and lies to north of latter. Area, 185 acres.  
 KNOCKNALOUGH, Cnoc na **Loiche** – “Hill of the Pond”; from a small mountain lake. Loch, which is declined loiche &c. in Waterford, is made fem. in the present case. Area, 448 acres.  
 S.D. Foorau (O.M.), Fuarán – “Cold Spring Well.”  
 KNOCKNALOORICAN, Cnoc **an** Chlúracháin “The Leprachaun’s Hill.” Area, 356 acres.  
 KNOCKNAMUC, Cnoc na Muc – “Hill of the Pigs.” Area (in two divisions), 369 acres.  
 “Knocknemuck” (Inq. Jas. I.).  
 KNOCKNANASK, Cnoc na **Neasc** – “Hill of the Tethering Ropes.” Area, 551 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) An Feadán – “The Streamlet.”  
 (b) Móin a Bhráca – “Bog of the Wattle Hut.”  
 KNOCKKROE, Cnoc Rua – “Red Hill.” Area, 117 acres.  
 LABBANACALLEE, Leaba na Caillí – “The Hag’s Bed”; from a cromlech, not shown of the old Ordnance Map. The “Hag” alluded to in this and similar place-names<sup>33</sup> is the legendary “Caille Beara.” Area, 273 acres.  
 LAFONE, Leath-Mhóin – “Half Bog.” Area, 117 acres.  
 LISFINNY, Lios Finín – “Fineen’s Lios.” On the site of the ancient lios stand the ruins of a fine castle of the Desmonds. The portion of the stronghold surviving is the square tower, some 84 feet in height, with walls of immense thickness. This castle, at the time in possession of Mr. Jasper Douglas Pyne, M.P., was the scene of a well-known half-ludicrous, half-serious incident of the Land Agitation of seventy years ago. Area, 115 acres.  
 “Lysfeeny” (Inq. Jas. I.)  
 LISMORE, Lios Mór – “Great Lios.” Lismore is styled **Béal Easa Rua** – “Mouth of the Red Waterfall” - in a poetical address to the Duke of Devonshire by Pádraig Phiarais Condún.  
 See “Lismore-Mochuda, 1946” (Power). Thanks to the zeal of Raleigh and Boyle the exact site of hardly one of Lismore’s many ecclesiastical buildings is now discoverable. As late as the 39<sup>th</sup> year of Elizabeth an Inquisition held at the Blackfryers, Waterford, finds: - “that a ruinous church called Christe Church, now made habitable, belongs to the Queen, and is now in Her Majesty’s hands.”<sup>34</sup> Area, 139 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Tobar na **Cearta** – “Well of the Forge”; now frequently confounded with the next.  
 (b) Tobar **Chárthaigh** – “Carthage’s Well”; this, long since closed up, occupied site of the present gate lodge at south-east angle of next.  
 (c) Reilig Mhuire “St. Mary’s Graveyard”; now occupied by the shrubbery on left of main entrance to the Castle.  
 (d) Sráid na Croiche - “Gallows’ Street”; the road leading west from the town.  
 LISNAGREE, Lios na **Groí** - “Lis of the Cattle (or Horses).” Area, 123 acres.  
 LISS, Lios - “Earthen Fort.” Area, 316 acres.  
 LITTLEGRACE. No Irish name. Area, 20 acres.  
 LOGLEAGH, Log Liath – “Grey Hollow.” Area, 268 acres.  
 S.D. Tóin na **Ré** – “Bottom of the Mountain Plain.”

<sup>33</sup> One of the chief tales prescribed for the degree of File in the Bardic Examination was “The love story of Caille Beara and Fothad Cannad.” O’Loony – Proceedings R.I.A., Vol. I, Series II, p.238 See also – O’Curry – “Lectures” pp-591-2

<sup>34</sup> Inquisition (Exchequer) 39 Eliz. In Public Records Office, Dublin.

LYRE, An Ladhair – “The River Fork.” Area, 613 acres.

LYRENACALEE, Ladhair na Caillí – “River Fork of the Hag.” Compare Labharacallee, above. Area (in two divisions), 291 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Barra na Lathrach – “Summit of the River Fork.”

(b) Páirc a Chlampair – “Field of the Contention”; from games of football formerly played there.

LYRENAGLOC, Ladhair na gCloch – “River Fork of the Great Stones.” Area, 292 acres.

MEOUL, Maol – “Hillock.” Area, 252 acres.

S.D. Seircean na Maol – “Spongy Place of the Hillocks.”

MOCOLLOP, Magh Cholpach – “Plain of (the) Steer.” On the townland is a ruined keep of the Desmonds, erected by the younger son of Thomas, 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Desmond. There is also a graveyard and the site of an ancient church. The eastern boundary of Mocollop was formerly connected with the south bank of the river by a wooden bridge, the stone buttresses of which still remain. The bridge was swept away by a flood in 1839, and a ferry has since taken its place. In 1568 the Earl of Desmond writes from the Tower of London ordering that John Og MacCragh be reinstated in the custody of the Manor and Castle of Mowkollopoche. The McGraths, once of Mocollop, were owners of the fine sculptured mausoleum still to be seen within the nave of Lismore Cathedral. Area, 375 acres.

“Mocollop” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Leaca na Bóithríní – “Glen Slope of the Little Roads.”

(b) Poll Uilliam Tóibín – “William’s Tobin’s Drowning Hole.”

(c) Poll an Bháid – “Boat Hole.”

(d) Poll an Chóiste – “Coach Hole.”

The three last are, of course, river holes on the Blackwater.

MONAFEHADEE, Móin na bFeithidí – “Bog of the Insects (or Serpents).” Area, 158 acres.

S.D. (a) Bearna Bhuí – “Yellow Gap.”

(b) Sruthán – “Little Stream.”

MONALOUR, Muine na Lobhar – “The Lepers’ Shrubbery”; portion (presumably) of the endowment of the “Leper House” of Lismore. Area (in two divisions), 412 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Gleanntán – “Little Glen.”

(b) Gearra Ghleann – “Short Glen.”

(c) Gleann Uí Chaoimh – “O’Keefe’s Glen,” a glen and river on west boundary.

(d) Ard na Fordhreach – “High Place of the Water Worn Trench”; a sub-division.

S.D.D. (a) An Gleanntán – “The Little Glen.”

(b) Rian Bó Phádraig – “Track of St. Patrick’s Cow”; it cuts through the townland from north to south.

MONAMAN, Móin na mBan – “Bog of the Women.” The following is locally believed to have given rise to the name. Two women wearied at the end of a day’s field labour sat down to rest in shelter of a dry turf clamp. They carried smoking materials and in enjoyment of a pipe they fell asleep. A spark from one of the lighted pipes ignited the turf with the result that both women were burned to death before they could be rescued. Area, 309 acres.

MONARD, Móin Aird – “High Bog.” Area, 369 acres.

MONABREEKA, Móin an Bhríce – “Brick Bog.” A yellow clay found here was at one time used for brick manufacture. Area, 141 acres.

S.D. Ré an Phúca, now a firwood on Sir John Keane’s estate.

MONATAGQART, Móin an tSagairt – “The Priest’s Bog.” Area, 153 acres.

MONATARRIV, Móin an Tairbh – “Bog of the Bull.” Area (in two divisions), 591 acres.

MONATRIM, Muine Truim – “Elder Thicket.” Area (in two divisions), 242 acres.

“Monetrim” (Distrib. Book).

S.D. Páirc na Snáthad – “Field of the Needles.”

MONAVUGGA, Móin an Bhogaigh – “Bog of the Quagmire.” Area, 140 acres.

MONBOY, Móin Bhuí – “Yellow Bog.” Area, 158 acres.

MONEYGORM Muine Ghorm – “Dark Green Shrubbery.” Area, (in two divisions), 385 acres.

MONVORE, Móin Mhór – “Great Bog.” There is no bog now. Area, 83 acres.

MOUNTAIN FARM, Ré an tSléibhe – “Unreclaimed Plain on the Mountain side.” Area, 232 acres.

MOUNT MELLERAY, Meilearaí *alias* Cnoc Buí and Screathan – (See Knockboy *supra*, and Scrahan *infra*). Area, 555 acres.

NORISLAND; no Irish name. In 31 Eliz., Gerald Fitzjames of Dromana executed a conveyance of “Norrisland” to Sir W. Raleigh. Area, 113 acres. “Norris his land or New Affane” (lease dated 1665, from Boyle to Valentine Greatrakes).

S.D.D. (a) Tourin Castle (O.M.); ruin of a later residential castle.

(b) Páirc an Úcaire – “The Fuller’s Field.”

(c) Tobar a Hupgheárd – “Hopyard Well.”

OKYLE, Óg-choill – “Young Wood.” Deeds in Lismore Castle state that Okyle is one half of Camphire. “Oghill otherwise “Stonehouse” appears on the deed of mortgage (6<sup>th</sup> Jas. I.) from Garrett John Fitzgerald

to Robert St. John. On the townlands stands an unusually interesting church ruin. The most remarkable feature of the latter is a stone-built cell attached at its N.E. angle. The curious angle cell is still called "Tigh-Cloiche" or "Stonehouse." See account of the ruin in Waterford Archaeological Journal, Vol. IV., p.217. Area, 175 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Baile an Chalaídh - "Ferry Town"; the village on north bank of the Bride at the place where the river is crossed by a swivel bridge.

(b) Cillín - Ancient church site, on small piece of commonage some perches to west of the ruined building above referred to.

(c) Crampán na **Bride** - "Bride River Creek."

(d) Féithín - "The Little Swamp"; a narrow strip of marshy willow-growing land, between two dry and arable fields.

(d) Gleann **an** tSagairt - "The Priest's Glen."

PALLIS, **Pailís** - "Fairy Palace." The townland is now uninhabited. Area, 62 acres.

PADDOCKS. No Irish name. Area, 161 acres.

PARKATOBEEEN, Páirc Thóibín - "Tobin's Field." Area, 128 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Clais na **nOrd** - "Trench of the Sledge-hammers." The hammers were probably used in reduction of the iron ore for smelting in the "Furnaces" close by. The writer remembers seeing fifty years ago, on a neighbouring farmyard, a huge metal pot which had been cast locally.

(b) Gleann na nGad - "The Glen of the Ozier Withes."

The glen so named really extends from the Araglen to Ballyduff:

PARKNOE, Páirc Nua - "New Field." Area, 105 acres.

POULFADA. Poll Fada - "Long Hole." Area, 229 acres.

S.D. Gleann Uí Chaoimh - "O'Keefe's Glen."

RALPH, Baile na Ráithe - "Earthen Fort Homestead." Area, 79 acres.

RATH, An Ráth - "The Earthen Fort." Affectation is beginning to transform this name into Ralph! On the townland is a remarkable cillín, in use up to about 100 years ago, for the burial of murdered persons and of bodies found in the weir, &c. No one has so far suggested this church as the Sean-Ráithín, near Lismore, which owned Cataldus as Bishop! Area, 233 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Páirc na nDanes - "Field of the Danes." Fields so styled generally contained souterrains or similar remains.

(b) **Sean** Ghrafaí - "Old Skinned (or Burned) Fields."

(c) Páirc **an** Leachta - "Field of the Monumental Cairn."

(d) An Cumar - "The Confluence (of Streams)."

(e) Barra na Móna - "Bog Summit."

REAGARRID, **Ré** Ghearra - "Short Mountain Plain." Area, 350 acres.

REANABARNA, **Ré** na **Bearna** - "Mountain Plain of the Gap." Area, 344 acres.

REANACOOLOAH, **Ré** na Cúlach - "Mountain Plain of the Corner." Area (in two divisions), 662 acres.

ROSS, Ros - "Shrubbery." Area, 78 acres.

S.D. Na **Faichíní** - "The Hurling Greens."

ROSSGRILLA, Ros Greille - "Shrubbery of (the) Griddle." Entirely uninhabited at present. Area, 83 acres.

"Rosgrelly" (Down Survey Map).

S.D.D. (a) Bóthar na Baidhbe - "Road of the Female Fairy (Banshee)." This road, which is not now in existence, led down to the river.

(b) Bóthar **an** Chlampair - "Road of the Dispute." There is some doubt as to whether this is on the present or on an adjoining townland.

SALTERBRIDGE, Sál Tiobraide. Meaning uncertain. Sál = a heel, and Tiobraid, = a well. O'D. conjectures that the name is not Irish. Folks' Etymology connects a saint with a well here, beside which he left his mark in the form of his heel-print on a flag-stone. Area, 402 acres.

"Saltabridge" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Tobairín a tSagairt - "The Priest's Little Well." Beside the well, at the gate lodge of Salterbridge House, is the site of a thatched church of the penal days. Probably the priest lived close by the well - whence its name.

SCART, Scairt - "Thicket." Area, 42 acres.

SCARTNACROOHA, Scairt na Cruaiche - "Thicket of the Turf Clamp." Area, 140 acres.

"Scartnecrooghie" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Smután **Dóite** - "Burnt (Bog Deal) Stump"; name of a considerable sub-division.

(b) Scaech **an** tSagairt - "Priest's Whitethorn"; a locality so named from a bush by the wayside which, local story tells, marks a place where Mass was said in the Penal Times.

(c) Glaise Gharbh - "Rough Stream."

SCRAHANS, **Screathán** - "Land of Briars and Rocks." Area, (in two divisions), 314 acres.

SEEMOCHUDA, Suí Mochuda – “Mochuda’s Seat.” Mochuda is another name for Carthage of Lismore. Area, 248 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Mullach na Suí - “Summit of the Sitting Place”; a low natural mound crowned by a small dry-stone enclosure, within which the writer some years since discovered an ogham inscribed pillar stone. Four similar stones had been previously destroyed by mischievous boys, who rolled them down the incline into the Araglen river which flows at its base. Suí is fem. in Waterford. The surviving inscription reads: - “Ereagní Magi Ercias.”

“Maidin tSsamhraidh nuair d’éirig Phoebus  
“Agus mise im’ aonar ag síúil na Suí  
“Cois abhann Airglinn mar a rithid méith-bhric.  
“S an bradáin gléigeal le faghailt sa linn.”  
(Old Song).

(b) Cillín an early church site close to the mullach.

SHANAVOOLA, Sean Bhuaille – “Old Cattle Yard.” Area, 170 acres. SHANABALLY, Sean Bhaile - “Old Homestead.” Area, 178 acres.

SHEAN (in two divisions), Sídhéan (Beag and Mór) – “Fairy Mound.” On the townland is a small square castle ruin in fair preservation. The Castle of Shane was conveyed by Sir Walter Raleigh to Colthurst (31 Eliz.). Sheanbeg is a wedge-shaped piece of country (163 acres) projecting into the County of Cork and joined to Waterford by a slender neck not more than a perch in width. Area, 644 acres.

The two following sub-denominations are most probably on Sheanbeg: - Bóthar Glas, “Green Road,” and Leaca tí na nAdharc, “Glen Slope of the House with Pointed Gables.”

SION, Sídhéan – “Fairy Mound.” Area, 88 acres.

SOUTHPARK. Baile Uí Mhaonaigh – “O’Meany’s Homestead.” Area, 126 acres.

SRUH, Sruth – “Stream.” Area (in two divisions), 297 acres.

TINNAGROWN, Tigh na gCrann – “House of Trees.” Area 88 acres.

TINTUR, Tigh an Toir – “House of the Bush.” Area, 125 acres.

TOOR, Tuar, - “Cattle Night-Field.” Area, 209 acres.

TOORADOO, Na Tuartha Dubha – “The Black Cattle-Night-Fields.” Area, 124 acres.

TOORANARAHEEN; O’Donovan writes it Tuartha na Ráithín – “Cattle Night-Fields of the Little Earthen Forts.” The writer, however, hesitates to accept the derivation, as he has uniformly heard the name pronounced – Tuar an Fharchainn. Area, 955 acres.

TOORIN, Tuairín – “Little Cattle-Night Field.” Area (in two divisions), 540 acres.

“Towrine” (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) “Tourin Island”; now a mere mud bank.

(b) An Druimín – “The Little Ridge”; a hillock, now planted, rising out of a marsh.

(c) Casaunnaneav (O.M.), Casán na Naomh – “Path of the Saints”; the continuation, through the River Ford, of the ancient highway (E. and W.) to Lismore.

TOORNAGEEHA, Tuar na Gaoithe – “Windy Cattle-Night Field.” Area, 173 Acres.

S.D.D. (a) An Feadán Garbh – “The Rough Streamlet”; applied to the glen through which the streamlet flows.

(b) Barra na Foidhreach – “Summit of the Bramble-Over-Grown and Natural Trench.”

TUARNAGOPPOGE, Tuar na gCopóg – “Cattle-Night-Field of the Docks (*Rumex Obtusifolius*.)” Area, 86 acres.

TOBBER, Tobar Mochuda – “Carthage’s Well.” The well itself, of considerable depth, is situated on a hill top. Beside the well is a Cillín, close to which stood some years since, a rude stone altar.

TALLOWBRIDGE LANDS, Port na Glaise – “Landing Place of (by) the Stream.” This is still the popular Irish name for the small suburb of Tallow situated on the north side of the bridge across the Bride. A streamlet from the range of hills here fell into the river. Area, 106 acres.

TUBBERNAHULLA, Tobar na hUlaidhe – “Well of the Penitential Station”; from a famous Holy Well, the “pattern” at which is still kept on September 29<sup>th</sup>. Formerly the occasion brought an immense concourse of people from three or more counties<sup>35</sup> Area, 452 acres.

S.D. Áthán – “Little Ford.”

TUBRID, An Tiobraid – “The Well”; from an old well over- shadowed by a whitethorn tree. The townland is entirely uninhabited. Area, 80 acres.

TOORTANE, An Tortán – “The Tree Clump.” Area, 184 acres.

S.D.D. (a) “Bottle Hill.”

(b) Gort na Laogh – “The Calves’ Garden.”

TOWNPARK; no Irish name. Area, 391 acres.

<sup>35</sup> Dr. Hyde, “Religious Songs of Connacht” part II, p.19

WOODVILLE; modern name ; no Irish form. Area, 141 acres.

## Tallow Parish

This Parish is restricted in area and indeed in interest-at any rate from our present point of view. It derives its name from the townland and town of Tallow, famous in the 17th century as the centre of a considerable iron industry-mining, smelting, forgoing, and exporting. A tolerable history of the industry might be compiled from the references thereto in the Earl of Cork's Diary. The iron ore of Tallow is described by Boate as hematite, bog-iron, and clay limestone.<sup>36</sup> The Earl of Cork records having sent a set of Tallow-made knives to Lady Carew as a present. In seven years the aforementioned enterprising nobleman exported from Tallow 21,000 tons of bar iron at £18 per ton. Cannon and shot from local iron were cast at Cappoquin in 1623.<sup>37</sup> Proximity of the district to Lismore accounts perhaps for the unusually large number of early church sites as indicated in its place-names. For an account of the remains &C., of the ancient parish church see Waterford Archaeological Journal, Vol. IV, pp.2 14, &c.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYHANDER, Baile Shandair "Sander's Homestead." Area, 149 acres.

"Ballyhander" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Currach na gCraobh – "Swampy Place of the Trees (Branches)."

BALLINAHHA, Béal an Átha – "Ford Mouth"; the Áth is represented by the present bridge on the eastern boundary; from the bridge a ravine - the "beal" - runs up the hillside in a south-west direction. Area, 118 acres.

CARRIGROE, Carraig Rua – "Red Rock." Area, 61 acres.

GLENABOY, Gleann Abha Buí – "Glen of the Yellow (River)." Area, 224 acres.

"Glinboy als Glanobwey" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Ballyhiilman (O.M.).

(b) Bealach na **Loime** – "Roadway of Baldness (i.e., exposed, desolate country)."

GLENNAGLOGH, Gleann na gcloch – "Glen of the (Great) Stones"; now beginning to be anglicised - Glenstone! Area, 247 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Féith Ghlas – "Green Bog Swamp."

(b) Cnocán **an** Chúigir – "Little Hill of the Five Persons." I got from Irish-speaking natives the following fragment of a legend (apparently of great antiquity) to account for this name.

A man and his wife (the latter pregnant of triplets), on a long journey arrived near this place, when the woman, faint from fatigue, asked the man for a piece of his footsole. With a knife he cut off a piece and gave it to her. She demanded a second piece and got it; but when she requested a third the husband in a rage killed her. Shortly afterwards he was killed himself - how

or by whom my informants could not tell - and the five are interred here in the same grave. Perhaps some other Irish-speaking residents can supply the missing parts of the story.

HUNT HILL, Cnocán an **Fhiaigh** – "Hill of the Hunting." Area, 89 acres.

KILBEG, Coill Bheag – "Little Wood." The present is an extraordinarily long and narrow division. Area, 651 acres.

S.D. Coimín Riabach – "Grey Commonage."

KILCALF, Cill Chatha – "Caha's (or Caffa's) Church." The site of the early church is well defined - by the roadside, on the small townland of Loughnatouse. The latter is therefore a later cut-off portion of Kilcalf. Area (in three divisions), 975 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Sliabh na mBocht – "Mountain of the Poor"; because inhabited by poor people some of whom lived on alms.

(b) Locha Liatha – "Grey Ponds."

(c) Currach Garbh – "Rough Swampy place..."

KILMORE, Cill Mhór – "Great Church." See Kilbeg, above. The church site is near the center of a large field to north of Tallow-Youghal Road. A few large trees near the spot in question indicate it. Area, 359 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Ard** na Ruidíní – "Reddins' Height." This was popularly at one time regarded as an independent townland.

(b) Bóthar Buí – "Yellow Road"; the old road - Youghal wards.

KILLWINNY, Cill Mo Fhinín – "My Finghin's Church." The ancient church site is close to a farmhouse near the eastern boundary of the townland. This is the third church site of the name in the county.

<sup>36</sup> Smith, "History of Waterford," 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, p.281

<sup>37</sup> Lismore Papers passim.

Anglicisation of the name differs in the present instance (see Kilminghin, par. Dungarvan, and par. Stradbally). Area, 148 acres.

“Killvynynes” (Inq. Jas. I).

KNOCKROUR, Cnoc **Ramhar** – “Thick (Stumpy) Hill.” Area, 163 acres.

S.D. Páirc na Foidhreach – “Field of the (Natural) Briar Overgrown Trench.”

LIMEKILN CLOSE. No Irish name. It forms boundary of the county on the west. Area, 111 acres.

S.D.D. (a) “The Pike”; site of Turnpike Gate on south-west angle of the townland.

(b) Muileann an Iarainn – “The Iron Mill”; site of one of the Earl of Cork’s factories.

LOUGHSOLLIS, Loch **an tSolais** – “Pond of the Brightness”; in allusion to the clearness of its water or its phosphorescent light. Area, 232 acres.

LOUGHNATOUSE, Leacan **an tSúra** – “Glen Slope of the Blanket”; in allusion perhaps to the glenside’s covering of moss. Area, 128 acres (see Kilcalf, above).

MOANFUNE, Móin Fionn – “White Bog.” Area, 105 acres.

S.D. “Duck’s Mill.” Area, 105 acres.

PARKDOTIA, Páirc **Dhóite** – “Burnt Field.” Area, 297 acres.

PARKGARRIFF, Páirc Garbh – “Rough Field.” Area, 51 acres

TALLOW, Tulach an Iarainn – “Mound Summit of the Iron”; from the once extensive iron works established here by the Great Earl of Cork. The town had two ancient fairs – on June. 11<sup>th</sup> and Oct. 11<sup>th</sup> area (including Townspark East and West), 647 acres.

“Tolloghe,” otherwise “Tulleroghe” (Inq. 1584).

S.D. (a) “Forge Lane,” old road leading to site of ancient smelting works. Slag, clinkers, &C., are so abundant that the fences are partly built of them.

(b) Baile Hulk ; meaning uncertain; a well-known locality abutting the Western Road.

(c) “Ramp”; origin unknown; another name for “Forge Lane.” Ramp is a term used in military engineering.

## Templemichael Parish

THE name of this parish suggests a Danish origin, or, at any rate, a Danish dedication, and its position, near the mouth of a great river much frequented of the Northmen, does not weaken the suggestion. What St. Nicholas was to the Normans, St. Michael was to the Christianised Danes. Wherever the latter had a settlement of note they erected a church under the Archangel’s invocation. The church was accorded a prominent position so that it would be the last object to fade from the hardy sailor’s eyes, as he set out on his perilous journey, and the first to greet him as he returned. Older than the hypothetical Danish Church of St. Michael is the undoubted Celtic foundation of Molana, and, later than either, the preceptory of Knights Templars at Rincrew. All three have disappeared before Time’s effixing fingers; of Molana only do any considerable remains survive. For a description of these last and some account of Templemichael and Rincrew see Waterford Archaeological Journal, Vol. IV, p.209.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYCONDON, Baile an Chondúnaigh – “Condon’s Homestead.” Area (in two divisions), 768 acres.

S.D.D. (a) An Coimín – “The Commonage”; an extensive area of unreclaimed mountain.

(b) Tobar **an Dúinín** – “Well of the Little Mound.” So I got the name; O’Donovan however<sup>38</sup> writes the qualifying word Duibhín – “Of the Little Dark (Man).”

(c) Páirc an Chíosa – “Field of the Tribute (Rent?).”

(d) Gort **an Chladaigh** – “Muddy Garden.”

(e) Páirc na gCluanta - (?)

(f) Bóithrín **an tSasanaigh** – “Little Road of the Englishman.”

(g) Páirc **an Léath-Uisce** - “Field of the Butterwort” (*Pinguicula vulgaris*); from the growth here of a plant injurious to sheep.

BALLYDASSOON, Baile an Deasmhúnaigh – “Desmond’s Homestead”; sold in 1750 by Lord Grandison to Richard Dawson, but it was named as at present over a century earlier (Inq. Jas. I). Area, 1,300 acres.

S.D. **Ard an tSéideáin** – “Hill of the Blowing (of Wind).” This is a bye-road crossing a hill in a north and south direction.

BALLYKNOCK, Baile an **Chnoic** – “Homestead of the Hill.” Area, 163 acres.

“Ballinknock” (Inq. 1589).

BALLYNATRAY, Baile na Trá – “Strand Homestead.” Area, 1,895 acres (including 737 acres of commonage).

“Ballynetrae” (Inq. Jas. I).

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<sup>38</sup> Ord. Survey Field Books, Mountjoy Barracks.



S.D.D. (a) Aughnacostia (O.M.), Áth an Chóiste – “Ford of the Coach.”  
(b) “Molana Abbey,” originally founded in the 6<sup>th</sup> century by St. Molana, sometimes called the “prophet” (Fáidh). The site was an island, Darinis (“Oak Island”), in the Blackwater, but it is an island no longer. An apartment in the abbey is popularly known as “**Seomra** Uí Mhaonaigh” – “O’Meany’s Lodgings.” Raymond le Gros was buried here.

(c) Rinn Rua – “Red Headland”; a considerable sub-division.

(d) **Pointe** na Muice – “The Pig’s Point”; a low-lying promontory.

(e) Poll na Mainistreach – “Monastery Hole”; a deep pool in the river bed.

(f) Caol na Snáthad – “Narrow Place (or Ford) of the Needles”; a small stream emptying itself into the Glendine River. Caol, in Munster, is a common name for a narrow stream.

(g) Móin Leathan – “Wide Bog”; a well-known sub-division on which there is now no trace of bog, but on which turf was cut up to a century since.

(h) Cúil **an** Ghabhann – “The Blacksmith’s Corner”; this is probably the name of an old townland swallowed up, long since, in Ballinatray Demesne.

(i) Gleann an Aifrinn – “Mass Glen”; a sub-division.

(j) **Garraí** Mór – “Great Garden”; a sub-division – of perhaps 100 acres.

(k) Poll Buí – “Yellow Hole.”

(l) Commons (O.M.), Coimíneas – “Commonage.”

(m) Móin na **Biorraí** – “Spire-Grass Bog.”

(n) Loch **an** Ghé – “Goose Pond.”

(o) Poll **an** Ghréidhir - “The Stallion’s Pool.”

(p) Carn **an** Chró - “Stone Pile of the Sheepfold.”

(q) Macha na mBó – “Milking Place of the Cows.”

(r) Cró Connuice - probably for Cró Coinicéir – “Sheep Fold of the Rabbit Warren.”

BALLYRUSSEL, Baile an Ruiséalaigh – “Russell’s Homestead.” Area, 147 acres.

“Russellstown” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Gleann Doimhinn – “Deep Glen.” “A.D. 945. A battle between the Ravens (Scandinavians) of Munster at Gleann-Damhain at Darinis, and the Ravens of the West were defeated and slaughtered there.”<sup>39</sup> The old church of Glendine, taken down in 1871, was the last survival in Decies of the thatched chapels of the penal days.

(a) Caol na Bréagóige – “Stream of the Scarecrow.”

BOOLA, Buaille – “Cattle Pen.” Area, 451 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carranduff (O.M.), Carn Dubh – “Black Stone-Pile.”

(b) Aughnacloghduff (O.M.), Áth na **gCloch** nDubh – “Ford of the Black Stones.”

(c) Carrickaninaun, Carraig an Fhionnán<sup>40</sup> - “Rock of the Long Coarse Grass.”

(d) Carricknapreaghaun (O.M.), Carraig na bPréachán – “Rock of the Crows”; a sub-division now generally known as the “Ravens’ Rock.”

(e) Coiscéim Nóra – “Nora’s Stepping Stone.”

(f) Páirc Mór – “Great Field”; a sub-division of about 100 acres.

(g) Tobar na Tuinne – “Well of the Quaking Bog.”

(h) “The Coiner’s Cross.”

BRIDGE QUARTER, Ceathrú an Droichid. Idem. Area, 330 acres

S.D.D. (a) Tourig River (O.M.), Tuaireach; gen. Tuarigh; meaning unknown.

(b) Rincrew Bridge (O.M.), Droichead na **Tuairí** – “Tourig Bridge.”

CARRIGEEN, An **Charraigín** – “The Little Rock”; so named from a remarkable rock at end of the village.

An older name was Carraigíní Bhaile na Trá. Area, 422 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar Oisín – “Oisín’s Well”; from Oisín, son of Fionn MacCumhaill.

(b) Páirc na Foidhreach – “Field of the Natural Briar - over-grown Gully.”

(c) **Sean** Bhaile – “Old Homestead”; a small sub-division.

(d) Drom Rua – “Red Ridge”; another small sub-division.

CASTLEMILES, Caisleán Mhilis. Idem. Area, 265 acres.

“Castell Miles” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Tobar **Rí** an Domhnaigh – “The King of Sunday’s (i.e., God’s) Well”; a fine Holy Well.

CHERRYMOUNT, Fearann Conaireach - “Place Abounding in Paths.” where Brian defeated Domhnall Ó Faoláin, Rí na nDéise and the Danes, and pursued them to Waterford. Area, 245 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Poll na gCat – “Hole of the (Wild) Cats”; a rock on the river bank so called from hole underneath, once the reputed abode of feline monsters.

(b) Dúinín – “Little Fort”; a sub-division.

(c) Páirc na mBearraics – “The Barracks’ Field.”

<sup>39</sup> “Annals of Four Masters” under year quoted.

<sup>40</sup> “Fionnán a kind of long coarse white grass which grows on marshy land: used for making ropes and as bedding for cattle” - Dinnen

COOLBEGAN, Cúil Bheagáin – “Beagan’s Corner.” Area, 791 acres.

“Cowelbeggan” (Lease, 1589, Sir W. Raleigh to Robert Mawle).

S.D.D. (a) Aughnalicka (O.M.), Áth na Lice – “Ford of the Flagstone.”

(b) Toberaronanig (O.M.), Tobar an Rónánaigh - “Ronayne’s Well.”

(c) Glenacuskeam (O.M.), Gleann na gCoiscéim – “Glen of the Stepping Stones”

(d) Carndroman (O.M.), Carn Dromáin – “Cairn of th Backband (of Cart)”; from some fancied resemblance of the hill to the object after which it is named.

(e) Monadinna (O.M.), Móin na Doimhne – “Bog of the Deep (Place).”

(f) Móin na Biorraí – “Bog of the Spire Grass.”

(g) Currach an Liagáin – “Marsh of the Pillar Stone”; a well-known sub-division, anglicized Boglegan! Fionn and Osgar, standing on Carnglass, challenged one another to a contest in stone-throwing. Osgar cast first, and the stone flung by him may still be seen (a small dallán) in a field at east side of the Youghal road on this townland. The pillar stone from which the present sub-division is named was cast by Fionn, and there in a mountain patch it still stands to witness if tradition lies. The present dallán is of brown sandstone – 4½' x 3½' x 2'. Dallán (a pillar-stone) and Liagán are synonymous; the former is the term more generally used in Waterford.

(h) Ballaí Geala (?) – “White Walls (?)”; another sub-division.

GARRYDUFF, Garraí Dubh – “Black Garden.” On the townland is remnant of a mote and also scant foundation of an early castle. Area, 273 acres.

“Garriduffe” (Inq. Jas. I.) “Athyduff *alias* Gorthyduff within the lands of Stradbally Michael” (Old Deed quoted in Blackwater Fishery Case).

S.D. “Red Forge” – An Cheárta Dhearg.

HARROWHILL, Cnoc an Bhráca – “Hill of the Hovel (of Boughs and Sods).” Bráca also signifies a harrow, and the popular idea is that such is its force in the present place name. Area, 451 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Gleann an Phúca – “The Pooka’s Glen.”

(b) Gleann na gCoiscéim – “Glen of the Stepping Stones.”

KILLEA, Cill Aedha – “Aedh’s Church.” The site of the early church was located with much difficulty. Area, 264 acres.

“Killeigh” (Inq. Jas. I.) “Killeloran.” – Cill Aidhlearán. (Lease, 1589, Blackwater Fishery Case).

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua. Idem. Ancient name – Pórt Abha Nodh. Area, 154 acres.

“Newtowne” (A.S.E.).

PROPOGE, Prapóg – “Round (Stack like) Hill.” Area, 281 acres.

S.D. Carn Dromáin; see (d) under Coolbeggan above. The explanation, however, seems too easy and is therefore suspect.

RINCREW, Rinn Crú – “Horse Shoe Headland”; in allusion to the contour of the hill from the east. On the summit of the ridge stand the ruins of the monastic castle (Knights Templar). Ancient name was Tacmain – v. Cuanta na Féinne, before Youghal was thought of. Tacmain “A curved spot.” (Dr. R. Ó F.). Area, 265 acres.

“Rinn Crú” (Keating – Poems).

SPRINGFIELD. No Irish name. Area, 85 acres.

STAEL, Stael; meaning uncertain; probably = Stiall, a strip of land. Compare Stillimity, par. Mora. Area, 60 acres.

S.D. Páircín an Chrú - “Little Field of the Horse Shoe.”

TEMPLEMICHAEL, Teampaill Mhichíl – “St. Michael’s Church.” Close to the church site stands a fine ruined castle of the Desmonds.

“Temple Meghell” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Leaca Rua – “Red Glen Slope.”

(b) “Holy Well.” at which “rounds” are still occasionally performed.

## BARONY OF DECIES-WITHIN-DRUM

This Barony is enclosed by the sea and River Blackwater on three sides and by the Drom **Fhinín** range on the other; hence its qualification – “Within Drum.” Drom **Fhinín** (a portion of which is now more commonly known as Sliabh Grainn<sup>41</sup>) has been so named from the dawn of history. It is referred to by the Four Masters under date - A.M. 3,502, as one of the three celebrated hills of Ireland, for possession of which Heremon, the first Milesian king, quarrelled with his brother, Heber. Circumstances of situation and history have favoured preservation of the Barony’s ancient land names; the region is maritime, Irish speaking, more or less mountainous, and comparatively isolated. Add to this that no regular “plantation” of it ever took place. Within it lies the cradle of Christianity in the Decies, scil: - Ardmore, which continued, intermittently at any rate, to have a bishop of its own down to the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. As might be expected from the region’s history, ecclesiastical place-names of much interest survive in some number. The Barony contains seven entire parishes and portion of another. Of these one or two rank amongst the most exclusively Irish speaking in Ireland. Besides the Blackwater, which bounds it on the west, Decies-Within has two small rivers - the Goish (**Geois**) and the Lickey (Luice). **Geois**, in the modern, spoken language signifies a belly, paunch or satchel.

### Aglish Parish

THE present Parish, of but moderate extent, lies on the east bank of the Blackwater. It is popularly known as Eaglais na nDéiseach (“of the Decies”), to distinguish it from a second Aglish on the western side of the river. We also find the form Eaglais na n**Eíseach** (“of the Decies”), to distinguish **it** from a second Aglish on the western side of the river.<sup>42</sup> We also find the form Eaglais na nGall which the “Taxations” metamorphose into Gallys, &c. Within this parish was the chief seat and stronghold (Dromana) of the Lord of the Decies. There was also a Friary of Franciscans, occupied by members of the brotherhood till quite recently and recognized as a perpetuation of rather transplantation of the Youghal Convent - the first Franciscan foundation made in Ireland. The Friars, expelled from Youghal, retired hither to await a lull in the penal storm and perhaps to enjoy such protection as the Lords of the Decies - Dromana FitzGerald - could afford them. For the local names of the parish no more, on the whole, than average interest can be claimed. An account of the church remains &c. will be found in the *Journal* of Waterford and S.E. of Ireland Archaeological Society (Vol. IV, pp.202ff).

The following popular doggerel, which may date back a century or so, recites some of the townlands with their characteristics: -

“Tá an eaglais ann agus Curraichín chluthair na gcrann.  
“An ghráig chaol cham; Leacan tsileach: choinne na habhann,  
“Móin na gcailleach gann, ná téithir gan do dhinnéar ann.  
“Creaga beaga, Briste, cúl le h-uisce, ‘s mná gan **tuisceint** ann.”

The ancient parish church ruin is of unusual interest and deserves preservation as a national monument. Its double-light E. windows are pre-Invasion.

### TOWNLANDS

AGLISH, - “Church.” This is a Latin loan word. Area, 302 acres.

“Thagglish” (Visit. Bk. Eliz.). “Gallys” (Tax. Pope Nicholas).

S.D. Poll na **Stairí** – “The Stairs Hole”; in river on boundary line between Aglish and Dromore.

BALLINGOWAN, Baile an Ghabhainn – “Homestead of the Stone Cattle Pen” (or Gabhann, “of the Smith.”). Area (in two divisions), 434 acres.

“Ballygowne” (Inq. Jas. I).

S.D.D. (a) **Páirc na Cille** – “Field of the Church.” An early church site, indicated by faint traces of its circular enclosing fence of earth.

(b) **Bearna an Fhiaigh** – “Hunting Gap.”

(c) Tobar **an Stompa** - “Well of the Stump (or post).”

(d) **Curach na gCrann** – “Swampy Place of the Trees”; a sub-division.

BALLYCULLANE, Baile Uí Choileáin – “Homestead of O’Collins.” Area, 263 acres.

S.D. Cnocán Riabach – “Little Grey Hill.” Now occupied by plantation

<sup>41</sup> Sliabh go Rinn suggested by L.O.M. See under Carn a’ Daimh Deirg, p.58

<sup>42</sup> See Journal of Waterford Archaeological Society, Vol. IX p.169

BALLYNACOURTY, Baile na Cúirte – “Village of the Mansion.” Area, 154 acres.  
 “Ballenecorte als Courtstowne” (Inq. Jas. I).  
 BALLYNAPARKA, Baile na Páirce — “Homestead of the Field.”  
 Area, 235 acres.  
 “Ballyneparkie” (A.S.E.).  
 BLEACH, Tuar Idem. Area, 31 acres.  
 COOLAHEST, Cúile **hEist** – “Hosty’s Corner.” Area, 176 acres.  
 S.D. Àth **an** Chláirín – “Ford of the Little Board (Bridge).”  
 CURRADARRAG, Corra Dara – “Round Hill of the (Oak) Wood.” Area, 207 acres.  
 “Curradoragee” (Inq. Jas. I).  
 S.D. Bán **an** Leamhnachta – “The New Milk Field.”  
 CURRAHEEN, Curraichín – “Little Swampy Place.” Area, 355 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) **Garraí** Uaithne – “Green Garden”; or, perhaps, “Green’s Garden,” as the Irish adjective is hardly ever applied to natural green – the green of grass, &c. Uaithne = Anthony in Co. Clare.  
 (b) Ballán na Speal – “Round Green Place of the Scythes.” Ballán has a multitude of significations. It generally conveys the idea of roundness or of a round object. It designates, for instance, a round, green or heatherless patch on a mountain side, or any kind of round spot or object contrasting in colour with its surroundings. A round patch of sunlight on the floor admitted through a hole in the door would be a “ballán,” as would be also a ring for exercising a horse, &c.  
 (c) Convent (O.M.). This was, till within the last ninety years, a Friary of the Franciscans who, on their expulsion from Youghal, had established themselves here.  
 DROMANA, Drom Anna – meaning doubtful; see under Affane par. Area, 343 acres.

“Tá Druim Anna na thairibh ón trás-bhroid.  
 “Is Rinn Chrú ar gcur chuil re gáire  
 “Déirigh I n-éagcruth ón árbhac  
 “Is ar Shliabh gCua do chuaidh an Báire.”  
 (Keating - Lament for Lord Decies, 1626).

O’Cleary<sup>43</sup> however writes the name Drom Enaigh.  
 DROMORE Drom Mór – “Great Ridge.” Area, 1,454 acres.  
 “Dorsum Magnum,” also “Dromemore” (Inqs. Jas. I).  
 S.D.D. (a) Kiltera (O.M.) – Cill Tíre - “Tíre’s Church” (or, perhaps, “Church of the Territory”); an early church site with circular fence of the usual character. Within the enclosure stand of couple of ogham-inscribed pillar-stones.  
 (b) Coolroe (O.M.), Cúil **Rua** – “Red Ridge”; a subdivision. Here were formerly held three fairs annually, Scil:- June 8, Sept. 4<sup>th</sup> and Sept. 17<sup>th</sup>; they were discontinued about a hundred years since and supplanted by fairs at Villierstown (Dromana).  
 (c) Port (and Bán) na **gCloch** – “Embankment (and ‘Field’) of the Great Stones.” This is a sub-division of some 100 acres.  
 (d) Cabhar Chille **Tíre** – “Kiltera Causeway.”  
 (e) Poll an Leatháir – “Leather Hole”; a bog-hole.  
 (f) Cnoc na Saucepan – “Saucepan Hill”; a nickname.  
 (g) Poll Mheirgín – “Mergin’s Cavern”; a cave called from an outlaw who made it his hiding place and residence.  
 (h) Baile Uí Chinnéide – “O’Kennedy’s Town”; a sub-division of about 60 acres.  
 (i) An Calladh – “The Ferry”; another large sub-division.  
 (j) Tobar Bhaile Uí Chinnéide – “Ballykennedy Well”; formerly reputed holy. Close to the well lies a bullán, 2’ square and 9’ thick, with basin 2’ deep by 9” diameter.  
 (k) Log **an** Mhinistéir – “The Minister’s Hollow.”  
 (l) Clais na mBráthar – “The Friars’ Trench.”  
 (m) Páirc na mBarracks - “The Barracks’ Field.”  
 GLENASSAY or CONEEN (Gleann an Easa – “Glen of the Waterfall.”  
 Cuainín – “Little Haven.” Area, 93 acres.  
 GRAIGUE, Gráig – “Village.” Area, 418 acres.  
 “Graigue” (A.S.E.).  
 S.D.D. (a) **Tobairín an** Tairbh – “Little Well of the Bull.”  
 (b) Páirc a **Ropaire** – “The Robber’s Field.”  
 KILLATOOR, Coill a Tuair – “Wood of the Cattle Field.” Area, 206 acres.

<sup>43</sup> “Book of Pedigrees” R.I.A.; See Journal of Historical and Archaeological Association Vol. V. 4<sup>th</sup> Series, p.412

(a) Páirc na Cruibe – “Field of the Crib”; perhaps from a “crib” for holding hay to feed sheep, &c.  
 (b) Linn Ghlás – “Green Pool”; a pond of spring water.  
 LACKENSILLA, Leacan tSileach – “Glen side of the Dripping,” (O.D.). Area, 221 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Poll na Faille – “Cliff Hole”; in bed of Goish River.  
 (b) An **Gheois** - and Droichead na **Geoise**.  
 (c) Bán an Locha – “The Pond Field”; this is near summit of the hill slope, and has now neither pond nor running water.  
 LISGRIFFIN, Lios Gríffin - “Griffin’s Lios.” Area, 161 acres.  
 “Lisgriffine” (Inq. Jas. I).  
 S.D. Blac Scannláin – “Scanlon’s Reclaimed Mountain.” Blac, from English “black,” = peat, black earth.  
 MONGALLY, Móin na gCailleach – “Bog of the Hags,” etc. Area (in two divisions), 443 acres.  
 “Monegallagh” (Distr. Bk.).  
 Tobar na **bFéithíní** - “Well of the surface Water Veins.” This well which is situated at the western extremity of Carn an **Dreoilín** is reputed to cure many ailments.  
 MONAGEELA, Móin Ó gCaoile, probably from a family once associated with the place. This townland is practically all unreclaimed and uninhabited mountain. Area, 437 acres.  
 SHANAKILL, **Sean** Choill – “Old Wood.” There is site of an early church. Area, 303 acres.  
 “Shanakill” (A.S.E.).  
 TINASCART, Tigh na Scairte – “House of the Thicket.” On this townland there is likewise an early church site. Area, 653 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Lios Dearg; - “Red Lios.”  
 (b) Tobar Geal – “White Well.”  
 (c) Páirc na Cille – “Early Church Site Field.”  
 VILLIERSTOWN, Baile **Nua** – “Newtown.” Area, 190 acres.  
 S.D. Blackwater River (O.M.), Abha Mhór – “Great River.” Called also the Broadwater. The oldest name of the Blackwater is Nem which seems cognate or identical with the old Irish Nem, Heaven compare **Bride**, “Goddess,” &c.

## Ardmore Parish

Ardmore was an ancient monastic and episcopal parish – it is maritime in character – of great extent and curiously broken up into isolated fragments. Historically it is one of the most important parishes in the **county** – if not, indeed, in Ireland. From our present special point of view also it is extremely interesting. It furnishes a large number of cliff names, some ecclesiastical names of value, and many unusual names and forms. St. Declan established himself here, probably in the 5th century and previous to the advent of St. Patrick. The chronology of Declan's life is singularly complicated and uncertain.<sup>44</sup> The ecclesiastical remains at Ardmore consist of a Cathedral, a Round Tower and a primitive oratory, and, at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the main group, stands a second early church with holy wells, &c. There is likewise the site of a castle, frequently referred to in connection with the 17<sup>th</sup> century wars. For a detailed description of cathedral, tower, oratory, &c. see “Ardmore **Deugláin**.” (Cath. Truth Society of Ireland). Ardmore (**Ard** mhór “the Great Height”), is name of the parish only. An older name according to St. Declan's Life was **Ard** na gCaorach – “Height of the Sheep.” **Ard** na gCaorach, as a place name, still survives; it is occasionally applied to that portion of the parish lying generally to south of the main road which runs from Ardmore village to the sea at Whiting Bay. Within the specified area are roughly comprised the townlands of Ardocheasty, Ardoginna, Farrengarret, and Ballinamona. The village of Ardmore is spread over the adjoining portions of four townlands - Duff-**Carrick**, Dysert, Farrengarret and Monea. That wonderful industrialist, the Great Earl of Cork, developed an extensive pilchard fishery at Ardmore. In 1616 he erected a fish press and built salting and fish houses, all of which have long since disappeared.<sup>45</sup> Local speakers of Irish pronounce the name, **Aird** Mhóir.

## TOWNLANDS

AHAUN, Áthán - “Little Ford.” Area 128 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Cloch Áthán – “Little Ford Stone”; a large pillar stone standing prominently on the summit of a bare ridge and visible for miles around.  
 (b) Áth na gCéim - “Stepping-Ford.”  
 ARDOCHESTY, **Ard** Uí **Shéasta** - “O’Cheasty’s Height.” This was ancient chantry land. Area, 172 acres.

<sup>44</sup> The present writer has edited, from the original at Brussels, Brother Michael O’Clery’s “Life of St. Declan” Irish Texts Society, 1916)

<sup>45</sup> “Life and letters of the Great Earl of Cork” (Townshend), p.101

“Archeolesty” (Distr. Bk.).

S.D.D. (a) Poulmagat (O.M.), Poll na gCat, also Faill na gCat - “Cave (and “Cliff”) of the Wild Cats.”

(b) Leaca **Dhóite** - “Burned Glen Slope.”

(c) Páirc na Scolb - “Field of the Splinters (Skewers for thatching).”

(d) Faill **an** Duilisc - “Cliff of the Edible Seaweed.”

(e) Bóithrín **an** Deantaigh - “Meaning uncertain. Possibly Deantach is a personal name.

(f) “The Curring” - Meaning unknown; on boundary with Dysert.

ARDOGINNA, **Ard** Ó gCionáith - “O’Kinny’s or Kenna’s Height.” Area, 425 acres.

S.D.D. I. Coastwise -(E. to W.).

(a) Gleann Phiarais - “Pierce’s Glen.”

(b) Faill na nGairdíní - “Cliff of the Gardens.”

(c) Gaibhlín **an** Phuith (?) - “Narrow Sea Inlet of the Wind Gust.”

(d) Carraig Fhada - “Long Rock.”

(e) Gaibhlín **an** Chubhair - “Sea Inlet of the Froth.”

(f) Faill **an Mhadra Rua** “The Fox’s Cliff”

(g) Cois Céim - “Stepping Stone.”

(h) Cúil **an** Ghearráin - “The Old Horse’s Corner.”

(i) Falla Bán - “White Wall.”

(j) Faill na bPréachán - “The Crows’ Cliff.”

(k) **Pointe** an tSeaga - “The Cormorant’s Point.”

(l) Faill na Bó - “The Cow’s Cliff.”

(m) Poll na Gaoithe - “Windy Cavern.”

(n) Gaibhlín na Mealbhóg - “Narrow Sea Inlet of the Pouches.”

(o) Faill an Iarrainn - “Iron Cliff.”

(p) Faill na gCaorach - “Sheeps’ Cliff.”

(q) Gleann Beag - “Little Glen.”

(r) Gabhlín **an** tSeaga - “Narrow Sea Inlet of the Cormorant.”

(s) Cloch (or Croch) an Oidhre - “The Heir’s Rock (or Gallows).” The name is accounted for as follows. A young man, the heir of considerable property, had gained a certain lady’s affections. A jealous and disappointed rival contrived at a ball to put by stealth into the young man’s pocket a gold cup, which he then accused him of stealing. The accused fled on horseback and, being pursued, jumped his horse over Faill Fhada calculating the animal would fail to clear the chasm and that both would be killed. The horse, however, jumped the opening and landed on a piece of earth-covered rock at the other side. Here the young man took refuge in a cave, but was tracked by bulldogs, taken finally, and hanged at this place!

(t) Faill Fhada - “Long Cliff.”

(u) Carraig **an** tSasanaigh - “The Englishman’s Rock.”

(v) Clais na mBolamán - “Trench of the shad (Horse Mackerel).”

(w) Oileán na nGabhar - “The Goat’s Island.”

(x) Gaibhlín **an** tSagairt - “The Priest’s Little Sea Inlet.”

(y) Gort **an** Dúinín - “Garden of the Little Fort.” The “Fort” in question is an entrenched headland which the present place adjoins.<sup>46</sup>

(z) Carraig Uí Bhric - “O’Bric’s Rock” ; uncovered at low water, as is the next.

(aa) Carraig Bhuí - “Yellow Rock.”

(bb) Carraig **an Mhadra** - “Rock of the Dog (Wolf).”

(cc) An Lochtaigh - “Cliff of the Ledges.”

(dd) Carraig Philip - “Philip’s Rock.”

(ee) Faill an Leanmhanaigh - “Cliff of the Pursuer.”

(ff) Faill na Cuaille Seasaimh - “Cliff of the Standing Pole.”

(gg) Faill **an** Reithe - “Cliff of the Ram.”

(hh) Faill na mBioránach - “Cliff of the Sprats,” or “Sharp-pointed Rocks.”

II. Inland: -

(ii) Tobairín **an tSiúca** - “Little Well of the Sugar.”

(jj) Móineán Oidhre - “The Heir’s Little Bog.”

(kk) Bán **an** Rinne - “Field of the Dance.”

BALLINROAD, Baile an Róid - “Road Homestead.” Area, 202 acres.

BALLINTLEA, Baile an tSléibhe - “Mountain Homestead.” On this are the graveyard and ruined church of Ballymacart. Area (in two divisions), 290 acres.

BALLYCURRANE, Baile Uí Chorráin - “O’Curran’s or Carey’s Homestead.” Area, 223 acres.

“Ballycurryn” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Páirc na dTruseanna (dTurasanna) - “Field of the Devotional Rounds.”

<sup>46</sup> See Journal R.S.A. (Ireland) Vol. XXXVI., pp.248-9

BALLYGUIRY. (See under Dungarvan par.) Area, 261 acres.

BALLYKILMURRY, Baile Mhic Giolla Mhuire (also Baile Uí Mhic Giolla Mhuire) - "MacGillemorey's (or O'MacGillemorey's) Homestead." "MacGillemorey, a leading Norse family in Waterford, was in later times said to have come from Devonshire." Journal R.S.A.I. Sept. 1901, p. 302. Area, 113 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Faill an Uisce - "The Water Cliff."

(b) Faill na gCaorach - "Cliff of the Sheep."

(c) An Bruachán - "The Little Bank (or Border)"; a bank of land running into the sea.

(d) Carraig na Rónta - "The Seals Rock."

BALLYNAHARDA, Baile na hArda - "Homestead of the Height (Ridge)." Area, 266 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Faill an Chnoic Rua - "Cliff of the Red Hill."

(b) Cabhar an Ime - "The Butter Causeway."

(c) Rinn an Oileáin - "The Island Point."

(d) Faill an Ghabhair - "The Goat's Cliff."

(e) Faill an Ghlíntín. See (d) under Ballinamona II., below.

BALLYNAGLERAGH, Baile na gCléireach - "Clergy Town." Area, 98 acres.

BALLYNAMERTINAGH, Baile na mBirtíneach - "Homestead of the Small Bundles" (O.D.). Although this is O'Donovan's interpretation, I regard it with considerable doubt. It seems much more probable that the qualifying word represents a family name, scil:- Martin or Merton. The Act (16 Chas. I.) for adjusting differences between the Earl of Cork and the Bishop of Waterford enacts that "the Castle in Ardmore lately builded by Sir E. Harris with the two plowlands next adjoining called Carriggduffe and Ballymartinagh be made mensalls for ever of the Bishoprick." Area, 336 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Áth na gClárach - "Ford of the Planks."

(b) Tobar na Tuinne - "Well of the Quagmire."

(c) Páirc na Scine - "Field of the Knife."

(d) Páirc an Chlampair - "Field of the Contention."

(e) Cnoc Airdín (now often bun an Chnoic - "Bottom of the Hill") - "Hill of the Little Height."

(f) Clais na Muc - "The Pigs' Trench"; a ravine on the coterminous boundary of this townland with Ballybrusa and Ballylane.

BALLYNAMONA I., Baile na Móna - "Homestead of the Bog." There are, strangely enough, two townlands of the name in the parish. Area (in two divisions), 464 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Poll Rua - "Red Hole (Cavern)"; a sub-division of some 300 acres.

(b) Páirc na dTurcach - "Field of the Turks (or Turkeys)."

(c) Tigh Chaille Bhéara - "Caille Beara's House"; this is a dolmen standing close to edge of the cliff.<sup>47</sup>

(d) Faill an Ghlíntín. This is locally understood to mean "Cliff of the Streamlet." There is a similarly named cliff on Ballinaharda, and in both cases the cliff so designated is between two small glens running down to the sea.

BALLYNAMONA II., Baile na Móna - "Homestead of the Bog." This townland, of same name as last, is separated from the latter by some miles; they cannot therefore be regarded as portions of a common Ballinamona. Area, 738 acres.

S.D. Lisíní - "Little Lioses."

BALLYTRISNANE, Baile Uí Thriosnáin - "O'Tresnan's Homestead." Area, 281 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cill - "Church." The name is here applied to two fields (formerly one) in which is an early church site and close to the latter - a Holy Well.

(b) Gleanntán an Mhadra - "Little Glen of the Dog (Wolf)."

(c) Tobar Thriosnáin - Still occasionally visited.

BARRANALEAHA, Barra na Léithe - "Summit of Leagh." Leagh is the townland immediately adjoining, lower down the hillside. Area, 123 acres.

BARRANASTOOKA, Barra na Stuaic - "Summit (Height) of the Projecting Peak." Area, 419 acres.

S.D. Currach Cinn - "Swamp of the Head"; a well-known subdivision.

BOHERBOY, Bóthar Buí - "Yellow Road." Area, 212 acres.

CARRIGEEN, Carraigín - "Little Rock." Area, 46 acres.

CARRONAHYLA, Carn na hAidhle - O'Donovan renders it "Cairn of the Adze" and surmises that the monument marks the grave of a cooper. More probably Carn na hAibhle - "Cairn of Fire Spark (or 'Electric Flash')," or, "of the Wind" - also, Aidhle. Area, 157 acres.

CARRONBEG, Carn Beag - "Little Cairn." Area, 230 acres.

CARRONADAVDERG, Carn an Daimh Deirg - "Cairn of the Red Ox." This cairn is erroneously marked Sliabh Grainn on old Maps.<sup>48</sup> A remarkable eminence visible for many miles in three directions. A wild legend accounts for the name. Fionn and a contemporary giant had a "difference" as to ownership of a

<sup>47</sup> See Labbancalee under Lismore, above.

<sup>48</sup> Sliabh Grainn is the district on the south side of Drom Fhinghin, extending from Walsh's Cross to Keneally's Cross. This would indicate that its proper nomenclature is Sliabh go Rinn. (L.Ó.M.)

certain red bull. In the heat of dispute the rival proprietors seized each a horn of the beast and pulled the creature in twain. Something over a century and a half since, an enterprising man named Gilmartin erected a windmill on the summit of the Cairn. Area, 357 acres.

CLASHBRACK, Clais Bhreac - "Speckled Trench." Area, 226 acres.

CLOGHERAUN, Cloichreán - "Stony Place"; entirely uninhabited. Area, 202 acres.

S.D. Loch Mór - "Great Pond."

COOLROE, Cúil Rua - "Red Corner." Area, 700 acres.

CROBALLY, Crua Bhaile - "Stiff-soiled Townland." Area (in two divisions), 757 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Leac Thaidhg Mhóir - "Big Teigh's Flagstone."

(b) Bóthar Leathan - "Wide Road."

(c) An Cladán - "The Fence-like Stone Pile"; a sub-division containing a single farm.

(d) Clocha Breaca - "Spotted Rocks": a small sub-division.

(e) Láithreach - "(The) Open Space"; applied, in this case, to the commonage surrounding Crobally well.

(f) Bóithrín Leasa Aoire - "Little Road of the Shepherd's Lios."

(g) Tobar na Bó Finne - "Well of the White Cow."

(h) An Chill, a field in which is an early church site.

Cliffwards (E. to W.):-

(i) Faill Dhearg - "Red Cliff."

(j) Cois Druide - "Foot of the Starling"; a cliff.

(k) Carraig an Deargáin - "Rock of the Bream"; an isolated rock in the sea.

(l) Gaibhlín Bréan - "Stinking Narrow Sea Inlet."

(m) Faill an Fhíona - "The Wine Cliff."

(n) Cois an Oileáin - "(Place) Beside the Island."

(o) An Cumar - "The Confluence (or 'Valley')"; a cleft in the cliff.

(p) Carraig na Seagaí - "Rock of the Cormorants."

(q) An Cúlaim. The name is here applied to a deep inlet of the sea which forms a small harbour. The word seems to signify a haven.

(r) Béal an Chuain - "Mouth of the Haven."

(s) Faill an Aitinn - "The Furze Cliff."

(t) Faill Dhúngarbhán - "Dungarvan's Cliff."

(u) Faill Ifrinn - "Hell's Cliff."

(v) Faill na mBreallán - "Cliff of the Shell-fish."

(w) Cúil Bhréan - "Stinking Corner"; so named from its odour of decaying seaweed.

CROSSFORD, Áth na Croise - "Ford of the (Termon?) Cross." Area, 102 acres.

CRUSHEA, Crois Aodha - "Aodh's Cross." Area, 171 acres.

"Crosshea" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D. Carraig Aodha - "Aodh's Rock"; in the sea, but uncovered at low water. In the 5<sup>th</sup> century, Declan's time, this rod would probably have stood well over high water.

CURRAGH, Currach - "Swamp." The sandy soil is peculiarly suited to potatoes which are grown here extensively by the fishermen. Liam O'Meehan, however, tells me the name is really An Chora, pron. Churra - "The Weir." Area, 291 acres.

"Currach Trim na Sac" (Old Saying).

S.D.D. (a) Loch Mór - "Great Pond"; a lagoon.

(b) Bóithrín na Leacan - "Little Road of the Glen Slope," running east and west.

(c) Bóithrín an Leasa - "Little Road of the Lios"; parallel with last.

(d) Tobairín Mhuire - "Mary's Little Well"; this however has no reputation for sanctity.

(e) Carraig an Phóna - "Rock of the Pound."

(f) Páirc na Teorann - "Field of the Boundary."

(g) Tobar Dháithí Óig - "Young David's Well."

(h) Bóithrín na Ladhaire - "Little Road of the River Fork."

(i) Cúlaim - 'A Field' name. See under Corbally. In the present instance, the name is applied to a field! Cúlaim, as a place name, occurs four times in the county, scil:- three times in this parish and once in Rathmoylan.

DRUMSLIG, Drom Slioga - "Shell Ridge." Area, 529 acres.

S.D. Mine Shafts (O.M.), Mianach an Iarainn - "Iron Mine." Iron Ore was worked here on a small scale in the beginning of the last century. Two of the workings have special names, scil:- Mianach Mór and Mianach Beag.

DUFFCARRICK, Carraig Dhubh - "Black Rock." Area, 178 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Loch Mór - "Great Pond"; a lagoon of brackish water.

(b) St. Declan's Stone (O.M.); a boulder to which wonderful healing &c., powers, are popularly attributed. It lies on the strand, and on the Saint's feast day persons desiring cures crawled through a cavity beneath it and performed various devotions. This is the celebrated rock on which the Saint's Bell or altar stone was



carried across the sea from Wales.

(c) **Bóithrín an Treinse** - "Little Road of the Trench." This modern road represents portion of the ancient highway which ran northwards from Ardmore to Cashel. In other portions of its course the road is known as the "Track" or "Trench" of St. Patrick's Cow, &c.

(d) **Faiche** - "Hurling Green." This was a sandy space, thirty acres in extent and grass overgrown, which lay between the present partly-washed-away strand road and the sea. Only about two acres of the green remain; the balance has been carried away by the sea.

(e) **Crannóg** - "Artificial Island." This has entirely disappeared. The site, which is now far below high water mark, must have been a tideless lagoon at the date of construction of the *crannóg*<sup>49</sup>. Curiously enough, **Crannóg** is also the Irish for a pulpit and the dicky of a coach; the idea of isolation, on an eminence overlooking one's surroundings, underlies the various uses of the word.

(f) **Páirc an Mhadra** - "The Dog's (Or Wolf's) Field."

**DYSERT, Díseart** - "Hermitage." There are ruins of a church - probably late mediaeval, also a much-venerated Holy Well and some stone crosses of rude character. On this townland (W. boundary) there was also a castle which stood a short siege in 1642; no remains survive. Area, 224 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Coolamore and Coolabeg (O.M.), Cúlaim**. See under **Curragh**, above.

(b) **Ram Head (O.M.), Carraig (also Ceann) an Ráma**. Derivation unknown.

(c) **Leac na gCánóg** - "Flagstone of the Puffins."

(d) **Faill na Daraí** - "Cliff of the Oak Tree."

(e) **Faiche Mhór** - "Great Plain" (perhaps, for **Fathach Mór** - "Great Giant"); the name is applied to a huge cliff.

(f) **Leac an Té** - "Flagstone of the Tea."

(g) **Droichidín** - "Little Bridge."

(h) **Cúil an Chaisleáin** - "Castle Corner."

(i) **Carraig Liath** - "Grey Rock."

(j) **Lic** - (locative) **Lónáin** - "Lonan's Flagstone." Lonan was one of Declan's disciples who is stated to have accompanied the Saint from Rome to Ireland.

(k) **Faill na Slinneacha** - "Cliff of the Slaty Places."

(l) **Pointe Mhic Raghallaigh** - "Mac Raghailigh's Point,"

(m) **An Droichidín** - "The Little Bridge."

(n) **Faill na Méaróg** - "Cliff of the Pebbles (Hand Stones)." **Méaróg** - also = "Finger-post."

**Faha, Faiche** - "Hurling Green." Area, 211 acres.

**FARRANALOUNTY, Fearann na Lóinte** - "Farm of the Stores."

"**Farrenollonty**" (Distr. Bk.). Area, 97 acres.

**FARRANGARRETT, Fearann Ghearóid** - "Garrett's Farm." Area, 811 acres.

S.D. **Tobar na Baidhbe** - "The Banshee's Well."

**GARRANASPICK, Garrán an Easpaig** - "The Bishop's Grove"; a detached portion of the parish. Area, 184 acres.

**GARRYNAGREE, Garraí na Groí** - "Garden of the Horses." Area, 308 acres.

**GATES, Na Geataí** - Idem. Here, in former times, stood the commonage gates, on the boundary of the then reclaimed land. Beyond the gates, to the north, stretched primaeval mountain. Reclamation, in later times, advanced half a mile further towards the mountain, but recently there is a receding movement which promises to give back to the grudging waste most of what, with God knows how much toil, has been wrung from it. Area, 97 acres.

**GLENALEERISKA, Gleann an Liath-Ruisc** - "Glen of the Grey Eye." From its resemblance to an eye. Area, 81 acres.

S.D. **Súil an Ghleanna** - "Glen's Eye."

**GLENLICKY, Gleann Luice** - "Lickey Glen." Area, 309 acres.

S.D.D. **An Luice, The River Lickey**.

**Bealach I dTúir** - "The Original Bridle Path."

**GORTEEN, Goirtín** - "Little Garden." Area, 242 acres.

**GOWLAN, Gabhlán** - "Little River Fork." Area, 74 acres.

**GRALLAGH, Greallach** - "Miry Place." Area, 189 acres.

**HACKETSTOWN, Baile Mhic Caodaigh**. Idem. There is site of an ancient castle. Area, 193 acres.

"**Hacketstowne**" (A.S.E.).

**An Tóchar** - "The Causeway."

**KIELY'S CROSS, Crossaire Chadhla**.

**KILCOLMAN, Cill Cholmáin** - "Colman's Church." It was St. Colman, a bishop, reputed titular, of this church, who baptised St. Declan. The site of the early church is indicated by a small mound and an ancient white-thorn tree (**Crann Cholmáin** - "St. Colman's Tree."). Area, 325 acres.

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<sup>49</sup> See Waterford Archaeological Journal, Vol. I. p. 198; also Dungarvan Journal, No. I.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar Cholmáin – “Colman’s Well”; now drained away. Beside this, till quite recently, was preserved the “stone chalice” of the Saint.<sup>50</sup>

(b) Cloicheartach - “Stony Place”; name of a field.

(c) **Garraí** an Reachtaire - “The Steward’s Garden.”

(d) Cuid **an** Rábaire - “Portion of the Strong Rough Man.”

(e) Coinigéar - “Rabbit Warren.”

KILKNOCKAN, Cill **an** Chnocáin – “Church of the Little Hill”; site of the early church was discovered in a field sometimes called Páirc na Cille. Area, 201 acres.

S.D. Corr’ Uisce Fhinn - “Round Hill of the Clear (White) Water.”

KNOCKANROE, Cnocán **Rua** - “Little Red Hill.” Area, 20 acres.

KNOCKATOOR, Cnoc **an** Tuair - “Hill of the Cattle Field.” Area, 255 acres.

KNOCKNAFREENY, Cnocán Fréiní - “Francy’s Hillock.” Area, 80 acres.

KNOCKNACAPPUL, Cnoc na gCapall - “Hill of the Horses.” Area, 191 acres.

KNOCKNAGLOGH, Cnoc na gCloch - “Hill of the Stones.” Area (in two divisions), 935 acres.

KNOCKNAHOOLA, Cnoc na hUaille - “Hill of the Howling.” (O’D.). Area, 275 acres.

S.D. St. Michael’s Well (O.M.). This is not known locally as a Holy Well.

KNOCKNAMONA, Cnoc na Móna - “Hill of the Bog.” Area, 354 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Garraithe** Glasa - “Green Gardens.”

(b) Cnocán na mBuachaillí - “Little Hill of the Boys.”

(c) Fear Bréige - “False Man”; a pillar stone.

LACKAMORE, Leaca Mhór - “Great Glen Slope.” Area, 83 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar **an** Chaipín - “Well of the Little Cap.”; the cap in question is a hood of masonwork overshadowing the spring.

(b) Cnoc Roibín - “Robin’s Hill.”

LACKENAGREANY, Leacan na Gréine - “Sunny Glen Slope.” Area, 279 acres.

S.D. Cloch **an** Dalláin - “Pillar Stone.” This is a remarkable pillar standing on the mountain a few perches to south of a stream which forms the north boundary of the townland.

LAGNAGOUSHEE, Lag na gCáitheadh Sí - “Hollow of the Winnowings of the (sudden) Wind-Blast.” Area, 732 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Fear Bréige – “Simulated man”; a pillar stone.

(b) LICKEYBEG, An Luice Bheag – “The Small Lickey (Stream).”

LISKEILTY, Lios Caoilte - “Caoilte’s (or Keilty’s) Lios.” Area, 65 Acres.

LISAROW, Lios **an** Rogha – “Lios of the Choice”; or Lios **an** Rabhaidh – “L. of the Signal.” Area, 127 acres.

“Baile Uí Chuinn na gcrann

‘S Lios a’ Rabhaidh ar a Cheann” (Old Rhyme).

S.D. Gleann na **Feadáile** - “Glen of the Whistling.”

LOSKERAN, Loiscréán - “Scorched (Land).” Area, 369 acres.

“Loscarane” (Down Survey).

S.D. Cill Dhonnchadha - “Donnchadh’s Church”; site of an early church, close to which stands a massive pillar stone.

LYRE, Ladhair - “River Fork.” Area, 237 acres.

S.D. Móin **an** Ghabhláin - “Bog of the River Fork.”

MOANBRACK, Móin Bhreac - “Speckled Bog.” Area, 140 acres.

MOANFUNNE, Móin Fionn - “White Bog.” Area, 134 acres.

Móin na Caillí - “The Bog of the Hag.”

MONAGILLEENY, Apparently – Móin na gCillíní - Meaning uncertain. O’Donovan renders it: “Bog of the Little Churches.” Liam O’Meehan says the Irish form is Móin na nGaibhlíní, “Bog of the Little River Forks.” Area, 163 acres.

MONAGOUSH, Móin **an** Ghiúis - “Bog of the Fir.” Area, 270 acres.

S.D. Mine Head (O.M.) Mian **Ard** - “High Mine” so called from lead and silvermines worked here by the Earl of Cork. On Mine Head is one of the chief lighthouses on the Southern Irish Coast. The Irish form is Mion **Ard**.

MONALUMMERY, Móin **an** Lomraidh - “Bog of the Fleece (of Moss?).” Area, 237 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carn **an** Dreoilín - “The Wren’s Cairn,” on which stands the next.

(b) Dubhán - “Little Black (Thing);” a pillar stone.

MONAMEEAN, Móin na Mian - “Bog of the Mines.” Iron ore was quarried there in the 17<sup>th</sup> cent. Area, 476 acres.

MONAMRAHER, Móin na mBráthar - “Bog of the Friars”; perhaps the Brethren had turbary rights there. Area, 183 acres.

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<sup>50</sup> See Waterford Archeological Journal, Vol. IX., p.143.

MONANEEA, Móin an **Fhia** - “Bog of the Deer.” Area, 171 acres.

MONEA, Móin Aodha - “Aodh’s Bog.” Area, 402 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóithrín Phiarais - “Pierce’s Little Road.”

(b) Páirc an Ultaigh - “Field of the Fortune Teller (Ulsterman).”

(c) Páirc an Bhráca - “Field of the Wattle Hut.”

(d) Cathedral, Round Tower<sup>51</sup> and Primitive Oratory (O.M.).

(e) Páirc na nGampairí - “Field of the Grampuses.” The grampus is a species of dolphin. Sometimes found along the Irish coasts.

(f) Cloch an Datha - “Stone of the Dye.” This is a dressed block of limestone (4’ 6” X 2” 37”), quadrangular based, and a truncated pyramid in shape, which lies at present before the hall door of Monea House. It is apparently the plinth of an ancient cross. The hole for reception of the shaft came in a less reverent age to be used as a dye bath, hence the modern name.<sup>52</sup>

MOYNG, Muing - “Morass.” Area (in two divisions), 513 acres.

MT. STUART; a modern name; An Tuar. See “Tour” below. Area, 196 acres.

MWEELING, Maoilinn - “Hill Summit.” Area, 1 17 acres.

NEWTOWN, Baile **Nua**. Idem. Ladhar Bhán (“White River-Fork”) appears to have been the original name. Area, 233 acres.

“Newtowne als Liarbane” (Forfeited Estates and Interests, 1688).

S.D.D. (a) Tobar Riobáird - “Robert’s Well.”

(b) Bóthar Búí - “Yellow Road.” It is not quite certain whether this sub-denomination belongs to the present or to the adjoining townland.

PRAP, An Phraip - “The Cluster of (Houses or Brushwood).” O’D. renders it as “Mud.” Area, 162 acres.

PULLA, Polladh - “Excavation” or “Boring.” Iron ore was formerly mined here by the Stuarts of Dromana, a little over 100 years ago. Area, 270 acres.

RATHLEAD, Ráth Liad - “Liad’s Rath.” Area, 278 acres.

“Rathlead.” (Distr. Bk.). “Rathleade” (A.S.E.).

RATHNAMENEENAGH, Ráth na mBírneach now corrupted to Miníneach - “Rath of the Coarse Grass (or Sedge).” Portion of the townland belongs to Ringagonagh Parish. Area, 364 acres.

REAMANAGH, **Ré Mheánach** - “Middle Mountain-Plain.” Area (in two divisions), 680 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Móin an Ghabhair - “The Goat’s Bog.”

(b) Móin an Chrainn - “Bog of the Tree.”

REANABOOLA, **Ré** na Buaille - “Mountain-Flat of the Milking Place.” Area, 255 acres.

REANACLOGHEEN, **Ré** na gCloichín - “Mountain-Plain of the Small Stones.” The townland is perhaps better known as Carn na gConaill. (“Cairn of the Connells”). Area, 224 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Móin an Uisce - “Water Bog.”

(b) Páirc na Foidhreach - “Field of the Water-hollowed Trench.” In this field is a laneway along bottom of the natural trench aforesaid.

REANAGULLEE, **Ré** na gCoillí - “Mountain-Plain of the Grouse”; thus O’Donovan - perhaps however it would be safer to class the name as of doubtful meaning. **Ré** na Giollaí according to the old natives. Area, 305 acres.

REANASKEHA, **Ré** na Sceiche - “Mountain-Plain of the Whitethorn Bush.” Area, 203 acres.

REANAVIDOGE, **Ré** na bhFeadóig - “Mountain-Plain of the Plover.” Area, 196 acres.

RODEEN, Róidín - “Little Road.” This small townland is detached and forms a kind of island within Grange parish. Area, 40 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cill - Early Church or Graveyard site, on side of slope above the main Dungarvan-Youghal road and bounded on the north by a laneway. Soldiers who fell in a skirmish are said to have been buried here. The slope itself is -

(b) Leacan - “Glen Slope.”

RUSHEENS, Ruisíní - “Little Woods.” Area, 114 acres.

**Faiche** na Ruisíní - “Rusheens Hurling Green.”

SCORDAUN, Scárdán - “Small Cataract.” Area, 127 acres.

SCRAHANA, Screathanna - “Light-soiled Fields.” Area, 285 acres.

S.D. Áth na Móna - “The Bog Ford.”

TOOR, Tuar - “Cattle Field.” This place was styled - T. na Bó Báinne to distinguish it from other Toors. Area (in two divisions), 1,015 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Móin na gCaor - “Bog of the Berries.”

<sup>51</sup> In the history of Round Towers the story of the present tower claims a place apart. The Ardmore tower stood a siege in August, 1642, on which occasion ordnance was actually brought into use against it. See *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV., pp. 56, &c.

<sup>52</sup> A writer of the Vallancey School translates the name - “Stone of the Daghda (Tuatha De Danaan King).” See *Kilkenry Archaeological Journal*, 1856. pp.43, &c. For further *outré* views and theories concerning Ardmore antiquities, the reader is referred to that extraordinary book, Marcus Keane’s “Towers and Temples of Ancient Ireland,” pp. 161, 454, and *passim*.

- (b) Macha na Bó Báine - "Milking Yard of the White Cow."  
 (c) Tobar na Bó Báine - "Well of the White Cow."<sup>53</sup>  
 (d) Droichead an Tuair - "Toor Bridge."

### Ballymacart Parish

(Popularly "Old Parish" - Sean Phobal Dhéagláin.)

This is a very small division - of the same general, physical &c., character as Ardmore. It contains only two complete townlands with portion of four others. A feature - unique, as far as the writer is aware - is the situation of the ancient church, scil: - immediately without the present boundary of the parish. For further details see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. of Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. IV., pp.197, &c.

### TOWNLANDS

BALLYCURREEN, Baile Uí Churraoin - "Curran's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 700 acres.

"Ballycurrine" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Fail na Bó - "Cliff of the Cow"; perhaps from a cow which fell over.

(b) Fail na Muc - "The Pigs' Cliff"; probably from some too enterprising pigs which met the hypothetical fate of the cow in the last.

(c) Fail na Luinge - "Cliff of the Ship"; where presumably she met the proverbial end of everything which goes long enough to sea.

(d) An Gleann - "The Glen"; strange to relate this is a cliff.

(e) Fail na Buinní - "Cliff of the Water Gush."

BALLYMACART, Baile Mhac Airt - "MacArt's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 206 acres.

"Ballymacarty" (Indenture, 21 Henry VIII., 1529).

"Bally McArtt" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Glenanna, Gleann Anna - "Anne's Glen," and Gleann an Aifrinn - "Mass Glen."

(b) An Tulach - "The Eminence"; a sub-division.

Seaward (east to west):-

(c) Cuan (and Fail) Bhaile Mhac Airt - "Harbour (and Cliff) of Ballymacart.

(d) Soc Dubh - "Black Ploughshare"; a point of land bearing some resemblance to the implement from which it is named.

(e) Fail na gCaorach - "Sheep Cliff." Here the "Dunvegin Castle" was wrecked about half a century ago.

(f) Cumar - "Confluence (of Streams)."

(g) Fail na gCoiníní - "The Rabbits' Cliff."

(h) Fail na mBuíochcán - "Cliff of the Primroses."

(i) An Bhréanlach (pron. Breaccach) - "Cliff of the fetid Seaweed"; a rocky wall of terrific height.

GOWLAN (See under Ardmore, above). Area, 600 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Barra an Dá Chláí - "A Height of the Two Fences"; applied to a laneway.

(b) Cnocán Ard - "Little High Hill"; name of a field.

(c) Cnocán Fuiseoige - "The Lark's Little Hill."

LISAROW. See under Ardmore Par. .... Area, 175 acres.

LISKEILTY " " " .... Area, 117 acres.

REAMANAGH " " " .... Area, 169 acres.

### Clashmore Parish

Historically this is, after Ardmore, the most important parish of the Barony. Like almost all parishes attached to important pre-invasion foundations Clashmore is of large extent. Its nomenclature is of perhaps more than average interest; there are a dozen or more, very unusual names, and a few names which are of puzzling character. St. Cronin Mochua, a disciple of St. Cartage, founded the monastery and church of Clashmore, and here he and his household were murdered by pirates in or about 631. For further information see *Journal of Waterford Archaeological Society*, Vol. IV., pp.201, &c.

### TOWNLANDS

ABARTAGH, An Abartach - "The Peat (or Puddle) - Abounding Place." Area, 34 acres.

ARDSALLAGH, Ard Saileach - "Willow Height." Area, 521 acres.

<sup>53</sup> Compare Tobar na Bó Finne on Corbally, above.

“Ardsillaghe” (in deed of 1340 which, moreover, has references to “The Blackmoor of Rossenthenane” - evidently beside, or part of, Ardsallagh).

S.D.D. (a) Greenland (O.M.), a well-known sub-division, on which, owing to its position, the sun is said never, or but seldom, to shine.

(b) Rinn - “Point”; another well-known sub-division - probably an old townland.

(c) Tobar Bó Finne - “The White Cow’s Well.”

(d) Bóthar an Chalaídh - “Ferry Road.”

(e) Carn **an** Radhairc - “Cairn of the extensive View.”

(f) **Garraí** an Léir Fhoscaídh (?) - “Completely Sheltered Garden.”

(g) St. Bridget’s Well (O.M.), Tobar **Bride**. Idem. Reputed holy.

AUGHNACURRAVEIL, Áth na gCorra-Mhíol - “Ford of the Midges.” Area, 287 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar Bhriain - “Brian’s Well.”

(b) Poll na gCaorach - “(Washing) Hole of the Sheep”; this and the next are in the River Lickey.

(c) Poll na Muc - “Hole of the Pigs.”

(d) Cnoc **an** Leasa - Hill of the Lios”; this is a sub-division.

(e) Poll **an** Ghair - “Muck Hole”; a small lake.

(f) Clocha Garbha - “Rough Rocks”; ancient ford or crossing place of road (Rian Bó Phádraig), over the Lickey. This, no doubt, was the original Áth from which the townland derives its name and in which Baillin, a disciple of St. Patrick, was drowned.<sup>54</sup>

BALLINAMULTINA, Baile na mBoiltíneach - “Homestead of the Boltons.” A fair was held by patent at the village of Cross three times annually but, as it became a source of much dissipation and quarrelling, it was abolished about seventy years since. The Fair dates were: - Easter Tuesday, September 8<sup>th</sup>, and November 13<sup>th</sup> Area, 540 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cross (O.M.), Crois - “Cross roads.”

(b) Bán **an** Bheilín - “Field of the Little Aged Tree.”

(c) **Sean** Bhaile - - “Old Village.”

BALLINDRUMMA, Baile an Droma - “Homestead of the Ridge.” Area, 241 acres.

S.D. Páirc na **bFíodóirí** - “The Weavers’ Field”; site of a weavers’ colony.

BALLINURE, Baile an **Iúir** - “Homestead of the Yew Tree.” Area, 79 acres.

BALLYCROMPANE, Baile (also Buaille) **an** Chrompáin - “Homestead (or Cattle-Yard) of the Creek.” Area, 182 acres.

S.D. An **Sean** Shéipéal - “The Old Chapel”; site of penal days church which, till erection of present Catholic churches of Clashmore and Piltown in first part of last century, seems to have served the wants of both parishes.

BALLYCURRANE (See under Ardmore par.). Suibhneach **Rua**. Area, 232 acres.

BALLYHEENY, Baile Uí hÍnidh (or Shuibhne) - “O’Heeny’s (or Sweeney’s) Homestead.” These are Ulster family names. Local *Seanchaidhes* tell that the Castle of Ballyheeny (it was really a stronghold of the Desmonds) was owned by an O’Heeny who, for her fortune, left a daughter an old horse’s skin and as much land as it would cover or enclose. The quick witted lady cut the hide up into thin strips of which she made a rope long enough to enclose the townland of Ballyheeny, which thereupon became her property. Area, 381 acres.

S.D.D. Ráithín - “Little Rath”; a sub-division.

S.D. Poll **an** Phóbaire (b)- “The Piper’s Cavity”; a rock cleft from which a spring issues.

(c) Tobar Geal - “Clear Well.”

BALLYNACLASH, Baile na Claise - “Homestead of the Trench.” Area, 283 acres.

“Ballineclashie” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Cnocán **an** tSolais - “Little Hill of the Light”; from some sort of preternatural illumination observed here.

(b) Tobar na bFiann - “Well of the Fianns (i.e., followers of Fionn MacCumhail).”

BLACKBOG, Móin Dhubh. This is a small detached portion of the parish. Area, 31 acres.

CLADAGH, Cladach - “Muddy Land.” Area, 282 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Páirc **an** Chlampair - “Field of the Dispute (controversy as to ownership).”

(b) Carraig na nGabhar - “Goats’ Rock.”

(c) Móin Bhán - “White Bog”; a small sub-division.

(d) An Scroid - “The Cluster (of Houses).”

CLASHMORE, Clais Mhór - “Great Trench.” Four annual fairs were formerly held here, of which one was on the patronal feast, February 10<sup>th</sup><sup>55</sup> On the day mentioned also, “rounds” were made at the Saint’s Well. Close by the village stood the 18<sup>th</sup> century mansion of the Powers of Clashmore. Area, 541 acres.

<sup>54</sup> “Vita S. Declani” (Bollandists).

<sup>55</sup> Cronan, patron of Clashmore, is better known locally as Mochua - “Fair Star, offspring of victory, glowing mass of gold, bright pillar, Cronan holy, without reproach, white sun of Clais Mor.” “Calendar of Oengus” Ed. Whitley Stokes.

S.D.D. (a) St. Mochua's Well (O.M.), Tobar Mochua - "Mochua's Holy Well."  
 (b) Greagah River (O.M.), Gréagach. Locally this word is understood to signify "sparkling."  
 COOLBACH, Cúl Beathach - "Luxuriant Plot." Area, 726 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Baile Uí Chiaráin - "O'Keerin's Homestead"; a sub-division containing two or three farms.  
 (b) Tobar na mBraonach - "Well of the Dripping."  
 (c) Poll an Chapail - "Horse's (Drowning) Hole"; in river.  
 (d) Speire - "(Hole of the) Ham (or Hough)"; another hole similar to last.  
 (e) Bóithrín Foley - "Foley's Little Road"; called from a bailiff who was killed here.  
 (f) Páirc na Yoeman - "The Yeomen's Field."  
 (g) Poll an Chaisleáin - "Castle Hole"; in river.

COOLBOA. Cúl Bhúgha; apparently - "Corner of the Fairy Flax." It may be Bhudhaigh<sup>56</sup> - Bowe's. Area, 216 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Caol - "Narrow Place"; a sub-division.  
 (b) Áth an Chabhaisín - "Ford of the Little Causeway."  
 (c) Poll an Tairbh - "The Bull's Cavern"; a deep hole in a field.

CRACG, Na Creaga - "The Crag (or Rocks)." Area, 34 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar na Leac - "Well of the Flagstones."  
 (b) Curraichín an Phúca - "The Pooka's Swamp."  
 (c) Tobairín Sciméire - "Film-Covered Well."

KILMORE, Cill Mhór - "Great Church." The early church site is surrounded by an immense embankment of earth-the largest of its type in the Decies. This great earthwork, elliptical in shape and nearly 300 yards in greater diameter, is composed of walls still no less than 25 feet high in parts, measured from bottom of the surrounding fosse. The trench itself is 8 feet deep by 17' in width. Area, 98 acres.

KNOCKANARIS, Cnocán an Ghearr Ruis - "Hill of the small copse." Area, 667 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cill Choluim Dheirg - "St. Columbderg's Church"; an early church site with circular fence; a holy well at west side of the enclosure has been recently drained. Amongst the "Muintir" of St. Declan of Ardmore was a monk named Columdearg.<sup>57</sup>  
 (b) Cloch Fhinn - "Fionn's Rock."  
 (c) An Ballán - "The Round Green (Field)."

KNOCKANISKA, Cnoc an Uisce - "Water Hill." Area, 73 acres.

LACKAMORE (See under Ardmore). Area, 65 acres.

S.D. Faiche - "Fair Green"; the couple of fields at village of Cross on which the old fairs were held.

PILLPARK, Páirc an Phoill - "Field of the Hole" (or "Pill"); a detached portion of the parish. Area, 16 acres.

SHANACOOLE, Sean Chúil - "Old Corner." Area, 455 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Trá Eilís - "Alice's Strand"; a sub-division.  
 (b) Pona Arbhair an Mhinistéir - "The Minister's Tithe-Corn Pound"; a tithe-pound, square built, with high walls and iron gate; the only structure of the kind surviving in the County.

TINNABINNA, Tigh na Beinne - "House of the Pointed Gable (or 'Hill')." Area, 264 acres.  
 "Tinebing" (Distr. Bk.).

S.D.D. (a) Baile an tSraoilleáin (?) - "Homestead of the Small Untidy Person."  
 (b) Cora na Sáile - "Salt Water Weir," in the Blackwater.  
 (c) Bóithrín na nGabhar - "Little Road of the Goats."

TIKNOCK, Tigh an Chnoic - "House of the Hill." Area, 453 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Páirc an Tí Mhóir - "Great House Field"; a family named Hynes and afterwards the Ronaynes, resided here.  
 (b) Cathair na gCnámh - "Stone Fort of the Bones." This seems a submerged townland name. The sub-division (about 60 acres) so named lies close to, and on, the coterminous boundary of this townland and Garranaspig, and embraces portions (about 30 acres) of both. Eighty years ago there was here a considerable village known as "The Cathair."

## Grange Parish

An older name of this parish is Lios Geineáin - "Guinan's Lios" ("Lisgenenan" -Visit. Books, E., 3. 14, T.C.D.), from an earthen fort, not now existing, but the site of which is just traceable on boundary of the townland with Cush. Grange (Gráinseach) - is, of course, an English word common enough in place names. It means the out-farm of a religious house or body. Grange parish, which is of moderate extent, is of the same general (physical &c.) character as Ardmore and Clashmore. Unlike the two latter however it

<sup>56</sup> Bugha - "The flax flower, or hyacinth." Hogan, "Irish Names of Plants."

<sup>57</sup> "Vita S. Declani Episcopi" (Bollandists, July 14<sup>th</sup>).

has practically no sea frontage. The church remains are described in the *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV., p.196. Within the ill-kept graveyard attached to the ruined church stands a stunted and imperfect ogham-inscribed pillar stone on which Mr. Brash could only read “Amogi.”<sup>58</sup>

## TOWNLANDS

AODRIGOLE, Eadair Ghabháil - “(Place) Within the River Forks”; so called from its position within the V-shaped space enclosed by two small streams which form a junction at the extreme south angle of Tinalyra townland. Area, 102 acres.

BALLYBRUSA, Baile Uí Bhrúsa - “Bruce’s Homestead.” Area (in three divisions), 459 acres.

S.D. Clais na Muc- “Trench of the Pigs.”

BALLYEELINAN, Baile Uí Iarnáin; Local Pro. - “O’Hiarnan’s Homestead.” Area, 265 acres.

S.DD. I. Inland: -(a) Cuas **an** Phocáin - “The He-Goat’s Cave.”

(b) Tobar **an** Scáil - “Well of the Champion.”

(c) Carn Chait - “Cats’ Cairn”; a sub-division.

(d) Gleann **an** Chairn- “Glen of the Cairn.”

II. Coastwise : -(e) Faill **an** Mhadra Rua - “The Fox’s Cliff.”

(f) Léim Bheag and Léim Mhór - “Little Leap” and “Great Leap” respectively. L. also means a promontory or cliff.

(g) Faill Sheáin Mháire - “Cliff of John (son) of Mary.”

(h) An Cuainín - “The Little Haven.”

(i) Gaibhlín **an** Bhlaincéid - “Little Creek of the Blanket.”

(j) Faill an Uisce - “The Water Cliff.”

(k) Cuas na Lárach Báine - “The White Mare’s Cave.”

BALLYKILLMURRY; see place of same name-Parish of Ballymacart. The present townland is however always, in local usage, made Baile Uí Mhuirí- “O’Murray’s Homestead.” Area, 51 acres.

“Ballygillimurry”(?), (Distr. BK.).

BALLYLANE, Baile Léan - “Eleanor’s Homestead.” Area, 237 acres.

S.DD. (a) Gleann na Gréine - “Sunny Glen”; a sub-division.

(b) Tobar na mBan Rialta - “Well of the Religious Women” reputed to be holy and frequented for devotional purposes a century since.

BALLYLANGADON, Baile Uí Langadáin - “O’Langadon’s Homestead.” Area, 318 acres.

BALLYQUIN, Baile Uí Chuinn - “O’Quinn’s Homestead.” Area, 219 acres.

S.D. Lisnabrock (O.M.), Lios na mBroc - “The Badgers’ Lios.” This was formerly a separate townland, as appears from the 16<sup>th</sup> century list of temporalities of the See of Waterford, wherein it is enumerated amongst the Church (See) Lands.<sup>59</sup>

BAWNARD, Bán **Ard** - “High Field.” Area, 50 acres.

BAWNACOMMERA, Bán **an** Chamra - “Field of the Sewer.” Or “of the Ordure.” The quality of this land is vouched for by the fact that the mythic “Glas Ghaibhneach” spent a night here; hence she went for another night to Ardmore, and thence again for a similar period to the Ferry Point. The “Glas” was a legendary cow. We shall meet with her again many times in the following pages. Area, 110 acres.

S.D. Cnoc na Gráinsí - “Grange Hill.”

BAWNAGARRANE, Bán **an** Gharráin - “The Grove Field.” Area, 257 acres.

S.DD. (a) Gleann na Gréine - “Sunny Glen.”

(b) “The Castle Field,” in which are some remains or traces of a ruined castle.

CAPPAGH, Ceapach- “Tillage Patch.” Area, 67 acres.

CLASHANAHY, Clais Anaithe- “Stormy Trench.” Area, 136 acres.

S.D. Páirc na Teorann- “The Boundary Field.”

CROSSFORD; see under Ardmore Par. Area, 112 acres.

S.D. An Bannsa- “Glebe”; this is a field sometimes called B. An Róistigh - “Roche’s Glebe,” to distinguish it from another glebe in Churchquarter.

CUSH OF GRANGE, Cois na Gráinsí - “The Place Lying Beside (or Adjacent to) the Grange.” There is a rath here with underground passages. Area, 244 acres.

S.DD. (a) Páirc na bPoll - “Field of the Soles”; a field which does not now exhibit the features which gave to it its name.

(b) **Ard** Leidín - “Leddin’s (?) Height.”

(c) **Gairdín** na Coise - “Garden of the Cush.”

(d) Gort an Mhagaidh - “Field of the Mocking.” My informant could throw no light on genesis of the

<sup>58</sup> Brash - “Ogham Inacrihed Monuments,” p.258.

<sup>59</sup> Inq. Apr. 14<sup>th</sup> 1569, Public Record Office, Dublin.

name. It is applied to a sub-division of about 15 acres.  
 (e) Cnocán na nGarraithe - "Little Hill of the Gardens."  
 GLENWILLIAM, Gleann Uilliam. Idem. Area, 43 I acres.  
 "Glanyvollen" (Inq. Chas. I.).  
 S.D.D. (a) An Clochairteach- "The Stone Set Place"; a sub-division of about 20 acres.  
 (b) Clais Uí Chionáith - "O'Kinney's or Kenna's Trench."  
 (c) Tobairín Chúain - "Quann's Little Well."  
 GRALLAGH; see Ardmore Par. Area, 521 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Burial Ground (O.M.), Páirc na Cille - "Field of the Church"; site of an early Church.  
 (b) Poll na gCapall - "Hole of the Horses"; a place in the river.  
 GRANGE, Gráinseach. Idem. Area, 184 acres.  
 S.D. Gattanavoher (O.M.), Geata an Bhóthair Áird- "Gate of the High Road."  
 KNOCKAUNAGOUN, Cnocán na gCeann - "Little Hill of the Heads." Area, 138 acres.  
 S.D. Corr' Uisce Fhinn- "Round hill of the Clear Water."  
 KNOCKMEELMORE, Cnoc na Maoile Móire - "Hill of the Great Head (or Heap)." O'Donovan, however, makes it Cnoc Míol Mór. Area, 278 acres.  
 S.D. Tobar na Bó Finne - "Well of the White Cow"; see *antea* under Corbally, etc.  
 KNOCKNASTOOKA, Cnoc na Stuaice - "Hill of the Pinnacle." Area, 125 acres.  
 LISANISKA, Lios an Uisce - "The Water Lios." The Trenches of certain lioses could be water-filled for further protection. Area, 94 acres.  
 S.D. Cnocán na nGearrcach- "Little Hill of the Unfledged Birds"; a field name.  
 LISTEIGE, Lios Thaidhg - "Tadhg's Lios." Area, 51 acres.  
 MILL AND CHURCH QUARTER, Ceathrú an Teampaill - "Church Quarter." Area, 72 acres.  
 S.D. An Bannsa - "Glebe"; a field.  
 MOANBALLYSHIVANE, Móin Bhaile Shiobhán - "Bog of Johanna's Homestead." Area, 44 acres.  
 SHANBALLY, *Sean* Bhaile - "Old Homestead." Area, 81 acres.  
 S.D. Bóthar Gáinmhe- "Sand Road"; it leads down to the sea.  
 SUMMERHILL, Cnoc na gCaorach - "Hill of the Sheep." Area, 282 acres.  
 S.D. Tobar an Túrainn- "Well of the Spinning Wheel." The name is probably due to some sound (heard or imagined) resembling the whirl of the flax wheel. Compare T. na Féirre under Drumgallane (Par. Kinsalebeg) below.  
 TINNALYRA, Tigh na Ladhaire- "House of the River Fork." Area (in two divisions), 305 acres.  
 S.D. Tobar na bhFiacal- "Well of the Teeth"; so called from reputed virtue of the water in cure of toothache.  
 TONTEEHEIGE, Tóin Tí Thaidhg - "Bottom of Tadhg's House." Area, 160 acres.  
 TOOR, Tuar - "Cattle Field." Area, 211 acres.

## Kimolash Parish

SEE under Barony of Decies Without Drum, in which greater part of the present parish lies.

## TOWNLANDS

KEEREEN, Ciaráin - "Little Place of Black Soil." Area (in two divisions), 432 acres.  
 S.D. Páirc an Fhásaigh- "Field of the Wild Growth." This is also called Páirc na Mánach; in it is an early church site known as "The Cill," and *as* well - Tobhar an Fhásaigh.  
 KILMAGIBBOGE, Cill Mogiobóg- "Mogibog's (or My Gibóg's) Well." This place is more commonly known locally as Kilmara<sup>g</sup>at, in which name we see a very curious example of Anglicisation. Giobóg is understood locally to mean "a rag" -hence Kilmara<sup>g</sup>at. The church site, of which only a faint memory survived, was discovered with some difficulty. Area, 190 acres.  
 S.D. Bóithrín na nIúr - "Little Road of the Yew Trees."  
 WOODHOUSE, Tigh na Coille. Idem. Area, 464 acres.  
 "Tenekilly" (Distr. Bk.).  
 S.D. Woodhouse Well (O.M.), Tobar Chinnín Dháithí - "Well of David's Little Head"; a well of remarkable size and depth locally regarded with much veneration. O'Donovan (Field Books - Mountjoy Barracks), who states that it is resorted to for cure of headaches, does not record its name or seem to have been aware of its reputation for sanctity. Perhaps a stone bust of the Saint was venerated here.



## Kinsalebeg Parish

THIS Parish (Ceann tSáile Beag - "Head of the Tide (or 'Salt Water')") is so called from its position. Its qualification, Beag, distinguishes it from Kinsale, Co. Cork. The parish yields some interesting cliff names and a few ecclesiastical names of importance. For an account of the ancient church which stood on the modern townland of Prospect Hall see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV., pp.200, etc.

### TOWNLANDS

BALLYHEENY (see Clashmore Par.). On this townland is a small ruined castle of the Desmonds, referred to in Castlehaven's Memoirs, &c. Area, 278 acres.

S.D. Poll **an** Tairbh- "Drowning Hole of the Bull."

BALLYSALLAGH, Baile Saileach - "Willow Abounding Homestead." Area, 376 acres.

"Ballysallagh" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. I. Inland : -(a) An Sruth - "The Stream."

(b) Béal Abha - "River Mouth"; a name frequently applied to debouchure of a stream into the sea ; it is popularly applied here to the strand of Whiting Bay and the district inland thereto adjoining; the notion is locally entertained that the Blackwater formerly fell into the sea at this place.

(c) Bun **an** Bhóthair - "End of the Road."

II. Coastwise:-(d) Whiting Bay (O.M.) ; not Irish. The fish whiting = Faoitún, in local Irish.

(e) An Chappaigin - "The Little Rock."

(f) Cloch Laith - "Grey Rock."

(g) Carraig Dhubh - "Black Rock."

(h) Fail Bhúí - "Yellow Cliff."

(i) Gaibhlín na Leathóg- "Sea Inlet of the Plaice."

D'Loughtane, Lochtán - "An Eminence." Cpr. An Lochtaig, and Cnoc Lochta. Dr. O'Foley says that the proper word is Dlochtán- "A Strainer," derived from wattles or palisade erected at mouth of tributary stream. Indenture of Sale (1851 Duke of Devonshire to Allen, for reclamation purposes) recites "the slobland of D'Loughtane between high and low watermark" (106a, 31r. 35p.) and "that other piece of slob, Crawnpaunamann, (Crampán na mBan) -1a. 2r. 20p., bounded on the north by Blackwater and E. and S. by woodland of D'Loughtane and by a stream, &c." Area, 471 acres.

"D'Loughtane als Gloghtane" (Distr. Bk.).

S.D.D. (a) Linn na Sagart- "Pool of the Priests"; from drowning here of some priests a couple of hundred years ago. This is the place known to English speakers as the "Broad of Clashmore."

(b) Bán **an** Phúca - "The Pooka's Field."

(c) Poll **an** Mhadra - "The Dog's (or 'Wolf's) Cave."

(d) Móinéar na Cille- "Meadow of the Early Church Site"; the site in question is on north side of the road which runs east and west to the river.

DRUMGALLANE, Drom Galláin- "Ridge of the Pillar Stone." There were formerly here two tall pillar stones - one slender, the other rather thick and stunted. Permission to cut "cross timber" in his woods at Drumgallen for repairs to the "great house of Lestynane (Glistinane)" was granted by Sir Nicholas Walsh in 1641<sup>60</sup>. Area (in two divisions), 387 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar na Feirse (Feirste) - "Well of the Spindle," by side of the next.

(b) Bóthar Dhéagláin - "St. Declan's Road"; a section of the legendary "Track of St. Patrick's Cow."

(c) Cloch **an** Tairbh - "Rock of the Bull."

GLEBE; known locally by no Irish name. Area, 7 acres.

GLISTINANE, Glisteanéain (Glas tSeanáin) - "Senan's Streamlet." Area, 167 acres.

"Glestinan" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Listenane," "Listynane" and "Listenan" (Egmont MSS. *passim*).

KILGABRIEL, Cill Gíriam and Cill Gáibrial (now generally Cill Uilliam) - "Gíriam's or Gabriel's Church." The name of this church founder does not occur in the martyrologies, at least in the form here given. Area, 601 acres.

"Kilgabriel als Kilgereim" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Kilgabriel" (Egmont MSS.).

S.D.D. (a) Páirc na Cille - "Field of the Early Church Site"; on south side of the townland.

(b) Cnoc na Daraí - "Hill of the Oakwood"; a sub-division.

(c) Cnoc Raibhach - "Grey Hill"; another - sub-division.

(d) Móin **an** Cheo - "Bog of the Mist" a small, well-known sub-division.

(e) Poll na gCat - "The (Wild) Cats' Cave."

KILMEEDY, Cill Míde - "Míde's (or 'My Ida's) Church." Area (in two divisions), 322 acres.

"Kilmydie" (Inq. Jas. I.).

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<sup>60</sup> Egmont, MSS., Vol. II., p.139.

S.D. Páirc na Cille – “Field of the Early Church Site”; on Kennedy’s farm.

KILMALOO, Cill Molua – “Molua’s (or ‘My Lua’s’) Church.” The church site is marked on the six-inch Ordnance sheet. Sir Philip Percival by deed of trust, dated April 1, 1640, assigned “Kilmalooes, Piltowne, Monoterris, Listenan and Knocknegeragh” to his son George.<sup>61</sup> Area (in two divisions), 558 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Clais **Ghainimhe** – “Trench of the Sand (Pit)”; a sub-division of about 200 acres, locally recognised as a separate townland.

(b) **Cnoicín** na mBuachaillí - “Little Hill of the Cowboys.”

(c) **Geataí** Chill Molua – “Kilmaloo (Turnpike) Gates.”

(d) Loch Mór - “Great Pond”; a small lake on the ridge summit, close to which stands a couple of ice-houses. It is possible that this was originally a prehistoric “dewpond.”

(e) Páircín **an** Leacht – “Little Field of the Monument.”

(f) Barra **an** Aird – “Summit of the Height (Ridge).”

(g) Áth na Caile – “The Girl’s Ford”; perhaps because a girl was drowned here.

(h) Gáirdín Phiarais – “Pierce’s Garden”; so named from Pierce Fitzgerald, the poet, who, according to local tradition, lived here for a period.

(i) Bóithrín – “Loftus’ Little Road”; named after General Loftus, who marched this way with his troops to Wexford in 1798.

KNOCKBRACK, Cnoc Breac – “Speckled Hill.” Extensive slate quarries were worked here a century ago. Visitors to the Cork exhibition would remember the exhibit of Knockbrack slate (1902) shown there. William Beale advises Sir Philip Percivall (1641) – “A company of rogues and wicked members challenge part of Knockbrack to be of the lands of Dromgallen.”<sup>62</sup> Area, 214 acres.

S.D. Páirc **an** Strae - “Field of the Wandering (Stray).” There are certain fields in which people are said to get lost at night, and that from other than natural causes.

LACKENDARRA, Leacain Dara - “Oak Bearing Glen Slope.” Area, 78 acres.

“Lackindoraghe” (Inq. Jas. I.).

MONATRAY, Móin Oitreach – “Rough or Uneven Bogs.” O’Donovan makes it “Otter’s Bog.” Area (in three divisions), 661 acres.

“Monetray” (Distr. Bk.). “Monothirie” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. I. Inland - (a) An Caisleán – “The Castle”; a field.

II. Coastwise: - (b) Cuainín - “Little Cove.”

(c) Gleann Beag – “Little Glen.”

(d) Gaibhlín na mBollaí– “Creek of the Bowls.” The “Bowls” here are rounded water-worn stones.

(e) Cuainín Roibeáird - “Robert’s Cove.”

(f) Carraig na Pollóige - “Pollock Rock.”

(g) Fail **an** Chapail - “The Horse’s Cliff.”

(h) Geal Trá - “Bright (White) Strand.”

(i) Gaibhlín hArtaigh - “Harty’s Sea Inlet.”

(j) Gheárd - “Yard.”

(k) Tobhar **an** Chuaille – “Well of the Pole.”

(l) Gaibhlín Glan - “Clean Sea Inlet.”

(m) Nead **an** Naoi – “The Babe’s Resting Place (Nest).”

(n) Carraig **an** Stolla - “Standing Rock.”

(o) Carraig Láir na Trá - “Middle Rock of the Strand.”

(p) Inse Uí Fhlaitheartaigh – “O’Flaherty’s Island” (“Calasoe Bay”).

(q) Poll Bréan – “Stinking Hole.”

(r) Tráighín Bheag - “Little Strand” (tautologically).

(s) Poll na gCág - “Cave of the Choughs.” Cág is generally a jackdaw, but along this coast the name is applied to the chough.

(t) Barra na Rinne – “The Headland Summit.”

(u) Béardí na Rinne(?); a rock, seldom uncovered even at low water.

(v) Casán **an** Mhadra - “The Dog’s Path.”

(w) Poll **an** Ghuail - “Coal Hole.”

(x) An Gaibhlín - “The Sea Inlet.”

(y) Gaibhlín Buí - “Yellow Sea Inlet” (“Carty’s Cove”).

(z) Tobar Udhachta – “Well of Will (Penance)”; a holy well at which “rounds” are still regularly made.<sup>63</sup>

MOORD, An Móird (An Magh **Ard**) - “The High Plain.” The height here is insignificant; it can only be called an elevation in relation to the slightly lower flat extending to the east. Area, 62 acres.

<sup>61</sup> Egmont MSS., Vol. I, p 114

<sup>62</sup> Egmont MSS, Vol. I, p.135.

<sup>63</sup> See Tubbernahulla, Lisnorea Par. above; also Hyde, “Religious Songs of Connaght,” Vol. II., p.19.

S.D. St. Bartholomew's Well (O.M.), Tobar Phárthanáin. Idem. This is a well-known holy well at which a pattern is held and "rounds" made on August 24th.

MORTGAGE, An Morgáiste – "The Mortgaged Property." Area, 146 acres.

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua. Idem. Area, 211 acres.

"Newtowne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

PILLTOWN, Baile an **Phoill** - "Homestead of the River Inlet." Here are the site and insignificant remains of a castle of the Walshs'. Area, 327 acres.

"Pilltowne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

PROSPECT HALL; fancy name of the usual meaningless character with no Irish form to correspond. Area, 358 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Ferry Point (O.M.), **Pointe** an Chalaídh. Idem. In August, 1645, Castlehaven planted two batteries here to reduce the garrison of Youghal, and, though he failed in his immediate design, he succeeded in harassing the town and in sinking the "Duncannon" frigate.<sup>64</sup>

(b) Cnoc an **Phointe** - "Point Hill."

RATH, Ráth. Idem. Area, 419 acres.

"Rath" (Inq. Jas. I.).

SPRINGFIELD; fancy name of same style as Prospect Hall, above; no Irish form. Area (in two divisions), 108 acres.

TOBERAGOOLE, Tobar an Ghuail – "Well of the Coal"; the townland is better known locally as Carraig Uí Chais ("O'Cash's Rock"). Area, 15 acres.

"Tobberagoole" (Distr. Bk.).

## Ringagonagh Parish

THE place names of the Parish are as interesting and as numerous as the peculiar position and circumstances of the region warrant one in expecting. This parish forms the extreme portion of a prominent headland and is bounded by the sea therefore on three sides and by untilled and unoccupied mountain on the other. Ringagonagh, or Ring as it is popularly called, is one of the most Irish speaking parishes in Ireland. Needless to add, the parish name - Rinn Ó gCuanach ("O'Cooney's Point") - is not ecclesiastical in origin; it is written "Rin Igoneighe" in an Inquisition of the time of James I. For a description of the ruined church, &c., see *Journal of Waterford Archaeological Society*, Vol. IV., p. 198. Many of the sub-denominations in this parish were collected for me by Rev. M. Sheehan, D.D., D.Ph., at that time of Maynooth College, later, coadjutor Archbishop of Sydney. To Dr. Sheehan likewise I am indebted for many valuable suggestions as to the meaning of the sub-names in question.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYHARRAHAN, Baile Uí hArrúcháin - "O'Harrahan's (?) Homestead." Area, 309 acres.

"Ballyharrowhan" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Tobernabraher (O.M.), Tobar na mBráthar - "Well of the Friars."

(b) Cillín - "Ancient Burial Ground"; adjacent to last and on the boundary with Killongford.

BALLYNACOURTY, Baile na Cúirte - "Town of the Great House." Area, 264 acres.

"Ballynicourtie" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Scairt - "Thicket"; a small sub-division.

(b) Cúlógín - "Little Nook."

(c) Currach Mhor - "Great Swamp."

(d) Tor Feárna - "Elder Bush."

BALLYNAGOUL, Baile na nGall - "Homestead of the Foreigners." A local tradition, which seems to be English in origin (and therefore unreliable), states that the foreigners were the crew of a Turkish vessel (Algerine Rover) wrecked here - hence Rinn na dTurcach. Area (in two divisions), 180 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóthar an Bhannsa - "The Glebe Road."

(b) Barra Bhaile - "Homestead Summit."

(c) Bóthar a Bhlaic - An Blac (Block) was the nickname of the contractor for constructing this road.

(d) Cnoc an Lógha (Pron. Lua) - "Hill of the Fire, or Beacon."

(e) Carraig Áilis, Probably C. Áil Lois - "The Rock of the baby foxes." **lois** is another name for fox. The latter are still numerous in the adjacent cliffs.

(f) Carraig Shéarlais - "Charles' Rock."

(g) Cúil an Ché - "The Quay Nook."

(h) Trá (not Traigh) - "Strand."

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<sup>64</sup> Egmont MSS., Vol. I., p.60.

(i) Páirc na Reilge - "Field of the Graveyard," in which some hapless victims of black '47 found a resting place at last. This is also called Páirc na Berraiice, from a police barracks (afterwards converted into an auxiliary hospital) which stood there.

(j) Bóthar Chille Mác (?) -

BALLYREILLY, Baile Uí Raghallaigh - "O'Reilly's Homestead."

S.D.D. (a) Na Ráithíní - "The Flint Rocks"; a group of rocks under low-water mark.

(b) Na Gaibhnthe - "The Smiths (?); another rock group - known to English speakers as "The Gaynors."

(c) Gaibhlín an tSolais - "Sea Pool of the (phosphorescent) Light." Compare Carraig a Scamail under Helvick.

(d) Carraig an Mhadra - "The Dog's (Wolf's) Rock."

(e) Bóthar na gCairpéid - "Road of the Carpets"; possibly ironically so named, as it is in reality the reverse of easy.

CARRIGEEN, Carraigín - "Little Rock." Area, 119 acres.

CUNNIGAR - Coinigéar - "Rabbit Warren"; also called "An Cois." This is the well-known sand-hill extending across Dungarvan Bay. Area, 44 acres.

GORTADIHA, Gort na Daibhche - "Garden of the Cauldron (or Hogshead); so named, no doubt, from tub-like dips or hollows in the surface. Area (in two divisions), 510 acres.

"Gortnydeihe" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Páirc an Scimín - "Field of the Film (or 'Scum')." "

(b) Sean Bhéiteáil - "The Old Sod-Burned Place"; in allusion to a custom of burning the dried grass skin of a lea field as manure for the potato crop.

(c) Cill Mhór and Cill Bheag; two fields (originally one), in former of which is an early church site.

(d) Páircín na Sráide - "Little Field of the Village."

(e) Páirc na nÍongach - "Field of the Clawed Things (Crabs?)." "

(f) Ballán na nEití - "Round Plot of the Feathers." Eite also means a Ploughshare.

(g) Poll Chairbre - "Carbery's Pool."

(h) Corrach an tSalainn - "Wet Place of the Salt."

(i) Garraithe Rinne - "Gardens of (the) Point."

(j) Bóthair an Phoinge - "The Point Road"; an old roadway to Dungarvan. This ran down to the "point," whence there was a track across the mud-slob to meet Bóithrín na Trá at the far (Dungarvan) side. The track, scarcely ever used now, was of course covered by the sea at high water.

HELVICK - Heilbhc; meaning unknown; it is almost certainly not Irish and is generally considered Scandinavian. The form "Helvickeshead" occurs in an Inquisition of James I. Cfr. however, Alt na hOilmhic, Co. Sligo. Area, 231 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carraig an Oileáin - "The Island Rock." This is wrongly designated in the Ordnance Map as "The Gaynors."

(b) An Sonnta - Meaning uncertain; the name may be the English "Sound," a narrow passage of water.

(c) Carraig Chlúmháin - "Plumage Rock."

(d) Poll Tí an Chabha - "Cave House Hole" and An Cabha, both at Helvick Cove.

(e) Faill an Phiobaire - "The Piper's Cliff." The local term for bagpipes is píopaidhe, not píobaidhe.

(f) Faill an Ghunna Mhóir - "Great Gun Cliff." The base of cliff is tunnelled by the breakers and at certain conjunctions of tide and wind it booms like a heavy gun.

(g) Gualainn an Weatherach; when fishermen, running for home, have rounded this shoulder their position has become secure.

(h) Faill an Chairéil - "The Quarry Cliff." The form for "quarry" in northern Decies is Coiléar

(i) Faill an Draighnín - "Cliff of the Blackthorn."

(j) An Strapa - "The Stile."

(k) Faill an tSaighdiúra - "The Soldier's Cliff."

(l) Faill an Chlára - "Flat Faced Cliff."

(m) Pointe an Phréacháin - "The Crow's Point."

(n) Cuan na gCorrán - "Haven of the Reaping Hooks"; in allusion, Dr. Sheehan suggests, to the sunken reef of sickle-edged rocks.

(o) Cuan Reidhrí - "Rory's Haven."

(p) Ceann an Bhathlaigh - "Clown's Head" (?); a rock.

(pi) Corráin, Na - "Sharp-pointed Rocks."

(q) Cúilín Antoine - "Antony's Little Nook."

Carraig an Tabhair (or tSabhair) - Meaning doubtful; known to English speakers as Helvick Rock, and is always submerged. Perhaps from the English *Souse*?

(r) Carraig Dhubh - "Black Rock." This rock, near the middle of the bay, is Carrick pane on Ordnance Map; Irish speakers sometimes say Carraig na Paine, the meaning of which is doubtful.

(s) Carraig Bhalldair. Owing to the extraordinary gutturalisation of L, in local pronunciation this name was very difficult to catch. Balldar appears to be a personal name - almost certainly not Irish; Walter?

- (t) Carraig an **Scamail** – “Rock of the Shadow.”  
 (u) Carraig na **bPotaí** – “Rock of the (Lobster) Pots.”  
 (v) Carraig **an** Díle - Meaning doubtful; perhaps, “Of the Water-Drip.”  
 (w) Carraig **an** Draighnín - “Blackthorn Rock.”  
 (x) Carraig Bhréan - “Stinking Rock.”  
 (aa) Carraig Ghéar - “Sharp Rock.”  
 (bb) Carraig Fhada - “Long Rock.”  
 (c) Carraig Eibhlín Chríona - “Old Ellen’s Rock.”  
 (dd) Carraig Sheáin Uí Chorráin- “John O’Carey’s Rock.”  
 (ee) Carraig an Choiscéim - “Stepping Rock.”  
 (ff) Carraig na nEascon - “Rock of the Eels.”  
 (gg) Na Bioránaigh - “Sharp-pointed Rocks.”  
 (hh) Na Crainn – “The Trees”; a sub-division.  
 (ii) Fail an Úachair. Uncertain; perhaps Úachair for Uchaire – “Spawn.”  
 (jj) Carraig na mBioránach - “Rock of the Spratts.” A place where the fish named can be taken with shovels from the sand on moonlight nights.  
 (kk) Carraig na mBan.  
 (ll) Carraig na nGadaí.

KILLINOORIN, Cill an Fhuarthainn. O’Donovan renders the qualifying term “The Cold Spring.” The ancient church site has, so far, eluded discovery. Area, 81 acres.

S.DD. (a) Linn Bhuí – “Yellow Pool”; a sub-division. Here was formerly a pool with a stiff, yellow, clay bottom.

- (b) Fail na gCaorach - “Sheep Cliff.”  
 (c) Fail an Uisce - “Water Cliff.”  
 (d) Fail **an** Stáicín - “Little Stack Cliff.”

KNOCKANPOWER, Cnocán **an** Phaoraigh- “Power’s Hill.” Area (in two divisions), 243 acres.

“Knockanpower als Knocke-poery” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) Baile Uí Dhubhloich - “O’Dooley’s Homestead”; the old name of Knockanpower Upper.

- (b) Cumar - “Confluence (or ‘Valley’)”; a small cove.  
 (c) Bóthar na Sop - “Road of the Wisps of Hay (or ‘Bog Deal Torches’) .”  
 (d) Carraig an tSughachair - “Rock of the Rest (or ‘Mirthful Intoxication’)”  
 (e) Clais **an** Phúca - “The Pooka’s Trench”; a little glen which forms the western boundary of Knockanpower Lower.  
 (f) Talamh **an** tSagairt – “The Priest’s Land”; a small sub-division.  
 (g) Clais an Fhéir - “Grassy Trench.”

(h) Beinn **an** Chornáin – “Peak of the Hemlock (Plant).”

(i) Poll **Talún** - “Earth Hole”; a souterrain.

LEAGH, An Léith – “The Grey Land”; see Barranaleihe (Ardmore) which adjoins. Area, 218 acres.

MOAT, An Móta – “The Mote”; from an artificial mound of which now only the foundation survives. Area, 24 acres.

“Mota” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) Cúil **an** Teampail - “Church Corner.”

- (b) St. Nicholas’ Well (O.M.). (c) Glebe (O.M.). (d) Moat (O.M.).  
 (e) An Inse – “The Inch”; an inch is an alluvial flat by a stream or river.

MWEELAHORNA, Maoil **an** Chóirne - “Hill of the Carrion Crow” (or of the “Foreign Invader”). Area, 127 acres.

S.DD. (a) Glebe (O.M.).

(b) Teampall Réamoinn – “Redmond’s Church”; the name is applied to a cliff and isolated rock in the sea.

(c) Páirc **an** Chumáir – “Field of the Ravine.”

(d) Bóithrín Caoch – “Blind Little Road.”

(e) Foidhir na Cailí – “Trench of the Hag.”

(f) An Carn - “The Pile (of Stones).”

(g) An Práipín; this name, applied here to a field, designates a dish made from new flour prepared thus:- the grain was shed by rustling the newly-reaped ears in the hands, and the husks were removed by blowing. Next the wheat was put in a pot over the fire to dry. When dried the grain was ground with a quern, mixed with new milk or cream and eaten hot. *Praipín*, though now unknown, was considered a delectable dish<sup>65</sup>. P. is also a small clump of trees.

(h) An Chora – “The Weir”; a rock in the sea.

(i) An Cóirleach; uncertain; a field.

RATHNAMENEENAGH; see Ardmore Par. Page 66. Area, 254 acres.

<sup>65</sup> Proceedings, R.I.A., Vol. XXVI., Sec. C., No. II., p.271.

S.DD. (a) Carraig Bhréan – “Stinking Rock.”

(b) Muggort’s Bay (O.M.) - An Mheadh. Within the bay is a depression in the sea bottom well known to fishermen as “An Gleann” – “The Glen.”

(c) Carraig na Croise– “Rock of the Cross.”

(d) Faill na Croise – “Cliff of the Cross.”

(e) Gaibhlín an Churraigh - “Little Sea Inlet of the Wet Place.”

(f) Gaibhlín na mBó - “Little Sea Inlet of the Cows”; also Traig na mBó.

(g) Gróig - “Village”; the name is applied to three rocks distinguished as G. Mhór, G. Bheag and G. Láir (Great, Small and Middle) respectively.

(h) Cúil Trá - “Strand Nook.”

(i) An Bheinn - “The Point or Peak.”

READOTY, Ré Dhóite – “Burned Mountain Plain.” Area, 86 acres.

SHANACLOONE, Sean Chluain - “Old Meadow.” Area, 33 acres.

SHANAKILL, Sean Chill – “Old Church.” The “old church” is, doubtless, the ancient ruined church of the parish in the present townland of Shanacloone, formerly a sub-division of Shanakill. Area, 114 acres.

“Shanakeile” (A.S.E.).

SHANBALLY, Sean Bhaile – “Old Homestead.” Area, 179 acres.

“Shanaballymore” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Cnoc na dTurcach – “Hill of the Turks.”

(b) Tobairín na mBráthar - “The Friars’ Well.”

(c) Macha na gCloch – “Cattle Yard of the Rocks.”

Liam Ó Míodhacháin has given the following additional cliff names of Ring:-

Poll an Tobac	An Poll Dorcha
Carraig an Chrúibín	Gualainn an Phríorsúin
Faill an Iomair	Gaibhlín na Bruighne
Poll an tSéideáin	Cloch an tSasanaigh
Carraig na Seaga	Géim an Chapaill
An Gearrán Dubh	Leac an Áir
Drom Capaill	Faill an Ghlais
Séipéal Charraig an Mhadra	Faill Ifrinn

## BARONY OF DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM

BARONY names are almost always of great antiquity; they are generally ancient territorial denominations. *Decies* perpetuates the name of the ancient Desii race and region. The present barony is so called to distinguish it from a second Decies-known as "Within Drum"- from which it is separated by the Drom **Finín** range, referred to in the Irish Annals as far back as the year of the world 3,501. Under the date in question the Four Masters state that Heber quarrelled with his brother Heremon for possession of this - one of the three most excellent hills in Ireland. The Drum (Drom) range extends from Dungarvan Bay to the western boundary of the county and beyond. The present is far the largest barony in the county: it comprises within its boundaries no fewer than nineteen parishes - or rather eighteen parishes with portion of a nineteenth. It is exceptionally rich in its local names rich in their number and in their variety. Not only are the name numerous and varied, but, consequent on the use of Irish as a living tongue throughout the region, it was quite easy in almost every instance to recover them from the lips of native speakers. Towards its eastern end considerable portion of the barony was known till recently as *Paoracha*, or Power Country - a name which extended likewise to the adjoining parts of Uppertthird and Middlethird. Noticing the number of Powers (locally known as Poore) and Barrons on a County Grand Jury list a witty judge once described Waterford as "a *poor* and *barren* county." Previous to the confiscation period O'Briens, McGraths and Fitzgeralds occupied respectively the Comeragh, Tooraneena and Blackwater districts of the region now under review.

### Affane Parish

CONFORMING to the general rule the parish name in the present instance is derived from name of the townland on which stood the ancient parochial church. Comprised in the parish is a considerable stretch of mountain, but, as the latter was practically unoccupied till a century and a half since, mountain names are not numerous in proportion. Throughout the parish ran (N. to S.) the ancient highway from Cashel to Ardmore, likewise a branch of the same which made a detour via Lismore, and finally another ancient road - Bothar na Naomh, which led east and west, and crossed the Blackwater river at Affane. For a detailed account of the Cashel-Ardmore road - known as the Rian Bó Phádraig - see an article by the present writer in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries*, Vol. XV. (Fifth Series), p.110, and for a description of the ecclesiastical antiquities of the parish see same writer's paper in *Journal of the Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. II., pp.195, &c.

### TOWNLANDS

AFFANE, Áth **Mheáin** - "Middle Ford." In local pronunciation the initial letter of the qualifying word is aspirated contrary to grammar rule. The Blackwater was fordable in three places below Cappoquin, and it is from the middle, or chief, of these that the present townland gets its name. A battle was fought here in 1565 between the Earls of Desmond (Garret, son of James), and Ormmd (Thomas, son of James), in which the former was defeated with great loss. Many memorials of the fight survive in the place names of the vicinity. Three fairs were held here annually - on May, 4th, Aug. 13th and November 22nd respectively. Area (in three divisions), 371 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Poll **an** Phúca- "Hollow of the Pooka"; a limestone cavity surrounded by a low wall.

(b) **Reilig** Bhealaligh **an** tSléibhe - "Graveyard of the Mountain Roadway"; within Captain Power's lawn. It is probable that the slain were buried here after the battle above alluded to.

(c) Tobar **an** Mhaoir - "The Steward's Well."

(d) Finisk River (O.M.), Fionnuisce - "White (Azure) Water"; or a river name the present seems suspiciously easy of translation,

(e) Poll **an** tSagairt - "The Priest's Pool"; called from a priest who was drowned there.

(f) "Bleaghnahowry and Spittleland of Affane" (Old Inq.).

BALLYHANE, Baile Uí Cháin (Chatháin) - "O'Cane's Homestead." Area, 407 acres.

BAWNFOWN, Bán Fionn - "White (Azure) Field." Area, 187 acres.

S.D. Aughnamara (O.M.), Áth Mháire - "Mary's Ford."

BELLEVILLE, Cill Dirithín - "Darahin's Church" (see Kilderraheen). Log **an** Bhácúis ("Hollow of the Bakehouse") seems to have been another name (alternative or older) - perhaps only a sub-denomination. The place also bore for a short time the fancy name "Bettyfield." Area, 140 acres.

S.D. Bealleac Bridge (O.M.), Béal Lice - "River Mouth of the Flagstone." Compare Belleek, &c. The name Bealleac is popularly extended in the present case to a sub-division.

BLEANAHOURE, Bléan na hAbha **Rua** - "Groin of the Grey River" (O'D.). Area, 58 acres.

S.D. "Turnpike" (O.M.), at junction of roads, near north-east angle of the townland.

COOLAGORTBOY, Cúil **an Ghoirt** Bhuí – “Corner of the Yellow Field.” Area, 421 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tuar na Ladhaire – “Cattle Field of the River Fork”; at County Boundary.

(b) An Curpóg (crupóg) – “The Wrinkle”; a field name.

(c) Bán na Coirte - “Bark Field.”

CARRIGEEN, Carraigín - “Little Rock.” A limestone quarry on the site has almost obliterated the name-giving rock. Area, 256 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóthar na bPutóg – “Road of the Puddings”; possibly a reference to the battle of Affane.

(b) Tobar Fíoruisce – “Clear-Water Well.”

CLOTTAHINA, Cloch Dá Shine<sup>66</sup> – “The Stone of the Two Paps.” Area, 343 acres.

S.D. Gleann na Leaca – “Glen of the Flagstones” on west boundary.

COOLANEEN, Cúil Áithín – “Little Antony’s Corner.” Area, 144 acres.

COOLNACREENA, Cúil na Críne – “Corner of the Withered (Tree?)” Area, 362 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Loch an **Fheoráin** – “Pond of the Water Horehound (Lycopus Europaeus).”

(b) **Ard** Peidlín -(?).

(c) Bealach na Saighead – “Roadway of the Javelins”; perhaps another allusion to the battle.

CRINNAGHTAUN, Cruinneachtán-Meaning uncertain. Probably for Cruithneachtánn – “The Wheat Growing Place.” Area (in two divisions), 376.

S.D.D. (a) One Mile Stream (O.M.); on east boundary.

(b) Bóthar **an** Mhachaire – “Road of the Battle Field.”

CURRAGHROCHE, Currach **an** Róistigh – “Roche’s Morass.” Area, 514 acres.

S.D. Tobar **Cholm** Cille – “St. Columba’s Well”; one of the most noted of the many holy wells of the Blackwater region. Eighty years ago it was much resorted to for devotional purposes.

DROMANA, Drom Anna or Drom Eanaigh; meaning doubtful. O’Donovan makes it Dromanna – “Ridges,” but this is certainly incorrect. “Ana’s Ridge” is more likely. Ana, a lady of the Tuatha De Danaans, became Queen of the SLLIAS or fairy hosts of Munster. Her name occurs in, perhaps half a dozen, further instances throughout Decies. At Dromana was a famous castle of the Desmonds, now metamorphosed into a modern mansion. It is stated that portions of the present castle date from the time of King John. The original castle, together with the Decies property (by which is here signified that portion of the ancient Desmond estate lying on the east of the Blackwater), came into the possession of the Fitzgeralds in the first half of the 13th century, through the marriage of John, head of the Desmond sept, with the heiress of Thomas FitzAnthony, Lord of the Manor of Decies, &c. This Decies property remained an integral part of the Desmond estate proper till the death, in 1457, of James, the 8th Earl. To his younger son, Gerald, the 8th Earl in question bequeathed Decies and Dromana Castle. A granddaughter of Gerald’s was that Katherine Fitzgerald known to the historians as the old Countess of Desmond who, it is claimed, died at the age of 140 years. In the Park at Dromana is still pointed out the venerable cherry tree in the endeavour to climb which the aged lady received a fatal fall! The Castle of Dromana was enlarged and partly rebuilt by Gerald and in the possession of his descendants it has remained for seven centuries. Though loyal to the English power the Dromana Fitzgeralds became in habit and living as Irish as the Irish; for instance, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Lord of Decies (*imp.* Henry VIII.), could not speak a word of English. Some reservations in the grant of Decies to the house of Dromana led to trouble, as in that stormy age they were well calculated to do; in 1565 the head of the Desmond clan (Gerald, 15th Earl) claimed rights of chieftainship over Decies. Practical insistence on this claim led to that bloody skirmish dignified by the title of Battle of Affane.<sup>67</sup> John Fitzgerald, Lord of Decies, at his death, in 1664, left as his heiress an only child, Catherine, a minor, who married Edward Villiers, eldest son of Viscount Grandison. The eldest son again of this union was John Villiers, created Earl of Grandison in 1721. John’s sister, Harriet, became mother of William Pitt, the Great Earl or Chatham. Earl Grandison was succeeded in title by his grandson, George, who gambled away much of his fine patrimony. Earl George left no male heir; his only daughter, Gertrude, married Lord Henry Stuart, son of the Marquis of Bute-hence the present double name of the Decies family, Villiers-Stuart. Colonel Villiers-Stuart, son of the above-named Lord Henry, was the popular candidate in the famous and still vividly remembered Co. Waterford election of 1826, when the county from Blackwater to the Suir rang with the refrain: “Stuart for ever and down with the Mail man.” Till recently the year mentioned was universally known in Waterford as - “The Year of Stuart’s Election,” and indeed it is frequently referred to under that title to the present day. One of O’Connell’s monster meetings was held on Dromana Hill. Area, 759 acres.

S.D.D. (a) “The Bastile,” locally corrupted to “Back Stile”; an eminence close to Dromana Castle, and adapted for defence of latter.

(b) Carraig **an** Tiompáin – “Rock of the Hillock.” Cenmpdn is, ordinarily, “trouble.” Here it seems to signify a small abrupt hill.<sup>68</sup> The word occurs twice in Waterford place-names. The present name has a

<sup>66</sup> “Morgan Evans of Clotthenny” (Will of Earl of Cork, 1642)

<sup>67</sup> See *antea*, under Affane townland.

<sup>68</sup> See Joyce, “Irish Names of Places,” Vol. I., p.403.



respectable antiquity, for we find it in an answer filed by Villiers, May, 1634.

(c) **Bearna an Fhia** – “Gap of the Deer”; a point on the hill-top at the south boundary of the townland.

(d) **Clais an Mhargaidh** - “Trench of the Market”; at north-east end of demesne, where fairs were held on June 5<sup>th</sup> and Sept. 4<sup>th</sup>, before their permanent transference to the village of Villierstown.

(e) Lady Well (O.M.); this is not to be mistaken for a holy well.

DROMROE, Drom Rua. Area, 242 acres.

S.D. **Bóthar na Naomh** – “Road of the Saints”; the ancient highway westwards towards Lismore; it forms the southern boundary of the townland.

KILDERRIHEEN, Cill Doirithín – “Dorahin’s(?) Church.” Although the word is certainly cill (not coill, a wood), I searched in vain for trace of tradition of church site. The eponymous Cill is probably the site on Belleville *supra*. In this supposition Belleville was portion of the original Kilderriheen. Area, 144 acres.

S.D. **Páirc an Fháil** – “Field of the Hedge.”

KNOCKNASHEEGA, Cnoc na Síge – “Hill of the Streak.” Area, 279 acres.

S.D. **Na Slogairí** – “The Swallow Holes.”

KNOCKACRONAN, Cnoc **an** Chrónáin – “Hill of the Humming.” Area, 51 acres.

KNOCKYOOLAHAN, Cnoc Uí Úallacháin - “O’Houlahan’s Hill.” Area, 157 acres.

LACKEN, Leacain – “Glen Slope” (locative). Area, 168 acres.

LACKENREA, Leacain **Ré** - “Untilled (Smooth) Glen Slope”; really a sub-division of last. Area, 185 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Cloch an Iarla** – “The Earl’s Stone,” on which the wounded Earl of Desmond rested after the battle of Affane; the stone has been removed, but the site is well remembered.

(b) **Bóthar Garbh** – “Rough Road”; portion of the ancient roadway to northern Decies and Cashel.

LITTLE BRIDGE INCHES, Inse an Droichid – “Inch (or ‘River-Holm’) of the Bridge.” This was anciently, no doubt, portion of Kilderriheen. Area, 53 acres.

“Killdurraheen or Little Bridges” (O.S. note).

LEFANTA, Liath Bánta – “Grey Fields.” According to the Ordnance Map, Lefanta Islands, in the Blackwater, adjoin Mount Rivers, while Mount Rivers’ Island adjoins Lefanta. Area, 52 acres.

S.D. **Port Glas** - “Green Embankment (or ‘Landing Place’)”; at the point where **Bóthar na Naomh** entered the river. The present place-name is better known locally than the townland name. “Portglass” appears in a lease of 1738 from the Earl of Cork to Christopher Musgrove.

MOUNT RIVERS; modern (barbarous) name; no Irish equivalent. Mount Rivers was formerly portion of Affane (Hunter), according to the evidence of Sir R. Musgrove in the Blackwater Fishery Case (1869), and on it stood the Castle of Affane.

MONEYGORM, Muine Ghorm – “Blue-Green Thicket.” Area (in three divisions), 596 acres.

S.D. **Áth an tSanaigh** – “Ford of the Englishman (or ‘Protestant’)”

MONEYVROE, Móin Uí Bhró – “O’Broe’s Bog.” The surname O’Broe (sometimes Anglicised - Bray) I have never met in Waterford, though it occurs in a famous Waterford song - the “Lá da rabhas ins an gCaisleán Cuanach” of Seamus na Sróna. Area, 361 acres.

“Moneroe” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) **Scairt na Circe** – “Shrubbery of the (Heath) Hen.”

(b) **Páirc na Cille** – “Field of the Church”; site of an ancient burial ground, with well-defined trace of circular enclosure, on Richard Walsh’s land.

POULBAUTIA, Poll **Báite** – “Drowning Hole,” so called from swamp in the centre of Pender’s farm. Here lived and was born the Irish poet Patrick Denn. Area, 277 acres.

QUARTER, An **Cheathrú** - “The Quarter.” Quarter was an ancient Irish division of land. Here dwelt the family of Greatrakes, to which belonged the famous Valentine, touch-healer, &c. Area, 79 acres.

S.D. **Port an Chatha** – “River Bank of the Battle”; another memorial of the 16th century conflict at Affane; it is a small inlet on the south side of the townland.

SHESKIN, Seisceann – “Sedgy Bog.” Area, 152 acres.

“Seskin als Seskinreadie” (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D. **Poulnabrock** (O.M.), Poll na mBroc – “Badgers’ Hole”; swallow-hole of considerable depth on east extremity of the townland.

SLUGGERA, Slogaire – “Swallow Hole”; from the opening to a subterranean cavity near north-east angle of townland. Area, 135 acres.

SPRINGFIELD no Irish name. Area, 76 acres.

SUNLAWN; no Irish name. The place is almost certainly a former sub-division of Kilderriheen. Area, 93 acres.

TURBEHA, Tor Beithe – “Birch Shrubbery.” Area, 249 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Barnanagarlogh** (O.M.), **Bearna na nGarlach** – “Gap of the Children”; a spot where unbaptised infants, &c., were interred. The word **Bearna** in place-names has a wider extension than “gap”; the exact meaning it is difficult to fix.

(b) “The Yard.” (corruption of “Guard”), at north side of the townland; it was occupied by a company of soldiers in 1691.

(c) Gleann Síoltháin - "Siolan's Glen," ("Glen of the Dripping" - O'D.).

## Ballylaneen Parish

LYING in the very heart of Power's County this parish was, till quite recently, largely Irish speaking. Hence there was ample opportunity of submitting its place-names to that best or all tests-native pronunciation. The church and parish were dependencies on the Abbey of Mothel. For an account of the ecclesiastical remains see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. II., pp. 200 &c. In the ancient graveyard rest the remains of the Irish poet Timothy (Gaothlach) O'Sullivan. His grave monument carries an elegant Latin inscription - the composition of his contemporary Donnchadh Rua.

## TOWNLANDS

AHANAGLOGH, Áthán na gCloch - "Little Ford of the Stones." Area, 258 acres.

BALLYGARRAN, Baile an Gharráin - "Homestead of the Grove." Area, 237 acres.

BALLYDWAN, Baile Uí Dhubháin - "Duane's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 385 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cooneenacarton (O.M.), Cuainín na Ceárta - "Little Cove of the Forge."

(b) St. John's Island (O.M.), Oileán Sheáin - "John's Island."

(c) Poulatunish (O.M.), applied to a rock detached from the

(d) Fail an Phlúir - "Cliff of the Flour."

(e) Stalca - "Something Stiff and Solid"; a rock on east side of the cove.

BALLYBANOGE, Baile na Bánóige - "Homestead of the Little Green Field." Configuration is extremely curious; towards its western extremity the townland extends for a full half mile with uniform width of a few perches only. Area (in two divisions), 644 acres.

"Ballybenoge" (A.S.E.).

BALLYLANEEN, Baile Uí Láithnín - "O'Lanneen's Homestead." Area, 435 acres.

S.DD. (a) Carraig an Chladhaire - "Rock of the Traitor."

(b) Bóithrín an Chuirín - "Little Road of the Curtain (?)."

(c) Cathair Bhreac - "Speckled Cathair (or Stone Fort)." This is really an early church site and cemetery, surrounded by its original circular fence of stone. This is perhaps the only perfect Cathair now remaining in Co. Waterford.

BALLYNAHILA, Baile na hAidhle (?) - "Homestead of the Breezes."<sup>69</sup> Area, 190 acres.

S.DD. (a) Tobairín na Cruaiche - "Little Well of the Pyramid"; in allusion to a pyramidal cap of masonry, not unusual over wells.

(b) Sean Shráid - "Old Village."

(c) Bán na Cruite - "Field of the Little Eminence."

(d) Bán na nIolardán - "Field of the Many Little Heights."

BALLYNARRID, Baile Nairid - "Norwood's Homestead." Area, 244 acres.

S.DD. (a) Foilnaglogh (O.M.), Fail na gCloch - "Cliff of the Stones."

(b) Wine Cliff (O.M.), Fail an Fhíona - Idem.

(c) Dane's Island (O.M.), Oileán Uí Bhric - "O'Bric's Island"; it is now practically detached from the mainland, and contains traces of earthen fortifications. Before separation the present island formed portion of a headland, across the neck of which an earthen rampart was thrown. Portion of the rampart in question is traceable on the mainland. The English speaking natives call the place "Danes' Island," from their tendency to attribute all prehistoric remains to the Danes (Danaans).

(d) Slippery Island (O.M.), Oileán Sleamhain - Idem

(e) Rinnamo (O.M.), Rinn na mBó - "Headland of the Cows"

(f) Drumcoppal (O.M.), Drom Capaill - "Horse's Ridge."

BALLYOGARTY, Baile Uí Fhógartaigh - "O'Fogarty's Homestead." Area, 222 acres.

"Ballyogerty" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BRENAN, Braonán; this word signifies a droplet or icicle. Area, 643 acres.

S.DD. (a) Sean Bhaile - "Old Village"; a field on which stand two remarkable pillar stones. In a field adjoining stands a third.

(b) Bóithrín na bPortán - "Little Road of the Crab Fish."

CARRIGCASTLE, Carraig an Chaisleáin - "Rock of the Castle"; so called from a rock which overlooks the valley of the Mahon, and on which formerly stood a castle of the Powers. Slight traces of the building survive. Area, 436 acres.

"Garrigahossan" (D.S.M.). "Carrickcastle als Carrick Island" (Old Deed).

S.DD. (a) Bóthar na Taibhse - "Road of the Phantom."

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<sup>69</sup> See Carn na nAidhle, under Ardmore Par., *antea*

- (b) Baile na Claise - "Homestead of the Trench"; a well-known sub-division.
- (c) Móin na gCoigéal - "Bog of the Distaffs."
- (d) Tobar Anna and Tobar **Bride** - "St. Anne's and St. Brigid's Well" respectively.
- (e) Carraig Cnáimín - "Navin's Rock." A personal name not unknown locally.
- (f) Cnoc **an** Chuilinn - "Hill of the Holly Bush."
- (g) Ballaí Bána - "White Walls"; the place where a gentleman named Smyth was murdered many years ago.
- CARROWTASSONA, Ceathrú an tSasanaigh - "The Protestants' (Englishmen's) Quarter." This must have been originally a sub-division of Ballybanoge. It lies, wedged in, between the two divisions (north and south) of the latter, and is of unusual shape in no part more than a single field in width. Area, 174 acres.
- S.D. Carraigín na gCaorach- "Little Rock of the Sheep."
- COOLTUBRID, Cúl Tobraid- "Corner of the Well." Area (in two divisions), 193 acres.
- S.D. Móin Uí Bhric- "O'Bric's Bog"
- CURRABAHA, Corra Beithe - "Round Hill of the Birch Trees." On the townland is site of a ruined castle (O.M.) and portion of the village of Kilmacthomas (Coill ' ac Thomáis Fhinn - "Fairhaired Mac Thomas's Wood." Area (in two divisions), 653 acres.
- FAHAFEELAGH, **Faiche Fuíolach** - "The Other-Portion (Balance) of Faha"; in allusion to Faha proper (Par. Kilrosanty), from which, doubtless, at some time long past the present townland was cut off. Area, 546 acres.
- GRAIGUE SHONEEN, Gráig **Sheoinín** - "Little John's (Jennings) Village." Area, 553 acres.
- "Grageshoneen" (Inq. temp. Eliz.).
- LISARD, Lios **Ard** - "High Lios"; believed locally to have included Seafield. Area, 76 acres.
- LISNAGEERAGH, Lios na gCaorach - "Lios of the Sheep." Area, 427 acres.
- "Lisnegeragh" (D.S.M.).
- S.D. Baile an Droma - "Homestead of the Ridge"; a subdivision on which was formerly an old mansion of the Powers.
- SEAFIELD, Garrán na **bhFionnóg** - "Grove of the Carrion Crows." The crow is frequent in place names-probably because of the bird's predatory habits. Faintly traceable in a field at south boundary of townland, close by Glenanearbail road, are the foundations (about 20 yards by 16) of Philip Barron's Irish College. Area, 341 acres.
- S.D.D. (a) Lios na Caillí - "Lios of the Hag" (Cailleach Bhéaea?)
- (b) An Currach - "The Morass."
- (c) Gleann Maighe **Glaidh** - "Glen of the Commotion."
- (d) Gleann an **Eireabail**- "Glen of the Tail"; the stream channel which flows through was scooped out by the long trailing tail of the legendary Glas Gaibhneach as she travelled this way in her course towards Carrigcastle. On the rich alluvial flats by the Mahon the mythic beast pastured one night, and there it was that the abortive attempt to milk her into a sieve took place.
- TEMPLEVRICK, Teampall Uí Bhric - "O'Bric's Church." Site of the ancient church is marked in O.M. by south side of the Stradbally road. Area, 279 acres.
- S.D.D. (a) Shag Island (O.M.), Oileán na Seagáí. The cormorant or shag is a well-known sea-bird, very destructive of fish and much hated by conservators of inland rivers, &c.
- (b) Gull Island (O.M.).
- (c) Trawnamoe (O.M.), Trá na mBó - "The Cows' Strand."
- (d) Trawnastrella (O.M.), Trá na Streille - "Strand of the Wailing" or "of the Splash."

## Clonea Parish

THIS Parish is generally styled Na nDéiseach ("Of the Decies") to distinguish it from Clonea-Paorach ("Powers"), the popular, modern name of Mothel Parish. Though maritime the present parish has comparatively few cliff, or sea-coast, names; this is due to the character of its shore line-low, clayey, and comparatively featureless. The parish is of small extent and, the geological formation being limestone, the soil is generally rich - a fact which is not without its effect in loss of Irish names. As a rule the better the soil, the more foreign importation there has been, with results unfavourable to the survival of original names. The ancient parish church ruin, in fair survival, has some pre-invasion features and calls for preservation as a National Monument.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLAYGAVORRAGA, Bealach a Mhargaidh- "Pass of the Market." The place caps a low ridge. Where the market was held is uncertain. An old native says the market was mainly for sale of cabbage plants. English speakers now Anglicise the name - Ballymarket. Area, 201 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cnocán **an** Phiobaire - "The Piper's Little Hill."

(b) "Barracks"; an old road which ran in an East and West direction towards and into Ballykeeroge. BALLYRANDLE, Baile an Randail - "Randal's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 44 acres. CLONEA, Cluain **Fhia** - "Meadow of (the) Deer." Area (in three divisions), 546 acres. "Clon Jeh" (Inq. Jac. I.). S.D.D. (a) An Bannsa - "Glebe (Manse)." (b) Cúilín Sheáin Mhidheach - "John Meade's Little Corner." (c) Loch Niamhach - "Shining Lake." (d) Faill na Muc - "Pig's Cliff." (e) Bán **an** Bhiocáire- "The Vicar's Field" (Glebe?). DUNSALLAOH, Dún Saileach - "Willow Fort." Area, 30 acres. GLEN, Idem. Area, 221 acres. S.D. Cillín; the site of an early church on the farm of John McGrath (north side of old road which ran inland from the sea). KILBEG, Cill Bheag; apparently i.e. "Little Church." As however there is no trace or tradition whatever of a church, and as the latter, if it had existed, could hardly have been completely obliterated, I am inclined to suspect the pronunciation to be a corruption of, say, Coill Bheag. Or the explanation may be that the present small townland is a former sub-division of another and larger denomination? Area, 116 acres. S.D.D. (a) Toberavaw (O.M.), Tobar **an** Báite- "Well of the Drowning"; most probably from the accidental drowning of somebody therein. (b) Na Curraichíní - "Little Marshy Places (Fields)." KILGROVAN, Cill Ghrúbhán - "Grovan's Church." The site of the ancient church is well known, and was marked till recently by a group of ogham inscribed stones. For safer preservation the stones have been removed to Mount Melleray Abbey. KILLINEEN, Cill Loinín - "Loinin's Church"; its site will be found near the ancient homestead of the Meanys'. Area, 338 acres. "Killinyne" (A.S.E.). S.D. Maoilín- "Hill Top"; a rounded mountain point. KNOCKYOOLAHAN, Cnoc Uí Uallacháin - "O'Houlahan's Hill." On the townland stands a fine pillar-stone, nearly cylindrical in shape and about 8 feet high by, perhaps, 5 feet in diameter. Area, (in two divisions), 369 acres. S.D.D. (a) Cove Hill (O.M.). (b) **Sean** Shráid - "Old Village." (c) Gleann Bhaile na hÚllóirde - "Glen of the Apple Orchard Homestead." Ubhail-Ghort is masc. but it takes in Waterford the fem. form as in the present case.

## Colligan Parish

THE Parish name is, of course, non-ecclesiastical, and is borrowed, in the more usual way, from the townland on which the ancient church stood. From the parish in turn is named the well-known Colligan River, which forms its eastern boundary. The parish is small, but, being remote and mountainous, it furnishes a fair proportion of interesting names. For a description of the ecclesiastical remains see Journal of the *Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. III., p.77.

## TOWNLANDS

COLLIGAN, **Coilligeáin** (loc. case) - "Hazel-Abounding Place." Area (in three divisions), 736 acres. "Culligane als Killcullegane" (Inq. Jac. I.). S.D.D. (a) Tubberacreen (O.M.), Tobar **an** Chrainn - "Well of the Aged Tree"; this is a well in the next. (b) Faheen (O.M.), **Faichín**- "Little Fair (or 'Hurling') Green"; a large field in a corner of which still-born children were buried. (c) Old Fair Green (O.M.). (d) Yellow Ford Stream (O.M.), Sruth an Átha Bhuí. Idem. (e) Parkatemple, Páirc **an** Teampall- "Field of (beside) the Church"; from a chapel of the penal days which stood here. (f) Kylemore (O.M.), Coill Mhór - "Great Wood." (g) Áth **an** Bhealaigh - "Ford of the Highway"; here an old road formerly crossed the river. (h) Leas **Coilligeáin**- "Knuckle Joint of the Colligan"; this was a ridge or weir of rock which formed a salmon leap and waterfall in the river. It was cut away many years since by a body of farmers, holders of riparian lands higher up the stream. (i) Cnoc an Aonaigh - "Hill of the Fair." (j) Grianán - "Sunny Spot (or Place)"; a hill on which was a circular entrenchment. "Grenanemore and

Grenanebeg” (Inq. Jas. I).

(k) Cnoc na mBuachailí - “Hill of the Boys”; a sub-division on which stood the late police barracks.

(l) Tobar Caoch- “Blind (Intermittent) Well.”

(m) Bóthar an tSléibhe - “Mountain Road.”

CARROWGARIFF, Ceathrú Gharbh - “Rough Quarter.” “Ceath-ramha gharbh mar a oibrítear an greideall” (Old Rann). Area (in three divisions), 616 acres.

S.DD. (a) Englishman’s Hole (O.M.), Áth an tSanaigh - “Englishman’s Ford”; from an English soldier, drowned here.

(b) Ré na bhFeadóig - “Mountain Plain of the Plover.”

(c) Cnoc Daingean - “Strong (Fortified) Hill.”

(d) An Charraigín- “The Little Rock”; a hill of medium height.

(e) Áthán Buí - “Little Yellow Ford.”

(f) Lios Rua - “Red Lios.”

CURRAGHNAMADREE, Currach na Madraí - “Swampy Place of the Dogs (Wolves).” Area, 210 acres.

S.DD. (a) The Curraghs (O.M.), Na Curraigh - “The Swamps.”

(b) Toberbawn (O.M.), Tobar Bán - “White Well.”

(c) Liosaniska, Lios an Uisce - “Water Lios.” The frequent occurrence of this name indicates prevalence of the custom of isolating the lios by flooding the surrounding trench after the manner of the mediaeval moat.

GARRYCLOYNE, Garbh-Chluain - “Rough Meadow.” Area, 327 acres.

S.D. Bealach an Dhuibh - “Roadway of the Black (Earth);” an ancient pathway.

GARYDUFF, Garraí Dubh- “Black Garden.” Area, 400acres. “Garraí na bhFideog, Áit ná faigheadh an chuilleog ceart” (Local Poet).

S.DD. (a) Lissavalla (O.M.), Lios an Bhealaigh - “Fort of the Highway”; a square lios of medium size. Compare it Áth an Bhealaigh under Colligan, above.

(b) Currach Mór - “Great Swamp.”

KNOCKAMAULEE, Cnoc na Málaí - “Hill of the Bags. Area, 212 acres.

S.D. The Curraghs (O.M.).

KNOCKANPOWER, Cnoc an Phaoraigh - “Power’s Hill.” Area, in two divisions), 829 acres.

“Knockanepoery” (Inq. Jac. I).

S.DD. (a) Lispower (O.M.), Lios an Phaoraigh - “Power’s Lios.”

(b) Currach an Phaoraigh - “Power’s Swamp.”

KNOCKROE, Cnoc Rua - “Red Hill.” Area, 298 acres.

“Knockanroe” (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (a) Sruth an Átha Bhuí - “Stream of the Yellow Ford.”

(b) Inse na Muc - “River Holm of the Pigs.”

## Dungarvan Parish

A STRIKING characteristic of this parish is the diminutive size of its townlands. These generally consist of less than fifty acres, and many contain three or four acres only. The series of small parallelogram-shaped townlands to the north-east of the town must be sub-divisions of original Burgery lands. Owing to the multiplicity of townlands, particularly in the Burgery district, sub-denominations are comparatively few. Another curious feature is a number of “staings,” or long and very narrow fields and townlands. This word *staing* is of Scandinavian origin, and is used to designate a measure (pole or perch) of land. Its use however in this parish and generally, throughout the country, is peculiar; it is applied to the long very narrow fields and townlands alluded to, irrespective of their area. Physical features, of course, directly affect the place-names of a parish; here is mainly a rich limestone plain cut into three sections by the Colligan and Bricky rivers. There are many quarries and caves, but few outcrops of the underlying rocks. A range of high hill bounds the parish on the north, while a skirt of mountain forms its southern boundary. For a detailed description of the ancient ruined church of the parish see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. III., p.216. The church of Dungarvan was a plebiana to which many adjacent parishes owed subjection of some sort.

## TOWNLANDS

ABBEYSIDE, Dún na Mainistreach - “Fort of the Monastery.” The name is derived partly from the now ruined keep, or rather from the earthen dun that preceded it, and partly from the ancient Augustinian Friary founded here in 1295 by the ancestor of the Earls of Desmond. The local McGraths and O’Briens were, at a later period, generous benefactors of this house. Some remains of the monastic church survive, attached to the modern church of Abbeyside, and a considerable portion - including the tower and west entrance with fine stone-ribbed work - is incorporated in the latter. Close by was a fine castle of the

McGraths which collapsed about 30 years ago. Area, 177 acres.

“Ye Abbyside of Dungarvan” (AS. & E.).

S.D.D. (a) Cúil **an** tSáilín – “Corner of the (Sea) Pond.” This is now ‘Home-Rule Street.’

(b) Bóthar **an** Choiléara – “Quarry Road.” Now ‘Humble Street.’

(c) Bóithrín Caoch (King Street) – “Blind Road.”

(d) Thiar na Trá – “Back Strand”; the piece of shingly beach between the Causeway and the old hospital.

(e) Bóthar mBráthar – “Friars’ Road.” Now ‘Castle Road.’

(f) Bóthar **an** Droichid – “Bridge Road.” Now, ‘Bridge Street.’

(g) Tobar Cháit – “Catherine’s Well.”

(h) An Cúlach – “The Nook.”

ACRES, Na hAcráí – “The Acres.” Area, 7 acres.

BALLINROAD, Baile an Róid – “Homestead of the Road.” Bóthar is the ordinary word for road, the use of ród being largely confined to poetry. Ród seems to be not a borrowed, but a true Irish word and the English “road” a derivative thereof. The Celts were, in fact, the great road builders of pre-Roman Europe.

Area, 66 acres.

BALLINURE, Baile an **Iúir** – “Homestead of the Yew.” Area, 58 acres.

BALLYCOE, Baile **an** Chó – O’Donovan states (comment on this name in Ordnance Office) that *cough* is used in Ulster to designate a round hollow. Area, 145 acres.

S.D. “Bian’s (Bianconi’s) Cross.” Here the Dungarvan mails were in the old days transferred to and from the mail coach on its way Corkwards from Waterford, or *vice versa*.

BALLYCULLANE, Baile Uí Choileáin – “O’Collins’ Homestead.” Area (in three divisions), 485 acres.

BALLYDUFF, Baile Uí Dhuibh – “O’Duff’s Homestead.” Area (in three divisions), 542 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóithrín Dorcha – “Dark (Shaded) Little Road.”

(b) Sceach na dTeora – “Three Boundaries’ Bush (Whitethorn)”; at junction of three townlands.

BALLYGUIRY, Baile Uí Ghadhra – “O’Guiry’s Homestead.” The family name Guiry still survives in the neighbourhood. Area (in two divisions), 425 acres.

“Ballygerry” (Distr. Bk.).

BALLYMACMAGUE, Baile Mhic Máig – “McMaig’s Homestead.” Area (in four divisions), 910 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Baile na mBarrach – “The Barrys’ Homestead.” This sub-denomination and the next are probably submerged townland names; at any rate they are as well known locally as the official name of the townland.

(b) Baile an Chabhais – “Causeway Homestead.”

(c) Bóithrín na gCorp – “Little Road of the Corpses”; a name often given to a road by which funerals generally approach an ancient cemetery.

BALLYNACOURTY, Baile na Cúirte – “Homestead of the Court (Mansion).” Area, 359 acres.

“Ballynecurdy” (Distr. Bk.).

S.D.D. Coastwise (W. to E.): – (a) Carraig Strongn – “Strong’s Rock”; the personal here incorporated has a Danish Sound.

(b) Cuan na mBan – “Women’s Cove.”

(c) **Pointe** na Rannaidí; meaning doubtful; perhaps R= Reanna Duibhe.

(d) Carraig **an** tSúsa – “Rock of the Blanket.”

(e) Carraig na bhFranncach – “Rock of the Frenchmen.” A ship was wrecked here in 1839, but the name probably ante-dated the shipwreck.

(f) Clocha Liatha – “Grey Rocks.”

(g) **Sean Thine** Aoil – “Old Limekiln.” The name is now applied to a small cove.

(h) Cuan na Scartóige – “Haven of the Little Waterspout.”

The next five stand in the sea, at some distance off the shore: –

(i) Carraig Bhreach – “Speckled Rock.”

(j) Carraig **Fhada** – “Long Rock.”

(k) Carraig Mhór – “Great Rock.”

(l) Carraig **an** Chaipín – “Little Cap Rock”; from its appearance over water.

(m) Carraig na dTurcach – “Rock of the Turks.” Turks is a name applied locally to the Ring men. This particular rock is far out in the bay – towards Ring.

Inland: – (n) Baile an **Aird** – “Homestead of the Height.”

(o) Baile an Chlampair – “Homestead of the Dispute (or “of the Quarrel).” This is probably an old townland name. It is, at any rate, regarded locally as designating an independent sub-division.

(p) Baile an Chuaichín – “Little Cuckoo Homestead”; probably, like last, an old townland name.

(q) An **Cnoicín** – “The Little Hill”; a small sub-division, on which stands the former Coastguard Station.

(r) An Corrán and An Chlais – “The Reaping Hook” and “The Trench” respectively; these are two field names.

(s) An Chluisín – “The Little Close”; the name is applied to three particular fields.

(t) Loch **an** Truim – “Elder Tree Pond.”

BALLYNALAHESSERY, Baile na Leath **Sheisrí** - "Homestead of the Half-Plowland." Seisear is a group of six persons, from which comes Seisreach, a yoke of ploughing oxen, or rather the six men who ploughed. One (An tOireamh) held the handles of the wooden plough a second guided and drove the team, a third followed the plough, and pressed down with his foot the newly-turned sod, the fourth, with a forked stick (gabhlóg), pressed the beam of the plough so that the shoe entered the earth, the fifth with hammer, wedges, &c., attended to the mechanism: of the plough, while the sixth superintended the whole.<sup>70</sup> Later on the term Seisreach came to be applied to any team - even of two horses.<sup>71</sup> Area, 224 acres.

S.D.D. (a) An Tobar - "The Well."

(b) Bóthar an Fhíona - "Road of the Wine."

(c) An Tulach - "The Hill Summit"; a sub-division containing two or three houses.

(d) An Seachrán - "The Straying (or Wandering) Piece of Land."

BALLYNASKEHA, Baile na Sceiche - "Homestead of the Whitethorn Bush." Area, 115 acres.

BARRANALIRE, Barra na Ladhaire - "River Fork Summit." Area, 135 acres.

BAWNABRAHER, Bán na mBráthar - "Friars' Field." Area, 18 acres.

BAWNACARRIGAWN, Bán **an** Charragáin - "Little Rock Field." Area, 63 acres.

BOHERARD, Bóthar **Ard** - "High (Elevated) Road." Area, 104 acres.

BORHEN, Bóithrín - "Little Road." Area, 43 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cloch na gCoiníní- "Rabbits' Rock" (Map 1760).

(b) Páirc na Trá - "Strand Field" (Do.).

BURGERY, An Bhuirgéis; the name is not Irish, but is borrowed from the English - burgess. This townland was apparently the property of the burgesses of Dungarvan as early as the 10th year of Edward I. "The Burgesses of the vill of Dungarvan render by the year for their Burgages £13 17 4." (Inq. Clonmel). Area (in two divisions), 75 acres.

CARROWCASHLANE Ceathrú an Chaisleáin - "Castle Quarter." Area, 56 acres.

CLASHMALEA, Clais Mhaoil Aodha- "Millea's Trench." Area, 2 acres.

CLONANAGH, Cluain na nEach - "Meadow of the Horses." Area, 10 acres.

CLONCOSKRAN, Cluain Choscráin - "Coscran's Meadows." There is an insignificant fragment of an ancient castle. Area, 198 acres.

S.D. Douglas Stream (O.M.), Dubh Ghlaise - "Black Stream."

CLOONEETY, Cluain an Fhaoitigh - "White's Meadow." Area, 10 acres.

CLONMORE, Cluain Mhór - "Great Meadow." Area, 17 acres.

COOLCORMUCK, Cúil Chormaic - "Cormac's Ridge." Area, 268 acres.

S.D. Bricky River; I suppose from breac, "speckled."

COOLNAGOWER, Cúl na nGabhar - "Goat's Ridge." Area, 282 acres.

CROUGHTANAUL, Crochta an Fháil - "Croft of the Hedge." This, with the two adjoining small townlands of Shanakill and Two-mile Bridge, is styled "Killingross *alias* Shanakill, pt. of Killingford," on an old map in the possession of the Christian Brothers, Dungarvan. Area (in two divisions), 12 acres.

CRUSSERA, Crosaire - "Cross Road." Area, 51 acres.

CURRANE, An C(or)rán; apparently "The Reaping Hook," but in reality "Pointed Hill." Area, 12 acres.

CURRAHEENARIS, Curraichín Aerdhais- "Little Swamp, beside the Dwelling House." As this diminutive townland is uninhabited, its name is hardly remembered locally. Area, 4 acres.

CUSHCAM, Cois Chaim - "Crooked Piece of Land"; from a ravine through which flows a stream forming the western boundary of the townland. Area, 46 acres.

DUCKSPOOL, Clais na Lachan - "Trench of the Ducks." In this townland are two stings. Area, 166 acres.

DUNGARVAN BAY, Maothal Brocán.

S.D.D. (a) **Bearna** Búí - "Yellow Gap"; applied to the bridge at S.W. angle of townland.

(b) Bóithrín **an** Mhuilinn - "Little Road of the Mill"; this is the road running N.W.W. to Tournore.

DUNGARVAN, Dún Garbhán - "Garvan's Fort," Garvan was a common personal name in Gaelic times, Pagan and Christian. It may be, in the present instance, the name of a saint; but, more probably, from his connection with a Dún, Garvan was a warrior or chieftain. The martyrologies enumerate five saints of the name, but none of them is mentioned in connection with Decies. An older name for the place appears to have been Achadh Garbhán. The first part of the present name presents a difficulty. Locally it is pronounced Dann not Dún,<sup>72</sup> while strangers, students, &c., say Dún. On the other hand, Dún na Mainstreach (Abbeyside) is uniformly Dún. For the present the matter must be left at that - with the note that the classics (Four Masters, &c.), always write Dún Garbhán and that the name does not undergo

<sup>70</sup> For this information regarding the *Seisear* I beg to express my indebtedness to Rev. R. Henebry, D.Ph.

<sup>71</sup> *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. XVI., p.221.

<sup>72</sup> *Vide*, Inquisitions, Wills and Surveys *passim*, e.g. Will of William Power of Dunmore (*Downmore*), proved 1671. Compare also Fiddown &c.

inflection.<sup>73</sup> Before erection of the present bridge communication with Abbeyside was maintained by a roadway through a ford somewhat west of the causeway. “Dann Garbhán na sean **bháid scolta, agus** Dún na Mainistreach na scailpíní **dreoite**.” (Old Ryhme). Area, 95 acres.

S.D.D. (a) “Buttery”; the eastern portion was formerly Bóthar a Mhargaidh- “Market Road.” The name, it is supposed, arose from the fact that dairy produce was the commodity chiefly sold here. More probably, it is the Anglicisation of Bóthar Uach-tarach - “Upper Road,” the present name for this whole street.

(b) “The Milk Market”; at end of Parsley (or Crimmins) Lane, now “New Lane,” of upper end of Church Street.

(c) “Fair Green”; west portion of Buttery, near its junction with “Fair Lane.” It was so called in 1760.

(d) **Bóithrín** na Trá - “Little Road of (to) the Strand.”

(e) “Chapel Lane.” The present “Chapel Lane” is of modern formation. The former possessor of the name is now Rices Street, or Youghal Road; this led to the former parish church on site of the Christian Brothers’ present residence.

(f) “Wolfe Tone Street,” known earlier as “First Cross St.,” nobody resides there now.

(g) Abhlóirt (Úll-ghort)- “Anne’s Orchard”; the name (in 1760) of the space to south of the Buttery, at present occupied by the Christian Brothers’ field and the curates’ garden.

(h) **Garraí** an Locha - “Garden of the Pond”; this is the present new cemetery with the field to south.

(i) “Clubbert’s Lane”; now St. Augustine’s Street - “Sráid na mBráthar.”

(j) “River Lane,” later “Cox’s Lane”; now Carbery’s Lane. At end of this was “George’s Quay.”

(k) “Poore’s (Power’s) Lane”; now Dirty Lane.

(l) “Fox’s Lane”; now Galway’s Lane.

(m) “Kennedy’s Lane” later “Short Hair Lane”, now Thomson’s Lane.

(n) “Dead Walk”, now Convent Road. This is a very modern name. In old maps the road is marked “Buttery.”

(o) Blackpool, Bóthar Íochtarach - “Lower Road”; compare Buttery, above.

(p) “Windmill Lane”; former site of this is now occupied by Catholic Church and Cemetery.

(q) **Páirc an** Mhargaidh - “Market Field”; included like last in present Catholic Church grounds.

(r) “Bull Ring”; this occupied the open space in the street fronting the present Catholic Church. Here, even within the memory of persons but recently deceased, bull baiting took place three or four times a year.

(s) “Strameen Lane” (commonly Stramey, and Scramey’s, Lane). Stram=a water pipe, now “St. Brigid Street.”

FAIRLANE, Lána an Aonaigh - “Road of the Fair.” Portion of the townland is in the adjoining parish of Kilrush. Area, 26 acres.

GALLOWES HILL, Leacht Mór - “Great Grave Mound.” The name-giving mound still survives. Its name suggests that the monument is prehistoric of Newgrange or Oldcastle type and not a Norman mote. Only excavation can settle the matter. A gallows stood on the summit at a later date. Area, 7 acres.

GARRYNAGERAGH, **Garraí** na **gCaorach** - “Garden of the Sheep (pl).” Area (in two divisions), 235 acres.

“Garranygearach” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Bán na Tuinne - “Field of the Quagmire.”

GLENBEG, Gleann Beag- “Little Glen.” Area, 283 acres.

GLENMORE, Gleann Mór- “Great Glen.” Area, 325 acres.

GURTEEN, Goirtín - “Little Garden.” Area, 30 acres.

S.D.D. (a) St. Gehan’s Well (O.M.), Tobar Ghaoithín. This is situated at the bottom of a lawn adjoining Glendine House. The well was formerly in high repute, and “rounds” are still made here, especially on Fridays and Sundays. It is made up of two circular basins, about 10 feet apart, and each about 5 feet in diameter; the more easterly of these is accounted the “real” well.

(b) Glendine (O.M.), Gleann Doimhinn- “Deep Glen.”

JOULTERSPARK, **Páirc an** Joutair- “Fishmonger’s Field.” *Jolters* is the local name for hawkers who carry inland the fish landed at Dungarvan. The place was formerly a commonage on which fish retailers, travelling tinkers, &c., encamped; it constitutes at present the smallest townland in the county. Area, 1 acre.

KILLONGFORD, Cill Longphoirt - “Church of the Encampment.” The Cill was close to the stream on the north side of the townland of Shankill, itself evidently a former sub-division of Killongford. A large “bullán” of limestone was moved from the Cill site many years since, and may now be seen in the Catholic Cemetery, Dungarvan. Within the cilleen area was unearthed, about a quarter century since, a small gravestone inscribed with an Irish cross and bearing the name Aodhán. The monument - of (apparently) 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> century character has since disappeared. Area, 209 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Sean** Chúirt - “Old Mansion” ; it is reputed to have been erected by a tyrannical and unpopular lady - Grace Hurst, by name - who cheated the builders out of their wages, &c., &c.

(b) **Páirc** na Sráide - “Field of the Village.”

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<sup>73</sup> A.F.M., 1574, 1598, 1599.



(c) Ceathrú Thompson - "Thompson's (or Samson's) Quarter."

(d) Gort Buí - "Yellow Garden."

KILLOSSRAGH, Cill Lasrach - "Lasser's Church." The Martyrology of Donegal enumerates fourteen saints of the name (which - to add to the confusion - is both masculine and feminine). Details are wanting to enable us to identify our St. Lasser. The church was, however, close to (west end) of Morrissey's farmyard, as marked on O.M. Area, 119 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Two Mile Bridge. Poll na Cloiche Gile - "Hole of the White Stone"; in river Brickey at the present bridge.

(b) Páirc an Chaisleáin - "Castle Field."

KILMINNIN, Cill Mo Fhinín - "St. Minin's (My Finghin's) Church." No trace of the ancient church remains, but its site is sufficiently indicated by a small graveyard, still occasionally used for interments. There is a second townland and early church site of the name, a couple, or three, miles further to the north-east. Area (in two divisions), 155 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóithrín na Horrys; probably called from a family known as Horry or Harry.

(b) An Staing - "The Staing." The word is Scandinavian and denotes a road (a) - ("English Place Names," Mawan and Stanton, Vol. 1 p.89). In Irish toponymy the word connotes a measure of land.

(c) An Crampán - "Pill" or "River Inlet." Rev. P. Dinneen ("Irish-English Dictionary") seems to have some doubt that the Irish word has the sense here given; it certainly has, as far, at any rate, as Waterford usage is concerned.

(d) Cabhas Sheáin Dháithí - "John (Son) of David's Causeway"; a crossing place over the pill to the north of the bridge.

KILMURRY, Cill Mhuire - "Muire's (or Mary's) Church." Site of the church was discovered close to John O'Donnell's farmhouse. Area, 205 acres.

S.D. Tobar Mhuire - "Muire's Well"; it was close to the church site, but is now drained away.

KNOCKAHAVAN, Cnoc Uí Taobhain - "O'Teevan's Hill." This family name is not now known in Waterford. Area, 107 acres.

S.D. Clais na Laogh - "Trench of the Calves."

KNOCKATEEMORE, Cnoc an Tí Mhóir - "Hill of the Great House." Area, 155 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar na Trá - "Well of the Strand."

(b) Rinn an Phúca - "The Pooka's Headland."

KNOCKBOY, Cnoc Buí - "Yellow Hill"; from the blossoming furze which covered it. Area, 27 acres.

"Knockboy otherwise Sliganagh" (Sale Map, 1861, Devonshire Estate).

KNOCKNASALLA, Cnoc na Saileach - "Hill of the Oziers." Area, 16 acres.

KNOCKBRACK, Cnoc Breac - "Speckled Hill." Area, 34 acres.

KNOCKNAGRANAGH, Cnoc na gCránach - "Hill of the Sows." Area, 224 acres.

S.D. Lios na mBroc - "Badgers' Lios."

LACKEN, Leacain (loc. case) - "Glen (or 'Hill') Slope." Area, 202 acres.

LISFENNEL, Lios Fionaile - "Fionghaile's, or Fennell's Lios." Fionghaile also signifies "murder"; the latter may possibly be its signification here. Area, 110 acres.

"Lisfinola" (Vallancey's Map). "Lisfinoly" (Distr. Bk.).

LISHEENOONA, Lisín Una - "Una's Lios." Area, 51 acres.

LOUGHANISKA, Loch an Uisce - "Water Pond." The Irish form does not suggest tautology like its English equivalent. Area, 80 acres.

LOUGHANUNNA, Loch an Fhionnaigh; meaning uncertain. Perhaps Lochán Anna - "Anne's Pond." Area, 51 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóthar Anna - "(Queen) Anne's Road."

(b) Bóthar an Chróchair - "Road of the Bier."

MIDDLE QUARTER, Ceathrú Láir - Idem. On the townland is the site of an ancient castle. Area, 97 acres.

MONANG, Móin Fhinn - "Finn's Bog"; the place is cut away bog on the right bank of Colligan River. The townland formed portion of the Commons of Dungarvan. Area, 52 acres.

"Monown" (Sale Map, 1861, Devonshire Estate). "Monowne" (Dist. Bk.).

MONKEAL, Móin Chaol - "Narrow Bog." Area, 12 acres.

MONROE, Móin Rua - "Red Bog"; portion of the Commons of Dungarvan (Distr. Bk.). Area, 9 acres.

NEWTOWN, Baile na Muc - Idem. Area, 96 acres.

PARKATLUGGERA, Páirc an tSlogaire - "Swallow-Hole Field." Swallow holes are common where the geological formation is limestone. They indicate the existence of underground caves and passages, and into them streams of surface water disappear to the perplexity of the country people. Area, 17 acres.

PARKEENFLUGH, Páircín Fluich - "Little Wet Field." Area, 13 acres.

S.D. Reilig an tSléibhe - "The Mountain Cemetery" where victims of "black '47" found their last resting place.

PARKLANE, Páirc Eiléan - "Ellen or Eleanor's Field." Area, 8 acres.

“Nell’s Field” (Humble Estate Map, 1775).  
 PARKNAGAPPUL, Páirc na gCapall - “Field of the Horses.” Area, 14 acres.  
 RINGAPUCA, Rinn **an Phúca** - “The Pooka’s Headland.” On the left bank of a little stream falling into the Colligan is the traditional site of an early burial ground. An old road crossed the river by a ford at the same spot, and was continued in an easterly direction, bisecting line of the present Hospital and Burgery Roads, and disappearing in the direction of Barnawee Bridge. Area, 9 acres.  
 S.D. (a) **Ard an Bhulláin** - “Bullan (Shaped) Elevation.”  
 “Otherwise Ardavulane” (Sale Maps, 1861, Devonshire Estate).  
 RINGCREHY, Rinn Croiche - “Gallows Headland.” Area, 64 acres.  
 RINGNASILLOGE, Rinn na **Saileog** - “Headland of the Willows.” Area, 34 acres.  
 SHANDON, Sean Dún - “Old Fort”; no remains of the fortress survive, unless indeed the mote or tumulus on Gallows Hill be the eponymous “Dun.” In this latter hypothesis Gallows Hill would probably have been part of Shandon, which it adjoins. Area, 160 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) “St. Brigid’s Well.”  
 (b) The Fort - near last.  
 SCART, Scairt- “Thicket.” Area, 32 acres.  
 “Scarticristury,” i.e., Christopher’s Scart (A.S.E.).  
 SCARTORE, **Scairteoir**; perhaps “Hore’s Scart.” Hore is an old Dungarvan family name. Area, 67 acres.  
 SHANKILL, **Sean** Chill - “Old Church.” O’Donovan (O.S.N.) gives coil. I give the name as I heard it. For site, &c, of the early church see Killongford, above. Area, 86 acres.  
 SKEHANARD, Sceach an Aird - “Whitethorn Bush of the Height.” Area (in two divisions), 52 acres.  
 SKEHACRINE, Sceach **an Chrainn** - “Whitethorn Bush of (by) the Tree.” Area (in two divisions), 85 acres.  
 S.D. Bun **an** Bhóthair - “Road End”; the piece of road to east of Glebe House-between latter and sea.  
 SLIGAUNAGH, - Sliogánach - “Shell (or Slate) Abounding Soil.” Area, 31 acres.  
 S.D. An Cúl - “The Nook”; a small sub-division.  
 STUCCOLANE, Stoc Calláin (prob. Cathlán) “Callan’s Tree Trunk.” Area, 3 acres.  
 TWO MILE BRIDGE; this is a modern name. Previous to erection of the bridge the ford was Béal an Átha - “The Ford Mouth.” Area, 193 acres.  
 Inse an Spá - “The Spa Inch.”  
 TULLACOOBEG, Tulach Cúil - “Hill Summit of (in) the Corner.” Area, 56 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) **Sean** Bhaile - “Old Village.”  
 (b) **Faiche** Bhéil Trá - “Hurling Green of the Strand Mouth.”  
 (c) Cúilín na mBláth - “Little Corner of the Flowers.”  
 TERRYSTANG, Tír Dhá Staing - Land of the Two Staings.<sup>74</sup> Area, 4 acres.  
 TURNORE, Tuar an Óir - “Cattle Night Field (or Bleach Green) of the Gold.”; more probably, perhaps, Tuar an **Fhómhair** i.e. “T. of the Harvest.” Area, 62 acres.  
 WINDGAP, **Bearna** na Gaoithe - “Gap of the Wind.” Area, 300 acres.  
 S.D. An Leathchorán (Leath-Chorrán)- “Half Hillock.”

## Fews Parish

THE ancient church of Fews, or rather its site - for no remains of the church survive - will be found described in the *Journal of the Waterford and S.E. of Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. III., p.72. The name Fews is unecclesiastical in origin; it is applied to the parish, but to no particular townland, and, as locally pronounced, it is obviously incorrect, scil:- Paróiste an **Mhí**, for Paróiste na bhFíodh - “Parish of the Woods.” Fews is, by the way, singularly bare of trees at the present day. The region was probably portion of the Forest of Decies alluded to in the Martyrology of Aenghus, March 26<sup>th</sup>. The people of this parish were noted, a hundred and fifty years ago, for their pretensions, a trait which gave occasion to the sarcastic allusion of a local poet: - “Uaisle Bochta; Daoine Paróiste na bhFíodh.”

## TOWNLANDS

ASHTOWN, Baile na **Fuinneoiseige** - “Homestead of the Ashtree.” There is a standing pillar stone on Kirwan’s farm. Area, 1,066 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Céim - Leap. “It is often difficult to gather the exact significance of this word in place-names. It means - among other things - a hill, a mountain pass, &c.; it is here applied to a large sub-division of the townland.  
 (b) Carraigín Mhaoilinn Mhártain - “Little Rock of Martin’s Bleak Eminence.”

<sup>74</sup> See a paper on the occurrence of the number two in Irish local names by Dr. Joyce, Proceedings R.I.A., Vol. X., p.164.

(c) Tabar na mBarrailí - "Well of the Barrels."  
 (d) Cnoc na Scolb - "Hill of the Scollops" (see under Graigarush below).  
 (e) **Garraí** Grána - "Ugly Potato Garden."  
 BALLYBOY, Balla Búí - "Yellow Wall." In a bog or flat beside the Mahon Stream is a large stone with an artificial cup shaped cavity of ballan type. Area 707 acres.  
 "Ballaboy" (Inq. Jas. I).  
 SBD. (a) Cadhas - "Causeway."  
 (b) Bóithrín na Móna **Rua** - "Little Road of the Red Bog."  
 CUMMEEN, An Coimín - "The Commonage." Area, 418 acres.  
 S.DD. (a) Carraig an **Túrainn** - "Rock of Heath Hen." This bird is locally called Túrann from its cry, which resembles the whirr of a spinning-wheel.  
 (b) Na Blacanna - "The Peaty (black) Fields."  
 (c) Ros Cuill - "Hazel Copse"; a sub-division of about 20 acres.  
 COUMMAHON, Com Machan - "Mahon (River) Hollow." Area, 982 acres.  
 S.DD. Mahonbeg and Mahonog (O.M.), two small streams which flow through the townland and subsequently join the Mahon River.  
 FURRALEIGH, An Fhoradh Liath - "The Grey Hillock."; written "Norroleigh" (article incorporated) on a tombstone in Few's Graveyard. Area, 433 acres.  
 "Forrilehe, alias Norrilehe" (Lease of Garrett Fitzgerald of Dromana, 1637).  
 GRAIGARUSH, Gráig an Rois - "Village of the Shrubbery." Area, 322 acres.  
 S.DD. (a) **Garraí Ráinne** - "Spade Garden."  
 (b) Páirc na Scolb - "Field of the Scollops." A "scollop" is a wooden pin of furze or ozier, used in thatching.  
 KEALFUNE, Caol Fionn - "White Narrow Place." Area, 902 acres.  
 S.DD. (a) An Leathan - "The Wide (Place)"; a well-known sub-division.  
 (b) Bóithrín na gCorp - "Little Road of the Corpses"; an old road, now partly closed, abutting on the village of Few's (Bun Bóthair). Eighteen men, each of them named John Power, were, with many others, killed here in a battle.  
 KILLNAGRANGE, Cill na Gráinsí - "Church of the Grange." The site of an early church was discovered near the eastern extremity of the townland, on east side of the Kilmacthomas-Clonea road. Mark of the circular fence of the Cill, enclosing about an acre and a half, is still faintly traceable. Within the circular area and immediately around, quartz crystals of small size occur plentifully. Area, 1,336 acres.  
 S.DD. (a) Bóthar na **Ré** Búí - "Road of the Yellow Mountain Plain."  
 (b) An Bannrach - "The Sheepfold"; Bannrach - "An Enclosure."  
 (c) Cnoc an G(ar)rain - "Hill of the Grove."  
 (d) Bun Bóthair - "Bottom of the Road"; name of the village of Few's.  
 (e) Baile **Nua** - "New Homestead"; a sub-division, containing two farms.  
 RATHMAIDEN, Ráth na Maighdean - "Fort of the Maidens." This townland is better known locally as Ráth Uachtarach - "Upper Rath" - Rather, R. Uachtarach is a sub. div. of R. na Maighdean; yet another popular designation of the place (of probably much wider extension than last) is Gleann Dá **Maithillí**. Area, 647 acres.  
 S.D. **Sean** Bhaile - a couple of fields where formerly stood the residence of a Papist Middleman named Kennedy whose two daughters figured in a famous abduction case of the eighteenth century.

### Kilbarrymaiden Parish

CONSEQUENT on the maritime character of this Parish, cliff and seashore names are numerous. Otherwise, from our present point of view, the district embraced affords nothing of special interest. The name of the Parish, derived, in the usual way, from the townland on which stood the ancient parochial church, is of course ecclesiastical in origin. For a detailed description of the ancient church, &c., see *Wateford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. II., p. 195.

### TOWNLANDS

BALLINGARRY, Baile an Gharraí - "Homestead of the Garden." Area, 200 acres.  
 BALLINLOUGH, Baile an Locha - "Homestead of the Lake"; from a sheet of water, covering (in winter) some twenty or thirty acres. Area, 284 acres.  
 BALLYMURRIN, Baile Uí Mhuirín - "Moreen's (Muirne's) Homestead." The personal name here incorporated is anglicized - Martha! Area, 236 acres.  
 BALLYVOHALANE, Baile Uí Mhotháin - "O'Mohlan's Homestead." Area, 423 acres.  
 "Ballyvolane" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) Sliabh na mBuairleach; meaning uncertain. The name is applied here to an extensive and well-known sub-division.

(b) Carraigín na Coille - "Little Rock (of the) Wood."

BOG, Móin Rua - "Red Bog." Area, 190 acres.

CAHERUANE, Cathair **Ruáin**. Uncertain; perhaps "Rowan's Stone Fort." Area, 698 acres.

S.DD. (a) Lios na Cruaiche.

(b) Páircín na Lárach Báine.

(c) Gort na Scolb.

(d) Tobar na gCloc.

(e) Láithreach Bán; a well-known sub-division.

CARRIGEEN, Carraigín - "Little Rock." Area, 365 acres.

DUNABRATTIN, Dún na mBreatain - "Fort of the Britons." The "Fort" in question is an entrenched headland. The area here enclosed is unusually extensive, and the earthen wall unusually high and strong. Compare Dun-na-mBreatain (now Dumbarton) a fortified residence of Coroticus on the Rock of Clyde in the time of Valentinian 111. Area, 422 acres.

S.DD. (a) The Goul Cave (O.M.).

(b) Carrickyready Rocks (O.M.), **Carraig** Uí Riada - "O' Reidy's Rock."

(c) An Príosún - "The Prison."

(d) "Boatstrand" - Trá an Bháid. Idem.

(e) Trá **an Phoirtín** - "Little Bank Strand."

(f) Trá Míde Óigh - "Ita, the Virgin's Strand."

(g) Cnocán Ó gCeallach - "O'Kelly's Little Hill"; a sub-division.

(h) Bán na **Spioraíde** - "Field of the Ghost."

FARRANALAHESERY, Fearann na Leith **Sheisrí** - "Farm of the Half Plowland." (See Ballynalahessery, Dungarvan Par.) Area, 274 acres.

S.DD. (a) Aughnagaul Br. (O.M.), Áth na nGall - "The Foreigners' Ford."

(b) Páirc na **Sean** Shráide - "Field of the Old Village."

(c) Páirc **an tSean** Mhuilinn - "Field of the Old Mill."

GARDENMORRIS, Garrán Mór - "Big Grove." Area, 262 acres.

S.D. Bán na Sceach - "Field of the (Whitethorn) Bushes"; a field within Gardenmorris demesne in which there is said to be site of an early church.

"Garranemorris" (Inq. Jas. I.).

GEORGETOWN, Baile **Sheoirse**. Idem. This was the former seat of a branch of the Powers. "Nicholas Power of Georgestowne" was fined £20 and suffered imprisonment for refusing to present recusants (1617)<sup>75</sup>. Area, 450 acres.

KILBARRYMEADAN, Cill Barra Meidín - "Church of my Little Ita's Height." Compare present Meidín with Míodáin in Kilmeadan. Area, 412 acres.

"Killbaremeadan" (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (a) An Meannachán - (mBeannachán) "The Little Peaked Hill"; a natural mound.

(b) St. Bernard's Well (O.M.). This is clearly a modern name unknown locally; the local name is Tobar Barra Meidín.

(c) Páirc **an tSean** Shéipéil - "Field of the Old Chapel"; an old whitethorn bush in the field marks the site of a thatched chapel of the Penal Days.

KILBEG, Cill Bheag - "Little Church"; formerly portion of Kilbarrymeadan (Cill Mhór). Thomas O'Harney, Irish scribe, found here an ogham inscribed stone which is said to have been given to the Kilkenny Museum. Area, 186 acres.

KILMURRIN, Cill Mhuirín - "Muirne's Church." The name Muirne (Muirni, Boirne, &C.), is very ancient. We meet it, for instance, in the "Youthful Exploits of Fionn" and in "Cormac's Glossary." It occurs at least four times in the place-names of the Decies<sup>76</sup>. Area, 284 acres.

"Kilmorin" (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (a) Reilgeach- "Early Church Site"; in a field near the cliff at south-east angle of townland.

(b) Gort **an tSagairt** - "Priest's Garden."

(c) Foilnacartan (O.M.), Faill na **Ceárta** - "The Forge Cliff."

(d) Poll **an Róin** - "Seal Hole."

(e) Na "Cribbies" (?).

(f) Faill **an Chuain** - "Cliff of the Haven."

(g) "St. Muirne's Cave"; approachable only at low water of very high spring tides. Within is believed to be a miraculous statue of the saint. The writer visited the place on one occasion and with difficulty reached the alleged statute - a piece of stalagmite in which only vivid imagination could detect a resemblance to the

<sup>75</sup> Egmont MSS., p.53.

<sup>76</sup> Vide, Gaelic Journal, April, 1902, p.64.

human form.

KNOCKAN, Cnocán - "Little Hill." Area, 266 acres.

"Knockandoraghy" (A.S.E. and also Old Deeds).

S.D. Gleann na gCearc - "Glen of the (Heath) Hens"; a particularly well-known sub-denomination ; locally regarded as practically an independent townland name.

KNOCKMAHON, Cnoc Machan - "Hill of the Mahon." On this are four mine shafts with engine houses, &c. Area, 154 acres.

Bun Machan - Bunmahon - "Mouth of the river Mahon."

S.D.D. (a) Casaunnagreana (O.M.), Casán na Gréine - "Sunny Path."

(b) Sáilín - "Remnant (of land)"; lit. "Little Heel," a well-known sub-division.

(c) Cúilín - "Little Corner."

(d) "Mt. Eyre Strand" and "Stage Strand" (O.M.).

(e) Faill na Lice - "Cliff of the Flagstone."

(f) **Faichín** na nUan - "Little Green of the Lambs": -

"Hi for **Faichín** na nUan,

"Hi for Fuaim na Faraige,

"Hi for Pátrún Mhaothail,

"Hi for Aonach na Carraige." (Old Song).

RATHANNY, Ráth Anna - "Anna's Rath." Area, 418 acres.

"Rathanny" and "Rathunny" (A.S.E.).

RATHQUAGE, Ráth Chuaiġ - "Cuaig's Rath." A fine rath, from which probably comes the name, stands on a commanding site near the east boundary of the townland. Area, 269 acres.

"Rathquage" (D.S.R.).

Bóthar na Muice - "The Pig's Road."

SLEEVEEN, Sliabhín - "Little Mountain." The church and half the village of Kill stand on this townland. Area, 225 acres.

TANKARDSTOWN, Bóithrín na Muice - "Little Road of the Pig." "Bóithrín na Muice agus gan aon mhuc ann." (Old Rhyme). Tankard here is presumably a corruption of Tancred. The eponymous pig was evidently some animal of legend or history. Area, 235 acres.

"Tancardstowne" (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Foilaneena Cashel (O.M.), Caisleán Faille an Fhiona - "Wine Cliff Castle"; name of a rock.

(b) Carraig na Coiscéime - "Stepping Rock."

(c) Drom Bó and Drom Capaill - "Cow Ridge" and "Horse Ridge," respectively.

(d) Foilboy (O.M.), Faill Bhuí - "Yellow Cliff."

(e) Carrickadda (O.M.), Ccarraig Fhada - "Long Rock."

(f) An Ceallachán (?); name applied to a small strand down to which a woman was swept on a stormy day from the cliff above.

(g) Tobar na gCat - "The Cats' Well."

## Kilgobinet Parish

SECLUDED, extensive, mountainous and Irish-speaking, this parish is peculiarly favourable to place-name preservation. Local denominations of all kinds are accordingly both numerous and interesting. There is one river-the Colligan, and - high up on the mountain, at the N.E. angle of the parish, - a couple of small lakes. Besides the Church from which the parish is named there are sites of, at least, three others. For account of Kilgobinet Church see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. III., p.73 and also Marcus Keane's "Towers and Temples of Ancient Ireland," p.455. St. Gobinet is the well-known patroness of Ballyvourney, Co. Cork; she is also honoured in Inisheer, Aran Islands, where there is a primitive church bearing her name. Gobnait is locally anglicised Abigal, Abina and Abby<sup>77</sup>. In the church ruin are incorporated some remains of a still more ancient (pre-Invasion) building.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLINAKILL, Baile na Coille - "Homestead of the Wood." Area, 438 acres.

"Baillnekilly" (Distr. Book).

S.D.D. (a) Araglen River, Airglinn. See under Knockaveelish, Lismore Par.

(b) **Ré** na bhFeadóġ - "Mountain Plain of the Plover."

(c) An Linn- "The Pool"; junction of the Araglen with Colligan River.

<sup>77</sup> *Gaelic Journal*, Apr. 1902, p.64 ; also, see Woulfe, "Irish Names and Surnames," p.42.

BALLINTOOR, Baile an Tuair - "Cattle Field Homestead." Area, 169 acres.  
 S.DD. (a) Bán **an** Dúna - "Field of the Fort."  
 (b) Gort Sceiche na Caillí - "Garden of (beside) the Hag's Bush."  
 BALLYCONNERY, Baile Uí Chonaire - "O'Connery's Homestead." There is a local legend, somewhat truncated, of a bull (Tarbh Chonaire) which ran thither to drink in the Colligan. Area, (in two divisions), 380 acres.  
 BALLYEIGHTERAGH, Baile Íochtrach - "Lower Homestead." This was originally a sub-division of Kilnafrehan. Area (in two divisions), 208 acres.  
 BALLYNEETY, Baile an Fhaoitigh - "White's Homestead." Area, 343 acres.  
 S.DD. (a.) Poll **an** Chip - "Hole of the Stamp"; a hole in river Colligan where the latter is spanned by the bridge.  
 (b) Búthrin an Fhásaigh - "Little Road of the Wild (Vegetable) Growth."  
 (c) Cill Bheag - "Little Church"; an old graveyard site where, according to local story, soldiers, who fell in a battle, were buried.  
 Ballyneety Bridge – Droichead Bhéal Áth **an** Chlára.  
 BALLYKNOCK, Baile an Chnocaigh - "Knox's Homestead." Area, 687 acres.  
 BARRACREE, Bannrach Cairr **Fhia** - "The Deer Paddock," now corrupted to Barra Croí. Area (in three divisions), 1,380 acres.  
 S.DD. (a) Com Dubháin; meaning uncertain; probably "Kidney Hollow," from its shape.  
 (b) Carraig **an** tSionnaigh - "Fox Rock."  
 (c) Carrigaruppera and Carrigabuccera (O.M.), Carraig **an** Ropaire and Carraig **an** Bhochaire - "Rock of the Rapparee" and "Rock of the Cake" respectively.  
 (d) Béal Bán - "White Mouth"; saddle-like depression in mountain top.  
 (e) Cnoc Dubh - "Black Hill."  
 (f) Cnoc an Leamh-Choille - "Hill of the Elm Wood."  
 (g) Clocha Dhúin na mBroc - "Badger-Fort Crags"; three large rocks near north-east extremity of townland.  
 BOHADOON, Both **an** Dúin - "Cabin of the Fort." Area (in three divisions), 1,728 acres.  
 S.DD. (a) **Goirtín** - "Little Garden."  
 (b) Poll **an** Phaoraigh - "Power's Drowning Hole."  
 (c) Bóithrin na Móna **Rua** - "Red Bog Little Road."  
 (d) Áth na Saileach - "Willow Tree Ford."  
 (e) Áth na Gainimhe - "Sand Ford."  
 CARROWCASHLANE, Ceathrú an Chaisleán - "The Castle Quarter." Site of the ancient castle is marked on the six-inch Ordnance Map. Area, 123 acres.  
 COOLNASMEAR, Cúil na Sméar - "Corner of the Blackberries." Area (in three divisions), 1,206 acres.  
 "Coolnesmeere" (D.S.M.).  
 S.DD. (a) Bóithrin an Arag - "Little Road of the Conflict."  
 (b) Cruachán - "The Little Pile"; the remarkable and well-known point in which the Comeragh range terminates at the south. This is called Cruachán Déiseach to distinguish it from Cruachán Paorach in Mothel Parish.  
 (c) An Cúl - "The Ridge Back."  
 (d) An Bhuaille - "The Mountain Milking Place." This was the old name of Coolnasmear Mountain.  
 (e) **Ré Dhóite** - "Burned Mountain Plain."  
 (f) An Maolán - "The Bare Hill-Point."  
 (g) Bóithrin **an** Phóna - "Little Road of the Pound."  
 (h) Glendermot River (O.M.), Sruth Gleanna Dhiarmaide - "Dermot's Glen Stream."  
 (i) Páirc na Cille - "Field of the Graveyard."  
 (j) Lisín na **Cluaise** - "Little Lios of the Ear."  
 (k) Cnoc **na** **Carraí** - "Hill of the Mange."  
 (l) Cnoc a Chomórtais - "Hill of Emulation." In Lismore Par. is a townland bearing the same name, which see.  
 (m) Diarmaid Liath - "Grey Dermot"; a pillar stone.  
 (n) Cnoc na Daraí - "Hill of the Oak Grove."  
 COUMARAGLIN, Com Airglinn - "Araglen Hollow." Whence emerges the Araglen stream (see under Ballinakill, above). Area, 2,474 acres.  
 S.DD. (a) Dog's Gap (O.M.), **Bearna** an **Mhadra**. Idem. This is a well-known pass, for pedestrians only, over the Comeragh Mountains. Local folklore connects the "Gap" with a wild legend related in the life of St. Declan<sup>78</sup>. Declan was invited to dinner by a pagan, Dercan by name, who, in hatred of the Christian name, had a dog, cooked to simulate mutton, placed before the saint. The saint however, by supernatural

<sup>78</sup> See Bollandists, July 14<sup>th</sup> - Vita S. Declani, *Episcopi*, Cap. VII.

power, detected the attempted imposition, and - local tradition (but not the “Life”) adds - as soon as he made the Sign of the Cross over the dish, the dog, restored to life, leaped off the table, and, dashing through the open door, fled through this gap which has ever since borne his name.

(b) Seefinn (O.M.), Suí Finn - “Fionn’s Sitting Place”; height, 2,387 feet.

(c) Ballán na gCorp - “Round Green Space of the Dead Bodies.” This was a circular patch, free from heath, where funerals crossing the mountain waited while the “bearers” rested. A rounded green or white cleared patch amongst the heather is locally called a “ballan.” At date of my visit I was unable to satisfy myself that this spot is within the boundary of Coumaraglin, and I have had no opportunity since of verifying the matter. There certainly is a Ballán na gCorp, on, or by, the “Mauma Road,” at the Kilrossanty side; see under Glendalligan.

CURRABAHA, An Chorra Bheathach - “Luxuriant Round Hill.” Area, 457 acres.

“Currabehig” (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Gaorthadh - “Stream-Watered-and-Wooded-Place.”

(b) Fuarán - “Cold Spring.”

(c) Tobar an Dúna - “Fort Well.” Dún makes a double genitive dúin and dúna.

DEELISH, Duibhe-Lios - “Black Fort.” Area (in two divisions), 776 acres.

“Duibh-Lios”; 18<sup>th</sup> century Elegy on Death of Richard Power.

“Dwylish” (Distr. Bk.).

S.D.D. (a) Ard na Saighdiúirí - “Soldiers’ Height.”

(b) Poll na mBarrailí - “Hole of the Barrels” ; a place where poteen was formerly secreted.

(c) Dréim an Mharcaigh - “The Horseman’s Attempt (to jump).”

(d) Fuarán - “Cold Spring.”

(e) Carraig Liath - “Grey Rock.”

(f) Maoilín - “Hill Top.”

(g) Bearna Sheisc - “Barren Gap.”

(h) Carraig an Ghriothail - “Rock of the Gravel.”

(i) Garraí na gCearc - “Garden of the (Heath) Hens.”

(j) Carraig an Phúca - “The Pooka’s Rock.”

(k) Carraig na Gaoithe - “Windy Rock.”

GARRANBAUN, Garrán Bán: - “White Grove.” Area, 522 acres.

“Garranbane” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Pike Bharra Leacan - “Glen-Top Turnpike.”

(b) Tobar na Glóire - “Glory Well.”

(c) Lios Ard - “High Lios”; a partly prostrated lios near W. boundary of the townland.

GLEDANE, Gludán ; meaning is not clear; Cladán, of which the present name may be the locative form, is given in the Dictionaries - a burr or flake. Area, 328 acres.

S.D. (a) Páirc an Mhurdair - “Murder Field”; from a duel fought there between Frank Barron and John Tallon.

(b) Bóithrín an Fhásaigh - “Little Road of the Wild Growth (of weeds, briars, &c.).”

INCHINDRISLA, Inse an Drisle - “Bramble Holm.” Area (in two divisions), 584 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Poll Cam - “Winding Hole” ; in Colligan River.

(b) Poll na mBuachaillí - “Swimming Hole of the Boys.”

(c) Poll an Chuirn - “Hole of the Goblet.” This and the preceding are likewise in the Colligan.

(d) Bóthar an Tóchair - “The Causeway Road.”

(e) Cill Naoimh Chonnlain - “St. Conlan’s Church”; an early church, or graveyard, site intersected by the modern road. A curious object of stone, with a basin-like hollow, unearthed during cutting of the road, lies on top of a fence by the roadside.

(f) Tobar Naoimh Chonnlain - “St. Conlan’s Well.” A space, now planted, surrounding the well and church site, was known as “the *Connlauns*.”

(g) Tobar Bhéil an Bíoma - “The Well by the Beam-way.” A beam was used here to bridge the river.

(h) Tobar an Chrainn - “Well of the Tree.”

KILADANGAN, Cill an Daingin - “Church of the Strong Place.” The church site is indicated by traces of a circular entrenchment near the mill, by riverside. Area, 400 acres.

“Killdantgan” (D.S.M.).

S.D.D. (a) Pairc na bhFothrach - “Field of the House Ruins.” Fotharach is rather the mound indicating former existence of a house than the actual ruin.

(b) Poll na bPíobairí - “Pipers’ Hole” ; in the river beneath present Railway Bridge.

KILBRYAN, Cill Bhriain - “Bryan’s Church.” O.M. indicates church site. Area (in two divisions), 734 acres.

S.D. Bun an Dá bPíobairí - “Hollow of the Two Rivers”; a well-known sub-division.

KILGOBINET, Cill Ghobnait - “Gobinet’s Church.” An annual Fair was held on February 22<sup>nd</sup> Area, 300 acres.

S.D. Toberaphona or Tobergobinet (O.M.), Tobar **an** Phóna, also Tobar Ghobnait - "The Pound Well," or "Gobinet's Well."

KILNAFREHAN, Cill na bhFraochán - "Church of the Whortleberries." The early church site with its burial ground is in the **field** of a farmer named Whelan, on south side of the public road, close to a house. Area (in three divisions), 775 acres.

"Kilnefreghane" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Tobar **an** tSléibhe - "The Mountain Well."

(b) Páirc an Aonaigh - "The Fair Field."

KNOCKAUNAGLOON, Cnocán na Glúine - "Little Hill of the Knee"; from a rock basin (bullán type) resembling the impress of a knee. Area, 333 acres.

MONARUD, Móin **an** Rud; perhaps "Bog of the Red Bog-Scum (iron oxide)." See *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. II., p.286. Area (in two divisions), 571 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Mweeling (O.M.), Maolinn - "Hill Top."

(b) Cruachán (see under Coolnasmear above).

(c) Gleann Doimhinn - "Deep Glen."

(d) Móin **an** Pheidléara - "The Pedlar's Bog"; in which the murderer of a travelling dealer buried his victim.

(e) Cnoc na Síge - "Hill of the Streak."

(f) Cnoc **an** tSean Bhaile - "Hill of the Old Village."

(g) Carraig na Gaoithe - "Windy Rock."

(h) Páirc na Croiche Naomhe - "Field of the Holy Cross."

SCARTNADRINY, Scairt na Draigheanaí - "Thicket of the Blackthorn." Area, 715 acres.

"Skartnydrenny" (Inq. Jas. I.).

TALLACOOMORE. (See Tallacool, Clonea Par.) The present is a disjointed fragment of Kilgobinet parish. Area, 151 acres.

"Tullaghcoolemore" (A.S.E.).

## Kilmolash Parish

THIS is a parish of small size, lying on both sides of the Finisk River a little above the junction of the latter with the Blackwater. The ancient church - for a description of which see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV., p.89, &c. - stands close to the river, on its south bank. The land is mostly arable - some of it very fertile - a class of country not favourable to the preservation or multiplication of ancient names. As a consequence the local nomenclature possesses little special interest beyond that derived from the battle of Affane which was fought partly within the parish. A considerable portion of the parish lies within the Barony of Decies-Within, which see.

## TOWNLANDS

BEWLEY, Béal, -The name is really Norman-French in origin: scil- Beau Lieu - "Pleasant Place." At this place there is said to have been an establishment of Knights Templars, but hardly any remains survive. (See *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV., p.94.) Area, 300 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Linn** na gColúr - "The Pigeons' Pool"; this and next are in the river Finisk.

(b) Poll Cam - "Curved Pool."

(c) Poll an Uisce Ghoirm - "Hole of the Black Water."

(d) Poll na **hOlla** - "Hole of the Wool."

(e) Carraig an Eidhneáin - "Rock of the Ivy."

CLASHNADARRIV - Clais na dTarbh - "Trench of the Bulls." Area, 140 acres.

CLOGH, Cloch - "Rock (or 'Stone House')"; anciently - according to the testimony of intelligent Irish speakers - Cloch Bhaile Donnghusa - "Rock of Denis's (or Dennison's) Homestead." There are some insignificant remains of one of the first Norman castles erected in Ireland. This particular stronghold is alleged to date from the time of King John; its high walls enclosed a courtyard of half an acre and were defended at the angles by embattled towers, while the gateway on the south side was protected by a drawbridge. The place is frequently referred to in the history of the 17<sup>th</sup> century &c. wars. Area (in two divisions), 261 acres.

S.D.D.(a) Poulanore (O.M.), Poll an Óir - "Hole of the Gold"; a pit, filled with water, in south east angle of townland. Into it - so local story runs - a quantity of gold was thrown in Cromwellian times.

(b) Bán **Ard** - "High Field"; a sub-division of about 50 acres.

(c) Móin Rua - "Red Bog."

CURRAMOREEN, Currach Mhuirín - "Muirne's Swampy Place." (See Ballymurrin, Kilbarryneadan Par., &c.). Area, 152 acres.

Curoroache, Currach **an** Róistigh - (Tithe Composition Book, Registrar's Office).



KILMOLASH, Cill Molaise - "St. Molaise's Church." Area, 61 acres.

"Cnockan als Kyllmolussi" (Visit. Book, E., 3, 14, T.G.D.).

KNOCKALAHARA, Cnoc **an Leathair** - "Hill of the Leather." Area, 687 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóithrín na nGall - "Little Road of the Foreigners."

(b) **Bearna** Uaitéir - "Walter's Gap." Walter (a Power - according to my informant) was killed here on the occasion of the battle of Affane.

(c) Lag na Marbh - "Hollow of the Dead"; where the slain lay thickest and were buried as they lay.

(d) Móin na hUidhre - "Bog of the Dun Cow"; the name is connected doubtless with some forgotten legend or fact of history; compare "Leabhar na hUidhre," Barra na hUidhre (Bar. Glenaheiry), &c. The present sub-division is regarded locally as a separate townland.

(e) An Slogaire - "The Swallow Hole"; the mouth of a limestone cave into which a stream disappears.

(f) An Port - "The Embankment"; this is really a field, surrounded by a bank as it is liable to flooding from the river.

(g) Barra and Bun **an Bhaile** - "Top" and "Bottom" (respectively) "of the Village."

(h) Bóthar na Saighdiúirí - "The Soldiers' Road"; another memorial of the battle.

KNOCKNASKAGH, Cnoc na Sceach - "Hill of the Whitethorns." Area (in two divisions), 455 acres.

S.D. Coolaclampar, Cúil **an Chlampair** - "Corner of the Dispute" a patch of meadow land on north bank of the Finisk, so named because formerly a cause of strife between the proprietors of Affane and Kilmolash. The word clampar (a "dispute" or "controversy") enters, by the way, into quite a number of place-names.

WOODSTOCK, Coill **an chip** - "Wood of the Stock or Stump." Area, 302 acres.

"Kilkip" (Memoranda Roll, Exchequer- 16-28).

## Kilrossanty Parish

KILROSSANTY, parish of large extent, takes its name from the townland on which the ancient church stands, or rather the townland gets its name from the church and the parish is called from both. Mountainous, secluded, and Irish-speaking, the region preserves an unusually large number of interesting names. Three considerable rivers - the Dalligan, Mahon and Tay - have their origin in the parish, but, for reasons already alluded to, no attempt is made to explain their names. One of them, Tay, is clearly the same in origin as Tay, Tees, &c., of Great Britain. The parish abounds in "coums" or mountain hollows. As it has been found rather difficult to assign the mountain names to their respective townlands, a considerable number of the former are furnished under the separate general heading - Comeragh Mountains. This last name is here used, by the way, to designate the whole line of mountain within the parish, and the mountain sub-denominations are roughly arranged with regard to their relative positions from south to north. For a description of the ancient church &c. see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. III., pp.6, &c.

## TOWNLANDS

ADRAMONE, Eadar **Dhá Mhóin** - "(Place) Between Two Bogs." Area (in two divisions), 2,111 acres.

"Addermon" (D.S.).

S.D. Cúil **an tSean** Bhríste; the elegant name of a well-known sub-division.

BALLINGOWAN, Baile an Ghabhann - "The Smith's Homestead (or Town)." The double fossed circular enclosure marked on the six-inch Ordnance Sheet is a Cill or early church site. Within the enclosure is an interesting ballán with circular basin. Area, 290 acres.

"Ballyngoon" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLINTLEA, Baile an tSléibhe - "The Mountain Homestead." Area, 473 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Páircín na Gaoithe - "Little Windy Field."

(b) Loscadh - "Place of Burning."

(c) Com Clochach - "Stony Hollow."

(d) Cnocán **Thurlaigh** - "Turlough's Little Hill."

(e) **Bun** (and Móin) na Cléithe Nua - "Bottom (and 'Bog') of the New Hurdle (Fence) ."

(f) Barra na Saileach - "Willow Summit."

BALLYKEROGGE, Baile Uí Chiaróg - "O'Keroge's Homestead." A fair (by patent) was held here. It was later transferred to Englishtown on Oct. 2nd and 20th. On this townland is a reputed holy well minus a special name<sup>79</sup>. Area (in two divisions), 605 acres.

<sup>79</sup> An Indenture, dated 1549, sets out that Richarde fitz Thomas of Pallys fitz Thomas, Co. Limerick, and Thomas, son of the forenamed Richard, have "demised, gyven, granted sett and lett to farme unto Mathewe King (Constable of Dongarvan) the castell, howse, town and lordship of great Ballykerocke and Ballyglassen in the County of Waterfourde with all arable land, pastures, meadows comons, conygreys, woodes and underwoods, thornes, parkes, closures, gardens, mores, Marishes, bogges, waters, fisshinges, springs together wth. all and everie thappurtenances, Comodoties and emoluments to the said Castle, towne, home &c.

“Ballykerog” (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) Cill Bhreac - “Speckled Church”; an early church site with circular enclosure of earth.

(b) **Sean** Phona - “Old Pound.”

(c) Strapa an **Bhacaigh** - “Beggar’s Stile.”

(d) Ceathrú an Chaisleáin - “Castle Quarter.”

(e) Tobar and Caol na **mBráthar** - “Well” and “Narrow (Place) of the Friars.” The latter is about half an acre in extent.

(f) Cillíní na gCuimíneach - “Cummins’ Little Graveyard Fields”; near south-east boundary of the townland.

(g) Áth **Droim Loin** - “Ford of Blackbird’s Ridge”; no doubt the *Agberloyne* of the indenture quoted in preceding foot-note.

BALLYKILMURRY, Baile Mhic Giolla Mhuire - “Mac Gilmurry’s Homestead.” “Edmdus Mac Gillamurray als. Ed. Philippi vic. Kilros. et ffews” was deprived in 1591 - “propter defectum ordinum, et pluralitatem beneficiorum<sup>80</sup>” Area, 205 acres.

“Ballygullumurry” (Forfeited Estates and Interests - 1666-84).

S.D.D. (a) Tinnasaggart, **Tigh** na Sagart - “Priests’ House.”

(b) Gleann Réamoinn - “Redmond’s Glen.”

(c) Cúl **Rua** - “Red Ridge Back.”

BALLYNEVOGA, Baile Naomhóige; meaning uncertain. A pillar stone (conglomerate) near the roadside appears to have borne an ogham inscription of which a stroke or two survive. Area, 324 acres.

“Ballynamogy” (D.S. Map).

S.D.D. (a) Páirc **an tSéipéil** - “Chapel Field.”

(b) Tobar na Leadhb - “Well of the Rags.”

BARNAKILL, **Bearna** an Chuill - “Gap of the Hazel Copse.” On this townland are some remains of an approximately 16<sup>th</sup> century castle of the O’Briens (“of the Silken Bridle”). Turlogh O’Brien of Thomond, who had been deposed and driven out by his brother Mahon, sought and found asylum with Garret Fitzgerald of Desmond. Garret settled the lands of Comeragh on Turlogh who established himself at Barnahill, where he died in 1393. Of the Comeragh stock are presumably, the O’Brien families of Co. Waterford. Close by the castle a battle was fought in 1643 between the Parliamentarians under Sir Charles Vavasour and the Irish, in which the latter were defeated. Father Maurus O’Phelan, Ord. Cist., to whom I am indebted for invaluable assistance, informs me that a spot-hazel &c. overgrown - by side of the “gap,” is still known as An **tSean** Chuill (“The Old Hazel Copse”) and he remarks that it was evidently this feature which gave the townland its name. Area, 295 acres.

“Bearnakeile” (D.S. Map).

S.D.D. (a) Carraig **an Mhic Tíre** - “The Wolf’s Rock.”

(b) An Fhoidhir - “The Trench.” This is portion of the earthwork in which the Irish entrenched themselves before the above battle.

(c) Páirc **an Chatha** - “Field of the Battle”; adjoining last.

BELLAHEEN, Beilithín - “Little Old Tree.” Little more than half a century since this place was portion of Curraheen. It got its present name from a single farm on which was a field called from an aged tree. Area, 96 acres.

BRISCA, An Bhruisce - “Brittle Land.” On the townland is the site of a Penal Days’ chapel. Area (in two divisions), 355 acres.

“Bruskagh” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Áth na **Cora** - “Weir Ford”; site of present bridge.

(b) Bóthar na mBacach - “The Beggars’ Road.”<sup>81</sup>

(c) Cnocán na gCoiníní - “Little Hill of the Rabbits”; a sandhill.

BOOLATTIN, Buaille Aitinn - “Furze Booley (Milking Yard).” Area, 810 acres.

Beelyattin (D.S.M.).

S.D.D. (a) Iomar - “Natural Water Basin (Trough).”

(b) Barra Dealgain - “Dalligan Summit”; for Dalligan, see under Glendalligan below.

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belonging ... whh. castell, towne, howse and landes are bounded and meared as hereinafter is mentioned. That is to say on the northe side of the ryver or brooke called Dalagyne nighe unto a certen place of marshe ground called Ynishtorny and on the sowth weste side of the meere or brooke called Agherloyne and adjoining to the comon called Corraghefowke and on the sowth east side of the said comon and adjoininge to a place called Colteyge and on the sowth weste side of the said place and adjoininge to a spring or fourde called Beyllaghdacon and one the weste side of the brooke or springe and adjoininge to a meere called Ardinighe and on the north side of the said mere and adjoininge unto an highway that leadethe towards a mote Called lysnagomge and on the easte north easte side of the said waye and so down to a fourde Called Aughgorkyraghylye in the said river called Dallagon to have and to houlde,” &c. - Desmond Roll, Public Record Office, fol. 94, &c.

<sup>80</sup> Visitation Books, E.3, 14, T.C.D.

<sup>81</sup> “On the old road from Kilrosenty to Kilmacthomas there was, up to 1817, a village called Bothar na mBacach, altogether inhabited by beggars. They deserted it in the month of May, barricading the doors of their huts, never returning till September and meantime engaged in collecting through the country and making sales of whatever they gathered.” O’Daly : “Poets and Poetry of Munster,” 2<sup>nd</sup> Series, p.218.

(c) **Carraig na Sróine** - “Nose Rock”; from its shape.

(d) **Leaca Shleamhain** - “Slippery (Sliding) Hill Side.”

(e) **Féith Bhán** - “White Bog-Vein.”

CARRIGEENNAGERAGH, **Carraigín na gCaorach** - “Little Rock of the Sheep.” Area (in two divisions), 343 acres.

CARRIGMOORNA, **Carraig Múirne** - “Muirne’s Rock.”<sup>82</sup> John Fleming, however, gives another derivation.<sup>83</sup>

S.D. **Bán na nGadhar** - “The Dogs’ Paddock.”

CASTLEQUARTER, **Ceathrú an Chaisleáin**. Idem. Area, 157 acres.

COMERAGH, **Cumarach** - “Abounding in Hollows and River Confluences.” The highest point of the townland is 2,443 feet above sea level. Area (inclusive of “Comeragh Mountain” and “Comeragh House” townlands), 3,187 acres.

“Comeragh als Killcomeragh” (Distr. Book).

S.D.D. (a) **Tay and Mahon Rivers** (O.M.).

(b) **Fulacht Fia**; prehistoric cooking place.

CROUGH, **Crua** - “Stiff-soiled Townland.” This name is Anglicised Croagh in north and west of Ireland. In a large circular lios on the townland is a number of (apparently natural) rock basins of bullán affinity. Area, 417 acres.

S.D. **Crotty’s Rock**, **Stolla Chrotaigh**.

CURRAHEEN, **Curraichín** - “Little Wet Place.” Area, 341 acres.

“Curraghnedody” (Distr. Book).

S.D. **Cill Loinín** - “Lineen’s Church”; an early church site, with circular enclosure, so called from name of the farmer on whose land it is.

CURRAUN, **Corrán** - “Peaked Hill.” **Corrán** also signifies a reaping-hook, but this is a secondary meaning from coy, a peak. Highest point, 1,952 feet. Area, 601 acres.

CUTTEEN, **Coitín (Coitcheann)** - “Commonage.” Area (in two divisions), 2,308 acres.

“Cottin” (Distr. Book).

S.D.D. (a) **Coumaknockan Glen** (O.M.), **Corn an Chnocáin** - “Hollow of the Little Hill.”

(b) **Coumeage** (O.M.), **Com Eug (Éag)** - “Death Hollow.” There is a steep cliff, dangerous for sheep.

(c) **Bóithrín an Chapail Chaoich** - “Little Road of the Blind Horse.” This name is applied to various disjointed lengths of a trench which are remains of a primitive roadway leading hence to the coast at Stradbally. A legend accounting for the name is to the effect that an ancient resident of Cutteen owned an aged horse which, though blind, was so sagacious that, with laden panniers of seaweed on his back, he would, guideless, make his way from Stradbally Cove to his owner’s home. On one occasion the panniers fell into the ford since called **Áth an Trioscair** (“Seaweed Ford”). Compare old road of same name under Carricklong, Drummannon Par., &c. These, horse, cow and other animal legends demand scientific investigation.

(d) **Carraig an tSliogáin** - “Shell Rock.”

(e) **Bearna an Mhadra** - “Dog’s Gap”; a famous pass (not available for vehicles) over the Comeragh Mountain. See under Kilgobinet Par. *antea*. Sir H. Maxwell (“Scottish Land Names”) pertinently observes that **Madra** in Scottish names generally means a wolf. At the summit of the gap is a standing pillar-stone, 8’ X 4’ X 1’, and close by are two further similar pillars prostrated. Again, a few yards to south of the pillars, and still on the summit, stands a roughly square enclosure of dry stone (Cathair) type. The space enclosed is about ten yards square and the enclosing walls are about four feet in thickness by four feet high.

(f) **Carraigín na Feola** - “Little Rock of the Meat.”

(g) **Failltreacha Géara** - “Sharp-Edged Cliffs.”

(h) **Cnocán an Choma** - “Little Hill of the Hollow.”

(i) **Leath Chom Breac** - “Speckled Half-Hollow.”

(j) **An Chois** - “The Place Adjoining Below.”

(k) **Móin an Mhullaigh** - “Bog of (on) the Summit.”

(l) **Ballán Leathan** - “Wide Green-Rounded-Spot.”

(m) **Suí Finn** (see Coumaraglen, Kilgobinet Par.).

(n) **Com an Chnocáin** - “Hollow of the Little Hill.”

(o) **Teampall** - “Church”; some rocks resembling remains of a building.

(p) **Com Iartuis** - “Remote Hollow.” This is the extreme interior portion of **Com Éag**.

(q) **Com Tae and Com Machan** - the hollows in which the Tay and Mahon rivers rise.

(r) **An Cloigeán** - “Little Bell”; a rock, so named from its shape.

ENGLISHTOWN, **Baile Gallda** - “Foreign Homestead.” Area, 151 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Páirc an tSéipéil** - “Chapel Field” ; from a chapel of the Penal days which stood there. The

<sup>82</sup> See Ballymurrin, Kilbarrymeadan Par.

<sup>83</sup> See *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. 11., p.161.

chapel site rather indicates a *cill*. A “bullán” or water basin of stone still preserved was found on the spot, also a “Celt” which has disappeared.

(b) Lisín na nGabhar - “Little Lios of the Goats”; a name reminiscent of the later use of lioses - as folds for cattle, goats, &c., at night.

GARRANMILLON, Garrán Mhealdúin also Garrán na Fionnóige – “Mealdúin’s Grove” and “Grove of the Scald-Crow.” Area (in two divisions), 848 acres.

“Garramillon” (A.S.E.).

S.D. Cillín, an early church site with circular enclosure of earth. Close by are a couple of large pillar stones ogham-inscribed.

GLENDALLIGAN, Gleann Dealgain - “Dealgain’s (?) Glen.” The second word is doubtful; it seems to be a personal name - a derivative apparently from dealg, a thorn. Portion of the townland is in an adjoining parish. Area, 1,304 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Barra Dealgain - “Dealgain’s Height,” where Glendalligan River has its source.

(b) Ballán na gCorp - “Round Green Place of the Dead Bodies.” See under Coumaraglin, Kilgobinet Par. *antea*.

GORTAVICARY, Gort an Bhiocáire - “The Vicar’s Garden”; ancient endowment of the vicarage of Kilrossanty. Area, 294 acres.

“Gortivicary” (D.S.M.).

S.D.D. (a) Bóthar na Ruán - “Road of the Moors.”

(b) Bóthar Bhanríon Anna - “Queen Anne’s Road.” Roadmaking seems to have been vigorously pursued in Ireland during the reign of Anne; a surprising number of old Waterford roads, like the present, still bear her name in popular parlance.

GORTNALAGHT, Gort na Leacht - “Garden of the Monumental Cairns.” Area, 636 acres.

“Gortnelogh” (Distr. Bk.).

KILCOMERAGH, Cill an Chumaraigh - “The Church of (the) Comeragh.” Here stood a smaller castle of the Desmonds. There is also a cill or early church site. Area, 124 acres.

KILROSSANTY, Cill Rosanta - “St. Rosenta’s (Roxentius) St. Church” (?). The foregoing (queried) interpretation is Rev. Dr. Henebry’s. O’D. however supposes the second word to be a derivative from nor, “a wood.” Within the graveyard is the execrated tomb of Valentine Wallis, popularly regarded with dread, while immediately without the sacred precincts are three holy wells – Tobar Íosa, Tobar Mhuire and Tobar Bhríde. Wallis (of the tomb) was an Augustinian friar of the Penal days, who, to retain some family estate (Ballykeeroge, Ballynevoige, &c.), conformed to the Established Church. Owing to the peculiar transformation of his name it has been difficult to trace Wallis’ origin, &c. His real name however appears to have been Walsh, and it looks as if the Walshes of the Pilltown (West Waterford) branch, to which he belonged, anglicised, or rather modernised, the name to Wallis. The subject of the present remarks was evidently a connection (probably a descendant or representative) of the celebrated Sir Nicholas Walsh, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Speaker of the Irish Parliament, who died in 1615. Area, 358 acres.

“Kilrosinta” (D.S.). “Kyllrossanta” (Visit Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) Ceathrú an Teampaill - “Church Quarter.”

(b) Faiche - “Hurling Green.”

(c) Ladhra an Dá Shruith - “Two Streams’ Fork.”

(d) Tuama Bhailintín - “Valentine’s Tomb; the vault above referred to. Notwithstanding the popular horror of this place, a whole family stricken with typhus sought refuge therein in black ‘48.

(e) Baile Gallda - “Foreigners’ Village”; a subdivision.

(f) Bóthar na bPúcaí - “The Pookhas’ Road.”

(g) An Cabhas - “The Causeway.”

(h) Sruth an Bhuinne - “Stream of the Water-Gush.”

KNOCKNACULLEN, Cnocán an Chuilinn - “Little Hill of the Holly.” Area, 511 acres.

KNOCKYELAN, Cnoc Uí Fhaoláin - “O’Phelan’s Hill.” This is perhaps the only instance in which O’Phelan’s name is found attached to a place within the confines of O’Phelan’s ancient territory. Area, 452 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Pairc an tSean Tí - “Field of the Old (Great) House.”

(b) Cillín - “Early Burial Ground”; two adjoining fields (formerly one) are so called.

(c) Coimíneas - “Commonage.”

(d) Bóithrín an Phúca - “Little Road of the Pooka.”

LEMYBRIEN, Léim Uí Bhriain - “O’Brien’s Leap.” Léim in topography is often applied to the gush of a stream through a narrow passage between two rocks. Popular story (Folk-Etymology) accounts for the name thus: - O’Brien of Comeragh, “rising” for a hop, step and jump, from some point of the mountain above, reached, at his first landing, a place in Kilrossanty where, for conviction of the incredulous, the imprint of his heels may still be seen on a stone; thence in the second stride (the “step”) he carried himself to the spot in the present townland where marks similar to those in Kilrossanty are pointed out. Whither the “jump” finally carried him the writer did not stay to enquire. Part of the present townland is in

Stradbally Parish. Area, 537 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) **Ard** na Léime - "Hillock of the Leap."  
 (b) Bóthar na gCrann - "Road of the Trees."  
 "Leamybryen" (Distr. Bk.).  
 LYRE, Ladhair - "River-Fork." Area, 205 acres.  
 S.D. An Piolla - "The Pill"; a small stream which flows into the Mahon.  
 PAULSACRES, Acraí Phóil. Idem. Area, 40 acres.  
 ROBERTSTOWN, Baile **Roibeárd**. Idem. Area, 191 acres.  
 "Robertstowne" (Inq. Jas. I.).  
 S.D. Bóthar na Ran - "Road of the Rhymes."  
 SHANBALLY, Sean Bhaile - "Old Homestead." Area, 313 acres.  
 "Shanballymore" (Inq. Jas. I.).  
 S.D. An Chill - "Early Cnurch Site"; on farm of John Flynn. A deep ditch and earthen rampart surround a circular area of nearly an acre. Within the enclosure is a bullán furnished with circular basin 1' 6" in diameter by 8" deep.  
 TREENEARLA COMMONS, Coimín na dTrí **nIarla** - "Commonage of the Three Earls"; this is entirely uninhabited mountain. Area, 375 acres.  
 The following additional sub-denominations occur along the mountain side-all within the parish. As it was found difficult to exactly locate them, they are appended here without special reference to the townlands within which they lie. The order followed indicates their relative position from south to north: -  
 Carraig Ghaibhle - "Rock of the River Fork"; a jagged mountain point.  
**Bearna** hEisce - "Gap of the Marsh."  
 Carraigín **an** Chaorthainn - "Rock of the Rowan Tree (*Pyrus Aucuparia*)."  
 The rowan or quicken is indigenous to these mountains and is reputed to possess magical virtue.  
 An Gabhal - "The River Fork."  
 An Leaca - "The Rough Glen Face (or Slope)."  
 Casán Garbh - "Rough Path."  
 Leath Mhóin - "(The) Half Bog."  
 Cnoc na Sceiche - "Hill of the Whitethorn Bush." Sceách (gen. Sceiche) is itself genitive of an older nominative - Scí.  
 Carraigín na **Fuinneoise** - "Little Rock of the Window"; named from a cleft in the rocks, which viewed from the plain below seem to admit light like a window. O'Donovan however writes the name - bhFionóg, i.e. "of the Scald Crows."  
 Móin **an** Pheidléara - "The Pedlar's Bog"; from a pedlar who was murdered and buried here.  
 Móin na Doimhne - "Bog of the Deep Pit."  
 Carraig **an** tSeagail - "Rock of the Rye"; a broken crag invisible from the plain.  
 Mám - "Gap"; through this runs the modern public road to Kilbrien (**Bearna** an Mháma).  
 Móin **an** Mháma - "Bog of the Gap."  
 Fear Bréige - "Simulated Man"; a pillar stone about eight feet in height; it stands on the junction of three townlands - Coumaraglin, Glendalligan and Treenearla Commons.  
 Com Clochach - "Stony Hollow."  
 Móin **Thoiréalaigh** - "Terry's Bog" (also Cnocán and Sál **Thoiréalaigh** - "Terry's Little Hill" and "Terry's Remnant").  
 Clais na mBeinsí - "Trench of the (Turf) Benches."  
 Cnocán Aoibhinn - "Beautiful Little Hill."  
**Leaca** Fhinn - "Fionn's Glen Slope"; lower portion of the outer lip of Com Íag.  
 Crampán - "A Pill, or River Inlet."  
**Leaca an** tSimné - "Glen Slope of the Chimney." "The Chimney" is a turret-shaped crag which serves the purposes of a sun dial to dwellers in the valley below.  
 Damh Mór and Damh Beag - "Great Ox" and "Little Ox," respectively.  
 Com Chaorthainn - "Quicken Tree Hollow."  
 Leaca Bhreac - "Speckled Glen Slope."  
 Taobhán - "Crossbeam (of a roof)."  
 Éadan - "(Mountain) Brow."  
 Stáca Phadraig Mhóir - "Big Patrick's Post"; a pillar stone.  
 Clais **Dhoingearid** - "Uniack's Hollow."  
**Clais an** Tuair - "Trench of the Cattle Field."

## Kilrush Parish

ALTHOUGH the parish contains a sufficiently large number of townlands it is in reality but of small

extent - its townlands, like those adjoining Dungarvan, being diminutive. For a description of the Church remains &c. see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV., p.222. In the graveyard which surrounds the ruined church is a stone coffin standing on one end after the manner of a tombstone. The local names are perhaps of less than average interest.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYGAGIN, Baile Uí Gháigín - "O'Gaigin's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 329 acres.  
"Ballygagine" (Inq. Jas. I.).  
"Tobar na Leadhb agus Cill Ghráinne" (Old Rhyme).  
BALLYNAMUCK, Baile na Muc - "Town of the Pigs." Area (in three divisions), 361 acres.  
"Ballynemuck" (A.S.E.).  
S.D.D. (a) Loch na gCeann - "Pond of the Heads." Beside this lived Tomás na gCeann whose son, Michael McGrath, is said to have betrayed Edmond Power in 1798.  
(b) Fail Dhearg - "Red Cliff"; a red clay bank overlooking the Colligan river.  
(c) Poll an tSagairt - "Priest's Drowning Hole."  
BAWNNAHILLA, Bán na hAibhle - "Field of the Thunderbolts" or "of the Breezes." Area, 29 acres.  
BAWNATANAVOHER, Bán an tSean Bhóthar - "Old Road Field." Area, 27 acres.  
CLOGHERANE, Cloichreán - "Stony Place." Area, 61 acres.  
"Clogherane" (A.S.E.).  
CURRAHEEN, Curraichín - "Little Swamp" or "Wettish Place." Area, 29 acres.  
GALLOW'S HILL, FAIR LANE and LISFENNELL. (See under Dungarvan Par.). Areas: - 25, 2 and 110 acres respectively.  
GLEBE, An Bannsa. Bannsa, evidently the Irish appropriation of Manse, is used uniformly to indicate a glebe. Area, 21 acres.  
KILRUSH, Cill Ruis - "Church of the Shrubbery." Area (in two divisions), 82 acres.  
LACKENFUNE, Leacan Fionn - "White Glen-Face." Area, 94 acres.  
LOUGHMORE, Leacht Mór - "Large Monumental Cairn." See under Dungarvan Parish. Area, 23 acres.  
LUSKANARGID, Lisca an Airgid - "Cave of the Silver." This is probably the only instance in the Decies of occurrence of the term Lusca in a place name. Area, 52 acres.  
MAPSTOWN, Baile an Mhápaigh - "Mape's Homestead."  
"Ballymapp" (Distr. Book).  
S.D.D. (a) Bóithrín an Ruáin - "Little Road of the Moory Place."  
(b) Páircín an Óir - "Little Field of the Gold."  
(c) Féithín - "Little Wet Streak (Vein)."  
PARKEENALOGHA, Páircín an Locha - "Little Field of the Pond."  
This was originally - Páirc Locha na gCeann. Area, 10 acres.  
SPRING with SPRINGMOUNT, Tobar an Bhile - "Well of the Old Tree." Area (in four divisions), 76 acres.  
S.D. "Father Twomey's Well."

## Lickoran Parish

THIS is a small and unimportant division. Two of its townland (mountain) names, Deighric and Breo, defy analysis, and are evidently, like many mountain and most river names, of great antiquity. The names quoted designate two remarkable dome-shaped hills, which because of their resemblance and contiguity are grouped together in local reference. For a description of the ruined parish church of Lickoran see *Journal of Waterford Archaeological Society*, Vol. III., p.77.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYNAGUILKEE, Baile na Giolcaí - "Homestead of the Broom (Spartium Scoparium)." On the townland is a Cill, or early church site, marked on O.M.; the stone cross, also marked, has disappeared. Amongst the Du Noyer drawings in the Royal Irish Academy are four views of the plinth and portion of the shaft of this cross. They are numbered 22, 23, 24 and 25 respectively, in the Du Noyer collection. The cross was of red sandstone and carried ornament of simple plait or fret on its four sides. Area (in two divisions), 735 acres.  
BROE, Breo. Meaning unknown; the word certainly signifies flame or fire but its sense as a place-name is hard to determine. Portion of the townland runs into the neighbouring parish of Seskinane. Area, 387 acres.

S.DD. (a) Gleann **an Trasnáin** - “Glen of the Cross Beam”; from a temporary bridge which was supported on a wooden joist.

(b) Cloch **an Dalláin** - “Pillar Stone”; size about 7' X 2 1/2" X 23'

DYRICK, Deighric; meaning unknown. (See Dyrick, Lismore Par.). Area, 244 acres.

FARNANE, Feárnán - “Alder-Abounding Place.” Area (in two divisions), 456 acres.

S.DD. (a) Aughnacartacleithe (O.M.), Áth na **Ceárta** Cléithe - “Ford of the Wattle-Smithy.”

(b) Gleann **an Teampaill** - “Church Glen,” in which are the scant remains of the ancient parish church.

(c) Linn **an Phúca** - “The Pooka’s Pool”; a waterfall and bathing hole.

(d) Finisk River (O.M.), Finnisc; probably = Fionn Uisce — “White Water.”

(e) Páirc an tSaláinn - “Field of the Salt.”

LICKORAN, **Leac** Fhuaráin - “Flag stone of the Cold Spring.” Area (in two divisions), 311 acres.

“**Leac** Fhuaráin na mbodhrán mbriste” (Old Rhyme).

To illustrate the quality of the pasture here it is told that the Glas Gaibhneach patronised it. She spent a night at Lickoran, a second night at Newcastle, the third at Glenanore, and departed thence by the “Gap” to Rathgormac.

LISLEAGH, Lios Liath - “Grey Lios.”

“Lios Liath bhí riamh ag Pilib” i.e., Philip McGrath of Sleady, 17<sup>th</sup> century. (Old Rhyme). Area (in two divisions), 360 acres.

S.DD. (a) Aughtilladoon (O.M.), Áth Choille Dúin - “Doon-Wood Ford.”

(b) Carrickatinshera (O.M.), Carraig **an tSinnsir** - “Rock of the Ancestor.”

LYRATTIN, Ladhar Aitinn - “River Fork of the Furze.” Area, 594 acres.

S.DD. (a) Tobar na Fionnóige - “Well of the Scald Crow.”

(b) Parkaneedora (O.M.), Páirc an **Fhíodóra** - “Field of the Weaver”; from the burial therein of a murdered Knight of the Shuttle.

(c) Cathair na Baidhbe - “The Bibe’s Stone Fort.”

(d) Bóithrín **an** Phíopa - “Little Road of the Pipe.”

## Modeligo Parish

THE parish derives its name, which is non-ecclesiastical, from the townland on which the parish church stood. For some account of the ecclesiastical remains see Waterford Archaeological Journal, Vol. III., p.224, &c. Though the parish is extensive and the region Irish-speaking, the list of sub-denominations collected is by no means large. The parish name – Magh Dheilge – “Thorn Plain” is not shared with a townland. The geographical term “Dhá Bhaile Dhéag Churraigh na Slaodaighe” probably refers to the estate or manor of Sleady (McGrath).

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYKERIN, Baile Uí Chéirín - “O’Kerrin’s Homestead.” Area (in three divisions), 543 acres.

“Ballikearne” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. Bóthar and **Bearna** na Saighdiúirí - “Road” and “Gap” respectively - “of the Soldiers.”

BALLYNAGLERAGH, Baile na gCléireach – “Clergy Town”; ancient church land presumably. Area, 70 acres.

BAWNAVINOGE, Bán na bhFionnóg - “Field of the Scald Crows.” Area, 235 acres.

BOHERAWILLIN, Bóthar **an** Mhuilinn - “The Mill Road.” Area, 289 acres.

S.DD. (a) Carraig **an** tSagairt - “The Priest’s Rock.”

(b) Carraig na Lobhar - “Lepers’ Rock.”

BROOKLODGE. No Irish name. Area, 52 acres.

CARRIGAUN. Carraigán - “Little Rock.” Area (in two divisions), 263 acres.

S.D. Tobar na Cúirte - “Well of the Court (Great House); a well to rear of Slady Castle.

CASTLEQUARTER, Ceathrú an Chaisleáin. Idem. Area, 64 acres.

S.D. Fair Green (O.M.), Aonach na Bealtaine (pron. Bealltaine) – “The May Fair.”

CHURCHQUARTER, Ceathrú an Teampaill. Idem. Area, 103 acres.

COOLROE, Cúl **Rua** - “Ridge Back.” Area, 125 acres.

DERRY, Doire - “Wood.” Area (in two divisions), 314 acres.

S.DD. (a) Kilmaline (O.M.), Cill Mo Lua - “Molua’s Church.” This was the site of an early church and burial ground.

(b) Strapa Chóic - “Cooke’s Stile”; where a gentleman named Cooke was killed, and his ghost afterwards seen.

GARRAUN, Garrán - “Grove.” Area (in two divisions), 210 acres.

GLEN, Gleann. Idem. Area (in two divisions), 221 acres.

GRAIGUE, Gráig - "Village." Area (in two divisions), 295 acres.  
 "Graig" (Inq. Eliz.).

GRAIGUEAVURRA, Gráig **an** Bhurra - "Burr's Village." Area, 203 acres.  
 "Gráig **an** Bhurra, Gráig an Donais  
 "Gráig nár Ghrása **riamh**." (Local Rhyme).  
 S.D.D. (a) Carraig na gCat - "Cats' Rock."  
 (b) An Mhuine- "The Thicket"; a sub-division.  
 (c) "Murdering Glen."

KILLEA, Cill Liath - "Grey Church"; an early church site, marked on O.M. It may possibly be Cill La as in Killeagh, Co. Cork. La was a disciple of St. Finbar. Area, 157 acres.

KNOCKACAHARNA, Cnoc **an** Cheatharnaigh - "The Kern's Hill." The term Ceatharnach is also used locally to designate a slow, heavy-coated beggarman. Area, 310 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Lios **an** Cheatharnaigh - "The Kern's Lios."  
 (b) Fulacht **Fia** - Prehistoric cooking place.  
 (c) Leacht - "Monumental Cairn."

KNOCKAUNAOLOKEE, Cnocán na gClócaí - "Little Hill of the Cloaks"; so called, it is locally believed, from the red cloaks worn by the long-ago ladies of Sleady Castle.  
 S.D.D. (a) Páirc **an** Leachta - "Field of the Monumental Cairn."  
 (b) Gorpól Mór (?); name of a field.

EAGLEHILL, **Carraig** an Fhiolair. Idem. Area, 215 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Carraig **an** Chodlata - "Rock of the Sleeping"; because, says one authority, here, in the shelter of an overhanging ledge, robbers, &c., slept by day. Donnchadh **Rua**, the poet, lived here for a time.  
 (b) Tobar **an** Leasa - "The Lios Well."

KNOCKOARRAUN, Cnoc **an** Gharráin - "Hill of the Grove." Area (in two divisions), 169 acres.  
 S.D. Lady's Well (O.M.). "Stations" and "Pattern" were held annually on August 15<sup>th</sup>.

KNOCKNAGERAGH, Cnoc na gCaorach - "Hill of the Sheep." Area, 54 acres.  
 "Knockanegorach" (Inq. Jas. I.).

LANGANORAN, Linn an Fhuaráin - "Pool of the Cold Spring." The pool which gave the name no longer exists, as the stream which fed it has been diverted. Area, 161 acres.

LISROE, Lios Rua - "Red Lios." Area, 238 acres.

MODELIGO, Magh Dheilge - "Plain of the Thorn."

MOUNTAIN CASTLE, Caisleán **an** tSléibhe. Idem. Area (in two divisions), 350 acres.  
 "Mountaine Castle als Caslane Sleeve" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Glentaunaboha (O.M.), Gleanntán na Boithe - "Little Glen of the Hut."

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua. Idem, Area, 172 acres.  
 "Newtown" ("Forfeited Estates," &c., 1688).  
 S.D.D. (a) Redgate (O.M.), Geata Dearg. Idem. Presumably so-called from the gate, painted red, which led to the mountain commonage.  
 (b) Glenatassona (O.M.), Gleann **an** tSasanaigh, also Áth **an** tS. "Glen (and 'Ford') of the Englishman."

PARKMORE, Páirc Mhór - "Great Field." Area, 63 acres.

ROCKFIELD, Tigh na Carraige - "House of the Rock." Both Irish name and English quasi-equivalent are really modern. The old name was Garrán ("Grove").

SCART (in two divisions) and SCART MOUNTAIN, Scairt Mhaighe Dheilge and Sliabh na Scairt respectively - "Thicket of the Thorny Plain" and "Mountain of the Thicket." Respective areas:- 171 and 1,209 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Glentrusnan (O.M.), Gleann **an** Trasnáin - "Glen of the Crossing Stick."  
 (b) Lisnagree (O.M.), Lios na **gCroí** - "Cattle (or Horse) Lios."  
 (c) Móin na Seasc - "Bog of the Dry (non-milking) Cows." Seasc also = the wild iris commonly - "Flag" or "Flaggar."  
 (d) **Ard** na nGunnáí - "Height of the Guns."  
 (e) Log **an** Chrainn Bháin - "White Tree Hollow."

SLEADY, Currach na Slaodaí - "Sliding (?) Bog" The local poet, William O'Moran (latter half of 18<sup>th</sup> century), writes the name Carraig **Shlaodh** in his elegy on Donnchadh McGrath of Slieve Gua (SLIADscud). O'Daly ("Poets and Poetry of Munster" 2nd Series), in a note thereto, says the place is now called - Currach na Slaodaí. Area, 77 acres.  
 Sledy als Curragh na Sleady (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Cnocán na hÁtha - "Little Hill of the Kiln."  
 (b) Cill Liath - Gray Church - "Site on John Walsh's farm."  
 (c) Currach **an** Tobair.  
 (d) Páirc **an** Chabhais - "Field of the Causeway."

STAIGUEBRAGHAD, Stéig Bhraid - "Piece or Gullet (?) of Neck Land," The exact meaning of Stéig in place names has yet to be determined. "Brághaid (brágha)" - "Sheltered Land breasting a cleft or



rock.”(Dineen). Compare Staigue Fort, CO. Kerry, &c. Area, 753 acres.

TINALIRA, Tigh na Ladhaire - “House of the River Fork.” Area, 307 acres.

S.D. Liosnaconduff (O.M.), Lios na Con Duibhe - “Lios of the Black Hound”; so named from an animal by which it was, or is, haunted.

TOOR, An Tuar - “Cattle Field”; Tuar; has quite a variety of meanings; it signifies wheat-producing land, a green spot by a stream, a bleach green, &c., &c.

VICARSTOWN, Baile an Bhiocáire. Idem. Portion of the ancient churchland of the parish. Area (in two divisions), 301 acres.

WOODHOUSE, Tigh na Coille. Idem. Area, 104 acres.

## Monksland Parish

THIS was a dependency of the Cistercian Abbey of Inislaunaght (“De Surio”), near Clonmel, to which a grant of some lands in the parish was made by the local Powers. It is probable that an early Irish church preceded the Cistercian establishment. At any rate the more ancient name is lost - though the present name (Fearann na Manach - “Farm of the Monks”), with an antiquity of seven hundred years behind it, has little reason to complain of modernity. The parish is of small extent, though interesting on other grounds and from another standpoint than ours, scil: - its extensive copper mines and works. A brief description of the ecclesiastical remains &c. will be found in the so frequently quoted Waterford Archaeological Journal-Vol. II., pp. 198 &c.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYNAGIGLA, Baile na gCioglach - “Homestead of the Distaffs.” Area, 214 acres.

“Ballinagiglach” (D.S.R.).

S.D. Sáilín - “Little Heel” (i.e. “Remnant” of land). **Sáilín** also signifies a large lake or pond, or an arm of the sea, and it is more than possible that this latter is its force here.

BALLYNASISSALA, Baile na Sisealach - “Homestead of the Cecils.” Area, 334 acres.

“Ballysiselly” (A.S.E.).

S.D. Cnoc Machan - “Mahon Hill”; maybe from Magh, a plain.

BALLYRISTEEN, Baile Ristín - “Little Richard’s Homestead.” Area, 351 acres.

“Ballygrist” (A.S.E.).

S.D. **Tobar** Uí Bhric - “O’Bric’s Well.” Compare O’Bric’s Island and Church in same neighbourhood.

BALLYVADEN, Baile Bhaidín - “Wadding’s Town.” Area, 574 acres.

“Ballivaden” (D.S.M.).

S.D. Bóithrín na Marbh - “Little Road of the Dead,” by which funerals approached the ancient cemetery.

A unique feature, by the way, is its separation by a stream from the church; this suggests that the original pre-Cistercian or early Irish church was on eastern side of the stream.

CARRICKAREADY, **Carraig** Uí Riada - “O’Reidy’s Rock.” Area, 323 acres.

“Carrycaredagh” (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Cnoc Meall; this seems tautological - both words signify a hill. Perhaps the second word is Meabhal, which has many meanings.

(b) Clais **an** Ghuail - “Trench of the Coal (Charcoal).” The charcoal may have been used in early times in the reduction of copper ore. The writer had an ingot (apparently prehistoric) of copper unearthed in the vicinity: this is now in the National Museum.

(c) Páirc an Átháin - “Field of the Little Ford.”

KILLDWAN, Cill Dubháin - “Dubhan’s Church.” St. Dubhan is patron of the parish of Hook, Co. Wexford. No certain trace or tradition of the church site could be discovered. Possibly it has been obliterated in copper mining. Area, 285 acres.

“Killowan”(D.S.R.).

S.D. **Sean** Shráid - “Old Village.” This may be the ancient church site which would naturally have been forgotten in course of time owing to the encroachment thereon of the later village.

## Newcastle Parish

SEE Barony of Upperthird. There is only one townland of the, parish in our present barony, scil: -

LISAHANE, Liosachán - “Fairy Mount.” Area, 305 acres.

“Lisshane” (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Carráigín **an** Mhoirtéil - “Little Rock of the Mortar.” or perhaps Mhuirtíl, “Myrtle.”

(b) Páirc **an** Liagáin - “Field of the Pillar Stone”; the pillar in question, which is of great size, is generally

kept whitewashed.

(c) Bóithrín **an** Chapail Chaoich - "Little Road of the Blind Horse"; this is the second time that so far we have met this name.

## Rossmire Parish

THE name, which the parish does not share with a townland, is, of course, non-ecclesiastical in origin; it signifies "Moire's Wood (or Shrubbery)" – Ros Mhaghair. Maghar has not been, and probably never will be, identified. Dr. O'Foley suggests - "Shrubbery of (in) the Insulated Area (Míre)". The name is written Rosmeere in the D.S.M. For further account of the church &c. see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. III., p.72. The popular name of the church is not Rossmire but Killcool (Cill Chúil or Chumhail).

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYBRACK, Baile **Breac** - "Speckled Homestead." On it is the site of a chapel which was used in the penal days. Area, 735 acres.

S.D. Baile Bocht - "Poor Village."

BALLYHUSSA, Baile Uí hEodhusa - "O'Hussey's Homestead." Area, 616 acres.

"Ballyhetty als Ballyhossey" (Forfeited Estates and Interests, 1688).

S.D.D. (a) **Faichín** na **Bearna** - "Little Hurling Green of (in) the Gap"; a sub-division formerly regarded as an independent townland.

(b) Brannairín - "The Little Sheep Fold," otherwise "Little Fallow-field"; a field name.

(c) **Sean** Shráid - "Old Village"; another field.

BALLYVADD, Baile Uad ; see Ballyvaden, sups, p.164. Area, 420 acres.

BALLYSHONOCK, Baile **Sheonaic** - "Young John's or Jennings' Homestead." Area, 848 acres.

"Ballyshonick" (Distr. Book).

S.D.D. (a) Bóithrín **an** Droma - "Little Road of the Ridge"; this runs through Greenan, &c.

(b) Bán **an** Phléidhe - "Wrangling Field."

(c) Carraig an **Iúir** - "Rock of the Yew Tree."

(d) Carraig na Daraí - "Rock of the Oak."

(e) Carraig **an Mhadra** - "Rock of the Dog (or Wolf)."

(f) **Sean** Bhocht - "Old Poor (Road)"; name applied to an ancient by-road.

CARRIGEEN, Carraigín - "Little Rock." Area, 727 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Ceathrú na **mBó** - "Cows' Quarter"; a field.

(b) Bannrach - "Sheepfold," or "Enclosure."

(c) Bán an Óir - "Field of the Gold."

CARRIGNANONSHAGH, Carraig na nÓinseach - "Rock of the Female Idiots." Area, 139 acres.

"Carrigenonshie" (Inq. Jas. I.).

GREENAN, **Grianán** - "Sunny Spot." Area, 898 acres.

"Greenanebegg" and "G. more" (Forftd. Estates &c. *Sup. cit.*).

S.D. Bán **an** tSléibhín - "Little Mountain Field."

GRAIGUENAGEEHA, Gráig na Gaoithe - "Windy Village." Area, 182 acres.

S.D. An Mhairgeán - "Murmuring Mournfully" name of a stream.

KILMACTHOMAS, **Coill Mhic Thomáis Fhinn** - "Fair Haired Mac Thomas's Wood." The old castle of the Mac Thomas Geraldines<sup>84</sup> stood to the north-east of the present railway bridge over the Mahon : it was sixty feet high by sixty or seventy feet square. This was taken in 1643 by Sir Chas. Vavasour, and afterwards the bank on which it stood was cut away for gravel. Area, 467 acres.

"Kilmactomasyn" (Indenture, 1529).

S.D.D. (a) Tobermore (O.M.), Tobar Mhóir - "Well of the Big (Man)."

(b) Fair Hill (O.M.), **Ard** na gCailíní - "The Girls' Hill." On the occasion of the annual hiring fair (May 12<sup>th</sup>) girls seeking service for the year took up their position on this hill - hence the name. Fairs (Old) were held on May 12<sup>th</sup>, March 17<sup>th</sup>, Aug. 16<sup>th</sup> and Michaelmas Day.

(c) St. John's Well (O.M.), Tobar Sheáin. "Rounds" were made here up to ninety years ago.

(d) **Sean** Bhóthar - "Old Road."

(e) **Faiche** an Aonaigh - "Fair Green."

(f) "Castle Field."

(g) **Ard an** Mhuilinn - "Mill Height."

(h) **Garraí** an Chaisleáin - "The Castle Garden"; former site of ancient castle, now railway cattle yards.

KILMOYLAN, Cill Átha Mhaolinn - "Church of Maolin's Ford." Area, 551 acres.

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<sup>84</sup> See "Topographical Poems" of Celtic Society, O'Donovan's Introduction. P.23.

“Killiamoylin” (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) “Cillín,” the field in which is the early church site from which the townland is named.

(b) Áth an Ghé - “Ford of the Goose”; a well-known ford on the Mahon.

(c) Poll an Airgid - “Money Pit”; an excavation close to the Cill (above), made by searchers for buried treasure.

(d) Bán an Leasa - “The Lios Field”; a name of so frequent occurrence that, as a rule, I have not recorded it.

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua. Idem. Area, 227 acres.

“Newtowne” and “Lisnamaneskagh” (Distr. Book).

PARKEENAGLOGH, Páircín na gCloch - “Little Field of the Boulders.” Newtown church and graveyard are in this townland. Area, 257 acres.

S.D. Tobar na Naomh - “All Saints’ Well.” The ancient “pattern” was abolished here in 1845.

ROBERTSTOWN, Baile Roibeáird. Idem. Area, 535 acres.

“Robertstowne” (Distr. Book).

S.D.D. (a) An tÁth - “The Ford” ; a crossing place over a stream on the Ballyhussa boundary.

(b) An tSean Shráid - “The Old Village.”

SCRAHAN, Screathan – “Coarse Land” (?). Area, 470 acres.

S.D. Cúl - “Ridge” ; a sub-division embracing too a portion of present Kilmacthomas townland, and hence, Cill Cúil - the old popular name of Rossmire Church.

SHANAKILL, Sean Choill - “Old Wood.” Area, 614 acres.

“Shanakill” (A.S. & E.).

S.D.D. (a) Aughshamus (O.M.), Áth Shéamuis - “James’ Ford.”

(b) Toberanashig (O.M.), Tobar an Aisig - “Vomiting Well”; believed to be efficacious in cases of dyspepsia.

WHITESTOWN, Baile na bhFaoiteach - “Homestead of the Whites.” Area, 330 acres.

## Seskinane Parish

THE name signifies “Little Sedgy Moor,” and is written Seskynnane in an Inquisition of Jas. I. About two-thirds of the parish are in this barony; the remainder belongs to Glenaheiry. The Parish, which is Irish-speaking and of great extent, is an elevated plateau. Bog and mountain names abound, while of other names that are generally interesting there is a fair proportion. The name Sliabh, gCua has come in recent times to be applied to Seskinane, but the former is a misnomer, as it is quite clear, both from the Irish lives of saints and from the annals, that Slieve Gua is the ancient name of the whole Knockmaeldown mountain range and not of its any particular portion. Donnchadh Rua spent a considerable portion (by no means the most exemplary part) of his life in this parish, and here too flourished, at the same time, the local poets, Thomas O’Moran and Máire Ní Dhonnagáin<sup>85</sup>, still honoured in popular memory. The ruined church near the middle of the parish is extremely interesting, not indeed architecturally, but from the fact that many of its door and window lintels are ogham inscribed. For a detailed account of the church &c. see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV., p.83. Within the parish are the identified sites of at least four further early churches. A number of the principal townland names of the locality, with the characteristics of each place, are strung together in the following rhyme, which is probably the composition of one of the many 18<sup>th</sup> century poor scholars “who took of the hospitality of the parish: -

“Baile Bhiocáire an aráin agus ime,  
“Lios Liath bhí riamh ’ge Pilib,  
“Lios Rua mar a bhuaitear an chuigeann,  
“Tuar an Fhíona mar a líontar an gloine,  
“Cathair na Léige béal na slighte,  
“Buailte Mhóintín na bpúintín ime,  
“Baile Uí Chéirín an fhéirín mhilis,  
“Béal na Molt na mbullaí mbriste,  
“Baile na Giolcaí an Tuairín cluthair,  
“Agus cnoc buí mar a shíntear an duine.”

## TOWNLANDS

BALLINAMULT, Béal na Molt - “Gate-way (Gap) of the Weathers.” Area, 136 acres.

BALLYNAGUILKEE, Baile na Giolcaí - “Homestead of the Broom (*Spartium Scoparium*).” The present Hacketts farm was one of the grazing grounds of the Glas Ghaibhneach. Area (in two divisions), 735 acres.

<sup>85</sup> See *Gaelic Journal*, Vol.111.. p. 104, also O’Daly “Poets and Poetry of Munster” 2<sup>nd</sup> Series, p211

S.DD. (a) Cill Bhaile na hAille - "Church of the Cliff Village." The site of the early foundation is indicated by well defined traces of the circular enclosure.

Stone Cross (O.M.). This, which was within or beside the last, has disappeared; a sketch of it is, however, fortunately preserved amongst the Du Noyer drawings in the Royal Irish Academy.

BLEANTASOUR, Bléantas Odhar - Meaning somewhat uncertain. The first part of the name may be Bléanta - loins (also narrow low tongues of land), with an s added after the manner of an English plural, while the second word appears to be Odhán -dun or fawn colour. Possibly however Bléantas is singular and the abstract from Bléan. Muine na Circe is, according to one authority, another name for the place or for a sub-division of it. Area (in two divisions), 1,622 acres.

"Blantashowre" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Foilnagarlach (Q.M), Fail na nGarlach - "Cliff of the Infants"; a place in which unbaptised children are buried.

(b) Soldier's Ford (O.M.), Áth an tSaighdiúra. Idem.

(c) Dirty Ford (O.M.), Áth Salach. Idem.

(d) Lalisheen Stream (O.M.), Leath Lisín - "Half Lios."

(e) Mass Field (O.M.), Páirc an Aifrinn. Idem.

(f) Tobernagloch(O.M.), Tobar na gCloch - "Well of the Stones."

(g) Oxen Ford (O.M.), Beal Átha Dhaimh - "Mouth of the Ox-Ford."

(h) **Bearna** na gCoileach - "Gap of the Cocks."

(i) **Cathair** Bhléantais - "Bleantas' Stone Fort."

(j) Cúinne an **Fhíodóra** - "The Weavers' Corner."

(k) Cnoc **an** Ratha - "Hill of Surety or Guarantee."

(l) Cnocán na **mBuachaillí**.

(m) Móin na Madraí.

BOOLAVOONTEEN, Buaille **an** Mhóintín - "Cattle Pen of the Little Bog." "Buaille **an** Mhóintín ina **shuí** cois tuinne," (Old Song). Area, 560 acres.

S.DD. (a) Tobar na Tuinne - "Well of the Quagmire."

(b) Gort na bPréachán - "Garden of the Crows."

(c) Móin Rua - "Red Bog," a small sub-division.

BONATOWK MONATOUK, Bun **an** tSeabhaic - "Hollow of the Hawk" (O.D.); more generally however, Muin' **an** tSeabhaic, "Shrubbery of the Hawk" according to my observation. The Hawk in this instance, was not a bird, but a man, so nicknamed.

BROE. See Lickoran Par. Area, 437 acres.

S.D. An Stráicín - "The Little Streak (or Riband)"; a sub-division.

CAHERNALEAGUE, Cathair na Léige - "Stone Fort of the Rock." Area, 401 acres.

S.DD. (a) Beary's Cross, Crosaire Bhéara.

(b) Aughdine (O.M.) Áth **Doimhin** - "Deep Ford."

(c) Toberphole (O.M.), Tobar Phóil - "Paul's Well."

(d) Sruhphole (O.M.), Sruth Phóil - "Paul's Stream."

(e) Glendermeen (O.M.) Gleann Dhiairmín - "Little Dermot's Glen."

CARRIGBRACK, Carraig Bhreac - "Speckled Rock." Entirely mountain and uninhabited. According to one local authority Seisceineán was another name. Area, 724 acres.

S.D. Tobar **an** Mhaoir - "The Steward's Well."

CLOONACOGAILE, Cluain na gCoigéal - "Meadow of the Distaffs." Area, 511 acres.

S.DD. (a) Hurling Green (O.M.).

(b) Barnanagarlach, **Bearna** na nGarlach - "The Infants' Gap"; a place of sepulture for stillborn children &c. The exact significance of **Bearna** in names of this character is not easy to determine. Compare **Bearna** na nGárlach, under Turbeha, Affane Par.; also Fail na nGarlach, under Bleantasour, above.

CORRADOON, Cora **an** Dúin - "Weir of the Fort." Fort-like Hill. Cora is the name applied locally to an irrigation channel. Area, 567 acres.

S.DD. (a) Goirtín na gCriostaláí - "Little Garden of the (Quartz) Crystals."

(b) Mweeling (O.M.), Maolinn - "Hill Top."

(c) Tonn na gCoradh - "Swamp of the Irrigation System."

(d) Other sub-denominations: - Caol Gorm, Páirc na Caoile and Buatais. In explanation of the last of the three names it is told locally (believe who will) that an outlaw, before his execution in Waterford, disclosed he had buried a boot of gold in the place.

DOON, Dún - "Natural Rath-like Mound." Area, 453 acres.

S.DD. (a) Toberadoon (O.M.), Tobar **an** Dúin - "Well of the Dun."

(b) Cnoc Dúin - "Dun Hill."

(c) Páirc **an** Dalláin - "Field of the Pillar Stone." This dallan is a fine specimen, 7' X 4' 2".

(d) **Na** Tuairíní - "The Little Cattle-Fields."

GLENANEANE, Gleann na nÉan - "Glen of the Birds." Area (in two divisions), 386 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bothán Pháidín - “Little Patrick’s Hut.”  
 (b) An Splinn - “High Projecting Rock.”  
 (c) An Dún - “The Fort.”  
 (d) Ladhár an Dúin - “River Fork of the Fort.”  
 (e) Carraig Bhreac - “Speckled Rock”; a large sub-division.  
 (f) Cnoc Meáin - “Middle Hill.”  
 KILCOONEY, Cill Chuana - “Cuana’s Church.” Site of the early church was located by east side of the public road, close to the south boundary of the townland. Area, 582 acres.  
 KNOCKBOY, Cnoc Búí - “Yellow Hill”; from the pronounced colour of the blossoming fulze. The fair of Knockboy was held on September 8th, a fact which probably enables us to fix the patronage of the parish. On N. W. boundary of the townland is the site of a penal days’ chapel. Area, 752 acres.  
 “Knockboye” (Inq. Jas. I.).  
 S.D.D. (a) Toberatemple (O.M.), Tobar an Teampaill – “The Church Well.”  
 (b) Lisnatorny (O.M.), Lios na Tóirní —“Lios of the Thunder” (O’D.), but the writer certainly heard Lios na Tornóige - “Limekiln Lios.”  
 (c) Fort of the Three Stones (O.M.), Lios na dTrí gCloch. Idem.  
 (d) Lalisheen (O.M.), Leath Lisín - “Little Half Lios.”  
 (e) Bittern’s Well (O.M.), Tobar an tSéadain, apparently “Asthma Well,” though O’D. translates it as above for the Ordnance authorities. The Bittern, it may be added, is extremely rare in Ireland. Possibly the name is T. an tSéideáin in which Séideán means “puffing”.  
 (f) Aughclashanirín (O.M.), Áth Chlaise an Iarainn - “Iron Trench Ford.”  
 (g) Aughnalisheen, Áth na Lisíní - “Ford of the Little Lioses.”  
 (h) Shane O’Cahan’s Glen (O.M.); this appears a quite recent name.  
 (i) Fail na Stuaice – “Cliff of the Pinnacle.”  
 (j) Inse an tSean Mhulinn - “Old Mill River-Holm.”  
 (k) Lag na bhFothrach - “Hollow of the House Ruins”; a well-known sub-division of large extent.  
 (l) Cnoc Garbh - “Rough Hill” another sub-division comprising a single farm.  
 (m) Bóithrín na Creachta - “Little Road of the Cattle Drive,” *i.e.*, through which cattle were driven to and from their mountain pasturage.  
 (n) Muine na Circe - “Thicket of the Heath-Hen.”  
 LACKENDARRA, Leacain Dara - “Oak-Wooded Glen Slope.” Area (in two divisions), 616 acres.  
 S.D. Laghtmanus (O.M.), Leacht Mhaghnuis - “Manus’ Monument.”  
 REANADAMPAUN, Ré na dTeampán - “Mountain Plain of the Round Boulders.” “The Tampauns” are five great standing stones, which seem to be portion of a dismantled dolmen; they are now incorporated in a fence. Cian “na Míonn Óir” (of the golden diadems), from whom Kilkeany is named, was a Druid and possessed of a famous Slat Draíochta or “Rod of Enchantment.” On a certain day three brothers, wayfarers, with their mother whom they carried on their shoulders, called at the Druid’s house seeking hospitality. The master happened to be from home, but a maid, who was kneading bread for dinner, requested them to await Cian’s return. The strangers, not liking the slovenly appearance of the girl and the manner in which she manipulated the dough, refused to stay. When Cian returned for dinner and heard the story he flew into a rage that his hospitality should be spurned, and seizing his Magic wand, he started in pursuit of the travellers. He overtook them on the mountain plain, where, with a touch of his druidic slat, he changed them and their two dogs into these five pillar stones. Two large pillars (the two travellers) support a third (the mother) ; two smaller pillars are the petrified wolf dogs. Area, 1,003 acres. S.D.D. (a) Móin an Chuithe - “Bog of the Pit (or Pits).”  
 (b) Cliath Dhubh - “Black Dyke.”  
 (c) Cnocán na Brón - “Little Hill of the Handmill.”  
 TOORANEENA, Tuar an Fhíona - apparently “Green of the Wine” but the form is none too certain; the local pronunciation is Tuar Ingíona. Area, 318 acres.  
 “Toorenyng” (Inq. Jas. I.).  
 S.D.Glenagow, Gleann an Ghabha - “The Smith’s Glen.”

## Stradbally Parish

THIS is a maritime and Irish-speaking parish of great extent. Its place names are consequently both numerous and interesting. There are many cliff names, but the general nomenclature is of very mixed character. The parish name itself comes from the townland on which the church stood. For information as to the church remains, &c., see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. II. pp.201, &c.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYLYNCH, Baile Uí Loingsigh - "O'Lynch's Homestead." Area, 395 acres.  
 RALLYVALOONA, Baile an Bhaldhúnaigh - "Baldwin's Homestead." Area, 258 acres.  
 "Ballinvalloy" (A.S.E.). "Ballenvalleine" (Inq. Jas. I.).  
 BALLYVOONEY, Baile Uí Mhúimhnigh - "O'Mooney's Homestead." O'Mooney and O'Meany are equated in the "Four Masters," "Book of Rights," &c. Area, 356 acres.  
 "Ballyvony" (Distr. Book).  
 S.D.D. (a) Monastery in Ruins (O.M.). The ecclesiastical character of this ruin is doubtful.  
 (b) Tobar na mBráthar - "The Friars' Well."  
 (c) Entrenchment (O.M.). This is of the usual character - a line of earthwork across the neck of a rather low headland. In the present instance the bank of earth is double, but the space enclosed is much contracted owing to falls of the cliff. The enclosure does not perhaps now measure more than 1/8 acre. The fosse between the double wall of earth is about thirty yards long by fifteen feet wide and a yard or so, in depth. Portion of the embankment still stands - about five yards in length.  
 (d) Cuainín Dhonnchaidh - "Denis' Little Harbour."  
 (e) Faill na Croiche - "Cliff of the Crane (Mechanical)."  
 (f) Faill an tSagairt - "Priest's Cliff."  
 (g) Faill na Raice - "Wreck Cliff."  
 (h) Cúilín na Hogiséad - "Little Corner of the Hogsheds."  
 (i) Boat Harbour (O.M.).  
 BALLYVOYLE, Baile Uí Bhaoill. "O'Boyle's Homestead." Area, 527 acres.  
 "Baile Uí Bhaoill na gcrann, Baile beag, gortach,  
 "Ní raibh mé ann, acht aon uair amháin  
 "S ní bhfuairéas ann ach prátaí 's praiseach."  
 (Old Rhyme).  
 "Ballyvoyle" (Distr. Book).  
 S.D.D. The first five are cliff names. (a) Poll na 'Madán - "Fool's Hole."  
 (b) Carraig an Dorais - "Rock of the Door."  
 (c) Buille Chlaíomh - "Sword Cut" - i.e., the Sword of Fionn as wielded by the owner.  
 (d) Poll an Tobac - "Tobacco Hole"; connected with Smuggling.  
 (e) Faill an Tobair - "Well Cliff."  
 (f) Sean Ghráinseach and Tobar na Gráinsí - "Old Grange" and "Grange Well"; the former is a sub-division, and the latter a well thereon.  
 (g) Cillín. Site of ancient cemetery in which bodies were laid in stone lined cists; the site was disturbed during building of Ballyvoyle Bridge close at hand.  
 (h) Cloch an Eidhneáin - "Rock of the Ivy."  
 BRENAN, Braonán - "A Droplet." O'Donovan however writes it Brianán and suggests a derivation from Brí "a hill," or Bréan "Stinking." There is a site of a castle of the Powers but all traces have disappeared. Area, 634 acres.  
 "Brenane" (Inq. uas. I.).  
 S.D.D. (a) Sean Bhaile - "OldVillage"; a field in which stand two remarkable pillar stones. In an adjoining field there stands a third.  
 (b) Bóithrín na bPortán - "Little Road of the Crab Fish."  
 CARRIGAHILLA, Carraig an Choiligh - "Rock of the (Heath) Cock." Area, 427 acres.  
 "Karricke I Killie" (Inq. Jas. I.).  
 CARRICKBARRAHANE, Carraig Bhearracháin - "Berachan's Rock"; evidently a very old name. Bearchán was the Irish Methusala. Area, 181 acres.  
 "Carigbaraghan" (Inq. Eliz.).  
 CARRICKAREA, Carraig Aimhréidh - "Rugged Rock."  
 "Carrig Irea" (Inq. Jas. I.).  
 CARRIGEENNAHAHA, Carraigín na hÁtha (or Áithe) - "Little Rock of the Corn Kiln." Area, 181 acres.  
 "Carrigenahy" (Distr. Book).  
 CURRAHEEN, Curraichín "Little Marshy Place." Area, 282 acres.  
 "Carreheene Landoney" (Distr. Book). "Lorryheene Londoney" (A.S.E.).  
 DURROW, Dar Mhagh (Pron.- Durú) - "Oak-plain." Area, 273 acres.  
 "Durro" (Inq. Jas. I.).  
 Cloghlóirish, Cloch Labhrais - "Speaking Stone"; an immense glacial boulder cleft asunder and standing by side of Queen Anne's Road. The boulder was entire - so says the legend - 'till a false oath was sworn by it. Thereupon it split asunder declaring in a human-like voice: - "Bíonn an Fhírinne Searbh."  
 DRUMLOHAN, Drom Lócháin - "Chaff Ridge." Lócháin may however be a personal name. Here is a famous ogham cave in a cillín or early church site. Within the precincts of the bullán are also a large monument of bullán type and an ancient quern stone of unusual size. The bullán, generally water-filled, is resorted to as a Holy Well. Area, 296 acres.

“Drumloghan” (Inq. Jas. I.).  
 FAHA, **Faichí** - “The Hurling Greens.” Area, 685 acres.  
 “Fahagh” (A.S.E.).  
 S.D.D. (a) **Bóithrín an Rider**, apparently - “Little Road of the Rider.”  
 (b) **Bealach an Iarainn** - “Roadway of the Iron.”  
 Fox’s Castle, **Caisleán na Sionnach** - “Foxes’ (personal name) Castle.” The church site marked on O.M. appears to be the castle site instead. Perhaps the castle itself usurped the site of an early church.  
 GARRAHLISH, **Garraí Eilís** - “Alice’s Garden.” Area, 194 acres.  
 GARRANTURTON, **Garrán Tortain** - “Turton’s Grove.” Area, 1,063 acres.  
 “Garrantertín” (Distr. Book).  
 S.D.D. (a) **Baile na Muc** - “Village of the Pigs.”  
 (b) **Tobar Dháith na gCrann** - “David of the Trees’ Well.”  
 (c) **Piolla**; applied here to a stream. Presumably it is the English “Pill.”  
 (d) **Áth Mhór** - “Great Ford.”  
 (e) **Lisín an tSeabhaic** - “Little Lios of the Hawk.”  
 (f) **Sean Shráid** - “Old Village.”  
 (g) **Garraí na gCailleach** - “Garden of the Hags.”  
 (h) “The Killeens”, **Na Cillíní**, two fields in which are traces of a circular cill, or early church site, half an acre or so in extent. Beside this stand three or four pillar stones, which bear a few faint traces of what may have been ogham scores. There is also a **bullán** with cup-shaped basin.  
 ISLAND, **Sean Oileán** - “Old Island”; so called to distinguish it from Island Hubbock, a sub-division formerly, but erected later into an independent townland. Area, 164 acres.  
 S.D. **Tigh Sconnsa** - apparently - “House of the Raised Earthwork.” Sconce is an old term used in military engineering. The name is applied to an entrenched headland of the same general character as the Ballyvooney example above.  
 ISLAND HUBBOCK, **Oileán hObuc** - “Hobuck’s Island”; neither this nor the foregoing is an island in the ordinary geographical sense; they are both simply maritime townlands. Area, 235 acres.  
 “Illanhobbogg” (Inq. Eliz.).  
 S.D. (a) **Faill Ghairid** - “Short Cliff.”  
 (b) **Stuaic na bPocán** - “Rock Cone of the He-Goats”; a promontory.  
 (c) **Bord an Rí** - “The King’s Table”; a remarkable table-like rock on the strand.  
 (d) **Buille Chlaíomh** - “Sword Cut”; a great cleft in a rock attributed to Osgar, grandson of Fionn.  
 (e) **Carraig an Dorais** - “Rock of the Door.”  
 KYLLELTON, **Cill Eiltín** - “Elton’s Church.” Area, 313 acres.  
 “Kylleltyne” (Inq. Eliz.).  
 S.D.D. (a) **Lady’s Cove**, **Cuan an Chailín** - “The Girl’s Cove.”  
 (b) **Faill Bhuí** - “Yellow Cliff.”  
 (c) **Cuainín Bhidí** - “Biddy’s Cove.”  
 (d) **Cill**, an Early Church site, of large extent, with traces of the usual circular fence. Foundation of this church dates from the time of Declan, for Elton was a disciple of Declan’s.  
 KILMINNIN, **Cill Mhinghín** (Mo Fhinghín) - “Mingion’s Church”; site of an early church by south side of the old road to Stradbally. See Kilminnin, Dungarvan Par. Area (in two divisions), 315 acres.  
 KNOCKADRUMALEA, **Cnoc an Droma Léith** - “Hill of the Grey Ridge.” Area, 194 acres.  
 “Knockadrumle” (Dist. Book).  
 MILLERSTOWN, **Baile an Mhuilleora**. Idem. Area, 203 acres.  
 “Millerstowne” (A.S.E.).  
 MONAKERKA, **Móin na Circe** - “Bog of the Grouse.” Area, 155 acres.  
 “Moninekirky” (A.S.E.). “Monykircky” (Inq. Jas. I.).  
 MONAUAUD, **Móin an Bháid** - “Bog of the Boat.” The townland is not maritime. Area, 56 acres.  
 “Monevade” (A.S.E.).  
 S.D. “Tobergal” (O.M.), **Tobar Geal** - “Clear Well.”  
 NEWTOWN, **Baile Nua**. Idem. Area, 157 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) **Cnoc an Rinnce** - “Hill of the Dance.”  
 (b) **Cúl Móna** - “Bog Corner.”  
 PARK, **Páirc** - “Field.” Area, 177 acres.  
 RATHNASKILLOGE, **Ráth na Sciollóg** - “Rath of the Slices.” The waste, eyeless portion of the potato which is discarded and thrown away is **Sciollóg**: the eyed part reserved for planting is **Sciollán**. A second name of the place appears to be **Garrán na Sciollóg**. Area, 223 acres.  
 “Rathneshilloge” (Inq. Jas. I.).  
 SHANACOO, **Sean Chúil** - “Old Corner.” Area, 73 acres.  
 STRADBALLY, **An Sráid Bhaile** - “The Street Town,” i.e., the town with a regular street, in contradistinction to a homestead or a mere cluster of farmhouses. There were old fairs on September 14<sup>th</sup> and

June 1st. Area (in two divisions), 749 acres.

“Stradballye” (Inq. Jas. I.). “Stradballymore and Barronsland” (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (I.) Seawards-on coast, east to west.

(a) Fail an Airgid - “Cliff of the Silver.”

(b) Fail na Smuite - “Cliff of the Snout.”

(c) Fail na dTéad - “Cliff of the Ropes.”

(d) Fail an Chaca - “Cliff of the Ordure.”

(e) Fail na Lice - “Cliff of the Flagstone.”

(f) Srón Seons - “Jones’ Nose.”

(g) Gull Island (O.M.), Oileán na bhFaoileán. Idem. There are two detached rocks, a mile apart, each called - “Gull Island.”

(h) Carraig an Chomhartha - “Rock of the Mark (or Sign)”; because its submersion is an indication of full tide.

(i) Fail an Sconnsa - “Earthwork Crowned Cliff.”

(II.) Inland :-

(j) Friar’s Well (O.M.).

(k) Cnoc Ramhar - “Thick Stumpy Hill.”

(l) Bóithrín Caoch - “Little Blind Road.”

SCARTACROOKA, Scairt an Chrúca - “Thicket of the Crook (or ‘Handful’).” Area, 99 acres.

SHESKIN, Seisceann - “Marsh (Sedgy Moor or Boggy Place.)” Area, 200 acres.

“Seskin” and “Kilbrakan” (A.S.E. and Distr. Book).

“Sheskynreadye” (Inq. Jas. I.).

WILLIAMSTOWN, Baile Uilliam. Idem. Area, 312 acres.

“Williamstowne als Ballyellin” (Inq. Jas. I.).

WOODHOUSE, Tigh na Coille. Idem. Area, 397 acres.

“Woodhouse als Torcorron” (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Plateen Rock (O.M.), Pláicín, Meaning doubtful. Probably – Pláitín - “The Scalp.”

(b) Blind Cove (O.M.), An Cuan Coach. Idem.

## Whitechurch Parish

THE name in Irish is Teampall Geal, which is equivalent in meaning to the official English name. The whiteness was probably physical - the result of whitewashing, or of decoration with glistening quartz ; it may of course have been merely figurative - in allusion to the fame of the church &c. Greater portion of the parish, which is very extensive, is a rich limestone plain. Irish is still generally understood, nevertheless sub-denominations are neither very numerous nor particularly interesting. A fair was formerly held at Whitechurch on 5<sup>th</sup> August; it however appears to have been a Charter Fair.. For some notes OD, the ancient church of the parish see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV., p.88. Some lands in this parish and in the adjoining parish of Mane are cited in Chart 13, Henry 111. (1229): - “Anach, Sounach, Killorghie, Adentein, Krumachton (Crinnaghtown), Saskincarty, Ballinolnach, Razhin, Baliachan (Ballyhane), Adferne (Affaine), Ballymalally, Balimithyan, Ballykennedy, Ballydonan, Kipach(Cappagh), Kinros, Caselan, Kilcounan (Kilcannon), Moy Thelghy (Modeligo), Tholach, Henan and Culman, Gallus (Agligh) and Balibranning &c.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLINTAYLOR, Baile an Táilliúra - “The Tailor’s home-stead.” Tailor (Taylor), notwithstanding the article, is almost certainly a family name here. The Irish evidently regarded names like Taylor, Turner, Mason &c., as common nouns. Area (in two divisions), 586 acres.

“Ballyntaylor” (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D. Cnocán na mBuachaillí - “The Boys’ Little Hill.”

BALLYARD, Baile Ard - “Elevated Village.” Area, 84 acres.

BALLYGAMBON, Baile Ghambúin - “Gambon’s Homestead”; a family named Cambon still resides in the neighbourhood. Area (in two divisions), 497 acres.

S.D. An Cúl - “The Ridge”; a sub-division containing a single farm.

BALLYHANE, Baile Sheáin - “John’s Homestead.” Area, 133 acres.

“Ballyhanebegg” (Distr. Book).

BALLYKENNEDY, Baile Uí Chinnéide - “O’Kennedy’s Home-stead.” Area, 60 acres.

“Ballykenedye” (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLYLEMON, Bally Uí Loimín - “O’Loman’s Homestead.” Area (in four divisions), 434 acres.

“Ballilomen” (Inq. Jas. I.).



S.D.D. (a) Cnoc **Dóite** - “Burnt Hill.”  
 (b) Gleann na Coille - “Glen of the Wood.”  
 (c) Currach (Crach) **an tSluaigh** - “Swamp of the (Fairy) Host.”  
 BALLYMULALLA, Baile Uí Mhaolalaidh - “O’Mulally’s Homestead.” Locally the qualifying word is understood to signify “honey,” and the name is accounted for by an alleged one-time shower of honey. Area (in two divisions), 398 acres.  
 S.D. Johnstown (O.M.), Baile Sheáin. Idem.  
 BALLYNACOURTY, Baile na Cúirte - “The Mansion Village.” The “Mansion” was the residence of the Osbornes, to whom this property passed from Roger Dalton in the early part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Dalton apparently held from the Dromana Fitzgeralds. Area, 242 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Páirc an Imris - “Field of the Wrangling,” a place where the dead play at night.  
 (b) Scioból na nDéiseach - “Barn of the Decies (Decies family - .e. Fitzgeralds of Dromana)”; adjacent to site of the mansion house.  
 (c) Currach na Bríce - “Swampy Place of the Brick (Making).”  
 BALLYNAHEMERY, Baile na hImirí - “Homestead of the Removal (or Trekking).” Imirghe may signify a holding away from home, i.e. an outfarm.<sup>86</sup> Area, 159 acres.  
 S.D. Páirc **an Dalláin** - “Field of the Pillar Stone.”  
 BALLYNAMEELAGH, Baile na Miallach, meaning uncertain. Liam Ó Míodhacháin suggests Baile na mBialac – “Veales’ Homestead” as he had heard it referred to as Baile an Bhialaigh by an old man many years ago. Many families of that name are still in the surrounding districts. Area, 192 acres.  
 S.D. **Ard Chromail** - “Cromwell’s Height.”  
 BALLYNAMINTRA, Baile na mBaintreach - “Widows’ Homestead.” Compare same name, Kilmacleage Par. Area (in three divisions), 387 acres.  
 “Ballynemoynttragh” (A.S.E.).  
 BARNASTOOK, Barra na Stuaic - “Summit of the Pinnacles.” Area (in two divisions), 543 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) **Garraithe** Glasa - “Green Gardens”; the old name of one of the two present sub-divisions of the townland.  
 (b) Auhacorrick (O.M.). Áth **an Chómpaic** - “Ford of the Contention.”  
 BRIDGEQUARTER, Ceathrú an Droichid. Idem. Area, 236 acres.  
 S.D. Ooangloor (O.M.), Uaimh na **gColúr** - “The Pigeons’ Cave.”  
 Uaimh na Mort - “Cave of Death.”  
 CAPPAGH, Ceapach - “Tillage Plot.” Area, 401 acres.  
 “Kyppagh” (Inq. Jas. I.).  
 S.D.D. (a) Carraig **an Phiobaire** – “The Piper’s Rock.”  
 (b) Abbey (O.M.). The ruin so named was most probably the residence of Sir James Fitzgerald, who removed to Dromana where he died in 1581. There is little or no evidence that the remains are ecclesiastical.  
 CANTY, Na Cáinte - “The Dispraised Places.” Area, 319 acres.  
 “Caynty” (Inq. Eliz.).  
 S.D. Carraig na gCreabhar - “The Woodcock’s Rock.”  
 CARRICKROE, Carraig Bhreo; meaning uncertain. Breo signifies “fire.” The place was granted as portion of the forfeited Desmond estate to Sir C. Hamilton by letters patent 18<sup>th</sup> June, 1589.  
 S.D.D. (a) Páirc **an Liagáin** – “Field of the Pillar Stone.”  
 (b) Moloneys’ Village (O.M.), Baile na Maoldhomhnach. Idem. This is a sub-division.  
 (c) Carraig na Bhoinneach - “Wynnes’ Rock.”  
 CARRIGLEA, Carraig Liath - “Grey Rock.” Area, 202 acres.  
 “Carrickelighe” (Inq. Jas. I.).  
 S.D. Cúl **an Chrampa** - “Corner of the Knot (clasp or cramp).” This is an old townland name. It occurs as “Cowlecrompy” in a grant forfeited Desmond land to Sir Christopher Hatton in 1859.  
 CLASHNAGONEEN, Clais na gCoiníní - “Trench of the Rabbits.” Area, 247 acres.  
 CLONKERDIN, Cluain Chéirdín - “Kerdin’s Meadow.” On the townland is the site of an ancient castle (Fitzgeralds). Area, 256 acres.  
 “Clwonkeardine” (Inq. Jas. I.).  
 S.D. Fulacht **Fia**; a remarkable cooking place of prehistoric character discovered on the bank of a small stream.  
 COOL, Cúil - “Corner.” Area, 82 acres.  
 S.D. Tobar na gCrann - “Well of the Trees.”  
 COOLANAV, Cúil na nDamh - “Corner of the Oxen.” Area, 116 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Páirc na bPiast - “Field of the Worms (or Reptiles).”

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<sup>86</sup> The word *immirge* occurs, in the sense of removal, in the ancient tract called “Tairred na nDessi,” edited by Professor Kuno Meyer, Ph.D.

(b) Poll na Mart - "Hole (or Cavern) of the Beeves."

COOLATOOR, Cúil **an** Tuair - "Corner of the Cattle Field." Area, 98 acres.

S.D. Droichead **an** Tóchair - "Causeway Bridge."

FARRENBULLEN, Fearann **an** Bhoilín - "Land of the Loaf." One old man, a native, said – Cairn Boillín. It is locally believed that this diminutive townland was granted to a Cromwellian trooper, who in his hunger disposed of it for a loaf of bread. Place names when understood are often popularly accounted for by a "history" (Folks' Etymology) obviously invented to fit the name. Area, 13 acres.

S.D. Carraig Mhuiris - "Maurice's Rock"; a limestone bluff or outcrop beneath which is an extensive cave explored by Mr. Ussher and described in various communications to the Royal Irish Academy. There are indications that the bluff was once crowned by a rath or cathair.

GARRAUNFADDA, Garrán Fada - "Long Grove." Area, 224 acres.

GLENAVADDRA, Gleann **an** Mhadra - "Glen of the Wolf (or 'Dog')." Area, 204 acres.

"Glawh Ivaddey" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Toberatouk (O.M.), Tobar **an** tSeabhaic - "The Hawk's Well."

(b) Sruthaire - "The Stroller (Vagrant)"; a sub-division, named from a small stream.

(c) Poll **an** tSasanaigh - "The Englishman's Pool."

KILCLOHER, Cill Chluthair - "Sheltered (Cosy) Church." Here St. Carthage, on his way from Rahan to Lismore, rested for some days with his retinue. The early church site is in the south corner of a field called Páirc na Cille. Clothair is by some understood to be the name of the church founder - hence Tobar Naomh Cloithir. - "Sg. Clothair's Well." Area, 222 acres.

"Cill Chluthair mar a pitheann na caolchoin. "(Old Rhyme)."

S.D. Bóithrín na Meachan - "Little Road of the Parsnips"; an avenue which led to a garden (attached to a mansion).

KILCANNON, Cill Chonáin- "Conan's Church." Compare Kilcannon, Dunhill Par., also Drumcannon, Barony of Middlethird, Co. Waterford. Area (in two divisions), 2 13 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Glashalahan (O.M.), Glaise Leathan - "Wide Stream."

(b) Poulnacragga (O.M.), Poll na Craige - Rock Hole."

(c) Parknakilla (O.M.), Páirc na Cille - "Field of the Church." This is the site of an early church still surrounded by its circular fence of earth.

(d) Poulabrone (O.M.), Poll na Brón - "Hole of the Millstone"; a pool in the Finisk.

KILGREANY, Cill Ghráinne - "Graine's Church"; site of the cill will be found by north side of main road close to a cave and well. The personal name Gráinne is usually anglicized - "Grace." Area, 186 acm.

"Kilgrany" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Poll **an** Phúca - "The Pooka's Cavern."

KILLISHAL, Coill Íseal (O'D. records it Cill Í) - "Lower Wood." Area, 108 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Douglas (O.M.), Dubh Ghlaise - "Black Stream."

(b) Poll Cháit Ósboirn - Catherine Osborne's Cavern."

KILNAFARNA, Cill na Feárna - "Church of the Alder Tree (*Alnus Glutinosa*)"; site of the early ecclesiastical settlement was difficult to discover; it was found at length on the boundary between two farms (Tobin's and vicinity some sort of sacred character attaches. Area, 451 acres.

"Kilnefarny als Kilnafarnoge" (Inq. Cor. I., 1643).

S.D.D. (a) Cnocán Súí Finn - "Little Hill of Fionn's Sitting Place."

(b) **Faiche** - "Hurling ('Fair' or 'Pattern') Green"; this was formerly a commonage.

KNOCKAUN Cnocán - "Little Hill." Area, 243 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carraig **Ard** - "High Rock."

(b) Tobar na Leadhb - "Well of the Rags."

KNOCKACULLIN, Cnoc **an** Chuilinn - "The Holly Hill." Area (in two divisions), 121 acres.

KNOCKMAON, Cnoc Mán - "Mawn's Hill." On this rock was the castle of Knockmaon, some remains of which still stand. For a notice of the ruined church a few perches to south of this castle see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV., p.93. On the eastern margin of Knockmaon Bog there would appear to have been a smithy or sword factory in the far-away bronze age. A quantity of unused implements of bronze has been found here, for a description of which see a paper in the journal just quoted, Vol. IV., p.47. Area, 146 acres.

"Cnocmoane" (Civil Survey, 17<sup>th</sup> cent.).

S.D. Saileachán - "The Place of Willows"; a small stream on which was formerly a drawbridge.

KNOCKNACROOHA, Cnoc na Cruaiche - "Hill of the Stack (of turf or rock)." Area (in two divisions), 670 acres.

Curraichín na Muice - "The Pig's Little Swamp."

LAURAGH, An Láithreach - "Site (or ruins) of a Building." Area, 308 acres.

"Laragh" and "Lairhage" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D. (a) The Roaring Waters (O.M.), Gleann Bodhar Uisce - "Deafening Water Glen."

NICHOLASTOWN, Baile na Tóna (latterly however – Baile Niocláis) - "Bottom Homestead." Area, 46

acres.

“Ballynicholl” (Civil Survey).

PARKEENGARRA, Páircíní Gearra - “Little Short Fields” Area, 74 acres.

ROSS, An Ros - “The Underwood.” Area, 79 acres.

SCART, Scairt - “Thicket.” Area, 166 acres.

S.DD. (a) Páirc na **Faiche** - “Field of the Hurling Green.”

(b) Broice (River Brickey). Meaning unknown.

WHITECHURCH, Teampall Geal. Idem. Area, 49 acres.

## BARONY OF GAULTIER

GAULTIER (Gaill-Tír - "Dane Country" or "Foreigners' land") was so called from its occupation by a non-Celtic population. The term Gall was, at one period of our history, synonymous with "Dane" or "Norwegian" and at another with "Englishman." In modern usage the word is largely restricted to the latter sense, while "Lochlannach" is applied to the Dane of history. It is wonderful, by the way, how little the Dane has left his impress on the land names of the Barony he made his own. Gaultier, as a local denomination, dates approximately from the expulsion of the Ostmen of Waterford from the city on the arrival of the English. The first care of the new-comers was to hang Reginald, ruler of Waterford, for having placed iron chains across the river to bar the progress of the invading fleet, and their second - to drive out the Danish inhabitants, one Gerald McGilmore alone excepted. A particular district outside the walls was assigned the dispossessed citizens - whence the "Cantred of the Danes" of later times, and the "Osmanstown of Waterford" (Plea-roll of Edward 11. 1384).

### Ballygunner Parish

THE parish takes its name from Ballygunner townland on which the Church (now in ruins) stood. This church, it is evident from Theiner<sup>87</sup>, was originally dedicated to a St. Mochorog, Confessor, whom we may safely regard as its founder. Mochorog, like many of the early church founders of our eastern and south-eastern seaboard, appears to have been a Briton, and son of Branchan, a British prince. At any rate such was the reputed nationality and parentage of the Saint Mochorog who is honoured at Delgany, Co. Wicklow<sup>88</sup>. This Mochorog of Delgany is stated to have assisted St. Kevin when the latter lay dying. In post-invasion times a change of patrons was somehow effected in our Church, for the survival of the ancient "pattern" on September 8<sup>th</sup> is proof that at the Reformation period the Blessed Virgin was titular. For description of the ruined church and its graveyard see Journal of R.S.A.I., Vol. I., 5th Series, p.481. In the Down Survey Map the parish is named Ballygunner Temple and the church appears to have been in repair at the date of the survey. Amongst the crops grown in the parish in 1846 are mentioned peas, beans, and flax.<sup>89</sup>

### TOWNLANDS

BALLYGUNNER - Baile Mhic Gonair (in three parts: - "B. Mór," "B. an Chaisleáin," "B. an Teampail" respectively) - "Town (or Homestead) of Gonar's Son." It is probably Dun Fan Connrath, in Waterford vicinity referred to by Dr. Todd ("Wars of the Gaedhil", Introduction p.cxxxix). Crowning a pleasant eminence on the townland of Ballygunnermore are the (now) scant remains of a large lios which had souterrains within the thickness of its earthen ramparts. This is one of our few land names which commemorate Danish occupation. There are on the townland one, now practically demolished, circular lios of large size (O.M.) with a stone-lined subterranean chamber and one small, partly ruined cromlech (O.M.). Ballygunnertemple is returned in the Down Survey as the property of Lord Power, and the other two divisions of the townland as belonging to Sir Robert Walsh, Irish Papist. The Cromwellians liked good measure; they reckoned the total area of the three divisions (including seven acres of glebe on Ballygunner Castle) at 649 acres. This, as a matter of fact, was little more than half the real acreage. "James Walshe (father, or grandfather, presumably, of the Sir Robert Walsh of Petty's Survey) of Gonnestown" appears as a juror in an Inquisition of Elizabeth<sup>90</sup>. The castle (modernised) of the Walshes is still in use as a residence. A Fair of Ballygunner was held on Sept. 19<sup>th</sup>. Area (in three divisions), 1212 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Currach Gorm - "Blue Bog (or Marsh)," a small subdivision; the name is Anglicised - "Foxy Bog."

(b) Baile na Gaoithe - "Homestead of the Wind," from its exposed position; a well-known sub-division, regarded locally as practically a separate townland.

(c) Cill Bhriocáin - "Brican's Church"; site (nearly forgotten) of a primitive church on Baile na Gaoithe. There are no remains, but the exact spot has been identified, scil: - immediately to N.E. of surveyor's mark 163, on Ordnance Sheet (six-inch) No. 18.

(d) Aoileachán - Meaning uncertain; probably derivative from Aol, lime; a large sub-division formerly well known by this name.

(e) An Sléibhín - "The Little Mountain." a sub-division of 25 acres.

<sup>87</sup> "Vet. Monumenta" - Pius II., A.D. 1459.

<sup>88</sup> Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, June, 1901, page 186.

<sup>89</sup> Ordn. Survey Field Book.

<sup>90</sup> Inquis. IX., Eliz. (1567).

(f) Carraigín Gheal - "Little White Rock," on B. Castle.

(g) Bóithrín na gCorp - "Little Road of the Corpses"; a former road which led N. from the old Church on Ballygunner Temple.

BALLYMACLODE, Baile Mhic **Leod** - "McLeod's Homestead." On the townland is a comparatively late castle in ruin. This was probably the homestead of the settler from whom the place derives its name. Ballymaclode, like Ballygunner Temple, was in the possession of Lord Power at the date of the Cromwellian confiscation. Area, 374 acres.

"Bally McClode" (A.S.E.); "Ballemaclode" (Inquisition, *temp.* Eliz.)

S.D. Glennacruther (O.M.), Gleann **an** Chruitire - "The Harper's Glen." Of the ancient master of Irish melody no history or tradition whatever survives.

CALLAGHAN, Ceallachán - Meaning doubtful; apparently "Little Place Belonging to a Church"; or perhaps (and less probably) the name is an Irish diminutive of the old English word *callow* - therefore "Little Wet Place." "Callow" is still commonly used in the Leix County to denote wettish land which is often submerged in winter and grows long coarse grass in summer. The present townland contains a large area of bog and was mainly noted a century ago for its output of peat, hence the epithet - (Ceallachán na Luaithe Bhuí). O'Donovan states<sup>91</sup> that the place-name here is the personal name Callaghan. Elsewhere<sup>92</sup> he notes that in Co. Roscommon the word *Caladh* designates a meadow, strath, or holm by the margin of a river; the first syllable, however, in the present instance, is pronounced slender - *i.e.*, *Ceall*. *Callahane* was in the possession of John Lee, Irish Papist, previous to Cromwell's confiscation, and the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery enable us to trace portion of its previous history<sup>93</sup>. The authority quoted recites the following alienations of the lands previous to that date. (1) James Power of Callaghane to Patrick Coppinger and Richard Meaghe (Meade). (2) Said Coppinger and Meaghe and William, son of aforementioned James Power, to William Dobbyn, his heirs, &c. (3) Said William Dobbyn and William Power to John (son of James) Sherlock and William Walsh. Area, 447 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Báintín **an** Chaptáen - A field name.

(b) Cúinne an Ghabha - "The Smith's Angle."

"Callahane," (Down Survey).

KNOCKBOY, Cnoc Buí, "Yellow Hill," from the colour of the blossoming furze. The furze has disappeared long since, and well-tilled fields occupy its place, Area, 228 acres.

S.D. Tobernacnockaun (O.M.), Tobar an Chnocáin, "Well of the Little Hill," near N.E. extremity of the townland.

## Ballynakill Parish

THE ancient church of the parish stood about 60 yards to the S, by E. of the present Ballinakill House. Some insignificant remains of the church are visible in the stable yard of the house in question, and part of the ancient cemetery, in which a few families retain rights of burial, is surrounded by an enclosing wall. A considerable portion of the church building survived till about a hundred and fifty years since.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYNAKILL, Baile na Cille - "Homestead of the Church." Area, 358 acres.

"BallemcKill" (Visitation Book, T.C.D., E. 3. 14).

S.D.D. (a) "Weaver's Lane" - abutting on Waterford-Dunmore road at W. End of Power's Nursery; the name is now almost forgotten.

(b) "Ceathrú an Mhuilinn" - "Mill Quarter," extending to some twenty or thirty acres.

(c) An Tuairín - "The Little Bawn," a field close to the river. *Tuar* and its diminutive, as in present case, are of very frequent occurrence in place-names throughout Waterford. They occur most frequently in mountain districts. Dictionaries render the word by "bleach green," but this explanation is evidently incorrect, or rather, insufficient. The existence of bleach greens in mountains where nobody lives, or ever did live, cannot be admitted. Unfortunately for us, the word has fallen out of use in Waterford otherwise than as a component of place names. O'Donovan in at least one instance<sup>94</sup> explains it "a green grassy patch on a mountain side" such as presence of a spring would produce, and this or some such meaning the word must have in many instances. In the adjoining County of Cork, as well as in other Munster counties, the word *Tuar* is in frequent use to denote a well-fenced night field or "bawn" for cattle.

(d) "The Red Ladder," a rock by the river side from which an iron ladder formerly led down to the water.

<sup>91</sup> Ordnance Survey Field Books (Co. Waterford), Mountjoy Barracks.

<sup>92</sup> Annals of the Four Masters, Vol. 111., p.214 (note).

<sup>93</sup> Membrane 28<sup>th</sup> 4. Chas. I. (1628).

<sup>94</sup> Field Books, OS.

“King’s Pond,” a broad, but shallow, pool by the roadside ; called from the family on whose holding it was. “Flynnvilla,” the now obsolete name of what became the Kings homestead later.

FARRANSHONEEN, Fearann **Sheoinín** - “Little John’s (or Jennings’) Land.” Area, 174 acres.

GRANTSTOWN, Baile an Ghrantaigh - “Grant’s Homestead.” The Grants were an old Waterford Anglo-Irish merchant family (originally Kilkenny) whose tomb (17<sup>th</sup> century) may still be seen in the French Church. When the article is used before a proper name the latter is taken adjectively; in the present instance therefore the sense is - Homestead belonging to member of the tribe, or family, of Grant. Area, 276 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bán Dhráide - “Drawdy’s Field”; a sub-division of some fifteen acres. The personal name from which this sub-division is called is now extinct in Waterford.

(b) Bán **an** Bharcair, “Barker’s Field.” The Barkers were a well-known Waterford family of Cromwellian origin. Their name is likewise perpetuated in Barker Street, Waterford, which occupies place of the gardens of an early 17<sup>th</sup> century Alderman, Samuel Barker.

LITTLE ISLAND, An **tOileán** Beag, “The Small Island.” The island occupies the middle of the river a couple of miles below the City of Waterford, and is identical, according to Rev. Dr. Kelly<sup>95</sup>, with Inisdomhle of the Martyrologists where St. Bairrhnin, son of Aedh, Prince of Dublin, founded and governed a religious house. It may, however, be laid down as practically certain that the learned hagiologist is incorrect in his identification. No trace or tradition of church, monastery or burial ground has been brought to light by a most careful examination of the island. Had a religious establishment of the kind attributed ever tradition of it could not have entirely died out. “Martyrology of Donegal” expressly places Inisdomhle Cinnsealaigh (Co. Wexford). The adjective was added our island from the “Great Island” lower down the graphically the “Little Island” would seem to belong rather than to the Decies, as the channel separating northern mainland was formerly fordable. The ford exists for the channel has been deeply dredged. On the island century castle of the Walshes’ which has been metamorphosed into a beautiful modern residence. Edward I. (1284) delivered the Little Island that belonged to Robert le Poher “Walter Bp. of Meath.” Dr. O’Foley calls my attention to Vol. 11. of Deeds, pp.59, 60, etc., to Ile Malure, Insula de Malure, etc. - the Island on the Suir, near Waterford, under 1359, and Two following years. Malure which also appears as Malour looks like a personal name and may be Danish. On the other hand, it suggests Mo Loghoir, the name of a saint who is honoured in the Gorman, under May 11<sup>th</sup>. Or may it not be the Anglo-Norman name Miler, or Maylor, still represented in the vicinity? Area, 287 acres.

S.D.D. (a) “The Ford,” the river channel between and Co. Kilkenny.

(b) “King’s Channel,” the deep water channel island from the Co. Waterford mainland.

(c) “Piper’s Rock,” in river on north side of the island.

(d) “Golden Rock,” in river on south side of “Golden” is here most likely a corrupt Anglicisation a shoulder.

KILCOHAN, Cill Chuacháin - “Cuachan’s Church.” With much difficulty the site of the ancient church was discovered, at the west side of the old Tramore road, close to the bridge on boundary of the townland. Cuachan is the diminutive (or rather the endearment form) of Cuach, name of a virgin, whose feast falls on Jan. 8<sup>th</sup>. She is the patroness of Kilcock, Co. Kildare. Area, 228 acres.

S.D. “Yellow Ford Bridge” (Ord. Map) - Cabhaisín Búí - “Little Yellow Ford.” There were several words for a ford. The most common are cabhar and Áth. Cabhaisín - perhaps from the English, *causeway* - seems to have implied some sort of raised path across the stream, while Áth was a more generic term. The cabhar was generally furnished with stepping-stones often of very large size.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Baile Uilliam- “William’s Homestead.” Area, 549 acres.

S.D.D.- Carraig **an** Bhuidéil - “Bottle Rock” - (perhaps from its shape); a rock outcrop now partly quarried away for road metal.

(b) Poll na Bríce - “Brick Hollow” ; a few small fields in which, judging from the name, bricks were once made; no memory however, or even tradition, of the industry survives.

(c) “Bottomy” -the (presumably) modern name applied contemptuously to a few worthless fields, cultivation of which was sarcastically equated with penal servitude in “Botany” Bay.

(d) “Deer Park,” two fields to which the name is occasionally applied.

(e) Currach na gCapall, “Wet Place (marsh) of the Horses.”

## Corbally Parish

THIS parish contains only two townlands (one of them in two parts). Indeed it is only in a modified sense that it can be considered a parish at all - in the sense, namely, that it furnished name and revenue to a prebend, or canonry, in the Chapter of Waterford. The parish has no proper church, and was doubtless of comparatively late formation.

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<sup>95</sup> “Calendar of Irish Saints.” p.94.

## TOWNLANDS

CORBALLY, Corr **an** Bhaile - "Point (Peak) of the Homestead." The townland is sub-divided into two nearly equal parts - C. more and C. beg. Total area, 508 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Garraí** an Chamáin - "Garden of the Hurley," from its shape.

(b) Bán na **Sráide** - "Field of the Street." "Street" is used in the sense of "village." The name is of frequent occurrence in places where, as in the present instance, there is now not a house, or sign of one, remaining. Hundreds of these "streets" disappeared in black '47 and subsequent years.

(c) Carrickadun (Ord. Map), Carraig **an** Dúin - "Rock of the Dun." Dun is primarily a fort, but in the present instance, as in scores of similar cases in Co. Waterford, the word is applied, in a secondary sense, to rounded dome-like hills of no great elevation, such as would be chosen by a primitive people for fortification or residence.

(d) **Sean** Mhuileann - "Old Mill," at western extremity of the townland.

(e) Gleann Mionnáin - Apparently, "Kid's Glen"; more likely, "Glen of the Jacksnipe."

(f) Gleann **an** Dodaigh - "Dodd's Glen," forming boundary between this townland and Kilmacleauge East.

(g) An Sprid (Sporad)- "The Spirit"; a field frequented by a ghost and regarded with popular and appropriate dread.

(h) **Bóithrín an** Sweep.

(i) An Cnoc, a sub-division. O'Donovan makes it Cúl Lom - "Bare Ridge" (Headland). The greater portion of this townland is in Rathmoylan parish. Area of the Corbally portion, 155 acres. "Cooleham als Coolum" (A.S. & E.). Cootum. O'Donovan makes it Cúl Lom - "Bare Ridge." (Headland).

S.D.D. (a) Cloonliamgowl (Ord. Map), Cuan ' **Liam** Gallda - "Harbour of William the Foreigner." The foreigner, according to local belief is William of Orange, some of whose followers are represented as having landed here! Near low water mark are some foundations of what would appear to have been a stone built pier. The headland enclosing the little haven on the east was defended on the land side by a double earthen wall, of pre-historic character, thrown across its neck. The entrenchment seems to have been strengthened in its interior by stone, a large quantity of which a neighbouring farmer extracted from it. Portions of the ruinous wall still rise to the height of nearly eighteen feet. Between the wall and the sea lies half an acre of level saxifrage-covered sward, the former encampment of an ancient colony. Formerly no doubt the space enclosed was much larger; the encroachment of the ocean along this coast is very marked and the yearly tribute of the cliffs to the Atlantic very considerable. The fortified headland is known as "Oileán ' Liam Gallda."

(b) Uaimh **an** Chasáin - "Cave of the Pathway."

(c) "Palm Oil Hole," so called from wreck here of a ship laden with the commodity named.

(d) "Flour Hole," where a flour laden vessel met her doom.

(e) Benlea Head (Ord. Map); Beann Liath - "Grey Headland"; the official name is tautological.

## Crooke Parish

THE church was inappropriate in the adjoining Preceptory of Knights Templars. Of the latter only an insignificant portion of a strong castle survives. Beside this is a well sacred to St. John Baptist, to whom the church also appears to have been dedicated. The church ruin has in its east gable a triple-light window of early English character, so that in all probability the building dates from the earliest post-invasion period. For a fuller account of the church, &c., see Journal of the R.S.A.I., Vol. I., Series 5.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYDAVID, Baile Dháithí - "David's Homestead." Area, 227 acres.

S.D. Lisaniska (O.M.), Lios an Uisce - "Water Lios."

CARRICKSAGGART, Carraig Sagairt - "Priest's Rock." Area, 234 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carraig **Fiaigh** - "Hunting Rock."

(b) Carraig **an** Ghabha - "Smith's Rock."

(c) **Bearna** Cróine - "Gap of the Dun Coloured Place"; meeting place of four townlands.

COOLTEGAN, Cúl Taidhgín - "Little Tieg's (or Tegan's) Ridge." A subterranean passage was discovered here a hundred years since, but was subsequently closed. Area, 118 acres.

"Cooletegin als Cooletegan alias Cooltegin" (A.S.E.).

CROOKE, An Chruac - "Crook" is old Scandinavian for a bend as wick is for a bay. ("A Survey of English Place Names," Mawer & Stanton, p.59). Area, 425 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Glebe (O.M.).

- (b) Passage (An Phasáiste) Hill (O.M.); ruined windmill on summit.
- (c) Carrickcannuigh (or) Carraig **an Cheannaithe** - "Rock of the Purchase."
- (d) Spy Hill (O.M.), Carraig **an Radhairc** - "Rock of the View."
- (e) Bóithrín **an Trá** - "Little Road of (to) the Strand."
- DROMINA, Drom Eidhne - "Ivy Ridge." Area, 373 acres.  
 "Druminagh" (D.S. Map); "Dromenagh" (S.S.E.)
- S.D.D. (a) **Carraig an Bharraigh** - "Barry's Rock," forming northern terminus of Woodstown Strand.
- (b) "The Pollock Rock." to east of last and below high water mark.
- (c) Ráth **an Leacht** - "Rath of the Grave Monument (Stone Pile)." This is nowadays more commonly known as the "Giant's Grave."
- (d) Móinéar na gCeann - "Meadow of the Heads," close to the last. The name is applied to two fields in which were found, over a century since, a number of human skulls, broken swords, &c.
- (e) Prehistoric shell-mound.
- KNOCKPARSON, Cnoc Phearsuin - "Parson's (personal name) Hill" Area, 88 acres.
- NEWTOWN, Baile Nua. Idem. Area, 272 acres.  
 "Newtowne" -(A.S.E.).
- S.D.D. (a) New Geneva (O.M.), a space of about twelve acres enclosed by a high stone wall with flanking towers at the angles. This was originally the site of a colony of Genevese, founded about 1785. The Irish Parliament voted £10,000 in aid of the settlement. In consequence, however, of the demand by the colonists of certain privileges which it was not thought proper to concede the settlement was abandoned. Next year the Government commenced the erection of the barracks, of which some remains survive. These afforded accommodation for 1,500 men, and were occupied by militia and troops of the line. "Geneva Barracks" acquired notoriety in connection with the Rebellion a few years later. Many are the stories still current, or current half a century since, amongst the country people, of the dark deeds done within these frowning walls. "New Geneva" came to an inglorious end in 1824, when it was purchased by the Marquis of Waterford, who sold the buildings to a Mr. Galway (merchant) of Dungarvan, by whom the barracks were dismantled and much of the material carried by water to Dungarvan.
- (b) "The Review Ground," a space of nineteen acres (Irish).
- RAHEEN, Ráithín - "Little Rath." Area, 200 acres.  
 "Rahine" (A.S.E.).
- S.D.D. (a) **Sean Shráid** - "Old Village."
- (b) Macha na mBó - "Milking Place of the Cows."

## Faithlegg Parish

IN the Down Survey map<sup>96</sup> this is represented by a single townland which gives name to the parish. The two additional townlands therefore must have been formed out of the first within the past 250 years. It is remarkable that in the whole parish there was not, half a century since, a single native Irish speaker - a fact very regrettable from the point of view of the place-name student. The ruins of the ancient church are in an excellent state of preservation; they consist of nave and chancel connected by a pointed chancel arch of wrought red sandstone. The west doorway, also of red sandstone, and in harmony (architecturally) with the chancel arch is somewhat elaborately molded. Within the nave is a rather remarkable holy water stoup or baptismal font which has been deemed worthy of notice and illustration by Brash. For further notice of this church see Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. I., Series 5, p.481.

## TOWNLANDS

CHEEKPOINT, **Pointe** na Síge - "Point of the Streak." Thanks to the ignorance of guide book compilers the name is popularly supposed to imply fairy occupation or connection (Síge - a fairy). Síge however (not Síghe) is the word entering into composition, and the origin of the name seems clear enough, scil:- from a rock, Carraig na Síge - out in the river near low water mark. A strong and rapid current sweeps over the jagged sides and summit of the rock, and the consequence is a long trail, or streak, of foam down stream with the ebbing tide and up the river with the flow. Also called Rinn na Síge. Area, 199 acres.

- S.D.D. (a) Carraig na Síge - "Rock of the Streak", as above.
- (b) "The Russian Side," portion of Cheekpoint so called because, according to local story a Russian family or small colony once established itself there.
- (c) Braonóg - "Little Drop"; a well.
- (d) An Móta - "The Mote."
- (e) **Garraithe Arda** - "High Gardens"; a sub-division.

<sup>96</sup> Record Office, Dublin.



COOLBUNNIA, Cúl Buinne - "Ridge Back of the Stream." Close to the ruins of Faithlegg Church in this townland is a mote with the ruined castle of the Aylwards within its bailey. The castle stood a short siege in 1649, when it was defended by its owner against a Cromwellian division. The Protector, who, it appears, had known Aylward previously in England, offered what he was pleased to call favourable terms. Acceptance was however incompatible with the religious tenets of the besieged. Under the circumstances the garrison refused to capitulate, and the proprietor with his faithful retainers died<sup>97</sup>, like Horatius facing fearful odds for his faith and his ancestral acres. Such is the account popularly given and believed and in part (at any rate) substantiated by documents.

FAITHLEGG, Féidhlinn. The name, which possibly is not Irish, has long been a puzzle, which we can only hope future investigation may solve. Unfortunately the oldest forms of the name afford no help towards a solution. An Inquisition, temp. Elizabeth, renders the name - Faithlegg als Faithlack ; the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, which make it - Faithlegg als Faithlegg, are equally powerless to help. If conjecture be admissible for once, I would suggest Féileann, gen. Féilinn, "Woodbine"<sup>98</sup> as the term. This would suppose the name to be in the genitive, a phenomenon easily explicable from the present local name of Faithlegg Hill, scil:- Meannán Fhéilinn. The modern Irish for *woodbine* is Féathlóg, a term which would explain the old form of the name - "Fathlock." It is well to recollect that old Anglicised forms of Irish names not only represent the sound but very often form a picture of the name as it appeared in Irish spelling. Area, 353 acres.

"Faithbeg" (D.S.M.); fflyn (Indenture, 1508.-See Journal W. & S.E.I. Archaeological Society-April, 1906).

S.D.D. (a) "Knockrotton" - Cnoc an Ropadh - "Rock of the Tearing" or "Rushing" This was a demesne of 21 acres in which stood the country residence of John Roberts, the architect, great grandfather of Lord Roberts, and builder of the Catholic and Protestant Cathedrals of Waterford.

(b) "Bolton's Rock," on the river bank.

(c) Tobar Sionnaigh - "Well of the Fox," though it is possible the latter member of the name is personal. This well, which is nearly opposite the church and on the west side of the road, had the reputation of sanctity. "Rounds" or "stations" were made here, but have been discontinued for nearly a century.

(d) Tobar an Chait - "The Cat's Well." The cat figures frequently in place names in Waterford. How his feline highness come to be associated with a well it is not easy to conjecture.

(e) "St. Lawrence's Well." O'Donovan found this well on north-east side of the townland.<sup>99</sup>

(f) Meannán Fhéilinn - "Crown-shaped Hill of Faithlegg." This is the well-known Faithlegg Hill, the most prominent physical feature of the Barony. From the summit a view of singular historic interest and of great beauty is afforded. Its coat of heather lent the hill a rounded (smooth) outline.

KILCULLEN, Cill Chuilinn - most probably "Cullen's Church," though the name is locally pronounced as if it meant "Church of [the] Holly." There is a St. Cuileann honoured on April 22<sup>nd</sup> in the Irish martyrologies, and a St. Cuillenn on Nov. 5<sup>th</sup>.<sup>100</sup> What is possibly the early church site may be seen-an untilled and bramble- overgrown patch, in a field by the roadside, a few perches north- east of Delahunty's avenue gate. The old mail road to Cheekpoint ran close by the west side of the supposed cill, whence it was diverted to its present course.

## Kilbarry Parish

THE name of the parish is ecclesiastical in its origin, incorporating the ancient church founder's name (Barra). The church, to which there are some references in municipal documents and monastic charters, passed early into the hands of the Knights Templars, who erected a Preceptory of their order beside it. Though close to the Danish stronghold the original formation of the church was Celtic, as the name, retained through all the ages, indicates. Only insignificant remains of the church survive, and the cemetery had, a few years since, become so crowded that the Sanitary Authority was obliged to close it to further burials.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLINAMONA, Baile na Móna - "Homestead of the Turf Bog." There is little trace of turf bog, and the bog (on the east side of the townland) which gave the place its name, has been drained long since. Area, 348 acres.

S.D. Carraigín na bhFiach - "Little Rock of the Ravens." This is a sub-division and a name, almost as well known as the townland and the townland name themselves.

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<sup>97</sup> Cromwell in Ireland, Rev. D. Murphy, S. J.

<sup>98</sup> Hogan "Gaelic Plant Names," p. 122.

<sup>99</sup> Field Books (Waterford), Ordnance Office.

<sup>100</sup> Martyrology of Donegal, at dates specified.

BALLINDUD, Baile an Dodaigh - "Dodd's Homestead".<sup>101</sup> Area, 400 acres.

S.D.D. (a) "Sheep's Bridge" (O.M.). Modern though this name looks it can boast of very respectable antiquity ; it occurs (in the form "Shepyn Bridge") in a lease dated Oct. 1495, from John Devereux, Benedictine Superior of St. John's, Waterford (to which house "Shepyn Bridge" belonged), to Thomas Shallway, of the City of Waterford. Three hundred years earlier our bridge was ancient enough to be known as "The Old Bridge."<sup>102</sup> The *Crompan* stream flowing down from Tourgar is still generally resorted to, especially at Sheep's Bridge, for sheep washing.

(b) "Cromlech," a fine dolmen, though somewhat ruined owing to failure of one of its supports and consequent tilting of the table stone.

(c) Cillín - "Little Burial Ground." The word Cill from the Latin *cella* was used to designate a primitive church. When the church disappeared the word came to signify the graveyard, and in this latter sense cill is generally used now. To add to the confusion cill, and still more, cillín, is applied to pagan as well as Christian places of sepulture. The cill, or cillín, site at Ballindud is close by the roadside, a few perches south-west of the main entrance lodge to Ballinamona Park; it is not marked by monument or remains of any kind, and some difficulty was experienced in locating it.

BALLYBEG, Baile Bocht - "Poor Town." The real name was changed about a century since, to Baile Beag ("Small Town") for reasons other than euphonic. Area, 267 acres.

BALLYHOO, Baile Húgh - "Hugh's Homestead"; perhaps Baile Thuaidh. Area, 300 acres.

BALLYNANEASHAGH, Baile na nDéiseach - "Town of the Decies (family)". Dr. O'Donovan suggests that a family of the Decies race may have lived here, amongst strangers, in the Danish or Norman period.<sup>103</sup> Area, 333 acres.

S.D. St. Ottern's Cemetery - enclosed in "Black '47" a place of burial for the poor and strangers.

CARRIGANARD, Carraig an Aird - "Rock of the Height." This townland was formerly part of Ballybeg (Ballybocht). Area, 163 acres.

S.D. **Sean** Shráid - "Old Street" ; the site of a former village.

CARRIGROE, Carraig **Cheoch** - "Misty Rock." O'Donovan appears to be responsible for king, if not for inventing, the name Carraig Rua - "Red Rock." It is not easy to understand how the error originated. Perhaps - but this is almost incredible - the great topographer mistook the adjective. The latter is certainly **ceoch**, not **rua**. We have here an instance of affected and irregular Anglicisation due largely, perhaps, to inability to pronounce the gutturals of the qualifying word. Area, 93 acres.

S.D. **Sráidín** - "Little Street"; site of a village.

COOLGOWER, Cúil Ghabhar - "Goats' Ridge-back." It was into the Goolgower bog-hole, or pond, that the head of Crotty, the outlaw, was finally cast some time subsequent to his execution in Waterford (1741-2). Area, 93 acres.

KILBARRY, Cill Bharra - "Barry's (or Bearach's) Church"; so called, no doubt, from the founder. Area, 456 acres, of which nearly a third is marsh.

S.D.D. (a) **Sean** Mhacha - "Old Milking Place" ; a field.

(b) Bán na hAidhle - "Field of the Adze"; the name of yet another field. The word Aidhle or Aibhle occurs at least three times in place names of the county. It has various meanings - an adze, a breeze, a spark, &c.

(c) Baile na Siotrach - "Homestead of the Neighing (of horses)." It indicates site of a farmstead where stud horses were at one time kept.

LACKEN, Leacáin (Locative case) - "Glen Side." Leaca is primarily - a cheek, whence the secondary meaning - a hill, or glen, side. The word occurs with great frequency in place names - nearly always however in composition. From an Inquisition quoted below it appears that sixteen messuages in this townland belonged to the Priory of St. John at Waterford. Area, 147 acres.

"Lackyn" (Inquis. temp., Chas. I.); "Le Leccan" (Inq. at Passage June 12th, 1536).

S.D. Carraigín na **hEorman** - "Little Rock (by extension 'Little Rocky Place') of the Barley."

## Kilcaragh Parish

THIS parish consisted originally of only a single townland. Later, a sub-division of the latter became an independent townland under the name of Bishops court. The parish was a prebend or canonry in the Diocese of Waterford and formed portion of the endowment of the Deanery.

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<sup>101</sup> Comp. Gleannadodaigh, under Corbally, above.

<sup>102</sup> Charter of St. John's Priory, Waterford - see *Journal*, Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society, Vol. 11., pp.83, &c.

<sup>103</sup> Field Books, as above, Ordnance Office, Dublin.

## TOWNLANDS

BISHOP'S COURT, Cúirt an Easpaig. Idem. This townland, originally part of Kilcaragh, existed as a separate denomination as early at least as the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It derived its name from a castle or Mansion - (vestiges of which survive) - the summer, or country, residence of the Bishops of Waterford. The castle farm continued in the personal occupation of the Protestant Bishop till the Disestablishment. Area, 3 18 acres.

KILCARAGH, Cill Chathrach - "Church with Stone Rampart." The early Irish ecclesiastical establishment was surrounded by a circular fence of earth or stone, and most of our early church enclosures - those at least on which later churches have not been erected - still preserve this circular form. Cahirs are comparatively rare in Waterford. In fact only a specimen or two survive, but the occurrence of the word in place names proves that stone forts were formerly far from rare. The comparative scarcity of stone accounts for the enormous preponderance of earthen forts in this county. In the present instance all trace of church and cahir has disappeared, but a few old people, fifty years since, remembered portion of the church ruin. It is probable there was no graveyard; this is deduced (1) from the absence of all tradition of its existence, (2) the diminutive size of the parish, which can never have had more than a dozen people, and (3) the rocky nature of the church site and surroundings, in which it would have been practically impossible to dig graves. Absence of a cemetery accounts for the complete disappearance of the church ruin. O'Donovan, it is interesting to note, gives two derivations of the place name. In the Ordnance Survey correspondence<sup>104</sup> he makes it - "St. Carthage's Church," while in the Field Books of the survey<sup>105</sup> - as the result, doubtless, of more mature consideration - he renders it "Church of the Stone Fort."

S.D.D. (a) Knockanaurum, Cnoc an Eachdhroim - "Horseback Hill," from its appearance at a distance. Popularly and locally the last word of the name is believed to be Achran and stories of an ancient battle have been invented to dignify hill and name. Compare Aughrim Cos. Galway and Wicklow.

(b) Bán an Phátrúin - "Field of the Pattern." It is hardly necessary to explain that "An Pátrúin" was a public celebration of the patronal feast of the church. At first purely devotional, the celebration - owing mainly to the operation of the Penal Laws - became largely festive. Consequent on the confiscation and ruin of the Church buildings, &c., the people were driven from the accustomed places of assemblage. Gradually the religious element in the celebration diminished, and too often the "pattern" degenerated into a scene of riot and drunkenness. This led in scores of instances to the suppression of the meeting by the clergy but, in comparatively few instances, to its reformation.

(c) Sean Leamhán - "Old Elm"; a field name. The Elm rarely figures in place names.

(d) Bán na Péiste - "Field of the Reptile (or Worm)."

## Kilcop Parish

THOUGH the site of an early church on its single townland, as well as its name, indicate the ancient ecclesiastical note of the place, the present parish division seems to be comparatively modern. It appears as part of Croke in the Down Survey, and is not mentioned in the early Visitation Books. Not a vestige of the ancient church survives, and the first Ordnance Surveyors failed to find even its site. One is inclined to conclude they did not search far. St. Coppá, virgin (daughter of Baltain) is commemorated on January 18th in the Martyrology of Gorman. The ancient church site is close to the entrance gate to Kilcop House - on the opposite side of the road.

## TOWNLANDS

KILCOP, Cill Chopa - "Coppa's Church." Area, 387 acres.

"Killcopp" (Inq. Jac. I.). "Kyllkippe" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) Áth na Muice - "Ford of the Pig"; - probably from some legendary pig, as suggested by use of the singular.

(b) Cnocán na nGabhar - "Little Hill of the Goats."

(c) Tobar an Droma - "Well of the Ridge."

(d) Bán an Teampaill - "Field of the Church," in which are traceable the exact site of the early church and the line of its circular fence scil :- almost opposite the entrance gate to Kilcop House but separated from the gate entrance by the public road.

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<sup>104</sup> Library, Royal Irish Academy.

<sup>105</sup> Ordnance Office, Mountjoy Barracks.

## Killea Parish

THIS parish takes its name from Aodh, a disciple of St. Declan, who established a cell here in the latter's lifetime, and whom St. Declan called to minister to him when he found death approaching<sup>106</sup>. The English rededicated the church under the invocation of the Holy Cross (Sept. 14<sup>th</sup>). All traces of the original church have disappeared, and of the 14<sup>th</sup> century church which succeeded only portion of the tower and south wall survive<sup>107</sup>. In 1203 is recorded a grant to Heverbriect of Dunned of the Church of St. Eoth (Killea) Culech (Contown) and Fornach (Sweetman's Calendar).

## TOWNLANDS

AUSKURRA, Áth Scurra - "Scuire's (or Scurry's) Ford." Area (in two divisions), 48 acres.

BALLYMABIN, Baile Mhaibín - "Mabin's Homestead." Area, 291 acres.

"Ballymabbín" (Inq. Car. I.); "Ballyvabeene" (Down Survey Reference).

S.D. Tobar na Baidhbe - "The Bibe's Well." The "Bibe" is a supernatural being of *Beansí* affinity to whom we have numerous references in place names. She was battle goddess of the pagan Irish.

COXTOWN, Coilleach - "Woody Place," according to O'Donovan. This derivation is strongly suspect. The name is locally understood to be coileach, a cock, hence the Anglicised form, to account for which a curious story is told.<sup>108</sup> Area (in two divisions, scil - East and West), 417 acres.

S.D.D. (along cliff line from east to west). (a) Uaimh Ráithe - "Cave of the Rath."

(b) "Aby's Folly." This is a path down the cliff perpetuating the cane, &c., of its maker, a man named Abel. Judging by the name the utility of Abel's work was not generally recognised.

(c) Uaimh na Scadán - "Cave of the Herrings."

(d) Port Srutháin - "Haven of the Little Stream." Port is very generally used in Waterford to designate an embankment by a river to prevent inundation. Along the coast however, as in the present instance, it is a haven.

(e) "Red Head" (O.M.); so called from the decided hue of the old sandstone. This is almost certainly the "Ruddybank" of the invaders and of early charters.

(f) Uaimh an Ghaibhlín - "Cave of the Little Estuary."

(g) Pus na hUamha - "Lip of the Cave."

(h) "Bishop's Cove"; the name is modern-possibly from some man named Bishop who lost his life here. There is also "Bishop's Cave," a great and steep pit of the puffing-hole class, some forty yards inland from the cliff's edge and fifty or sixty feet in depth. Bishop's Cave is now protected by a wall, but before the erection of this fence more than one life had been lost there.

(i) Oonarontia (O.M.), Uaimh na Rónta - "Cave of the Seals."

(j) Poll an Dorais - "Hole (or Pool) of the Door." The word *door*, in such contexts, occurs occasionally in cliff names; its exact force in this connection it is difficult to determine.

CREADAN, now Ceann Chniodáin, formerly Ceann Chríodáin - Meaning uncertain. Ceann is of course a headland, and the qualifying word may be a personal name. Creadan Head is the place so often referred to in charters, annals, &c., as the most easterly point of Co. Waterford. Area, 497 acres.

"Credane" (A. S. & E.). "Ceann Crete" ("Wars of Gaedhil and Gaill").

S.D.D. (a) Clais Ruairí - "Rory's Trench"; an indentation caused partly by a landslip on the cliff edge near the central part of the townland.

(b) Ardnamoult (O.M.), Ard na Molt - "High Place of the Wethers"; a headland less prominent than that from which the townland is called.

(c) Tobar Pocaíde - "Ulcer Well"; a small spring at north-east extremity of the townland.

(d) "Forty Steps," an artificial stairway in the cliff, at the extreme end of "the Head," affording access to the sea as well as to a dark sea-cave, which is unnamed.

(e) "The Packs," a rock projection, so marked on the Harbour Chart near the north-east point of the Head.

DUNMORE, Dún Mór - "Great Fort"; so called from an earthen entrenchment, still in part surviving, which crowned and defended the promontory known as the "Black Knob," on which stood the Coast Guard Signalling Station. The earthwork here is of the headland isolating class so frequent along the Waterford coast, and consisting of a line, or lines, of embankment thrown across the neck of the promontory. In the present instance only portion of a single embankment remains. Under the head of Dunmore is to be included Nymph Hall, a portion of Dunmore cut off to form a separate townland with the foregoing fancy name. Area (with Nymph Hall), 457 acres.

S.D.D. (1) Inland - (a) Parkmoe (O.M.), Páirc na mBó - "Field of the Cows," the present public park of

<sup>106</sup> "Vita S. Declani" in Bollandists, July 14<sup>th</sup>.

<sup>107</sup> See Journal R. S. Antiquaries, Vol. I., 5th Series, pp. 476, &c.

<sup>108</sup> See *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. II., p.370.

Dunmore.

(b) Parkanearla (O.M.), Páirc an Iarla - "The Earl's Field."

(c) Gleann **Marfach** an **Lao** - "Glen of the Slaughter of the Calf," in reference to some legend or event now forgotten.

(2) Along cliff line from north to south and east to west -

(a) Fail **an** Chipín - "Cliff of the Broken Piece of Stick."

(b) Laweesh (O.M.), Láimhís; meaning uncertain.

(c) Cathedral Rocks (O.M.).

(d) Poll Dubh - "Black Hole"; this is a chasm on the cliff edge.

(e) Counsellor's Strand (O.M.).

(f) Dunmore Strand (O.M.).

(g) Carriglea (O.M.); this is locally - "Goosey's Rock."

(h) Ladies' Cove (O.M.).

(i) Poulnaleenta (O.M.); Poll na Líonta - "Hole of the Nets" the name does not seem to be now known locally.

(j) Badger's Cove (O.M.).

(k) Stony Cove (O.M.).

(l) Shanoo (O.M.), Sean Uaimh - "Old Cave."

(m) Black Knob (O.M.).

(n) Uaimh na **gColm** - "Pigeons' Cave."

(o) Oonagh (O.M.), Uaimh an Eich - "The Horse's Cave."

FORNAGHT, Fórnacht - "Completely Bare (Hill)." This word occurs in place-names a few times only. Area, 384 acres.

"Fornaghty" (Down Survey Reference).

S.D.D. (a) Tobar Bhaile Uí Chaoimh - "Well of O'Keefe's Homestead"; reputed locally to possess curative properties.

(b) An Ghrianóg - "The Sunny Place." A field on N. boundary of townland.

(c) Gleann Díoráin - "Glen of the Dropping."

(d) Cúilín na Trá - "Garden of the Strand," a synonym for Fornaght.

GRAIGARIDDY, Gráig na Roide - "Village of the Scum." There is a large pond or water hole on which an impregnation of iron in the soil deposits a reddish film. Area, 134 acres.

S.D. "Cudds"; presumably from cuid, "portion," (conacre plot). This name is applied to a field, or couple of fields, comprising a few acres.

KILLAWLAN, Cill Athláin - "Awlan's Church." The present is one of the few instances in which neither detailed physical examination of the locality nor careful search for tradition was successful in bringing site of the early church to light<sup>109</sup>. Area, 63 acres.

S.D. Áth an Aifrin - "Ford of the Mass," because the road to a chapel of the Penal Days passed through it.

KILLEA, Cill Aodha - "Aodh's Church. Under 1203 Sweetman's Calendar records "grant to Heverbrict of Dunmore of the church of St. Eroth, Calech," as well as Fornacht and Ardriedan. Area, 2 acres.

KNOCKACURRIN, Cnocán Uí Churraoin - "O'Curran's Little Hill." Area, 38 acres.

KNOCKAVEELISH, Cnoc Mhílis - "Myles' Hill." We cannot unfortunately identify Myles: he must have been a person of some note (perhaps legendary), for his name is perpetuated in the ancient designations of Ballinlough Lake (Loch Mhílis)<sup>110</sup> and Woodstown Strand<sup>111</sup>: (Trá Mhílis). Area, 364 acres.

S.D.D. (a) "The Short Head" - in contradistinction to Credan (the Long) Head.

(b) An Ché Frainnceach - "The French Quay."

LICAUN, Leacán - "Little Glen Slope (or side)." Area, 232 acres.

"Leckane" (D. Survey Ref.).

S.D.D. (a) An Coimíneas - "The Commonage"; an unenclosed area of 29 acres. This appears as an independent townland on the Ordnance Map. Under encroachments of adjoining farms the commonage has been almost whittled away.

(b) An **Chillín** - "The Little Graveyard"; the site of an ancient burial place and church was discovered with difficulty. It will be found on Butler's farm, and indicated by a remarkable "bullán" or stone carved with a basinlike depression. "Bullán" is merely a corruption of the English word *basin*.

LEPERSTOWN, Baile na Lobhar - "Townland of (belonging to) the Lepers"; so called because it was portion of the endowment of the Leper Hospital of Waterford. In this townland is a considerable area of commonage which formerly was much larger.

S.D. (a) The Fairy Bush (O.M.), Leacht **Sceiche an** Bhóthair - "The *Leacht* of the Bush of (*by* or *in*) the

<sup>109</sup> "Achlena vocatur mater SS. Fintane, Columbi, et Lugadii," Colgan, "Acta Sanctorum" note, p.544.

<sup>110</sup> Speed's Map of "The Province of Munster," London, 1610.

<sup>111</sup> See Woodstown, Kilmacomb Parish.

Road." A *leacht* is a pile of stones-erected on the spot where the tragic occurrence took place - to commemorate a murder, fatal accident, or suicide.

"Fairy bushes" (whitethorn) are uncommon in Waterford.

(b) Rinn Rua - "Red Headland"; a considerable sub-division of very poor land - which derives its name from the colour of its soil.

(c) Macha an tSasanaigh - "Cattle-yard of the Englishman (Protestant)." In the modern spoken language "Sasanach" conveys the idea of "Protestant" rather than "Englishman." Irish speakers regarded the two as synonymous, as witness the colloquial - "English Bishop," *i.e.*, the Protestant Bishop, &c.

(d) An Coimíneas - See under Licaun above. The Commonage, embracing some thirty acres, is locally regarded as merely an appendage to Leperstown or Licaun.

PORTALLY, Port Fhalla - "Haven of the Parapet all." Port is a "haven," even in the figurative sense, *e.g.* "Ata na purt uasacan."<sup>112</sup> Area, 116 acres.

"Portallege" - (Inq. Jac. I). "Portallagh als portallag als portallug" - (Acts S. & E.).

S.D.D. (along cliff line-east to west). (a) Poll a tSéine - "Hole of the Seine Net." The pool so named is within next, scil:-

(b) Cuan Phort-Fhalla - "Portally Cove."

(c) Poll Uí Cheagadain - "O'Ceagadan's (Cadogan's) Pool."

(d) Fail na gCaorach - "Cliff of the Sheep," down which possibly a flock, or number, of them, fell.

(e) Leac na bhFear - "Flagstone of the Men."

(f) Uaimh Dhubh - "Black Cave."

## Killure Parish

THE parish is coterminous with the townland of Killure, from which it derives its name - Killure, Cill **Iúir**, *i.e.*, "Church of (the) Yew tree." Its ancient church, of which portion still stands, was inappropriate on the Knights Templar. It is pretty safe to infer from its Irish name that the later Church of the Templars merely replaced an earlier Celtic foundation. Area, 627 acres.

"Kyllure" (Visit. Eliz. E. 3, 14, T.C., Dublin).

S.D. Carraig **an** tSíoda - "Rock of the Silk." Origin of the name is unknown; possibly derived from someone named Silke or Sheedy.

## Kill St. Lawrence Parish

THIS contains only three small townlands. The ruins of an ancient church (probably 16th century) stand in the now disused and overcrowded graveyard. Its proximity to the city caused the graveyard to be much used in times of pestilence, &c. A tradition was current half a century since that this church, though completed, or almost completed, by its builders, was never used. The "pattern" was held on August 10th, in the neighbourhood of the well called after the titular, and there lived, forty years ago, an aged woman who remembered seeing as many as thirty-six tents pitched here on the occasion of the celebration. The church was a post-invasion foundation, on (most probably) site of an older foundation. Total area of the parish is only 307 acres.

## TOWNLANDS

CARRIGVOE, Carraig Uí Bhuadhaigh - "O'Bowe's Rock." Area, 160 acres.

S.D. "Cragheens," perhaps from *craigín*, a little lump or pile - more likely, however, from *craigín* (*carragín*), little rock; the name is applied to a couple of small fields.

COUSE, Cabhas - "Causeway (or crossing place)." The cause is generally a line of stepping-stones. The present townland is called "Couse Michael" in an ancient baptismal Register (middle of 18th century) of St. John's Church, Waterford. Area, 111 acres.

S.D. Áth Buí - "Yellow Ford."

KILL ST. LAWRENCE, Cill San Labhráis - Church of St. Lawrence (the Martyr). Area, 36 acres.

S.D. Tobar Naomh Labhráis - "St. Lawrence's Well."

## Kill St. Nicholas Parish

THE titular of the church and parish suggest the Norman origin of both, for St. Nicholas was to the Normans what St. Michael had been to the Danes. Of course they may have been, and probably there was,

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<sup>112</sup> Leabhar Breac, as quoted in Felire of Aenghus (Stokes), pxxxv.

an early Celtic church previous to the Norman foundation The parish is large and somewhat dismembered - a small section being separated by a couple of miles from the main portion. A mound, covered with furze and rank vegetation, and a piece of masonry a couple of yards in length, mark the site of the ancient church on the townland which gives its name to the parish. Close to the church site, on the north-west, is St. Nicholas' Well, not now in much repute.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYCANAVAN, Baile Uí Cheannabháin - "O'Canavan's Town." Area (in two divisions), 340 acres.

"Ballycanvane" (Inq. temp. Eliz.)

BALLYGLAN, Baile an Ghleanna - "Homestead (or town) of the Glen." Area, 381 acres.

"Ballinglanne" (Inq. Jas. I.); "Balliglann" (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) Bóithrín na mBan nGorm - "Little Road of the Black Women." Gorm is generally rendered "blue," but this is only approximately correct. In the present instance the force of the word is probably - black. Comp., Fear gorm - a negro. Móin Ghorm, in Ballygunner, is popularly translated "Foxy Bog." The present "Bóithrín" is an old road running east and west along summit of the ridge which ends in Knockeveelish Head. The general east to west direction of the oldest road lines in this Barony is remarkable.

(b) Áth an Chamáin - "Ford of the Crooked (Stick or Place.)"

(c) Carraig an Doire - "Rock of the Oak Tree"; a remarkable elevation, crowned by a dolmen.

BALLINABOOLA, Baile na Buaille - "Homestead of the Booley (or Cattle Field)." Area, 236 acres.

BARRISTOWN, Baile an Bharraigh - "Barry's Homestead." Area, 280 acres.

CARRIGLEIGH, Caraigh Liath - "Grey Rock." Area, 160 acres.

"Carriglee" (D.S. Reference).

S.D.D. (a) Strongbow's Bridge (O.M.) .

(b) Coheen Bridge (O.M.), Recte, Cabhaisín. See Couse above.

CROSS, Cros - "Cross Roads"; so called from the ancient meeting place, on western side of the bog (where no road exists now), of the old road from Waterford, via Ballygunner Church, with a branch road from Ballycanavan. Area, 229 acres.

"Crosstowne" (D.S. Ref.).

S.D.D. (a) Foxmount (O.M.); the fancy name of a single farm lucus a non lucendo.

(b) An Dubh Chnoc - "The Black Hill"; a furze-covered elevation of no importance.

DRUMRUSK, Drom Rúsc - "Ridgeback of the Fleeces." Area, 306 acres.

"Drome Roske" - (D.S. Ref.).

KILL ST. NICHOLAS, Cill San Niocláis - "Church of St. Nicholas." Area, 189 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar an Teampaill - "Well of the Church."

(b) Carraig an Leasa - "Rock of the Lios."

(c) An Sean Mhuileann - "The Old Mill"; there has been no mill within living memory.

KNOCKNAGOPPLE, Cnoc na gCapall - "Hill of the Horses." Area, 115 acres.

"Knocknegaple" (D.S. Ref.).

KNOCKROE, Cnoc Rua - "Red Hill." Area, 273 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Hell Point (O.M.); an unimportant promontory.

(b) Ladhar an Mhuilinn - "Fork (meeting of two streams) of the Mill."

(c) St. Anne's Well (O.M.); on north-east of townland, and now waterless owing to diversion of its spring. There is no tradition of *stations*.

(d) Sruth an Bhrabhais; meaning uncertain. Brabhais is used locally to designate a heavy, unwieldy person.

PARKSWOOD, Coill na Páirce - "Wood of the Field." Area (in two divisions), 291 acres.

"Parckeswood *alias* Kyllneparcke" (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

PASSAGE EAST, Pasáiste. In Munster Pasáiste is used in sense of the northern - Snámh, that is, a piece of water which one can swim across<sup>113</sup>. The town of Passage continued, till recently, portion of the Borough of Waterford<sup>114</sup>. There were three annual Fairs - on May 7<sup>th</sup>, Sept. 8<sup>th</sup> and Nov. 17<sup>th</sup> respectively. The name "Passage" is simply the mediaeval Latin *Passagium*, a ferry. Area (in two divisions), 5 and 3 acres, respectively.

S.D.D. (a) "The Garrison" (O.M.); the castle of Passage, only a small portion of which survives. It belonged to the defender of Faithlegg, Sir P. Aylward, and was reduced, in 1649, by General Bolton, who also took and dismantled the tower, now very ruinous, which commanded the harbour from the hilltop. Built into a wall in the village is a stone bearing the arms of Aylward.

(b) "Old Chapel," in the south end of the village.

<sup>113</sup> See Gaelic Journal, Oct., 1901, p.174.

<sup>114</sup> "Municipal Corporation Boundaries (Ireland)" - 1837.

## Kilmacomb Parish

SHEARMAN<sup>115</sup> attributed the foundation of this church to Mochumb, an Ossorian monk, the 7th century contemporary and friend of SS. Canice, Pulcherius and Fachtna. Coma or Mochuma is not mentioned in the Irish martyrologies, though his name is distinctly perpetuated in the title of three churches of Ossory, two of Co. Waterford and at least one of Co. Cork<sup>116</sup>. The Church of Kilmacomb appears to have been re-dedicated, not, as Dr. O'Donovan states, to St. John the Baptist, but to St. Matthew, Apostle, on whose feast (September 21<sup>st</sup>) the "pattern" was till recently kept. The ruins of a rather rude (approximately 14th century) church remain in a poor state of preservation, and some years since a pitying neighbour whitewashed the crumbling walls!<sup>117</sup>

## TOWNLANDS

BALLINKINA, Baile an Chadhainigh - "Kyne's Homestead." The townland formed portion of the endowment of St. John's Priory, Waterford<sup>118</sup>. A branch or family of the Powers was in possession up to middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Area, 203 acres.

"Ballynykeyny" (D.S. Ref.); "Ballychoyne" (Inq. Henry VIII.).

BALLYVOREEN, Baile Mhuirín - "Moreen's Homestead." Moreen is a personal name (female) which occurs in the composition of more than one place name in the county. Area, 302 acres. "Ballyveerin" (Civil Survey).

S.D. An tÁth - "The Ford"; the ancient crossing place, by the old road to Ballygunner Church ruin and graveyard, over the stream which forms western boundary of the townland and parish.

CROSS. See above, under Kill St. Nicholas Parish. Area, 37 acres.

HARRISTOWN, Baile Anraí - "Henry's Homestead." Called also **Barr an** Bhotháin - "Hut Summit." Area, 229 acres.

"Harriestown" (Inq. Car. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Carraig Fhada - "Long Rock" ; the hill on summit of which is the dolmen, with stone circle, referred to under "Ballyglan."

(b) "Fairy Bush" (O.M); in Irish-Crosaire Leacht Sceiche an Bhóthair - "Cross-Roads of the Monument-Bush on the Road." The Leacht here had a small stone circle which has entirely disappeared; some of its stones were in position ninety years since. See also under Leperstown, Killea Parish.

(c) An Ráth Dhubh - "The Black Rath."

(d) Tobar **an** Bhotháin - "Well of the Hut."

(e) Páirc **an** Log - "Field of the Hollow."

KILMACOMB, Coll Mochoma - "St. Mochuma's Church." Area, 448 acres.

S.D.D. (a) "Tobernaparsonagh" (O.M); apparently "Well of the Parsons." Parsons is a family name.

(b) An Loiscneach - "The Parched Place"; a sub-division.

(c) Macha an tSasannaigh - "The Englishman's (Protestant's?) Milking Yard"; a sub-division, of some thirty acres.

KNOCKHOUSE, Tigh an Chnoic - "House of (on) the Hill." Area, 320 acres, of which a notable portion is under water.

"Cnockhouse" (Acts S. and E.)

S.D. Bóithrín Dubh - "Little Black Road"; from the quantity of turf formerly stacked up there.

WOODSTOWN, Baile na Coille. The English, or official, form is merely a literal translation of the Irish name. Area, 292 acres.

"Clloodstowne als Woodhouse" (Acts S. and E.); "Baliwodam" (Charter of King John to St. John's Priory, Waterford<sup>119</sup>).

S.D.D. (a) Tráig Mhílis - "Myles's Strand"; this is the well known Woodstown Strand. See also Knockaveelish, Killea Parish.

(b) Mín- "Smooth Green Plain," the Irish name of the "Rabbit Burrow."

(c) Douglas (stream), Dubh Ghlaise - "Black Stream." Ghlaise is evidently from Glas, *i.e.*, azure-colour of air or water.

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<sup>115</sup> "Loca Patriciana," p.312.

<sup>116</sup> See Barony of Glenaheiry.

<sup>117</sup> See *Journal* of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society, Vol. I., pp.475-9.

<sup>118</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. II., p.89.

<sup>119</sup> See *Journal*, Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society, Vol. II., P. 83.



## Kilmacleage Parish

THE parish is called from the name of the townland on which the church stood - the townland and church deriving their name in turn from the 7<sup>th</sup> century founder of the latter. The English, as was their custom, re-dedicated the church, the new titular being St. Michael the Archangel, as the “pattern” still kept, testifies. Only insignificant remains of the church survive; these are rather picturesquely situated on the extreme point of a fertile headland which juts out into that portion of Tramore Bay, known as “The Back Strand.” A landslide seems likely, in the no distant future to bury in the waves the walls which have withstood the storms of centuries. The church consisted of nave and chancel, but unfortunately the chancel arch has fallen. A curious feature of the ruin is the sloping pier, evidently cotemporaneous with the church itself, which supports the north side wall. It is evident that when the builders had reached the height of three or four feet from the ground they found the wall out of plumb - inclining outwards - possibly through defective foundation. They solved the difficulty by erecting the sloping pier, and thence upward incorporating the pier with the wall. Close to the church lie a great stone font or laver of rude workmanship and portion of a second and much smaller, but otherwise similar, vessel. Several well defined mounds, with traces of many earthen buildings and enclosures, immediately to the north of the ruin, tell of a former extensive settlement. An ancient roadway is traceable along the headland and by the church till it loses itself over the low clay cliff, a few yards to the south-east of the ruin.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLINVELLA, Baile an Bhile - “Homestead of the Old (Yew) Tree.” A leper resided at Ballinvella as late as the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century<sup>120</sup>. The last windmill to cease working in County Waterford stood here till recently at Ballinvella, minus only its roof. Area, 251 acres.

“Ballyvelly” (D.S. Ref.); “Ballenvillore” (Inq. temp. Jac. I.).

S.D. (a) Bán na mBadhb - “Field of the ‘Bibes’<sup>121</sup>.” “Badhb is the local Irish name for the Beansí.

(b) Áth na Buinní - “Ford of the Water Gush” (buinniughadh, *scaturire*).

BALLYGARRON, Baile an Gharráin - “Town (or Homestead) of the Grove.” The word Garrán is of very frequent occurrence in place-names throughout Decies. Area, 412 acres.

S.D. (a) Killenagh Burial Ground (O.M.) - An Chillíneach. This is the site of an early church of which practically all trace has disappeared. The circular space, half an acre in extent, is still partly enclosed by its earthen rampart, but no burial has taken place there within memory of living man. A bullán of ancient type was removed from the site about 50 years ago. There still stand as small pillar-stone, cross-inscribed and apparently of early date. The site has recently been excavated under direction of the Board of Works.

(b) Cloch an Bhóthair - “Stone of (by) the Road”; a large, coarse boulder by side of the present main road.

(c) Sean Shráid - “Old Village (lit. ‘street’)”; a field in which was formerly a village.

BALLYLOUGH, Baile An Locha - “Town of the Lake.” This place-name is, through snobbery, Anglicised - “Rellake.” Area (in two divisions), 616 acres.

S.D. (a) Sean Bhaile - “Old Town.”

(b) Faill Eoin - “Eoghan’s Cliff”; a well-known hill from which a rich and varied view is obtainable.

(c) Cnoc an Fhia - “Hill of the Deer (or Fhiaigh - ‘Of the Hunting’).” This is the Western portion of the ridge.

(d) Belle Lake (O.M.), a sheet of water some sixty acres in extent. There is no special Irish name, but Speed’s Map (1610) calls it - Lough Miles.

BALLYNAMINTRAGH, Baile na mBaintreach - “Town of the Widows.” A branch or family of the Powers was till the time of Cromwell in possession of the townland. Area, 702 acres.

“Ballynemontraghe” (Inq. temp. Jac. I.).

S.D. (a) Ceathrú Gharbh - “A Coarse Quarter”; a tract of very inferior land on west side of the townland. This appears as a separate townland in the Down Survey, scil: - Garhnegariffe.

(b) Gleann an Dodaigh - “Dodd’s Glen.”

(c) Áth an Oirdris - “Bog-Briar Ford.”

(d) Áth Bhóithrín na Ceárta - “Road-ford of the Forge.”

(e) Bán na gCrúibíní - “Field of the *Crubeens*.” The crubeen, is a species of blackberry (*Rubus Caesius*). The plant is known by the same Irish name in the Arann Islands, where it thrives on the rocks.

(f) Sean Shráid - “Old Village”; - a field in front (S.W.) of Flynn’s farmhouse. The sráid, not a stone upon a stone of which now remains, was approached by an old road, debouching at an angle of 20 degs. from line of the present Tramore-Dunmore road at a point 30 perches to the west of the farmhouse just mentioned, and running by north side of present farm buildings ‘till it struck line of the present Waterford road, some

<sup>120</sup> Inq. temp. Carr. 11. ;See *Journal*, Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society, Vol. I., p.115.

<sup>121</sup> See *antea*, under Ballymabin, Killea Parish.

30 perches to north of Ballynamintragh Cross Roads.

(g) Muileann Uí Chunn - "O'Quinn's Mill"; in ruin for a century.

(h) Áth Dubh - "Black Ford"; crossed by present Tramore Road on west side of the townland.

BALLYSHONEEN, Baile **Sheoinín** - "Homestead of Little John (or Jennings)." Area, 231 acres.

"Ballyshoneene" (D.S. Ref.).

KEILOGE, Caológ - "Little Narrow Place," Locally the name is now often pronounced **Coilleog** - "Little Wood." The townland is peculiar in shape; it terminates at its eastern end in a nose-like projection, half a mile in length by one-seventh of a mile wide. This projection, by the way, appears as a separate townland under the name *Baunfine* in the Down Survey. Area, 555 acres.

"Keyloggs" (D.S. Ref.).

S.D.D. (a) Bán Fionn - "White Field." This is the "Baunfine" of the Down Survey.

(b) Áth na Caolóige - "Narrow-Land Ford"; old people still living remember the ford and the line of stepping-stones previous to erection of the present bridge.

(c) Áth an Churraigh - "Ford of the Marshy Place"; towards east extremity of townland.

(d) Móin **an** tSeabhaic - "Bog of the Hawk."

(e) **Cnoicín** an Aifrinn - "Little Hill of the Mass"; on boundary with Callaghane, and extending into latter.

(f) Caol Gorm - "Narrow Blue (Black?) Place."

KILMACLEAGE, Cill mhic Liaig - "MacLiag's Church." This was anciently - with Ballygarron, Keiloge and Bawnfine-gebe land, pertaining to the See of Waterford.

S.D.D. (a) Clocharnach - "Stony Place"; a sub-denomination better known perhaps than the townland name itself.

(b) **Bearna** Bhuí - "Yellow Gap (or Pass)," no doubt from the colour of the blossoming furze.

(c) Bealach Shlaitín (also Béal Átha **Shlaitín**) - "Roadway (or Ford Mouth) of Little Rod (or Stick)"; formerly this was a passage across a small sea inlet. Yet another name was **Bearna** Shalach - "Dirty Gap."

(d) Lios na gCaorach - "Lios of the Sheep"; because the enclosure was used as a sheepfold.

(e) Lismongrath (O.M.), Lios Mongarach - "Lios of the murmur, or faint sound."

(f) Bán an Easpaig - "Bishop's Field"; gebe land.

(g) Bannsa - This word, as name of a field, occurs a few times in the country; it is apparently a rendering of "Manse," and in every case the field to which it is applied is gebe land.

(h) Rinnashark (O.M.), Rinn na Searc - "Headland of the Sharks."

ORCHARDSTOWN, Baile an Úll **Ghoirt** (Abhlóirt) - "Orchard Homestead." This appears in the Down Survey Map as *Ballynolost*. Some Saxon surveyor or clerk wrote s for r, and hence the transformation. Area, 251 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóithrín **an** Chrach (**an** Churraigh) - "Little Road of the Marshy Place."

(b) Bán na gCnámh - "Field of the Bones." Burials are supposed to have taken place in this field, and a ghostly horse sometimes shows himself. Also, Crosaire Bháin na gCnámh; the cross-roads adjacent to the field.

## Monamintra Parish

THE parish, of comparatively recent formation, contains one townland only, from which it gets its name. It had no church. Monamintra - in two divisions - appears in the Down Survey as a portion of Kilmacleague Parish.

MONAMINTRA, Móin na mBaintreach - "Bog of the Widows." Area, 356 acres.

"Moynmontraghmore and Moynmontraghbeg" (D.S. Ref.).

## Rathmoylan Parish

THE Rectory, like Killea, belonged to the Priory of St. John, Waterford. Rathmoylan Church ruin, standing on a natural, mound-covered plateau, has a modern look, and is in a comparatively good state of preservation. Attached to the church is a small graveyard, which contains neither inscription nor aught else of particular interest. In the few grass-grown mounds beside the church ruin, indicating the former site of a village, an imaginative writer discovered remains of the royal rath of O'Felan, Prince of Desi!<sup>122</sup>

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYMACAW, Baile **Mhic** Dháith - "MacDavid's Town (or Homestead)." It may be assumed, from A.S.E. &c., below, that Ballymaquill is another, and (presumably) earlier, name for Ballymacaw. Area, 539

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<sup>122</sup> Kilkenny Archaeological Journal, Vol. I., Third Series (1868-69).

acres.

“BallymcDavin” (Inq. temp. Car. I.); “Ballymacka als BallymacDavid als Ballymaquile” (A.S.E.); “Comon between BallymcKella and Brownestown” (D.S. Ref.).

S.DD. I. (Inland) (a) Cúil Uí Cheallacháin - “O’Callaghan’s Ridge”; a large sub-division, formerly an independent townland.

(b) “The Ruan” (An Ruán). Ruan is primarily a plant which dyes red, but it is used, even by English speakers, in a transferred sense, to designate a certain class of inferior, moory land which produces the weed in question. Cows pastured on it yielded “ropy” milk.

(c) An **Fhaiche** - “The Hurling Green,” a field on Cúil Uí Cheallacháin.

S.DD. II. (Along Cliff Line) - W. to E. :-

(d) Cuan Bhaile Mhic Dháith - “Ballymacaw Cove.

(e) Carraig na mBád - “Boats’ Rock”; within last.

(f) Doirling. The name is applied to large boulders rolled up by the tide; a small cove.

(g) Port **an** Mhaide - “Haven of the Stick (Piece of Timber).”

(h) An Seomra - “The Chamber”; an arched cave leading from one small bay to another.

(i) Fail Fhada - “Long Cliff.”

(j) Uaimh an Iarainn - “Cave of the Iron.”

(k) Port **an** Chláí - “Haven of the Earthen Fence.”

BROWNSTOWN, Baile an Bhrúnaigh - “Brown’s Homestead.” On the extremity of the Head stand, as modern navigation marks, a pair of whitewashed and circular towers- “Brownstown Towers.” Area, 413 acres.

“Brownestown als Browntown” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. All are rock and cliff &c. names along the coast line from N. to S. and W. to E. :-

(a) “Bar Rock” (O.M.).

(b) Cooneenclogher (O.M.), Cuainín Cluthair - “Little Cosy Cove.”

(c) **Pointe** na mBairs - “Point of the Bass”; from a kind of fish caught here.

(d) An Rúisc; meaning unknown. Rúisc is explained in the Dictionaries - a whipping, or violent slap. The name is, in the present instance, applied to a considerable extent of level strand, once mussel producing.

(e) Porthrige (O.M.), **Pointe** Thaidhg - “Taidhg’s Point.”

(f) Glugar - “A Gurgling Sound,” by onomatopoeia; by extension - the thing which utters the sound. It is the name of a cave through which the waves are driven with a hollow bubbling noise.

(g) Fail a Mhadra - “Cliff of the Wolf (or Dog).” Madra in place names often signifies a wolf.<sup>123</sup>

(h) Poll Suingean - “St. John’s Hollow”; the place probably where a man named St. John was drowned or killed.

(i) Sean Tuinne - “Blow Hole.”

(j) Trá Bheag - “Little Strand.”

(k) Cloch Liath - “Grey Rock.”

(l) Cuainín an Fhíona - “Little Cove of the Wine”; from a wine-laden ship wrecked there.

(m) Clashlacky (O.M.), Clais Leacaí - “Flaggy Trench.”

(n) Portoonakabeg, Port Uaithne Beag - “Little Green Haven” a small inlet. See<sup>124</sup> below.

(o) Pouljoe (O.M.) and Poulhardy (O.M.); possibly called from men named respectively Joe and Hardy (a local name) who lost their lives in the waterholes or pools named.

(p) “Traction,” a cliff; origin of name unknown.

(q) Portoonaka (O.M.), Port Uaithne - “Green Haven.”

(r) Foilnaracka (O.M.), Fail na Raice - “Cliff of the Wreck.”

(s) Fail na Scean - “Cliff of the Knives.”

(t) Scoilt **an** Chinn Aird - “Cleft of the High Head”; this is the extreme point underneath the south-west tower.

(u) Garrigaunboy (O.M.). I failed to discover the name locally.

(v) Fouhnalium (O.M.), **Struth** na Léim - “Stream of the Waterfalls.” Léim is primarily “a leap.”

(w) Portalaun, Port Oileáin - “Island Haven”; a small headland with an ancient entrenchment across its neck. See under Dunmore, Killea Parish.

(x) Poulhoulén (O.M.), Poll Howlett; probably from some man named Howlett drowned here.

(y) Beengarvoige, Binn **Garbhóige** - “Wild Mustard (Sinapis Arvensis) Headland.”

(z) **Leac** an Éisc - “Flagstone of the Fish.” The first word of the compound is not in the nominative, but - as we often have it in place names - in the dative, or rather locative, case.

(aa) Poll na gCorc - “Pool of the Corks.”

(bb) Poll **Faóite** - “White’s Pool”; from a fisherman drowned there.

(cc) Cionn Liath Búi - “Yellow Grey Head.” The first two words are regarded as a single term which the

<sup>123</sup> Vid. Dineen.

<sup>124</sup> “Scottish Land-Names,” Sir Herbert Maxwell, Edinburgh, 1894, p. 126.

(now second) adjective qualified. Observe use of the oblique, *cionn*, for the nominative.

(*dd*) Scoilt **an** Duilisc - “Cleft of the Dulse.” Duileasc (Dulse, otherwise “Green Lavers” - *Ulva Latissima*) is an edible seaweed.

COOLUM; see under Corbally Parish. O’Donovan, however, writes it Cúllom - *i.e.*, “Bare Ridge Back.” The name as a townland denomination seems comparatively modern. At any rate it does not appear in the Down Survey Map. Area, 362 acres.

S.D.D. I. (Inland). (*a*) Bóithrín and Bán **an** Rí - “Little Road of King” and “Field of the King” respectively.

(*ee*) Carraig **an** Mhurdair and Carraig a Swede - “Rock of the Murder” and “Rock of the Swede” respectively. The Irish *murdar*, it may be well to observe, is not necessarily the capital offence of British law, but violent death of any kind.

(*fff*) Clais Anna - “Ana’s (or Anne’s) Trench”; a small glen running out towards the sea.

(*gg*) Beinse Buí - “Yellow Bank.”

(*hb*) Uaimh **Gabhartha** - “Goat-Fish (?) Cave.”

(*ii*) Séipéal Niocláis; a Penal Era place of religious assembly.

(*jj*) **Ard an Phocáin** - “He-Goats’ Height”; a sub-division.

(*kk*) An **Sean Shráid** - “The Old Village.”

(*ll*) Cnoc na Scolb - “Hill of the Splinters.”

(*mm*) Bán na **dTrí** gCúinne - “Three-Cornered Field.”

GORTAHILLY, Gort **an** Choiligh - “Garden of the (Heath) Cock.” Area, 155 acres.

S.D. Bán an Aifrinn - “Field of the Mass.” This, or a similar name, is sometimes applied to a place through which ran a “Mass Path,” or short way across a field to a church.

GRAIGUE, An Ghráig - “The Village.” Area, 95 acres.

“Graige” (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

S.D. Cnocán - “Little Hill”; a hillock on which people assembled for amusement on Sunday evenings.

KILMAQUAGE, Cill **Mo Cuaigh** - “St. Mocuac’s Church.” The saint in the present instance is identical with, or a namesake of, the patron of Kilmacow in Ossory, Clashmore in Decies, and Kilmacow, Bar. of Kinnatalloon, Co. Cork.

“Killmaquage als Killmcquage als Kilmoguage” (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (*a*) Cillín **an Mhiachaigh** - “Meade’s Cillín,” site of the ancient church from which the townland derives its name. This is on the holding of a farmer named Meade - hence the qualifying word. The cill here is still surrounded by its original circular fence of earth. Very generally, as in the present instance, the cill is found in a valley or other secluded place, while the lios, which hardly differs from it in external appearance, is found, as a rule, in an open position on a ridge or hillside.

(*b*) Tobar **Chuaín** - “Cuan’s (or Quann’s) Well.” This formerly enjoyed some reputation for sanctity, and “stations” were performed here a century since.

(*c*) Cúl Draighneach - “Blackthorn Abounding Ridge Back”; probably a suppressed townland name.

(*d*) Poll **an** Phúca - “The Pooka’s Hollow”; name of a field.

(*e*) Cúil **an** Ghé - “Goose Ridge.”

KNOCKANPADDEN, Cnocán Páidín - “Little Patrick’s Little Hillock.” Area, 134 acres.

S.D. Poll Roibín - “Robin’s Hollow.”

LISCELTY - Lios Aolta - “Whitewashed Lios”; thus O’Donovan: “Lisseltach” (Ord. Map).

S.D.D. (*a*) Lios **an** Chiaráin, a sub-division on which is a lios looking out to sea.

Also Poll **an** Phúca, Bóithrín na Gainmhe, Bán **an** Chabhais and an **Faiche**.

RATHMOYLAN, Ráth Mhaoláin - “Maolan’s Fort.” It was anciently according to the Books of Survey and Distribution, in three parts, scil:- Rathmoylan-Aylworth, Rathmoylan-Wadding, and Rathmoylan-Dobbyn.

“Rathmolan” (Visit Bk. Eliz. E. 3, 14, T.C.D.).

S.D.D. I. (Inland). (*a*) **Faichín an** Phátrúin - “Little Green of the Pattern.”

(*b*) Garraithinn, aliter, **Garraí**, - “Rough Piece of Land,” otherwise, “Garden of the Cattle Pound.”

(*c*) Slinn **an** tSeagail - “Slaty Place of the Rye.” Rye is now seldom or never grown in Waterford, but, judging from the frequency of the word in place-names, it was once extensively cultivated. Seagal is a loan word from the Latin *Secale*.

S.D.D. II. (Coastwise, W. to E.). (*d*) “Entrenchment” (OM.); a small entrenched headland of prehistoric type. The space enclosed is, as in the Coolum entrenchment, about half an acre; originally, as in the case of the latter, the space was much more extensive.

(*e*) Stony Cove (O.M.), Poll **an** Ghuail - “Coal Hole.”

(*f*) Faillscirt - “Cloven (?) Cliff?; in allusion to a separated rock in the sea above low water mark.

(*g*) Carraig Fhailscirte - “Rock of the Cloven (?) Cliff?; a rock in the sea, at the distance of a furlong or more from the head.

(*h*) Port Seiche - “Haven of the Hide.”

(*i*) Uaimh Mhionnain; “Cave of the Crown, or Diadem.”

(*j*) Gearr Uaimh - “Short Cave.”

- (k) “Old Ship’s Cove” (O.M.), **Sean** Long - “Old Ship”; name of a small cove.  
 (l) Port Ghreanaí - “Gravel Haven.”  
 (m) Rathmoylan Cave (O.M.), Uaimh an Róin - “Seal Cave.”  
 (n) Green Cave (O.M.), Glas Uamha - “Green Caves.” Glas is usually translated “green”; it indicates rather a light blue, or grey - the colour of air or running water.  
 (o) Uaimh na Méighleach - “Cave of the Bleating.”  
 (p) Uaimh Dhubh - “Black Cave.”

## Rossduff Parish

THE Parish is, like Monamintra and Corbally, of late erection, for, in the Down Survey, Rossduff appears as parcel of Kilmacomb. As an independent parish it contains only the townland of the same name, and has neither church remains nor site; it gave title and revenue to a prebend in the Cathedral of Waterford. There is a reference to Rossduff as early as 1494. See Journal Waterford Archaeological Society, Vol. IX., p.124.

## TOWNLAND

ROSDUFF, Ros Dubh - “Black Shrubbery.” Area, 196 acres.  
 S.D. (a) Leacain **Dóite** - “Burnt Glen-Side.”  
 (b) Tobar **an** Bhlaic; blac is the English “black,” which is occasionally appropriated in place names to signify a reclaimed peaty bog patch.

## St. John’s Parish (Without)

THIS Parish was in two parts, styled respectively St. John’s Within and St. John’s Without. One part, as its name suggested, lay within the city wall; the other embraced the adjacent suburbs or liberties. The parish took its name from the Benedictine Priory of St. John the Evangelist, in which it was inappropriate. For a full account of the Priory, church see “St. John’s and Ballygunner,” a booklet by the present writer. St. John’s tutelage (ancient and modern) is recalled by quite a host of street &c. names within the parish; thus we have St. John’s Church, College, Schools, Mills, &c., John’s Street, Town, Lane, Place, Pill, Avenue and Bridge.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYTRUCKLE, Baile Thorcail - “Torcal’s Town (or Homestead).” This affords one of the few instances of the survival of a Danish name. Torcal (Thorgils, Thorkils, Turgesius, or Turgeis) was a Danish chieftain of Waterford. By internal metathesis, common enough to place-names, the name has been made Trocal. O’Donovan derives Ballytruckle from Trucail gen. Trucaile, a car, but there is certainly no final e sound in the place name as locally pronounced. Ballytruckle is the place called in old documents, &c., the Oxmanstown, or Osmanstown, of Waterford. Area, 273 acres.

“Ballitruckill” (Inq, temp. Eliz.).

BALLYCOURDRA, Baile Chordaraodh, - “Cordray’s Homestead.” There is in the Barony a second townland of the name, forming a detached portion (89 acres) of Drumcannon Parish. Area, 14 acres.

COVE. The name is English and modern, the place being merely a later sub-division of Grange. Area, 34 acres, including a portion within the Municipal boundary.

GRANGE. Gráinseach - A farm with its buildings; the name was applied to the out-farm of an abbey or religious house. In the Down Survey Map, portion of which (reproduced) is given herewith, it will be observed that Grange, Newtown, &c., are allotted to “St. Katherine’s Parish.” Of course there was no such parish; the explanation is that these lands formed part of the endowment of St. Catherine’s Abbey, and that they (portion of them, at any rate) were farmed by the community- hence the name, Grange. On the suppression the lands seem to have passed to the Sherlocks, and we find them referred to as “Saint Katherine’s Grandge” in the will (latter half of 16<sup>th</sup> century) of James Sherlock, Mayor of Waterford, 1580, &c. Area (in two divisions), 331 acres.

“Grange” (A. S. and E.).

S.D.D. (a) Gall’s Rock (O.M.).

(b) Richardson’s Folly (O.M.); was a long, narrow lane joining the Grange and Kill St. Lawrence roads. The term “Folly,” qualified by the name of its author, is applied to a building, garden or other work of an expensive and useless, or white-elephant, character. Compare “Aby’s Folly,” under Coxtown, Killea Parish.  
 NEWTOWN, Baile **Nua** - “New Town (or Homestead).”; formerly- “Wyse’s Newtown.” The name is of

very frequent occurrence, and most of the *new* towns are now very old towns indeed. Area, 148 acres. S.D. "Highly Up's" the name, now practically obsolete, applied to the junction of the Newtown, with the Passage, Road (east corner). A publichouse formerly stood here, from the proprietor of which, presumably (or rather from his nickname), the corner derives its singular title.

PRIORSKNOCK, Cnoc an Phríora - "Prior's Hill." This land formed portion of the endowment of the Benedictine Priory of St. John's. The lands have recently been largely built on. Area, 51 acres.

"Pryorsknock" (D.S.M.).

The following street, &c., names in St. John's Without deserve record, inasmuch as either the name is becoming obsolete or the reason for its application is not now apparent: -

(a) "Ballymacedulan" - old name of townland embracing sites of the present County Infirmery and Fever Hospital. On it was chapel of St. Magdalen; hence (B.-Mhaighdelfian) - Ballymacedulane.

(b) "Bath Street" - named from Poleberry Baths, which stood near site of present Shee Charity.

(c) "College Street" - the present continuation of Bath Street to Hennessy's Road; so named from Old College of St. John on its west side.

(d) "Fairy Lane" - present Henry Street, off the Manor.

(e) "Frederick Street" - (now non-existent); led south from Poleberry and parallel with Old Tramore Road or thereabout.

(f) "Hardy's Road" - the continuation of South Parade by north side of Park to Bridge; named from a Colonel Hardy, owner of east side of Johnstown, &c.

(g) Johnstown, Fearann Ti Eoin - "Land (or Farm) of St. John's House," i.e., St. John's Priory.

"Johnstowne *alias* Farretyoinn" (Inq. temp. Jac. I.).

(h) "Lower Road" - now called, by affectation, Lower Newtown. This was also called, through contempt - Falla Feidín - "Mud Wall (Town)."

(i) "Mendicity Lane" - running west from John's Bridge into Railway Square,

(j) "Old Brewery" (Bell & Ramsay's) - present site of Tramore Railway Station.

(k) "Poleberry." (Poleberry Lane in lease of 1793); derivation unknown; possibly Poll an Bhiolair - "Water Cress Hole."

(l) "Rampart Lane"; this name occurs in century and a half old entries in Baptismal Registers of St. John's Church; it was the former name of Castle Street. In Castle Street was "Jackey's Hole," a well or pool (afterwards represented by a hydrant), supplied by a subterraneous aqueduct from a spring near east end of Hennessy's Road. The aqueduct in question caved in and was filled up or repaired more than sixty years since; it is the "subterranean passage" concerning which there is a query in the first No. Journal of Waterford Archaeological Society.

(m) "Willow Garden" - to west of Old Tramore Road, where now is a row of cottages.

(n) "Wyse's Bridge" - at junction of Bath Street and Poleberry. The bridge is remarkable for having a pointed arch at one side and a round arch at the other. It is named after an 18<sup>th</sup> cent. merchant to whom Waterford (and Ireland) owes much, including two or three (still existing) almshouses.

(o) PARLIAMENT STREET; So named by Thomas Wyse, in compliment to the Irish Parliament which had granted a bounty to his iron-works here. The former name was Vulcan Street.

### St. Stephen's Parish (Without)

THE fragment of St. Stephen's Parish which lay beyond the walls may be described in a general way as the triangular area bounded by John's Pill on the West, John's Hill on the East and a very irregular line from the Fever Hospital to Ozier Bank House on the South. It has but a few sub-denominations, and of these not more than four or five call for notice: -

S.D.D. (a) "Ballymacedulan" (see St. John's Without, above).

(b) "Bleach Yard" - now grounds of Waterloo House.

(c) "Ice House" - on north side of Poleberry Lane.

(d) Miller's Marsh; from its proximity to, and connection with, John's Mill. References to the mill in question are, by the way, traceable back for centuries.

(e) "St. Mary Maudlin's (Magdalen's) Chapel." To this chapel, which belonged to St. Stephen's Hospital, I find three or four references - one of them in Inq. of 1661, edited in Vol. I., p. 115, Waterford Archaeological Journal, and a second in an Inq. of 1569 printed in same Journal, Vol. IX., No. 3. It is probable the site of the chapel is that occupied later by the Leper Hospital (now County and City Infirmery), and that the eastern boundary of St. Stephen's (Without) has been slightly altered.

### Waterford City Parishes

WE may, for convenience, group all the City Parishes together under one heading. They number seven, and are all, with the exception of Trinity Parish, of small size, and comparatively uninteresting from our

present point of view. Three of them (St. John's, St. Stephen's, and Trinity) extend beyond the boundaries of the ancient city, and the extra-mural portions will be found treated of under their various parochial headings - "St. John's Without," &c. As the purely urban names are mostly all English, and carry their meaning on their faces, anything like detailed analysis will not be necessary. It will be enough to enumerate those which possess an historic or other such interest, or which have become obsolete within the past four generations. In the present place it may be useful to give a list (very imperfect) of old names not now capable of identification. These have been extracted from the Great Parchment Book (1599) and other sources: -

Babber's Tower: "Bantug Ibarry, west by Gibbet Hill" (evidently, Bán **Tí** an Bharraigh - "Field of Barra's House"); Barryeors; Boat Street; Bride's Church; Bride's Gate; Calle's Mead; Castell no Kylechan; Dawkin's Gate; Dowley's Castle; Fowlquay Gate; Howstowne; Lincoln's Castle; Lincoln's Quay, in which was a bridge; Little Conduit; Moran's Castle; Moran's Kay; Peak's Tower (in St. Mary's Lane); Reservoirs (Upper and Lower); Rope Walk Well; St. Catherine's Well; St. George's Gate (north side), also St. George's Street; St. John's Tower (this was the tower at St. John's Gate, which was afterwards used as the County Gaol, and small portion of which still survives incorporated with a limekiln); St. Michael's Well; St. Patrick's Castle; St. Patrick's Stile; Tobber-Scheiin (no doubt Tobar Sceichín - "Well of the Little Bush"). The vacant space between city wall and river was in 1216-17 "to be given to anyone who will dwell there." Prentice Lane; Pierce's Lane; Key Street; Kemson Lane; Cow Rock; Cox's Lane; Cooke Lane; Christ Church Lane; Bryrers Lane; Bayliff's Lane; Abbey Lane.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH (Within). S.D.D. Close Gate (otherwise Bowling Green Gate) near present junction of Castle Street with Manor. There were apparently two Bowling Greens; one was on, or about, site of present Lombard Street.<sup>125</sup>

(b) "French Tower," at north-west corner of parish; it still stands, on line of the city wall which it guarded at an angle.

(c) John's Street, so called (with John's Lane, John's Place, Johnstown, &c.) from Benedictine Priory and Church of St. John close by.

(d) New Gate. It was found inconvenient to have the long stretch of city wall from Patrick's to Close Gate unprovided with an opening, and therefore, at some time about the end of the 16th century New Gate, at the present junction of Stephen and Newgate Streets, was opened. New Street was then also opened up to give access to the west through the new exit, and it soon became the fashionable residential street of the city. "Sic transit gloria mundi." It was *New* Street three centuries ago<sup>126</sup>.

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH. Some remains of the ancient church stand in a cemetery at the rear of the shops on east side of Michael Street. A gateway (and gate which few living citizens of Waterford had ever seen opened) gave access to the cemetery.

S.D.D. (a) "The Conduit"; at angle of Michael and Peter streets.

(b) Lady Lane; so called from a votive chapel which stood on the site now occupied by the choir and Tower of the Franciscan church. The street is referred to under its present name in A.S.E., and under the name of "Our Ladye's Street" in the Great Parchment Book of the Corporation<sup>127</sup>.

(c) Michael Street; this appears under its present name in A.S.E. The name comes, of course, from the church to which it gave access, and probably dates from Danish times. At any rate, the Christianised Ostmen generally dedicated a church to the Archangel in every seaport they occupied. Generally, too, the foundation was on elevated ground, so that their patron's church might be the last thing the hardy seamen saw as they started on their perilous voyage and the first thing to greet their eyes on their return.

ST. OLAVE'S PARISH. St. Olaf is another Danish patron. The original parish church stood on, or partly on, the site of the present Protestant church of the name. In fact some remains of the older church are incorporated in its latter-day successor.

S.D.D. (a) Colbeck Street; named from the gate in which it terminated to the south, i.e., Colbeck Gate. Material at hand does not warrant a definite statement as to the signification and origin of Colbeck. The word appears to be a personal name - the name - it may be - of the gate and tower builder. The name "Colbeck" occurs in the Great Parchment Book. There is at least one reference to Colbeck Island, in the marsh to S. of the Gate. It was, in fact, close to the Gate and on the islet stood a votive church to St. Bride.

(b) Cooke Lane; called from a Mr. Cooke; it is referred to in A.S.E.

(c) High Street; likewise mentioned in A.S.E.

(d) "Lady Church"; there are no remains; it stood in southwest angle of present Friary Garden.

(e) "Green Tower"; referred to (under same name) in A.S.E.; stood at south-west angle of parish.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH. The ancient church from which the parish is named occupied the site of the present Protestant church in Patrick Street, and was called Teampall Phádraig. Some cut-stone mullions and transels from the earlier church will be found built into the churchyard wall to the rear of the houses in

<sup>125</sup> Smith, "Hist. Waterford," (Ed. 1746), p.194.

<sup>126</sup> Acts of Settlement and Explanation.

<sup>127</sup> G.P.B.- "Rentail of Lands," 1599.

Carrigeen Lane. In the cemetery are many monuments and inscriptions of interest.

S.D.D. (a) Barronstrand Street, Sráid na mBioránach - "Street of the Sprats." The Anglicised form appears to be a corruption of the Irish name, without any reference to "Barron" or "a strand." A gate at northern termination of the street was Barry's Strand Gate. The name is of considerable age, for it occurs in Municipal Records of the 16<sup>th</sup> century under the forms - Berronstrond and Barronstrond.<sup>128</sup>

(c) Carrigeen Lane, Carraigín - "Little Rock" ; the name formerly extended, and is still occasionally applied - especially by Irish speakers, to the whole western end of Patrick Street and the portion of Ballybricken immediately adjoining. In the present lane are the ruins of what is popularly supposed to be, and what most probably is, the pre-Reformation clergy house of St. Patrick's.

(d) "The Cross"; the old popular name (still occasionally used) for the S. end of Broad Street. The name was derived from the historic market cross of Waterford, which stood in the middle of Broad Street, at junction of the latter with Patrick and Peter Streets. The cross was taken down in 1750. In the immediate vicinity stood the Guild Hall.

(e) "Fanning's Lane"; this led north, from Patrick Street.

(f) "Garter Lane"; it led from Barronstrand to George's Street.

(g) Jenkin's Lane; it appears as "Jenkin Lane" in A.S.E.

(h) "Little Barronstrand Street"; before the widening of Broad Street this led north-west, from junction of Broad and Little Patrick Streets, to George's Street.

(i) "Little Chapel Lane"; this, or portion of it, still exists, but is no longer a public thoroughfare ; it is a narrow lane running through to Jenkin's Lane from George's Street and parallel with the flagged way by St. Patrick's Catholic Church ("The Little Chapel," from which it is named). A note in the Survey Books<sup>129</sup> describes it : "A very narrow paved lane, generally very dirty, and occupied by mechanics and labourers."

(j) "Patrick's Well"; this occupied the middle of the triangular space at junction of Patrick and Stephen's Streets, and was finally closed in about a century since: it was nearly thirty feet in depth.

(k) "Patrick Street," Sráid Phádraig. Idem. It appears under its present name in A.S.E.

(l) "Royal Oak Lane"; before the widening of Broad Street, above alluded to, this led west from Barronstrand to George's Street.

(m) "St. Patrick's Gate"; at top of Patrick Street.

(n) "Tower"; at rear of Harvey's printing works, and former west termination of Jenkin's Lane.

ST. PETER'S PARISH. Some slight remains of the ancient church are visible in the yard of the former Police Station, Lady Lane, and the ancient cemetery is represented by the grass plot in front of the Dispensary in Peter Street.

S.D.D. (a) "Bakehouse Lane" and "Trinity Lax" appear under these names in A.S.E.

(b) "Site of Guild Hall"; on western boundary of the parish.

(c) "Magnus' and Tor Castles" - of which neither trace nor tradition survives - in Peter Street.

ST. STEPHEN'S PARISH. What remains of the ancient graveyard will be found at the south-west corner of Keily's Brewery premises in New Street. There is neither inscription nor architectural survival of interest. Attached to this church was the ancient Lazar House or Leper Hospital of the city.<sup>130</sup> Portions of the city wall are visible along west boundary of the parish. For St. Stephen's Without see *antea*, under its proper heading.

S.D.D. (a) "St. Stephen's Street"; this appears in A.S.E. under the same name.

(b) "St. Stephen's Well"; now built over and filled in. It was at a distance to W. of 5 yards or so from meeting place of Stephen St., Newgate St. and continuation of John's Lane. A subterranean aqueduct carried hence a water supply to a hydrant near top of New Street.

TRINITY PARISH. This had no church proper; a chapel in the Cathedral, behind the high altar, served as the parish church. Of course all trace of the chapel disappeared when the Cathedral was taken down, over a century and a half since. Within the parish stood the Dominican and Franciscan Friaries<sup>131</sup>. For Trinity Without, see under Bar. of Middlethird.

S.D.D. (a) "Arundel Castle"; this stood on the wall of the Danish city, on W. side of the present Arundel Lane. Recent sewerage excavations brought to light portion of the castle foundations-opposite Mr. Murphy's shop. A piece (some eight or nine yards long) of the Danish wall is incorporated in the boundary wall between Mr. Murphy's establishment and the neighbouring premises to the west.

(b) Arundel Lane; before the opening of the Square to its present size this led north from the original Square to Blackfriars. The present Arundel Lane-popularly "Crubeen Lane" - runs at right angles to the direction of its earlier namesake.

(c) Blackfriars; so named from propinquity to the Dominican Priory. The name occurs (Blackfryers) in an

<sup>128</sup> Great Parchment Book of the Corporation, *ut supra*

<sup>129</sup> Field Survey Name Books, Mountjoy Barracks.

<sup>130</sup> See Waterford Archaeological *Journal*, Vol. I. 115 ; see also Ballymacadulan, under St. John's Without, above.

<sup>131</sup> See "The Dominican Priory of St. Saviour. Waterford," by Rev. Thomas Gimlette, B.D.; also the present writer's "Holy Ghost Friary of Waterford." Waterford Archaeological *Journal*, Vol. I., p 202.



Inq, of Elizabeth. About the middle of this street (on its north side), where it was bisected by the line of the Danish wall, there stood yet another tower, the name of which is lost.

(*d*) Conduit Lane; at top of this street (in High Street) was a conduit from which a water-pipe was carried down the narrow lane to the Quay for the convenience of ships. The widening of Conduit Street is comparatively recent.

(*e*) Keyzer Street; so named from a castle (Keyzer's) which stood at its northern termination.

(*f*) Milk Lane; the name can boast of some antiquity; it occurs in A.S.E.

(*g*) Palace Lane; this is the present flagged lane at western end of the City Hall.

(*h*) "Quay Lane"; now Exchange Street. The latter name it owes to the Exchange which stood at its present northern termination.

(*i*) Reginald's Tower, better recognised till recently as the Ring Tower. This is the best known ancient building in Waterford. Its original foundation is ascribed to Reginald, Danish chieftain of Waterford<sup>132</sup>, A.D. 1003. During the centuries since, the venerable building has served many purposes - a fortress, a mint, a prison, &c.

(*j*) "The Shambles"; at the corner (west) of the Quay Lane (Exchange Street) and High Street.

(*k*) "Turgesius' Tower"; this stronghold, from the builder of which Ballytruckle is called, stood on the approximate site of present Provincial Bank on the Quay.

## BARONY OF GLENAHIERY

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<sup>132</sup> See Kingsley's "Hereward the Wake."

GLENAHIERY is by far the smallest Barony of County Waterford. It contains indeed only one complete parish, Kilronan, with portions (insignificant in three cases) of five others. The name (Gleann na hUidhre) itself is apparently of great antiquity and not quite easy of explanation; it seems to signify - "Glen of the Dun (Place or Cow?)" Analogy of "Leabhar na hUidhre" suggests "Cow" as the word qualified by "dun." At any rate the name communicates itself to the river - Abhainn na hUidhre (The Nire) - which bisects the barony. What history centred round the hypothetical cow nothing that has been yet published reveals, neither is there any tradition connecting a cow with river or barony. In the tract on the expulsion of the Desii already quoted (Ballynahemary, Whitechurch Par.) there is a remarkable legend of a red cow, and we have already met (Ardmore Par. &c.) a legendary White Cow, also St. Patrick's Cow and a Red Ox. Probably the name is Gleann na hÍre. Glenahiery is bounded by the Suir on the north, by Tipperary Co. on the west and the high range of the Comeragh Mountains on the east. As Irish was till quite recently a living language throughout practically the whole region, recovery of many ancient and valuable names has been possible-moreover local knowledge supplied aid to analysis of some names otherwise unintelligible. The following popular rhymes refer to places within the barony and illustrate their names:-

I -

"Cnoc a' Lisín an doraisín dúnta  
Tuar a' Lággha mar a mbíodh an diabhal 'sa chúinne."  
"Gráig na nGabhar gan chabhair gan **chónamh**,  
Saisleán Riabhach ná paibh riabh ar **fhónamh**  
Baile Mhic Cairbre, blacks gan Múineadh,  
Páirc an **Fhiaigh** na **bhFianna** Maola,  
"S Cnoc a tSraoilleáin na sraoilleáin straoilleach."

II – What Crotty, the outlaw, sang as he surveyed Glenahiery from his retreat high up on the Comeraghs: -

"Is **Breá** an **radhrac** a **chím** ón leabh,  
"Cnoc Mhaoldomhnaigh agus Cnoc a' Bhainne,  
"Cnocán Brannáin agus Seana Bhail' Anna,  
"Mullach a' Staighre agus Gleann Dá Lacan, (Da Leacan?)  
"S Tuairín Luachrach ar bhruach a' ghleanna."

III – Finally I got the following, unrelated to either of the foregoing:-

"Cill na Mac – Baile gan smacht,  
"Cill Mhainichín – Baile gan Bainbhín  
"Cill Ronáin – Baile gan Spíonnáin  
"Baile an Ruiséalaigh – Baile gan Bhéarla,  
"Agus Cill Mochoma – Baile gan chumadh."

## Inislounaght Parish

INISLOUNAGHT, which lies mainly within the Barony of Iffa and Offa East, has some five townlands in Glenahiery. The parish was monastic, and inappropriate in the Cistercian Abbey of Inislounaght (Inis Leamhnechta – "Island of New Milk"), otherwise "de Surio." We find the name written "Abby Slunnagh" in the maps and notes of the Down Survey.

## TOWNLANDS

CAHERBAUN, Cathair Bhán – "White Stone-Fort." Area, 303 acres.

S.D. Whitefort (O.M.); name applied to site and some remains of the eponymous "cathair."

GREENAN, An Grianán – "The Sunny Place (or 'Palace')." Area, 245 acres.

"Grenan" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Castle (in ruins) (O.M.).

(b) Moat (O.M.); the mote from which the townland derives its name.

(c) Site of Graveyard (O.M.), Cill Mochoma – "Mocomma's Early Church Site." See Kilmacomma infra.

(d) Poll **an** Bhradáin – "The Salmon Hole" in river.

(e) "The Thirteen Hole"; a hole in the river-so called, my informant averred, because thirteen soldiers were drowned here on one occasion.

GLENABBEY; nonsensical modern name *lucus a non lucendo*. Area, 84 acres.

KILMACOMMA, Cill Michoma – "Mocomma's Church." Site of the early church is just without the present boundary of the town-land on Greenan. Area, 1383 acres.

"Killmacombe" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Currachgorm (O.M.), Currach Gorm – "Blue-Black Morass."

- (b) Glashaniska Well (O.M.), Clais an Uisce – “Water Trench.”
- (c) Wood Tower (O.M.), Caisleán na Muice – “The Pig’s Castle”; built in 1814 -minus mortar- to celebrate the fall of Bonaparte.
- (d) Tobernacallybeara (O.M.), Tobar na Caillí Béara – “Caille Bera’s Well.” The lady from whom this well is called is celebrated in place-names and local legend all over Ireland.
- (e) Cannon Hill (O.M.), Coill na Ceannainne – “Bald-Faced Wood.
- (f) Ardnagustaun Hill, **Ard** na gCasán – “Height of the Paths.”
- (g) Carraigín – “Little Rock”; a sub-division.
- (h) An Cumar – “The Confluence (of Streams).”
- (i) Cnoc na nGabhar – “Hill of the Goats.”
- KILNAMACK, Cill na Mac – “Church of the Sons.” The “Sons,” according to O’Donovan<sup>133</sup> were the Seven King’s Sons – Seacht Mac **Rí**, to whom there was likewise a church in the Middle Island of Aran close to site of modern Catholic Church of the Island. The present early church site will be found marked on the 6 in. Ordnance Map. Area (in two divisions), 1,089 acres.
- “Killnemack” (A.S.E.).
- S.D.D. (a) Mount Neill Wood (O.M.), through which run two paths, scil:-
- (b) and (c) Monkhill (O.M.), and Michael’s Path (O.M.), Casán Mhichíl – “Michael’s Path.”
- (d) Cnoc na Manach – “The Monks’ Hill”; a sub-division. The Glas Gaibhneach slept here of nights while she grazed during the day on the Marlfield flats.
- (e) Bóithrín an Átha – “Little Road of the Ford”; an old road. Few traces of which remain; it led to a ford in the Suir, one third of a mile to west of the Kilnamack-Kilmacomma boundary.
- (f) An tÁth – “The Ford” in question; it is shown on the 6 in. Ordnance sheet.
- (g) Áth na **Scairbhí** – “Ford or the Rough Shallow Place”; another ford, represented now by the Bridge of Knocklofty.
- (h) “Neill’s Weir” and “Butler’s Weir,” in river.
- (i) Lios Chom na mBó – “Lios of the Cows Hollow.”

## Kilonan Parish

THIS is one of the largest parishes in Decies, but, as it includes a considerable area of mountain and waste land, its population and importance are not proportioned to its extent. The name – Cill Ronáin, (“Ronan’s Church”) is of course ecclesiastical, but which individual, of the eleven or twelve Ronans in the Irish martyrologies, it is who gave his name to the original church it is now difficult, perhaps impossible, to define. The ancient church, which stands in the townland of Glebe, possesses considerable architectural, &c. interest, and the ruin is in a fair state of preservation. Within the roofless walls lies the tomb of Buck Sheehy, who was executed at Clogheen for having given evidence in favour of his kinsman - Rev. Nicholas Sheehy. Close by the ruin is a Holy Well still resorted to. In the thickness of its E. gable the church ruin has a curious cell, all but unique in the writer’s experience and the building appears to have had a double roof, after the style of Cormac’s chapel. Some, at any rate, of the masonwork seems pre-Invasion.

## TOWNLANDS

ARDPADDEN, **Ard** Pháidín – “Little Patrick’s Height.” Area, 167 acres.

“**Ard** Pháidín na ggraobh,  
“Áit a mbíodh Pól Paor an ropaire.”  
(Old Rhyme).

“Ardpadeene (D.S.R.).

BALLYDONAGH, Baile Dhonnchadha – “Donohue’s Homestead.” On the townland is an early church site – Cill Mhichíl Gabha (“Michael the Blacksmith’s Church”). Area, 462 acres.

“Ballydonnogh” (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) “Kealrush Stream” (O.M.), Caol – “Narrow Stream.”

(b) Inse an tSagairt – “The Priest’s River Holm.”

(c) An Poll Cam – “The Crooked Hole”; this is in the River Suir, which forms the Northern boundary of the townland.

BALLYMACARBRY, Baile Mhic Cairbre – “Homestead of Cairbre’s Son.” Area, 865 acres.

“BallymacCarbrey,” (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Tobernafallia (O.M.), Tobar na Faille – “Well of the Cliff”; from this well a stream runs into the Nire.

(b) Tobar an Fheada – “Whistling Well.”

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<sup>133</sup> Ordnance Survey Field Books, Mountjoy Barracks.

(c) Gaise na nGiúise – “Rapid of the Pines”; a point on River Nire. Gaise is the word current in the locality-even among English speakers-to designate a river “scour.”

(d) Ard na bPréachán – “Height of the Crows”; a rookery.

(e) Garraithe Thaidhg – “Timothy’s Gardens.”

(f) Páirc na Faiche – “Hurling Field.”

(g) Sruhna creaghan (O.M.), Sruth na Screathan – “Coarse-land Stream.”

BALLYMAKEE, Baile Mhic Aodha – “McHugh’s Homestead”

The Nire has changed its course at this point so that it does not now, as it formerly did, mark the boundary of the counties. Area, 350 acres.

“Ballymakeh” (Inq. Jas. I).

BALLYROHAN, Baile Uí Rócháin – “O’Roughan’s Homestead.” Area, 178 acres.

“Ballyroughan” (Inq. Jas. I).

S.D. Tón Caillí – “Hag’s Flat.”

BAWNFUNNE, Bán Fionn – “Fair (White) Field.” It is locally believed that this was the birthplace of Rev. Nicholas Sheehy, who was legally murdered in 1766<sup>134</sup>. It was probably likewise the birthplace of his kinswoman “the gorgeous Countess of Blessington.” Sheehys resided here as middlemen, under Lord Midleton, till 1848 and their 18th century homestead still stands-a large old-fashioned farmhouse still occupied. Amongst the Renehan MSS. in Maynooth College is a quantity of interesting correspondence (early 18th century) relating to the Powers of Bawnfunne. From these letters it appears that Dr. Bray, Archbishop of Cashel, was closely connected with this Waterford family. Area, 631 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Páirc an tSagairt – “The Priest’s Field.” The “Priest” is popularly believed to be Father Sheehy, whose parents’ leasehold the field was. In the field is a well – Tobar an tSagairt – “The Priest’s Well,” and whoever-my informant gravely assured me-looking into this well pronounces slowly the words, “Fiuch, Fiuch, I n-ainm Father Sheehy,” will see the water bubble and boil.

(b) Cill, an early church site, shown on the Ordnance sheet as a large irregular lios.

(c) Bearnna na Gaoithe – “Windgap.” Here twice a year (on Corpus Christi and on August 21st) was held a famous fair which has been immortalised in the popular Waterford ballad – “Aonach Bearnna na Gaoithe,” the production of Thomas O’Moran (otherwise Tomás na mBodhrán i.e. “Thomas of the Tambourines”). From Michael Kavanagh’s spirit-preserving and nearly literal rendering it were worth quoting the following verses if only to convey an idea of an 18th century country fair in Waterford.

“On hardware stalls were razors, awls,  
“Knives, forks, tin cans and kettles;  
“With pans and pots in sorted lots,  
“And various kinds of metals.  
“There tents two score, were quilted o’er  
“With blankets, sheets and friezes;  
“While dairyware in piles was there  
“The kind-good housewife prizes.”

BOOLABRIEN, Buaille Bhriain – “Brian’s Cattle Shed.” Area (in two divisions), 893 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cnoc an Ócadóir. Meaning unknown; perhaps a corruption of Prócadóir – “Proctor.” This is also called Bothán na nGabhar – “The Goats’ Little Hut.”

(b) Tobar na Móinte – “Well of the Bogs.”

CAHERBRACK, Cathair Bhreac – “Speckled Stone Fort.” Area, 426 acres.

“Caherbreahe” (Inq. Jas. I).

S.D.D. (a) Glenacaheragh (O.M.), Gleann na Cathrach – “Stone Fort Glen.”

(b) Lisbrack (O.M.), Lios Breac – “Speckled Lios.”

CARRIGROE, Carraig Rua – “Red Rock” Area, 149 acres.

CASTLEQUARTER, Caisleán Cuanach – “Cooney’s Castle”; more commonly now called “Four Mile Water”; this latter name I find in a document dated 1787, but its origin I have failed to discover. No remains of the castle survive though the site is well known. The stronghold was reduced to ruin in the Williamite wars. “Caisleán Cuanach” is the title and subject of an Irish song well known in Waterford. Its composition is attributed to James Power of Graignangower, better known by his nickname of Séamus na Sróna. R. O’Foley tells me that he once found Power referred to as Séamus na Sróna Faide.

At close of a litany of his iniquities this precious scamp thus proclaims some of his multitudinous accomplishments.

“I am a blacksmith, expert and ready,  
“Can forge a horse nail or slashing spade;  
“I’d plough a furrow both straight and steady,  
“Build stacks in harvest-the finest made.  
“I’d hoop an ale-cask or keg for brandy,

<sup>134</sup> Madden “Lives and Times of the United Irishmen”- historical introduction.

“To fife or fiddle dance jig or reel;  
“T’d teach two bumkins, with shiners handy  
“How tricky gamesters can cheat and steal.”

It must, of course be understood that much of the humour of the original is lost in the translation. Close to the present bridge is a ford in which the Earl of Cork's coach was once upset, on which occasion the Earl's son, Robert-the future philosopher-narrowly escaped drowning. Boyle ordered one John Lodden, a “free mason” of Bandon, to build a bridge here at a cost of £100, but a few months later he dolefully records in his diary: - “Said my new bridge wh. John Lodden deceitfully built carried away by flood.” By his will the Earl bequeathed £120 for rebuilding the structure with an expression of hope that the Mayor and Corporation of Clonmel would undertake the carriage of materials. Area, 73 acres.

S.DD. (a) An Chontaois – “The Countess,” apparently a stream which flows into the Nire from the north.  
(b) Poll a Ghearáin – “Murmuring Hole”; a part of the river which, in certain winds, emits a moaning sound locally regarded as a sign of rain.

CASTLEREAGH, Caisleán Riabhach – “Grey Castle.” The castle, of which the site is shown on O.M., belonged to the Powers from the early 13th century. The Powers of this place were a branch of the Dunhill stock. From them descended the various Power families of Glenahery, Ardpadden, Castlereagh, etc. Area, 368 acres,

“Castle Reigh” (D.S.M.).

S.D. Cnoicín an Cholbhair – “Little Hill of the Pigeon.” Otherwise, C. an Phlúir.

CLOGHEEN, An Chloichín – “The Little Rock.” Area, 291 acres.

“Clogheene” (A.S.E.).

S.D. An Sean Bhóthar – “The Old Road.”

CLONANAV, Cluain na nDamh – “Oxen Meadow.” Area, 300 acres.

“Clonaffle” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) Poll na Cloiche Duibhe – “Pool of the Black Stone” this is a hole in the river.

(b) “Newtown,” Baile Nua. Idem; a well-known sub-division.

(c) Poll an Bhairille – “The Barrel Hole”; the name is applied to a little glen.

(d) Eanach – “Swamp”; a well-known sub-division.

(e) Bóthar na Móna Búi – “Yellow Bog Road.” On the boundary of this townland with Toorala the records – “Battle Field.” It almost certainly is only a coincidence that the “Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gall<sup>135</sup>” chronicles under date 853 the overthrow of the Deisi, with slaughter of all their chieftains, at Cluain Daimh. The editor, Dr. Todd, adds that Cluain Daimh is now unknown, and is probably in Meath. But it is more likely in Munster, for the next recorded incident happened in Tipperary.

COOLNABEASOON, Cúl na bPéasún – “Corner of the Pheasants.” Area, 248 acres.

S.DD. (a) Bóthar Dearg – “Red Road.”

(b) Lag na Sasanach – “The Saxons’ Hollow,” where, according to a local story, a battle was fought between the Prendergasts and some clansmen of the O’Briens.

CREGGANE, An Creagán – “The Rocky Place.” Area, 59 acres.

CURRAHEENVOHER, Curraichín an Bhóthair – “Swamp of (by) the Road.” Area, 411 acres.

CURRAGHNAGREE, Currach na Groí – “The Horse Swamp.” Area, 172 acres.

S.D. Screathan – “Stony Hillside”; a sub-division containing one farm.

CURRAGHATESKIN, Currach an tSeiscinn – “Wet Place of the Sedge.” Area, 489 acres.

“Curraghateskin being part of Castlereagh” (A.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) Móin an Lín – “The Flax Bog.”

(b) Móin na Cuaiche – “Bog of the Cuckoo.”

(c) Foidhir Chaoch – “Blind Waterworn Trench.”

(d) Ceathrú na nGéadhna – “Geese Quarter.”

(e) Cnoc an Ghoib – “Hill of (with) the Protruding Mouth.”

(f) Bóithrín Sraoilleach – “Untidy Little Road.”

CURTISWOOD, Coill an Chuirteisigh. Idem. “Roger McCragh of Courtswood, brother of Philip McDaniel McCragh,” is mentioned in the will of the Earl of Cork, 1642. Area, 203 acres.

“Curteswood” (Inq. Jas. I.). “Courteouswood” (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) Ard na Reachrairí – “The Dairyman’s Height.”

(b) Tobairín Mhaolmhuire – “Maolmurray’s Well.”

DEERPARK, Páirc an Fhia. Idem. A Colonel Stanley enclosed this townland with a wall. Area (in two divisions), 358 acres.

S.D. Dúinín – “Little Fort”; name of a field.

DRUMGOREY, Drom Guaire – “Guaire’s Ridge.” Area, 263 acres.

“Drumgorry” (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (a) Tooreagh Hill (O.M.), Cnoc an Tuair Riabhaigh – “Hill of the Grey Cattle-Field.”

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<sup>135</sup> Todd, page lxx.

(b) Tobar na Stuaice – “Well of the Pyramid-Shaped Hill.”

(c) An **Tuinn** Chumhra – “Fragrant Swamp.”

GLASHA, Glaise – “Stream.” Area, 350 acres.

GLEBE, Cill Rónáin – “Ronan’s Church.” Area, 13 acres.

GRAIGNAGOWER, Gráig na nGabhar – “The Goats’ Village.” Here lived in the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century the Irish poet, James Power (Seamus na Sróna). Area, 983 acres.

“The part of Castlereagh called Gragenagower” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. I. Inland: - (a) Cnocán na n**Gearrach** – “Hillock of the Unfledged Things (Chickens?)”

(b) **Ré** Bhán – “White Mountain Plain”; a sub-division.

(c) Cnocán Dubh – “Little Black Hill”; a sub-division, all mountain.

(d) Poll **an** Chuainín – “Hole of the Little Haven”; a well to the north of village.

(e) Bennett’s Church (O.M.), Tea pall na mBeinéal; a sub-division on which is a graveyard still occasionally used for interments and within which the foundations of a church are faintly traceable. Bennet was a name frequent in the Dunhill and other Powers. Probably the Castlereagh Powers buried here and founded the church. The sub-division is also called Ceathrú an Teampaill – “The Church Quarter.”

(f) Mullach **an** Leasa – “Lios Summit.”

(g) Clocharnach – “Stony Place”; a sub-division.

(h) Currach na mBráthar – “The Friars’ Swamp”; a field formerly a morass.

II. In the River :-

(i) Poll Cam – “Crooked Hole.”

(j) Linn Fhada – “Long Bay.”

(k) **Coiscéim an Mhadra Rua** – “The Fox’s Step.”

(l) Poll **an** Droichid Bhata – “The Wooden-Bridge Hole.”

(m) Poll **an** Crimea – “Crimea Hole”; from the quantity of salmon slaughtered in it.

(n) Poll na Carraige – “Hole of the Rock.”

(o) Áth na Saor – “The Carpenters’ Ford.”

(p) Poll na hInse – “River Holm Hole.”

KILCREGGANE, Cill Creagáin – “Church of the Rocky Place.”

This is an old graveyard still occasionally used, but there is no trace of a church. It was, most probably, like Bennets’ Church, a chapel of ease to Kilronan. Area, 106 acres.

KILGREANY, Cill Ghréine - apparently “Greine’s Church.” I could find neither trace nor tradition of the eponymous church. It is possible that this and the adjoining Kilcreggane formed a single original townland, and that the ancient church is represented by the graveyard yet remaining on the latter. Area, 256 acres.

S.D. Áth **an** Ghadaí – “Ford of the Robber.”

KILMANAHAN, Cill Mhainchín – “Munchin’s Church.” Kilmanahan, which formed portion of the immense Desmond estate, was forfeited with its twenty carucates<sup>136</sup> on the attainder of the Great Earl-26th Eliz. In the Record Office is a “Survey of the Honors, Lordships &C., forfeited”; this enumerates: - “Kilmanahyn lying in the County of Cosherye (Cois hUidhre);” it also refers in detail to “divers parcels of land to the said manor belonging,” scil: - Russelstowne (1 carucate), Kylronan (½), Bannfyne (1), Conoghe (1)<sup>137</sup>, Syllyhynn (1), Walshe’s Garden (1), Ballewickarebre (1), Courteswood (1), Ballygoure (1)<sup>138</sup>, Ballyrowcha (1)<sup>139</sup> Balleymache (1½).<sup>140</sup> Area, 626 acres.

“Kilmanachin” (Inq. Jas. I). “Kilmanehene” (A.S.E.).

“Kilmanyn” (Council Order Book, 1560).

S.DD. (a) Ráth **Ard** – “High Rath”; a sub-division.

(b) Áth Charraig **an** tSéarthaigh – “Ford of Geoffrey’s (Fitz-Patrick’s?) Rock”; a ford in the river between two islands.

(c) Béal Áth **an** Mhargaidh – “Mouth of Market Ford,” close to present bridge of Kilmanahan.

(d) Boding Stream (O.M.), Buadainn; possibly the name of a kind OF dark-flowered waterflag (Sparganium Natans?).

KNOCKACoola, Cnoc **an** Chuaille – “Hill of the Pole.” C. ordinarily fern., is certainly sometimes masc. in Waterford. Area, 196 acres.

S.D. Cnoc **an** tSaighdiúra – “The Soldier’s Hill.”

KNOCKALISHEEN, Cnoc **an** Lisín – “Hill of the Little Lios.” Area, 564 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Coiscéim** – “Stepping Stone.”

(b) Cloghanillar (O.M.), Cloch an Fhiolair – “The Eagle’s Rock.”

(c) Poll na Sagart – “The Priests’ Drowning (or Fishing) Hole.”

<sup>136</sup> A carucate is a measure of land, reputed at about 120 acres.

<sup>137</sup> Castle Coonagh, the present Castlequarter.

<sup>138</sup> Graignangower.

<sup>139</sup> Ballyrohan.

<sup>140</sup> Ballymakee.

(d) Tuar Garbh – “Rough Cattle Field.”

(e) Tor **an** Phúca – “The Pooka’s Bush”; applied to a wood.

KNOCKARAHA, Cnoc **an** Reatha – “The Ram’s Hill” (Cnoc **an** Rátha – O’D). Area, 99 acres.

KNOCKATRELLANE, Cnoc **an** Tríoláin – “Hill of the Water-Cut Track.” Or, more probably, C. An tSraoilleáin. Sraoilleáin – “An untidy person, or thing.” Area, 174 acres.

S.D. Copper Mines (O.M.), Páirc **an** Mhianaigh – “The Mine Field.”

RUSSELSTOWN, Baile an Ruiséalaigh. Idem. Area (in two divisions) 2,613 acres.

“Russellstowne” (D.S.M.). “Baile Riocóil” (MS. of Ignatius Denn in R.I.A. collection)<sup>141</sup>.

S.D.D. (a) Barrack Village (O.M.).

(b) Gleann Caol – “Narrow Glen”; a sub-division.

(c) Bun **an** Bhaile – “Village End”; another sub-division.

(d) Leath Bhaile – “Half Village”; a third sub-division.

(e) Reathaí **Ré** – “Mountain-Plain Straggler”; a further sub-division.

(f) Tobar **an** Bhiolair – “The Watercress Well.”

(g) Bóthar Buí – “Yellow Road.”

(h) Bóthar Fada – “Long Road.”

(i) Carraigín Rua – “Little Red Rock.”

(j) Cnoc **an** Teampaill – “The Church Hill”; overlooking the ruined church of Kilronan.

SILLAHEENS, Sailichín – “Willow Growing Place.” Area, 394 acres.

“Sillyheene” (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Poll **an** Chuaille – “Hole of the Post (or Pile).”

(b) Clais (& Loch) na Lachan – “Trench (and Pond) of the Ducks.”

SMALL QUARTER, Ceathrú Bheag. Idem. Area, 68 acres.

TOORACURRA, Tuar **an** Churraigh – “Cattle Field of the Swamp.” In this townland is a very large, nearly circular, lios which has traces of a square building in its centre. Area, 206 acres.

TOORALA, Tuar **an** Lágha – “Cattle Field of the Hill.” O’Donovan conjectures that Lágha may be Germanic. Compare Portlaw, Ballin-law &c. Area, 194 acres.

S.D. Battle Field (O.M.), Gort **an** Bhrisidh – “Field of the Defeat”; from a skirmish here between Parliamentary and Royal forces in the 17th century. Broken swords and muskets have been unearthed in the field.

TOOREAGH, Tuar Riabhach – “Grey Cattle-Field”; from the mixed green and white of the grass, bushes, &c. Area, 251 acres.

WHITESFORT, Inse Chaol – “Narrow River Holm.” The English name is almost certainly derived from a famous family of the Whites, which gave to the Church in the 16th and 17th centuries the celebrated Thomas White, S.J., founder of Irish Missionary Colleges in Spain, James White, Vicar-Apostolic of Waterford<sup>142</sup> and their still more celebrated brother, Stephen White, S.J. (“Polyhistor”) “one of the three or four most learned men that Ireland ever produced.” Area, 322 acres.

S.D. Leach na nBoig – “Glen Slope of the Bulges.”

WHITEHOUSE QUARTER, Ceathrú **an** Tí Bháin. Idem. Area, 69 acres.

## Kilsheelan Parish

SEE under Barony of Iffa and Offa East, also under Uppertird. A single townland of the parish belongs to the present barony, scil:- KNOCKNAREE, Cnoc na Rí, apparently – “The Kings’ Hill.” But, more probably, Cnoc na hUidhre – “Hill of the Dun (Cow).” Area, 1,258 acres.

“Cnocknary” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Cnoc **an** tSéideáin – “Hill of the Blowing.”

(b) Móin Uí Fhathaigh – “O’Fahy’s Bog.”

(c) Ród Buí – “Yellow Road”; a boggy road with a stiff yellow clay bottom.

(d) Áth na Rí – “Ford of the Kings.” Perhaps Áth-na-hUidhre.

“Achnyre” (Inq. at Clonmel, 1279).

## Rathgormack Parish

SEE under Barony of Uppertird.

## TOWNLANDS

<sup>141</sup> Scil:- In a poem on the death of John Power of Ballyriocal. This poem - attributed there to Ignatius O’Donnell - is copied into a vol. of Ordnance Survey Extracts, R.I.A. Library.

<sup>142</sup> See Appendix to Kelly’s *Cambrensis Eversus*, Vol. III., pt. II.

GLENANORE, Gleann an Fhómhair – “Harvest (or Autumn) Glen.” Area, 1295 acres.  
S.D. Stolla na Saighdiúirí – “The Soldiers’ Rock Post.”  
KNOCKANAFFRIN, Cnoc an Aifrinn – “Hill of the Mass.” Height of most elevated point, 1,293 ft.  
Area, 1,254 acres.  
“Knockaneffrin” (D.S.R.).

### Seskenane Parish

SEE Barony of Decies Without Drum. There are seven townlands of the Parish in the present Barony.

### TOWNLANDS

COUMNAGAPPLE, Com na gCapall – “The Horses’ Hollow.” Area, 303 acres.  
KILKEANY, Cill Chiana – “Cian’s Church.” The site of the early church is well known; it is still marked by its circular fence of earth. The identity of Cian is as uncertain as that of our early church founders generally<sup>143</sup>. Area (in two divisions), 480 acres.  
S.DD. (a) Páirc an tSéipéil – “Field of the Chapel,” in which stood a church of the Penal Days.  
(b) Páirc an Phóna – “Pound Field.”  
(c) Páirc an Mhuilinn – “Mill Field.”  
(d) **Bearna** Chill Chiana – “Cap of Cian’s Church.”  
(e) Barra na hUidhre – “Nire River Summit”; a sub-denomination of rather elastic and indefinite application. “Barra na hUidhre mar a mbíodh **Rí** na gCarbhataí.” (Old Rhyme).  
(f) Páirc na bhFeadóig – “Field of the Plovers.”  
(g) An Chill and Páirc an tSéipéil – “Early Church Site” and “Field of (Penal Times) Chapel,” respectively.  
(h) Móin Áithrí – The Bog of Repentance.  
(i) Páirc na Breithe – “Field of the Judgment.”  
KNOCKAUNBRANDAUN, Cnocán Bhranndáin – “Brendan’s Little Hill.” Area, 694 acres.  
S.DD. (a) Aughnaree (O.M.), Áth na Rí (O’D.) – “Ford of the Kings.” I have heard it however called Áth na hUidhre – “Ford of the Dun Cow.”  
(b) Léim an Uisce – “Waterfall.”  
(c) Currach na Muc bhFiáin – “Marsh of the Wild Pigs.”  
KNOCKAVANNIA, Cnoc an Bhainne – “Hill of the Milk.” Area, 519 acres.  
S.DD. (a) Móin na Madraí (sic) – “The Dogs’ Bog.”  
(b) Áth an tSaighdiúra – “The Soldier’s Ford.”  
(c) Bán an Dalláin – “Field of the Pillar Stone”; the field and name remain, but the stone has disappeared.  
(d) **Cnoicín** Aoibhinn – “Pleasant Little Hill.”  
(e) Béal na Carraige – “Pass mouth of the Rock” the “Rock” being Carraig Bhreac.  
(f) An Stráicín – “The Streak.”  
(g) Cliath Chrioth – “Shaking Hurdle.”  
(h) Clais an Mhullaigh – “Trench of the Summit.”  
(i) Loscadh – “Burnt (Place).”  
LYRE, Ladhar – “River Fork.” Area, in three divisions, 2,068 acres.  
S.DD. (a) Eagle’s Rock (O.M.).  
(b) Couma Lough (O.M.), Na Cona Locha – “The Lake Hollows”  
(c) Glenastuckaun (O.M.), Gleann an Stuaicáin – “Glen of the Little Cone-shaped Rock.”  
(d) Coumfea (O.M.), Com Fia – “Deer Hollow.”  
(e) Lough Coumstelloge More and L. C. Beg (O.M.). Com Sciollóg – “Hollow of the Cut-off Halves.”  
(f) Srón Chom Fhia – “Coumfea Nose”; a cliff overlooking the valley.  
(g) Cnoc Bán – “White Hill.”  
(h) Cnoc an Ghiorria – “The Hare’s Hill.”  
(i) Cnoc an Chrochaire – “Hill of the Hangman.”  
(j) Cill - Site of early church on Galvan’s Farm, Lyre West.  
SHANBALLYANNE, Deana Bhaile Anna – “Ana’s Old Village.” This Ana is locally believed (*volks-etymologie*) to have been sister to Cian of Kilkeany, Brendan of Knockaunbrandaun, and Mac Cairbre of Ballymacarbry. At any rate the lady here commemorated does not appear to be identical with the legendary dine of early Irish story. On Wall’s farm in this townland there was found, some 90 years since, a small cross, resembling the pectoral cross of a Bishop. Unfortunately, the Kerry labourer, who found it, disposed of it to a dealer, and no trace of it is discoverable. Wall himself found, many years ago, a bronze

<sup>143</sup> Under the date Nov. 19<sup>th</sup> the Martyrology of Gorman commemorates “Cian, holy, heavenly.” Vid. also Cork Archaeol. and Hist. Journal, July-Sept., 1907, pp.114, &c.



spear head, which he gave to the late Rev. D. B. Mulcahy, P.P., M.R.I.A. Area, 389 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Poll Cas – “Curling (Whirling) Hole.”

(b) Poll **an** Scréacháin – “Hole of the Moaning.”

(c) Poll na Sagart – “The Priests’ Pool.” Local explanation of the name is to the effect that two priests were drowned here in the Penal times.

TOORIN, Tuairín – “Little Cattle Field.” Area, in three divisions, 1,644 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cromleac - Cromlech (O.M.); a dolmen (small) far out in the mountain. There appear to be remains of a second (similar) monument.

(b) Leaca na Móinteán – “Glen Slope of the Little Turf Bogs.”

(c) Na Carraigíní – “The Little Rocks.”

(d) Móin **an** Bhéil – “Bog of the Mouth” (of the Gap or “of the Corral).”

(e) **Cnoicín Dóite** – “Little Burnt Hill.”

(f) Cnoc an Aifrinn – “The Mass Hill.”

(g) An Splannc – “The Ray-like Projection,” i.e., a ridge emanating like a spoke from the main mass of mountain; the name is applied in the present instance to a considerable sub-division.

(h) Cómhrac an Stáca – “Junction of the Mountain Stack.”

(i) Na **Sceichíní** – “The Little Bushes”; a sub-division.

(j) Cnoc Riabhach – “Grey Hill.”

(k) Barra na Slat – “Summit of the (Willow) Rods.”

(l) Scairt **an** Tobair – “Thicket of the Well.”

(m) Móin **an** Phoirt – “Bog of the Embankment.”

(n) Na Leacanna – “The Glenslopes.”

(o) Faill na nGabhar – “The Goats’ Cliff.”

(p) Tobar Mhóra – “Mora’s (female name) Well.”

(q) Móin Riabhach – “Grey Bog.”

(r) Faill Cham – “Crooked Cliff”; a sub-division.

(s) Gleann na Stuacán – “Glen of the Tree Stumps.”

## St. Mary’s Parish

THIS is the ancient parish of Clonmel, embracing the town and suburbs of the capital of Tipperary on the north side of the Suir, and a considerable area of unreclaimed mountain country on the south, or Waterford, side. The ancient parish church-St. Mary’s still stands within the town, its cemetery bounded on two sides by the old town wall. We are immediately concerned here with the Waterford portion of the parish only ; this, which is largely Irish-speaking, is rich in mountain names.

## TOWNLANDS

GROAN, **Cruan** – “Hard Land.” Area (in two divisions), 122 acres.

GLEBE, Teampall na Pláighe – “Church of the Plague”; from the old church and graveyard of St. Nicholas which was used for interment of plague victims in 17<sup>th</sup> and preceding centuries. Area, 3 acres.

GLENAGAD, Gleann na nGad – “Glen of the Withes (or Tough Willow Twigs).” Area, 160 acres.

GLENARY, Gleann Araidhe – “Araidh’s Glen” (O’D.). Compare Dal Araidh. More likely, however, G. Aimhréidh – “Crooked Glen.<sup>144</sup>” Area, 2,502 acres.

“Glennaure” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Leath Adharc – “Half Horn”; the name of a hill.

(b) Baile Thall – “Village at the Other Side.”

(c) Coimíneas – “Commons” of Clonmel, on, or within, which occur the following: -

(d) Cnoc **an** Chomórtais – “Hill of the Emulation”; so named because of its imaginary rivalry in height with a neighbouring elevation.

(e) Com na Sailí – “Willow Tree Hollow.”

(f) Móin Bhán – “White Bog.”

(g) “Bishop’s Field”; a level patch between two streams.

(h) Áth **an** Bhainne – “Ford of the Milk.”

(i) Áth **an** Staighre – “Ford of the Stairs,” from its position leading to a mountain road called Staighre (Stairs).

GLENDALOUGH, Gleann **Dá** Lachan – “Two Ducks’ Glen.” One might be inclined to doubt the accuracy of the strange Irish form; as a matter of fact the name has been written G. Dá Loch, which seems to be the original of the Anglicised, or official, name. That, however, the name is derived from ducks, not

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<sup>144</sup> Compare Ulster Journal of Archaeology, Vol. XII., p.81.

lakes, is implied by the popular local rann: - "Gleann Dá Lachan, gan lachain gan **bhardal**." Compare "Tír Dá Lachan" in the Lough Cutra region. G. Da Leacha would be more appropriate. Area, 2,902 acres. S.D.D. (a) Glenasup (O.M.), Gleann na Sop - "Glen of the Bog-Deal Torch." Salmon poachers, plying their calling at night, use such torches.

(b) Aughteedota, Áth an Tí **Dhóite** - "Ford of the Burnt House."

(c) Lachtnafrankee, Leacht na bhFranncach - "Monument of the Frenchmen" or "of the Rats," at height of 1,700 feet.

(d) Móin na Luachra - "Bog of the Rushes."

(e) **Móin an** Scaraidh - "Bog of the Separation (of Streams)."

(f) Ladhar Bhán - "White River Fork."

(g) Com na Maoile - "Hollow of the Bareness."

(h) Com Fhaoláin - "Faolan's Hollow."

(i) Com na Leacht - "Hollow of the Stone Monuments."

(j) An Staighre - "The Stairway"; a roadway over the mountain.

(k) "Stony," a rough patch of mountain side.

KILGAINY, Cill Gháinne - "Gaine's Church." Her feast is on July 11th. The traditional site of the church is close to the ancient castle ruins. Area (in two divisions), 143 acres.

"Kilgaine" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Two-Glen Water (O.M.).

(b) "Dudley's Hole," in river; so called from its proximity to Dudley's Mill.

KNOCKALISHEEN, Cnoc an Lisín - "Hill of the Little Lios." Area, 1,251 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cross Glen (O.M.); a sub-division.

(b) Tobar na Scéirde - "Well of the Bleak Place."

(c) Gleann Brón - "Handmill Glen."

(d) Poll an Easa - "Hole of the Waterfall."

KNOCKLUCAS, Cnoc Lúcaís - "Lucas' Hill." Area, 103 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobernagreana (O.M.), Tobar na Gréine - "Well of the Sun."

(b) Radcliffe's Glen (O.M.), Sruth Mór - "Great Stream."

KNOCKNAGRIFFIN, Cnoc na Gríobhthann - "Griffins' (personal name) Hill" Area, 49 acres.

LYRANEARLA, Ladhar an Iarla - "The Earl's River Fork." Area, 449 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Prison Waterfall (O.M.), An Príosún - "The Prison."

(b) Aughnablahee (O.M.), Áth na Bláthaí - "Ford of the Buttermilk"; so called because the dairy utensils from the neighbouring farmsteads were rinsed in the stream.

(c) Cnocán na Giolcaí - "Little Hill of the Broom."

(d) Gleann Dhomhnaill - "Donal's Glen."

(e) Clais na Muc - "The Pigs' Trench."

(f) Leaca na Ladhaire - "Glen Slope of the River Fork."

(g) Tobar na Bainríona - "The Queen's Well."

(h) Gleann **Meánach** - "Middle Glen."

MONACALEE, Móin na Cailí - "The Hag's Bog." Area, 20 acres.

S.D. Whitening Stream (O.M.); so called from one Antony Whitening, or possibly, from a bleach-green by which it flowed.

OLD BRIDGE, Droichead na nGabhar - "The Goats' Bridge." Area, 51 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóthar an Uisce - "Road of the Water."

(b) Poll Thraolaigh (Thoirdhéalbhaigh) - "Turlough's Drowning Hole."

(c) "Turtle's Hole" and "Goose Island"; both in river.

POULNAGUNOGE, Poll na **gCuinneog** - "Hole of the Churns"; from a pool near Glen Hackett in which churns &c. were plunged during hot summer weather to prevent them falling asunder through contraction of the wood. Area, 670 acres.

S.D. Carraigin Solais - "Little Rock of Light."

POULBOY, Poll Buí - "Yellow Hole"; so named from a pond which took a yellow colour from flax steeped therein. Area, 123 acres.

S.D. Poll na gCaorach - "Washing Hole of the Sheep."

RAHEEN, An Ráithín - "The Little Rath"; named from a small fort which occupied present site of Raheen House. Area, 37 acres.

S.D. Fairy Hill (O.M.); the place now more commonly known as Merlin.

SCROTHERA, Scrabhtae; most probably for Scraith-Taibh - "Sward Side." Area (in two divisions), 295 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Roaring Spring (O.M.).

(b) Parknaglough (O.M.), Páirc na gCloch - "Field of the Stones."

(c) Waterfall (O.M.), Barra an Tobair - "Well Summit."

Spa. Cluain Feadán - "Meadow of the streamlets." The town-land gets its name from a well at which, up to

little more than a century since, an annual “pattern” was held. Over the well a covering structure or portico of masonry was erected as early as 1593, during the mayoralty of William Stanley. Area, 66 acres.  
S.D. Cnoc an tSruthaire – “The Vagrant’s Hill.”  
Poll na bhFionnóg – “Hole of the Scald Crows.”

## **BARONY OF IFFA AND OFFA EAST**

IFFA and Offa are Anglicised forms of the ancient tribe name (Ui-Eathach) of southern Tipperary.<sup>145</sup> The compound name, "Iffa and Offa," – Uí Fathadh and Uí Fothadh is used at present to designate two large baronies distinguished respectively as East and West, and containing some of the most fertile land in Ireland - the easterly continuation of the far-famed Golden Vale. Neither the physical character of the region nor its history has been favourable to the preservation of its ancient names. Its history, since the invasion, has been a record of plantings, and confiscations, while - Naboth's vineyard like - its smiling plains have attracted the covetous stranger and brought destruction on the ancient proprietors. It is only in the 5<sup>th</sup> century that, on the expulsion of the Ossorians - its original occupiers, Magh Feimhin became portion of the Decies; thenceforth we find it called "Northern Decies" as distinguished from the "Southern Decies" of the Co. Waterford.

Iffa and Offa East occupies the south-east angle of Tipperary Co., adjoining Waterford on the south and Kilkenny on the east. It is drained by two considerable rivers - the Anner (An Dobhar) flowing through its centre, and the Lingaun - Luingeán (derivations uncertain) dividing it from Ossory. To these are to be added the Suir into which fall both the rivers mentioned and a few small named streams which will be noticed as we proceed. The only elevation of note is Slievenamon (Sliabh na mBan Feimhin - "Mountain of the Women of Feimhin"), a mountain cone remarkable no less for its appearance than for its history and the legends that centre round it. Slievenamon, with the ridge extending from it in a north westerly direction, was anciently known as Sliabh Dile through which communication between Decies and Ossory was maintained in Celtic times by three "gaps" or mountain passes, scil :- **Bearna** Choill **an** Bhealaigh ("Wood-Roadway Gap") on the west, and **Bearna** Chille Cais ("Kilcash Gap") and **Bearna** Ráth Cláiris ("Rathclarish Gap") on the east.<sup>146</sup> Irish is practically extinct throughout the barony-hence its names are rather below average interest. The number of parishes is fifteen, with small portion of two others. Of this number no fewer than six embody in their name the word Cill and four additional incorporate some other ecclesiastical term, v.g., Teampall, Domhnach, &c.

### **Cahir Parish**

SEE under Iffa and Offa West. Only a single townland of the parish, or rather portion of a townland, lies in the present barony,

Scil:-

MOORTOWN, Baile na Móna – "Homestead of (in) the Bog." Moor in the Anglicised form is not a personal but a common name - fen or bog. Greater portion of the townland lies in the adjoining Par. of Inislounaght. Area, 133 acres.

### **Carrick-on-Suir Parish**

This is, comparatively speaking, a small parish-containing only seven townlands. It embraces the town of Carrick with a square mile or thereabout of the extreme south-east angle of the County. A not very modern successor occupies the site of the ancient parish church, and in the graveyard attached are some tombstones and inscriptions of interest. Within the present church are monuments to the memory of John and James Power, last Earls of Tyrone in the direct Power line.

### **TOWNLANDS**

BALLINDERRY, Bealach an Doire – "Pass of the Oak-Wood." Area, 293 acres.

"Ballyderry and Banenegeragh," (Book of Survey and Distribution).

BALLYLYNCH, Baile Uí Loingsigh – "O'Lynch's Homestead." Area, 314 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Móin **an** Bhainne – "Milk Bog."

(b) "The Cunnawarras" - a group of fields in which are some gravel pits. The name is apparently a corruption of Coney-Warrens.

(c) Poll Beag – "Little Hole"; a place in the river.

(d) An Scairbheach – "The Scour (or Rough Gravelly) Ford"; this is also in the river.

BALLYNAGRANA, Baile na gCránach – "Homestead of the Sows." This townland is of very irregular shape. Area, 279 acres.

S.D.D. (a) "The Figgery" (presumably for "Piggery"); a field.

(b) Crann na Ráithe – "The Rath Tree."

BALLYRICHARD, Baile Risteird – "Richar's Homestead." Area, 234 acres.

<sup>145</sup> The Bollandists give Eatach as the name of a chieftain of the Decies in the 7<sup>th</sup> century. See *Vita S. Mochoemoci*, March 13<sup>th</sup>.

<sup>146</sup> (b) "Proceedings of Kilkenny Archaeological Society," Vol. III. (1854-5), p. 16.

“Ballyrickard coiter voce Lisnesonlemoy” (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Wilmar Mill (O.M.).

DEERPARK, Páirc na bhFia – “Field of the Deer (plural),” not of the *Deer* (singular), as in other places called “Deerpark.” Area, in two divisions, 725 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Sean** Bhaile – “Old Village”; a sub-division.

(b) Bóithrín **an** Chapail – “The Horse’s Road.” This is properly the road running down to the river immediately to north of “Cottage,” and not the place on Townparks now sometimes so named.

(c) Bóithrín Buí – “Little Yellow Road”; forms western boundary of the townland.

(d) Cora **an** Chriotháin – “Shaking Weir”; in the river.

(e) Scairbheach na Páirce – “The Park Shallow”; also in river.

(f) Cora Mhór – “Great Weir”; likewise in river.

(g) Páirc a Review – “The Review Field.”

KNOCKNACONNERY, Cnoc na Conaire – “Hill of the Beaten Path.” Area, 163 acres.

TINVANE, Tigh an **Mheáin** – “House of the Middle Place.” Area, 161 acres.

TOWNPARKS, Carraig na Siúire – “Rock of (in) the Suir.” The name comes from a rock in mid-stream, uncovered only at lowest tides in a dry summer, when the boatmen celebrated the occasion by a bonfire on its surface. The town was, a century or so since, the seat of an extensive woolen industry, of which hardly a trace survives. The Castle of Carrick one of the finest specimens of feudal architecture in Ireland is now a National Monument. Originally erected in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, it was considerably extended two centuries later by Black Thomas Butler, 10<sup>th</sup> Earl of Ormond. This Tudor addition is still in a fair state of repair and habitable. In the banqueting hall are medallions in fresco of Black Thomas and his royal mistress. Anne Boleyn is popularly supposed to have been born in this castle. The present townland includes two islands in the Suir. Carrick-on-Suir was founded by Griffin, brother of Raymond le Gros - hence the name Carrick-mac-Griffin.<sup>147</sup> In 1242 Matthew Fitzgriffin obtained a grant of a fair in his Manor of Karrec.<sup>148</sup> Area, 222 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cláirín – “Little Board”; named from a rude wooden bridge which spanned the stream.

(b) Cora na mBráthar – “The Friars’ Weir.”

(c) The Rocks (O.M.).

(d) **Garraí** Rua – “Red Garden”; on south side of present New Street.

(e) “Lough Street,” Sráid **an** Locha – “Street of the Pond.”

(f) An **Faiche** – “The Fair Green.”

(g) “The Bull’s Lough”; where bull-baiting was formerly indulged in - to rear of Courthouse.

(h) “Mulberry Lane,” now New Lane.

## Donaghmore Parish

This is a division of very limited extent indeed; it contains in all only three townlands, of which two lie in the adjacent barony of Middlethird. The parish derives its name from the great church founded here at a very early date - possibly, nay probably, by the national apostle himself. Foranan of Donaghmore of Magh Feimhin is given in the Donegal Martyrology under April 30<sup>th</sup>. His life is given by Colgan under the same date, and by Mabillon in his “Saints of the Benedictine Order.” The Martyrology quoted also commemorates, under May 27<sup>th</sup> – “Ethern, Bishop of Donaghmore.”

## TOWNLAND

DONAGHMORE, Domhnach Mór – “Great Church.” Only the most famous churches-usually indeed only churches established by St. Patrick-were styled Domhnach. The church ruin of Donaghmore is of highest antiquarian interest. Standing on an elevated ridge it is, with its high-pitched gable, a striking object in the landscape, and is visible for miles on almost every side; I have been able to distinguish it with the naked eye from the northern slopes of the Comeragh Mountains in Co. Waterford, as well as from the highlands of S.W. Ossory. The church consists of nave and chancel united by what was once a very beautiful Hiberno-Romanesque arch of three orders. Above the chancel is an over-croft similar to that with which Cormac’s Chapel is furnished. The doorway, also of several orders, is highly ornate. Both chancel arch and doorway are, however, much defaced. A barbarian farmer of the vicinity carried off the carved stones as material for building a piggery. The patrician however was no more reverent than the peasant; at any rate, a nobleman of the neighbourhood is credited with the abstraction and abduction of the curiously carved tympanum. Fortunately the ruin, now vested in the Board of Works, is preserved from further injury by the National Monuments’ Act. The windows are all beautifully and characteristically plain,

<sup>147</sup> O’Clery’s Book of Pedigrees, in Journal R.S.A.I., 1879-82, p.423.

<sup>148</sup> “Calendar of Documents Relating to Ireland,” Sweetman, Vol.I., No. 2,573.

with round heads and a very wide inward splay. Taking it as a whole the church is perhaps, after Cormac's Chapel, the most complete specimen of later Celtic work remaining.<sup>149</sup> Area, 652 acres. "Donaghmore" (Down Survey).

## Garrangibbon Parish

This parish, which occupies the summit of a plateau, is of moderate extent. Greater portion of the parish lies in the adjoining barony of Slieveardagh (which see). Only slight remains of the ancient church survive; these will be found, surrounded by a few modern tombstones, within the grounds of South Lodge. The place-names are neither numerous nor specially interesting.

### TOWNLANDS

BRENORMORE, Branar Mór – "Great Fallow." Area, 1892 acres.

"Brenermore" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Sheegouna (O.M.), *Sí* Ghabhnaí – "Fairy Mound of the Cow (Glas Ghaibhneach?)"

(b) Bawndunhill (O.M.), Bán Domhnaill – "Donal's Field"; a village and sub-division.

TOLLOHEA, Tulach Aodha – "Hugh's Hill-Summit." Area, 587 acres.

"Tullaghea" (Inq. Chas. I.).

SDD. (a) Tobar Geal – "White Well."

(b) "Paw-rc" – presumably Páirc, "a field"; the name is applied in the present instance to a spring.

(c) Ráth na Reithí – "Rath of the Rams."

GARRYDUFF, *Garraí* Dubh – "Black Garden." On it are marked no fewer than four lioses (O.M.). Area, 536 acres.

S.D. Poll Talmhan – "Souterrain."

## Inishlounaght Parish

This parish was monastic-dependent upon the famous Cistercian Abbey "De Surio." It is of great extent and includes a detached area of four townlands. Yet another portion, which is cut off by the river, has been treated of under Glenahiery Barony. See under this latter for derivation &c. Within the Tipperary portion of the parish there is, besides the abbey site at Marlfield (on which, was the parish church), a ruin at Garryntemple marked "Old Church" on ordnance sheet. This building, which is a plain oblong of considerable height, is in a good state of preservation and looks more like a barn than a church; it must have been a chapel of ease to Inishlounaght. There is likewise a small but very interesting church ruin very close to St. Patrick's Well on the townland of the same name. Neither this however nor the Garrantemple edifice is of any great antiquity. In addition, there is within the parish a ruined church with a graveyard on Moorstown, as well as (at least) three other early church sites, scil:- Kilmolash, Kyle and Decoy. The Cistercian Abbey of Inishlounaght was founded in 1187 by King Donald O'Brien and Malachy O'Faolan, Prince of Decies. From a reference in Colgan<sup>150</sup> it is however evident that there had been a religious establishment at Inishlounaght in the 7<sup>th</sup> century.

### TOWNLANDS

BALLINGARRANE, Baile an Gharráin – "Homestead of the Grove." Area, 9 acres.

"Ballygarran (Inq. Chas. I.).

BARN, Bréagóg. The name is a derivative from Bréag – "A Lie." It is used in a variety of senses-most frequently perhaps to designate an eminence crowned by a pillar-stone which in the distance appears a human figure (compare Fear Bréige &c.), but its exact force in a place name is not always easy to determine.<sup>151</sup>

(Barneovahy, Civil Survey).

S.D. An tSean Stripper – "The Old Stripper"; a field name the origin of which is forgotten. A "stripper," it may be necessary to explain, is a cow -not in-calf- which continues to give milk during the winter.

BLACKCASTLE, Caisleán Dubh. Idem. A castle, no remains of which are now visible, formerly stood here. On the townland is also a ruined church of little architectural, but much historic, interest. In the graveyard, now known simply as Kyle (Cill), are several tombstones all, curiously enough, commemorating

<sup>149</sup> See Colgan, "Acta Sanctorum," p.73, Appendix *Vita S. Itaë*; also O'Hanlon "Lives of the Irish Saints," Vol. V., pp.554, &c. and Dunraven, "Notes on Irish Architecture," Vol. II., p. 195.

<sup>150</sup> "Acta Sanctorum?"- *Vita S. Mochoemoci*, p.595.

<sup>151</sup> See Joyce-Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy, Vol.X. (1867), p.6.

(*ae* at date of the writer's first visit) persons of the name - Slattery. Kyle was a very important and early church, allusion to which will be found in the 10<sup>th</sup> century life of St. Declan; published by the Irish Texts Society. Area, 53 acres.

"Castlemoell als Blackcastle contin decem acre" (Inq. Chas. I.).

CARRICKCONEEN, Carraig Choinín – "Rabbits' Rock." On this townland there are no fewer than five fine lioses; two of them (the largest) are commandingly situated on the brow of a high ridge. Area, 338 acres.

CLASHAVADDRA, Clais an Mhadra – "The Dog's (or Wolf's) Trench." This townland forms portion of an isolated fragment of Lismore diocese, surrounded on all sides by Cashel. Area, 42 acres.

CLONMORE, Cluain Mhór – "Great Meadow." Area, 95 acres.

"Clonemore" (Inq. Chas. I.).

COOLE, An Cúl – "The Ridge-Back" Area, 147 acres.

CURRENSTOWN, Baile Uí Chorráin. Idem. Area, 211 acres.

"Currenstown" (Inq. Chas. I.).

DECOY, Clais Chiaráin – "Ciaran's Trench." The official name – very modern, by the way – owes its origin to a contrivance for entrapping wild duck which was set up in a bog, now drained. The bog in question formerly occupied greater part of the townland. The 'trench' was a natural depression, opening into a well and pond. In a field adjacent to the trench is a cill, or early church site, known as Teampall Mochuana – "Mochuana's (or My Cuana's) Church." The circular embankment which protected the church is now barely traceable; it enclosed a space of about an acre, most of which has been used as a gravel pit. Here were found three gold pins, which were sold to a Clonmel silversmith for 4/6, also a 'stone chalice'<sup>152</sup> and a cross inscribed plummet or bell-tongue of stone, now in the Museum, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. Cuana, as a personal name, was not uncommon amongst the Desii: a Chieftain of the name, resident somewhere in this neighbourhood, is referred to in the Irish Life of Mochoemoc of Liath.<sup>153</sup> Area, 90 acres.

DEERPARK. NO Irish name. Area, 54 acres.

GARRYNTemple, Garraí an Teampall – "Garden of the Church." On this townland is the ruin (church or barn) referred to above. In its east gable - too high up to be of any use to light an altar - is a plain square-headed window of domestic type. There is no cemetery or trace of internal interments, nor indeed, anything but the name to suggest a church. Area, 294 acres.

S.D. Bóithrín Glas – "Little Green Road."

GARRYSHANE, Garraí Sheáin – "John's Garden." Area, 52 acres.

"Garrysane" (Inq. Chas. I.).

GORTMORE, Gort Mór – "Great Garden." Area, 43 acres.

"Gortmore" (Inq. Chas. I.).

INISHLOUNAGHT, Mainistir – "Abbey." Area, 348 acres.

"Abbyneslawnaghty als Little Abby" (Inq. Chas. I.)

Áth na mBráthar – "Friars' Ford." An old ford in the Suir near the Abbey site. Some remains of the Abbey church survive - incorporated in the present Protestant building.

S.D.D. (a) Loch Buí – "Yellow Pool"; a well-known hollow in the Clonmel-Marlfield Road.

(b) Marlfield – "An Mhainistir." – "Abbey." Area, 430 acres.

(c) Crann an Mhí Áidh – "Tree of the Ill-Luck"; an old crab-tree by the river bank.

(d) Poll an Bhradáin – "Salmon Hole"; a pool in the river.

(e) "Betty Bone Field" (Old Lease) - holding of Chas. Jackson; the name is perhaps a corruption of "Petty Bawns."

KILMOLASH, Cill Molaise – "Molaise's Church." This is the second ancient church so named in the diocese. See Kilmolash Barony of Decies Without Drum. Site of the early church was discovered with difficulty on Mr. Kiely's farm and some few perches to north of a now disused road. Area (in two divisions), 352 acres.

"Knockan als Kilmolashe" (Visitation Book, Eliz.)

LOUGHTALLY, Loch an tSáile – "Salt Water Pond." The place was also called Gleann Bán. "Logh Itally" (Civil Survey). Area, 536 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóithrín na hAbhann – "Little Road of (to) the river."

(b) Clais na gCorn – "Trench of the Goblets."

(c) Sean Bhaile – "Old Village."

(d) Gort an Droma – "Garden of the Ridge."

(e) "Malcom's Rock" on the river bank. This, according to the late Rev. D. B. Mulcahy, M.R.I.A.,<sup>154</sup> was known to Irish speakers as "Dún Uí Fhaoláin – "O'Phelan's Stronghold."

<sup>152</sup> See *Waterford and S.E. Archaeological Journal*, July, 1906.

<sup>153</sup> O'Hanlon, "Lives of the Irish Saints," III, 355.

<sup>154</sup> In series of papers on local nomenclature in *Clonmel Nationalist* in or about 1886.

MONKSGRANGE, An Gráinseach – “The Grange.” Area, 415 acres.

MONKSTOWN, Baile na Manach. Idem. Area, 94 acres.

MOORSTOWN, Baile na Móna – “Homestead of (in) the Bog.” See under Cahir, in which Par. portion of the townland lies. The castle (with bawn and courtyard) is a fine specimen of a later feudal stronghold. Area, 507 acres.

“Moorestown” (Inq. Chas. I.).

PATRICKSWELL, Teampall Phádraig – “St. Patrick’s Church.” Beside the ruined chapel already alluded to is a renowned holy well, a deep circular basin of great size, ever filled with bubbling water clear as crystal. The well is alluded to in the “Life” of St. Declan already quoted. There is also (half hidden in water and water weeds) a rude stone cross. Within the ruined church stands an elaborate monument (originally, I believe, erected in St. Mary’s Church, Clonmel), to the memory of Nicholas White of Clonmel. Reformation intolerance caused removal of the cenotaph to its present position. The inscription, decipherable with difficulty, reads:-

“Hic Jacet D. Nicholaus White  
Armiger, vir pietate, constantia, mansuetudine  
Et integritate moru conspicuus et amabilis.  
Obijt 30 die Augusti Ao. Dni. 1622, ejus corpus  
Ex antecessoru capella quae borealem sacelli  
hujus partem respicit in hoc monumentu  
22 die Decembris A.oD. 1623 translatu est  
Cuius animae propitietur Deus.  
Sacellu hoc S. noi Jesu ejusq, genetrici B. Mariae Virgini  
dicatum construxerunt in perpetuum dicti Nicolae memo-  
riam Barbara White uxor ejus vidua et Henricus White  
filius ejus et Haeres.”

Area, 330 acres.

SHANBALLYARD, Sean Bhaile Ard – “Old High Homestead”; another of the townlands constituting the isolated portion of Lismore diocese already referred to. Area, 322 acres.

TOBERAHEENA, Tobar na hAoine – “Friday Well”; a holy well at which “rounds” were made on Fridays. Compare “Sunday Well.” Area, 115 acres.

S.DD. (a) “Moore’s Island (O.M.)”; an island in the riverbed - only partly, however, in this townland.

(b) “Spital (Hospital) Field”; the triangular field at junction of two roads on north side of the townland, and on Inishlounaght boundary.

WOODROOF, Corr Lios. The first word of the name has many meanings. Generally it signifies uneven, pointed, odd or curved. As the eponymous Lios no longer exists we can only vaguely conjecture the sense of the word in the present context. Area 611 acres all demesne land.

## Kilcash Parish

Like most parishes of the present barony Kilcash is of comparatively small extent. It contains only eight townlands. The ancient church - on the townland from which the parish is named - possesses much archaeological interest as one of the few Irish-Romanesque churches surviving in the Decies. The present edifice was modified by the addition of a chancel &c. in or about the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Beside the ruin is the vault wherein rest the mortal remains of Lady ‘Veagh, celebrated in southern story and song. In the same tomb reposes her illustrious kinsman by marriage - Archbishop Butler of Cashel:-

“”S ar Leabhar na marbh do léitear

“Ár nEaspag is Lady ‘Veagh.”

The leaden mitre which decorated the tomb of the Bishop was removed to be converted into bullets during the '48 or the Fenian period.

## TOWNLANDS

CARRIGALOE, Carraig an Luaidhe; meaning uncertain. The name may be C. A. Lógha – “Rock of the Signal.” Area, 297 acres.

”Sliabh na mban Fionn (Feimhin).

“Agus Sliabh os a cheann tré theine,

“Carraig an Luaidhe agus Tuar an Bhainne.” (Old Rhyme.)

“Carrigloe” (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Ard Buí – “Yellow Hill.”

(b) Béal Átha Lín – “Mouth of Flax Ford.”



CLASHANISKY, Clais an Uisce – “The Water Trench.” Area, 119 acres.

S.D.D. (a) “The Cooleens” – (Na Cúilíní – “Little Corners”).

(b) “The Long Acre”; a field name.

(c) “The Crooked Acre”; another field.

KILCASH, Cill Chais – “Caise’s Church.<sup>155</sup>” The ruined castle of Kilcash is a prominent object in the landscape. Here Lord Castlehaven wrote his memoirs, and here, according to the 1704 list of registered priests, a large number of Waterford and Ossory secular clergy were ordained by Bishops Brennan and Phelan. The historic residence was dismantled about 140 years since. An annual fair was held in April. Area, 1,115 acres.

“Kilcaishe” (Inq. Henry VIII.).

S.D.D. (a) “The Paddock”; a field, commemorated by name in the “Caoine for Kilcash.”

(b) “Lady Veagh’s Well.”

(c) Gort Dromach – “Ridged Garden.”

(d) An Ruag. Meaning uncertain. The name is applied to a well.<sup>156</sup>

KNOCKRATHKELLY, Cnoc Ráth Uí Cheallaigh – “Hill of Ceallach’s (Kelly’s) Rath” Area, 90 acres.

S.D. Curraichín – “Little Marsh.”

KYLANOREASHY, Coill an Fhoiréisigh – “Forrest’s Wood.” Area, 382 acres.

“Killenoreshye” (Inq. Chas. I.).

LISBALTING, Lios Bealtaine – “May Lios,” from Mayday sports held beside, or within, a Lios now partly destroyed. Area, 144 acres.

MAYLADSTOWN; popularly now Moylerstown. There appears to be no Irish name - at least I failed to find it. Considerable portion of the townland is mountain. Area, 576 acres.

“Maylordstown” (Inq. Chas. I.). “Mylodstown” (C. Survey).

S.D.D. (a) **Ard an** Chuaille – “Eminence of the Pole.”

(b) Lochán – “Little Pond”; a field.

TOOR, Tuar – “Cattle Field.” This townland covers almost the whole eastern slope of Slievenamon. Area, 1,026 acres.

“Tuor Icurry(?)” and “Twore Ieghtragh” (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Suí Finn – “Fionn’s Sitting Place”; a name common to a rather large number of mountain points.

(b) An Currach – “The Marshy Place”; a field name.

(c) Gleann an **Iúir** – “Glen of the Yew Tree.”

(d) Muine **an tSeabhaic** – “Bramble of the Hawk”; a sub-division.

(e) **Bearna** na Gaoithe – “Gap of the Wind”; a name of rather frequent application to exposed breaks in mountain chains &c.

(f) Ceathrú an Achrainn – “Quarter of the Contention”; a sub-division.

(g) Ceathrú Thiar – “Western Quarter”; a sub-division.

(h) Barra Ghleanna – “Top of the Glen”; another sub-division.

(i) Bun **an Róid** – “Bottom of the Road”; a point of the mountain.

(j) Buille **Chlaíomh** – “Sword Stroke”; a glen or ravine down the mountain side resembling a gigantic sword cut.

(k) Com na Seisce – “Hollow of the Coarse Mountain Grass”; yet another sub-division.

(l) Sean Achadh – “Old Field.” The present, strange to say, is almost the only instance of use of the word Achadh in a placename within the Decies.

(m) Gleann an Fhásaigh – “Glen of the Wild Vegetation.”

## Kilgrant Parish

As the parish name is proper to no townland it has fallen into desuetude locally - with the consequence that its Irish form is difficult to discover. It is, Cill Chronnachtáin – “Cronnachtan’s Church.” The parish, bounded on the east by the Anner, and on the south by the Suir, is large, level, and very fertile.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLINVOHER, Baile an Bhóthair – “Homestead of the Road.” Area, 208 acres.

“Ballynvoher” (Inq. Chas. I.).

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<sup>155</sup> See “Martyrology of Donegal” &c. under April 26<sup>th</sup>; also Shearman, “Loca Patriciana,” pp.315-6. “A.D. 846 - Diarmaid of Cill Caisi died.” (Ann. Four Masters, at date quoted).

<sup>156</sup> “Ruag, pursuit or incursion” (Dineen).

BALLYVAUGHAN, Baile Uí Bheachín – “O’Behan’s Homestead.” “The Behans are beginning to Anglicise their name to Vaughan which is as ugly as their own” (O’Donovan-note in Field Name Book, Mountjoy Barracks). Compare, Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare. Area, 355 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Áth Dubh – “Black Ford.”

(b) Bóthar na Ceárta – “Road of the Forge”; a sub-division.

(c) Bán Sceiche hÁisí. Meaning uncertain.

CLONWALSH (alias Ballina), Béal an Átha – “Mouth of the Ford.” I also got Cluain Bhailise – “Wallace’s (Walsh’s) Meadow.” Area, 263 acres.

CROANE (popularly also Croane-Walsh), Crón – “Reddish Land.” Area, 190 acres.

“Croan” (Inq. Chas. 11.).

DOON, Dún – “Fort.” The “Dun” here is an artificial “fort” or Lios which crowns the summit of a small limestone bluff. The builders found a natural rath-shaped mound ready to their hand, and with the minimum of labour they transformed it into a formal Dun.

FERRYHOUSE, Tigh an Chalaídh Idem. Area, 47 acres.

GLENALEM, Gleann na Léime – “Glen of the Leap.” Léim, in toponymy, may signify either a cataract or a gorge, glen or defile across which some legendary hero of antiquity is believed to have jumped. Area, 48 acres.

GORTNAFLEUR, Gort na Fleur (bPlúir) – “Garden of the Flowers.” Or perhaps, and more probably, G. na bPiléar – “Garden of the Pillars” (or Piers).

HORSEPASTURE, Bóithrín na Páile – “Little Road of the Pailing.” This place acquired an unenviable reputation, 140 years since, for its bad treatment of agricultural labourers. A *spailpin* who “put in” a week at Horsepasture was considered fit to stand anything-poor wages, hard work, long hours &c. Area, 129 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Gort na bPobal – “Garden of the Congregations (or Gatherings).” G. na bP. appears to have been the local term for conacre field.

(b) Gaíneamh an Reachtair – “The Dairyman’s Sandpit.”

(c) Gort an Thurta(?).

LAGANORE, Log an Óir – “Hollow of the Gold.” Or, L. an Fhómhair, “of the Harvest.” Area, 68 acres.

MOANGARIFF, Móin Gharbh – “Rough Bog.” Area, 125 acres.

MOANMEHILL, Móin Mhichíl – “Michael’s Bog.” Area, 72 acres.

MOORTOWN, Baile na Móna – “Homestead of (in) the Bog.”

Compare Moortown, Inishlounaght Par., &c. The place is sometimes styled popularly -Moortown-Walsh. Area, 108 acres.

“Ballynemony, als Mooretown” (Inq. Chas. I.).

MYLERSTOWN, Baile Mhiléir. Idem. On this townland is a ruined castle and, close to the latter, the insignificant remains of Kilgrant Church. The church ruin stands in a large cemetery, wherein are some monumental inscriptions of interest. Area, 185 acres.

POWERSTOWN, Baile an Phaoraigh. Idem. There are some remains of an old castle of the Powers. Area, 133 acres.

“Powerstown” (Inq. Eliz.).

RATHLOOSE, Ráth. “Rath” Area, 80 acres.

REDMONDSTOWN, Baile Mhic Réamoinn – “Mac Raymond’s Homestead.” Area, 403 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Slogaire – “Swallow Hole.” Applied to a field in which is a subterranean cavern wherein a stream disappears.

(b) Garraí Sheoirse – “George’s Garden.”

TANNERSRATH, Ráth an Teanára. Idem. In a sandpit hereon, human skeletons, to the number of perhaps forty, have recently been found. These are supposed to have been soldiers slain during the siege of Clonmel, 1650. Area, 53 acres.

TWO-MILEBRIDGE. No Irish name obtainable. Area, 185 acres.

## Killaloe Parish

The present parish is divided into two nearly equal parts by the River Suir. It contains in all fifteen townlands, of which eight are in Waterford (see under Barony of Upperthird.) The church remains, on the townland from which the parish is named, are insignificant; they consist of portion of the side walls and gables of a small rectangular building. In the surrounding cemetery are many old tombstones, but there is no inscription of a very special interest. The name - ecclesiastical in origin - seems to signify “Church of Luan’s Ford,” though the Field Books of the Ordnance Survey render it “O’Loan’s Church.” It is “Kill O Luaram (m for n)” in the Taxations; this is well represented by C. Ó Luain.

## Townlands

BALLYNAVIN, Baile Uí Chnáimhín – “O’Cnavin’s Homestead.” Cnáimhín is represented by the modern Nevin, Navin and Bowen. Area, 230 acres.

“Ballenavin” (Inq. Eliz.).

FARRANJORDAN, Fearann Shiúrdáin – “Jordan’s Land.” Area, 52 acres.

INCHNAMBRAHER, Inse na mBráthar – “The Friars’ River Holm.” Area, 30 acres.

KILHEFFERNAN, Cill Uí Ifearnáin – “O’Heffernan’s Church.” O’Donovan, however, suggests Cill Eithearna (“Ehearán’s Church.”) The Martyr. Donegal, gives – “Ethern, Bishop of Donaghmore,” under May 27<sup>th</sup>. Area, 209 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar an Churraigh – “Well of the Marsh.”

(b) Tobar an Ime – “Well of the Butter.”

KILLALOAN, Cill Uí Luain – “O’Loans Church” (Survey Field Books). I however got Cill Átha Luain (“Church of Luain’s Ford”) and Cill Dhá Luan (“Church of the Two Luans”). From local Irish speakers. Area, 282 acres.

“Killaloan” (Inq. Henry VIII.).

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua. Idem. Area, 156 acres.

“Newtowne” (Inq. Chas. I.).

PRIORSTOWN, Baile an Phrís. Idem. Area, 217 acres.

“Priorestown” (Inq. Henry VIII.).

## Kilmurray Parish

Like the parish last treated and, like the next, the present division is extensive, and very fertile. It embraces level country all lying along the north bank of the Suir. The ruined church, on the townland of Ballyneill was a rather large plain rectangular building with no remaining architectural feature worth notice. Some of the tombs within the church and in the surrounding graveyard are of more than usual interest. Lying flat on the surface within the ruin is a slab marking the burial place of the O’Neills (or Neills as they preferred to sign themselves) of Ballyneill. It bears the following inscription in large raised Roman capitals, which run round the outer edge and across face of the stone:-

“Hic Jacet Generosi Coni-  
Stantinus Neale et Honora Purcel de Ballyneale. Ille obyt 12  
Mart 1629: illa 4 Mart quoru  
filius et haeres D. Johannes Neale ejusque uxor Honora Walsh  
pro se suisque hereditario jure pro  
posteris hoc  
monumentum ex  
struxerunt Apr. 9. 16--  
Orate pro aetr.  
victoribus ejus.”

Besides the ruined parish church there are church remains (perhaps pre-Invasion) at Macreary, and a small fragment of a church ruin at Curraghdobbin. There is moreover a ruined church on Ballynoran; this is now called “Dovehill,” a literal rendering of the old name - Ardcolumn, under which it is listed as a parish church in the Visitation Books. The parish name is of course ecclesiastical – Cill Mhuire i.e. “Mary’s Church.” There is now no townland of the name, though there formerly appears to have been such - from which, as the church stood on it, the parish drew its title. The place-names of the parish are scarcely up to the average in interest or value.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLINAMONA, Baile na Móna – “Homestead of (in) the Bog.” Area, 555 acres.

“Ballinamoney” (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Ard an Chuaille – “High Place of the Stake.”

(b) Glebe (O.M.).

BALLYCURKEEN, Baile Uí Chuircín – “O’Curkeen’s Homestead.” Area, 310 acres.

“Ballyquirken” (B.S.D.).

S.D. Loch Léine – “(Washing) Pond of the Linen.”

BALLYDINE, Baile Uí Dhuibhne – “O’Dyne’s Homestead.” Since Irish died out in the locality the latter (qualifying) part of the name has been popularly mistaken for Ghéanna – “Geese,” and its application explained, by *Volksetymologie*, as follows:- The geese of the district all took to wing one day, and flying away were never afterwards heard of; hence the imprecation – “**Imeacht** gan casadh **choíche** ort, ar nós **géanna** Bhaile **Ghéanna**.” Another account has it that the alleged “geese” of the name were the historic “Wild Geese” of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and earlier. A man whom I met 40 years since claims to have counted, in the

bad old times, thirteen public-houses between Carrick and Kilsheelan along the main public road which runs through this townland. He also remembered to have met here a funeral - a woman carrying on her back a three-gallon jar of whiskey in its wake. The "refreshment" was intended to drown the grief of the mourners when the graveyard was reached! The C.S. returns "Therlagh Neale" as proprietor, by descent from his ancestors. Area, 445 acres.

"Ballideyne" (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Gloragh (O.M.), Glórach - "Noisy"; the name is attached to a well, and to the stream flowing from it into the Suir.

(b) An Caol - "The Narrow (Strip of Land)"; a sub-division.

(c) Gort na Luaithe - "Garden of the Ashes"; another sub-division. Cfr. Carrigaloe *supra*.

(d) Gort na Sceartán - "Garden of the Crablice"; yet another sub-division.

BALLYNACLOONA, Baile na Cluaine - "Homestead of the Meadow." Area, 400 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cnoc an Mhuilinn - "Mill Hill."

(b) Tobar an tSagairt - "The Priest's Well."

(c) Glenbower (O.M.), Gleann Bodhar - "Deafening Glen"; in allusion to the noise of falling water therein.

(d) Clais Ghorm - "Blue-Black Trench"; a well known and important sub-division, probably once an independent townland.

BALLYNEILL, Baile Uí Néill - "O'Neill's Homestead"; so named from a family of the O'Neills settled here before the troubles of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. See account of Kilmurray Church above. The last holder of the property lived a fugitive at Rome, and the present representatives of the family (O'Neill of Lisronagh) show a Rosary beads of amber and silver presented to him by Pope Innocent X. There are some remains (O.M.) of the castle (residence of the O'Neills aforesaid), and in a field by the roadside stands a fine pillar stone. Area, 825 acres.

"Ballineale and Kilmurry" (B.S. & D.).

BALLYNORAN, Baile an Fhuaráin - "Homestead of the Cold Spring." There is a fine ruined castle (presumably of the Mandevilles) and the ruined church already referred to. Area, 607 acres.

"Ballinorane" (B.S.D.).

S.D. Clais Mheára - "Meara's Trench."

BRITTAS, Briotás, perhaps "Speckled Land." Brit means speckled and the suffix ás adds little, if anything, to the meaning.<sup>157</sup> More probably however briotás is the equivalent of the Norman-French *Bretesche*, a stockaded dwelling of the invaders.<sup>158</sup> Area, 324 acres.

BUTLERSTOWN, Baile na mBuitléarach - "The Butlers' Homestead." Area, 409 acres.

"Butlerstown" (B.S.D.).

S.D. Clais an Al[A]ma - "Trench of the Alms(?)"

CURRAGHDOBBIN, Currach Dhobain - "Dobbyn's Morasses." There are some remains of an old church (St. Bride's) standing in its ancient cemetery but, strangely enough, neither church nor graveyard is marked on the 6 in. Ordnance sheet. At one time I thought this might be the unidentified church of "Tibragh" mentioned in the Visitation Book of Elizabeth.<sup>159</sup> Now, however, it is certain that the latter was Tybroughney, which for a brief period belonged to the Diocese of Lismore.<sup>160</sup> Area, 682 acres.

"Curraghdobben" (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Baile na Gaillsí - "The Foreign Woman's Homestead"; a sub-division of some sixty acres.

(b) Currach an Dúlaigh - "Dooley's Swamp."

(c) Cosaróg. Perhaps "place rooted up" as by pigs or trampled. The name is applied to two fields separated by a public road.

(d) Cearc Uisce - "Water Hen"; a field.

(e) Teampaillín - "The Little Church"; the church ruin above referred to. In addition to this there is on the townland another early church site, scil:-

(f) Páircín na Cille - on O'Donnell's farm.

(g) Tobar na Cailíse - "The Chalice Well," beside last.

FIGLASH, Fiodh Ghlaise - "Wood of the Stream." Area, 763 acres.

"Finglass" (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Na Locha Buí - "The Yellow Ponds"; a commonage of perhaps an acre in extent.

(b) "Manning's Hole"; an apparently natural well-like cavity in a field. Similar pits, but less deep and wide, are not infrequent locally and are called "tubs." Compare Dabhach, Daibhche, in Gortnadeihe (Ringagoona Par.) &c.

(c) Tobar na hAirde - "Well of the Elevation." It is at the base of a hillock beside a stream.

(d) Sean Phoill - "Old Holes"; name of a field.

<sup>157</sup> Joyce - "Irish Names of Places," 2<sup>nd</sup> series, pp:13-14.

<sup>158</sup> Goddard H. Orpen, in "English Historical Review," 1906, pp.417 &c;.

<sup>159</sup> MS., T.C.D. E.3, 14, fol. 92.

<sup>160</sup> MS. *Liber Regalis Visitationis* (Reeve's Collection) T.C.D.

(e) Páircín na gCoc – “Little Field of the (Hay) Stacks.”

(f) Páirc an Choiléara – “Field of the Quarry.”

LISADOBBER, Lios an Dobair (Tobair) – “Lios of the Well.” Area, 375 acres.

“Lissadober” (B.S.D.).

MACREARY, Magh Chriathrach – “Pit-Abounding Plain.” Names derived from presence of pits are common in this neighbourhood. Compare “Manning’s Hole” and “Sean Phoill,” above. On the townland are some remains (in a crumbling condition) of a church; the masonry was fine ashlar and looks like old Irish work. The Ordnance Map also shows a graveyard but the latter is not now enclosed. Area, 809 acres.

“Makrine” (B.S.D.); “Both Maikryras” - (Vallancey’s Map).

S.D. Carraig an Choiligh – “Rock of the Woodcock.”

MULLAGH, Mullach – “Summit.” The eminence is hardly noticeable but, in place names, height, size &c. are to be understood relatively, or by comparison, only.

S.D.D. (a) Páirc an Doire – “Field of the Oak Wood.” This was originally the name of Deady’s farm and was transferred, in its Anglicised form - Derrypark, to the neighbouring cottage and grounds by a former owner. The date 1747 appears on a stone set high up in the wall of Deady’s farm house; this house, by the way, was the former residence of a gentleman, named Shaw.

(b) Na Buachaillí. Literally, “The Cowboys”; the name is applied to a couple of fields.

(c) Poll Íseal – “Lower Pond”; by roadside.

RATHCLARISH, Ráth Chláiris – “Clarus’ (Clare’s?) Rath.” Area, 314 acres.

“Rathclaris” (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Gleann na Boithe - “Glen of the Hut”; a sub-division of about 70 acres.

(b) Bán an Bhotháin – “Field of the Hut”; the difference in gender between the diminutive and its positive is curious.

## Kilsheelan Parish

This is a division of considerable extent, embracing seventeen townlands. The number of sub-denominations is, however, comparatively small. The parish name - purely ecclesiastical - is derived from the name of the townland on which the ancient church stood. This last, or rather its ruin, is highly interesting. Its north doorway is Irish-Romanesque in style, rather ornate, but the ornament is much defaced; it might be set down as early 12<sup>th</sup> century work - contemporaneous with the doorway of Kilcash. Kilsheelan was formerly (16<sup>th</sup> century) the head of a Deanery, and was no doubt, at a still earlier period, the seat of a bishop. The place-names of the parish possess no special interest. Within the parish is a second ruined church; see under Ballinaraha, below. An Inquisition (1279) at Clonmel finds that the following who used to render suit at the Court of Kilsilan have been withdrawn:- Balibothy (Ballybo), tenement of Achnyre (see under Knocknaree), Istelkoran (Ballyoran).

## TOWNLANDS

BALLINAMORE (popularly - Ballinaha), Béal an Átha Mhóir – “Mouth (Gap) of the Big Ford”; the ford in question was (and is) the unbridged crossing place of the Anner through which the present public road runs. Area, 312 acres.

“Ballyanaheymore” (B.S.D.).

BALLYDINE. See under Kilmurray Parish, above. Area, 311 acres.

“The towns and land of Ballydine” (Inq. Cromwell). “Ballydreyne” (B.S.D.).

BALLYGLASHEEN, Baile Uí Ghlaisín – “O’Glassin’s (or O’Gleeson’s) Homestead.” There is a fine 16<sup>th</sup> century castle in a good state of preservation. Area (in two divisions), 332 acres.

“Ballyglissinbeg” (Inq. Chas. I.).

BALLYNARAHÁ, Baile na Ráithe – “Homestead of the Rath.” Area, 713 acres.

“Ballinarghy” (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) “Burntchurch,” Teampall Loiscthe. Idem. Here is portion of a church ruin standing in a small cemetery still occasionally used. I also got for it the name Cill Peadair (“St. Peter’s Church”). On the other hand, the Ordnance Survey correspondence<sup>161</sup> gives Teampall Bhríde (“St. Brigid’s Church”).

(b) Tobar Mharannáin (Mo Fhorannáin) – “St. Forannan’s Well”; close by last. This was doubtless Forannan of Donoghmore Maighe Feimhin.<sup>162</sup>

(c) Cappa Bridge (O.M.), Ceapach – “Tillage Plot.”

CLOGHCARRIGEEN, Cloch an Charraigín – “Stone (house) of the Little Rock.” Area (including two acres of disjointed fragment), 234 acres.

<sup>161</sup> Library, Royal Irish Academy.

<sup>162</sup> Martyr. Dungall, p.115; Bollandists, Apr. 30<sup>th</sup>; Colgan Act. SS., p.152; Mabillon Act. SS. Ord. S. Bened. tom. VII., pp. 575 &c.

“Cloghargine” (Inq. *temp.* Cromwell).  
 CURTISTOWN, Baile an Chuirtéisigh – “Curtis’s Homestead.” Area, 52 acres.  
 Curtestowne ” (B.S.D.).  
 EUSTACELAND, Fearann Iústáis. Idem. Area, 40 acres. The Eustaces were a branch of the Dunhill Powers.  
 “Eustaceland” (B.S.D.).  
 GAMBONSFIELD, Gort **an** Ghambúnaigh – “Gambon’s Garden.” Area, 22 acres.  
 “Gortambone” (B.S.D.).  
 GORTBRACK, Gort Breac – “Speckled Garden.” Area, 46 acres.  
 “Gortbreage” (Inq. Chas. I.).  
 GREENSLAND, **Ard Glas** – “Green Height.” Area, 37 acres.  
 KILSHEELAN, Cill tSíoláin – “Sillan’s Church.” This may have been Sillan, Abbot of Bangor (Feb. 28<sup>th</sup>)<sup>163</sup>, but more probably it is another Sillan, v.g. Sillan of Sept. 11. The Book of Leinster (p.353) refers to a Silan - one of a group of seven bishops – whose church is on the Munster Blackwater.<sup>164</sup> An Inq. of 1279 finds that a half carucate of land in Kysylan als Kynsinan belongs to the Priory of St. John, Waterford.<sup>165</sup>  
 Area, 92 acres.  
 “Kilshellan” (Inq. Jas. I.).  
 MAUGHANSTOWN, Baile Mhagúin – “Magin’s Homestead.” Area, 292 acres.  
 “Magonstowne” (B.S.D.).  
 MINORSTOWN, Baile Mhionúra – “Minor’s (personal name) Homestead.” Area, 235 acres.  
 Mynerstowne (B.S.D.).  
 NEWTOWN ANNER, Baile Nua “New Village.” Area (in two divisions), 227 acres.  
 “Ballynoeannragh als Newtownannor” (Inq. Chas. I.).  
 POULAKERRY, Poll **an Choire** – “Pool of the Cauldron (Whirlpool)”; from a deep hole in the river underneath the castle. The castle, in plan and structure, closely resembles the Castle of Ballyglasheen described above. Area, 291 acres.  
 “Poulekie” (Inq. Chas. I.).  
 SESKIN, Seisceann – “Marsh.” Area, 975 acres.  
 “Seskine” (Inq. Chas. I.).  
 S.D.D. (a) Tobar **an** Tulaigh – “Well of the Mount.”  
 (b) Páirc **an** Phrios – “Field of the Marl.” “Pros” was quarried or dug, from a pit for manure.  
 (c) Clais na Staile – “Trench of the Stallion.” Strangely enough the Irish word for a stud horse, as above, is feminine.  
 (d) Clais **an** Chonnaidh – “Trench of the Firewood.”  
 (e) Lag **an** Mhagaidh – “Hollow of the Mocking”; probably so called from an echo.  
 SKEHANAGH, Sceachánach – “Place Abounding in Whitethorn.” Area, 21 acres.  
 “Scehannagh” (B.S.D.),

## Kiltegan Parish

This contains ten small townlands adjacent to the town of Clonmel. Owing largely to the propinquity in question the sub-names were difficult to recover, and are few in number as recovered. Some slight remains of the ancient church survive. These are surrounded by a small cemetery still occasionally used and known locally as **Sean** Mhaighean – “Old Place.” The Irish name of the parish is Cill Tadhgáin (“Church of Tagin”), no doubt from its original founder. Shearman<sup>166</sup> endeavours to identify the founder with Tagan or Tecce, who was one of the seven companions of St. Fiacc of Sletty, and whom the “Martyrology of Donegal” commemorates under Sept. 9<sup>th</sup>.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYGARRANE, Baile an Gharáin – “Homestead of the Grove.” Greater portion of this townland lies in the neighbouring parish of Inishlounaght. Area, 216 acres.  
 “Ballygarrane” (Inq. Chas. I.).  
 S.D.D. (a) Deer Park (O.M.).  
 (b) Tobar **an Doirín** – “Well of the Little Handful.”  
 GARRYROE, **Garraí** Rua – “Red Garden.” Area, 61 acres.

<sup>163</sup> Martyrology of Aenghus, under above date.

<sup>164</sup> “Silán icath na cell air bru aba moiri.”

<sup>165</sup> Sweetman’s Calendar.

<sup>166</sup> “Loca Patricians” p.127.

S.D. Páirc **an** tSuic – “Field of the Ploughshare,” perhaps from its shape.  
GLENCONNOR, Gleann Uí **Chonchúir** – “O’Connor’s Glen.” Area, 148 acres.  
KILTEGAN, Cill Tadhgáin – “Tagan’s Church.” Area, 116 acres.  
“Kiltigán” (Inq. Eliz.). “Kiltagan als Garryroe” (Inq. Chas. I.).

LAWLESSTOWN, Baile an Laighléisigh. Idem. Portion of this townland lies in the adjoining (Rathronan) parish. I also got Ballinrilea (Baile na Roille) (Darnel Grass) as an alternative name. Roille I was informed locally is the name of a species of wild rye (*Lolium Temulentum*) Area, 226 acres.  
S.D. Bóithrín Ghóinn – “Going’s (a local family name = Gabhainn) Little Road.”

MONKSTOWN, Baile na Manach. Area, 13 acres.  
“Monkestowne” (Inq. Chas. I.).

PARKNASCADDANE, Páirc na Scadán – “Field of the Herrings”; perhaps it was once manured with fish which had become unsaleable. Area, 16 acres.

RATHNASLIGEEN, Ráth na Sligín – “Rath of the Little Slates”; so called from the shaly character of the soil. Prospectors bored here for coal some years since. “Boolack” is another (popular) name for this place; sometimes it is applied to the district, at other times and more properly, to the stream which flows through it. Boolack = Béal Leac – “Mouth (Opening) of the Flagstones,” or (less probably) Búilic a modification of Buaile – “Milking Place.”

SUMMERHILL. No Irish; a modern fancy name. Area, 64 acres.

TOBERAHEENA, Tobar na hAoine – “Friday Well”; because devotional visits were made to the well on Fridays. Compare Sunday’s Well, &c. The present townland is to be distinguished from the place of same name in Inishlounaght parish. No doubt the present townland once formed portion of the larger and neighbouring, though not adjoining, Toberaheena. Area, 83 acres.  
“Tobberahaney” (Inq. Chas. I.).

## Lisronagh Parish

This is a small parish of but little importance from our present point of view. It contains only seven townlands all told, and there are but few sub-denominations. Some remains of the ancient church stand in a graveyard beside the small, square and well-preserved castle ruin of Lisronagh. *Vid* “Onomasticon Gadelicum,” p.493.

## TOWNLANDS

CAHERCLOOH, Cathaoir Cloch – “Stone Chair.” So called from a seat of stone which formerly crowned an eminence on Purcell’s holding. Intelligent tradition of the locality connects the monument with inauguration of the local chieftain. Area, 614 acres.

“Cahircloogh” (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. “Half-penny Well” – Tobar na Leath Phingní, a well-known holy well formerly much resorted to and still occasionally visited devotionally. The name is due, presumably, to the number of halfpenny votive offerings.

CARRIGAWILLAN, Carraig **an** Mhuilinn – “Rock of the Mill.” Area, 43 acres.

KILMORE, Cill Mhór – “Great Church.” The early church site was found, after a long search, near the eastern extremity of the townland where the boundary is bisected by the main Clonmel to Thorny Bridge road. Area, 683 acres.

“Kilmore O’Russine” (Inq. Chas. I.).

LIRONAGH, Lios Rua Eanaigh (?) – “Lios of the Red Morass.” Lios Ruainneach – “Feathery Lios” has also been suggested. The name-giving Lios lies on the east side of the main road. “Lisronagh” is however a corruption of *Lisrorgh* which appears in Calendar of State Papers (1405) and is no doubt identical with the Four Masters’ “Leas **Ruarach** (Rory’s Lios)” of 939. The proper Irish name is therefore – Lios **Ruairí** and it has been pointed out to me by a distinguished member of the Clann O’Phelan how the name **Rúairí** figures in the family pedigree, thus:- Mothla O’Felan (slain at Clontarf) was son of **Domhnall**, son of Felan, son of Cormac, son of **Ruairí**. Area, 537 acres.

“Lisronagh” (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. Glebe (O.M.).

MOANROE, Móin Rua – “Red Bog.” Area, 191 acres.

MULLENARANKY, Muileann **an** Rinnce – “Mill of the Dancing”; named from a tuck mill which stood here, on the west bank of the Anner. Area, 438 acres.

SHANBALLY, **Sean** Bhaile – “Old Homestead.” Area, 510 acres.

## Newtown Lennon Parish

The present name is - as itself suggests-comparatively modern; unfortunately the older name is undiscoverable. Baile Nua Luingeán - from the Lingaun stream forming the eastern boundary of the parish - is the full modern Irish form. The parish is of greater than average extent and some of its townland names are very unusual. The ruined church, standing in its graveyard and in a fair state of preservation, is well worth study as it illustrates more than one phase of Irish Church Architecture. The masonry, in part at least, of fine sandstone and resembles early Irish work. There is, in the parish, a second and still more interesting church ruin - Ahenna (Kilkispeen). In the graveyard adjoining this second ruin stand two early Irish crosses of great beauty, and portion of a third is partly buried in mould and coarse vegetation. The two perfect crosses have been drawn in detail and lithographed by Henry O'Neill<sup>167</sup>. Portion of the parish, it ought to be added, lies within the adjoining Barony of Slieveardagh-which see.

## TOWNLANDS

AHENNY, Áth Theine – “Fire Ford (or Kiln).” Area, 655 acres.

“Agheeney” (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Kilkispeen Church &c. (O.M.), Cill Chlispín – “Clispin’s Church.”

(b) Tinnakilly, Tigh na Coille – “House of the Wood”; a considerable sub-division.

(c) Gort an Phíobáin – “Garden of the Little Pipe.”

(d) Gort na bPréachán – “Garden of the Crows (or Rooks).”

(e) Seach an Churraigh – “Whitethorn Bush of (by, or in), the Marsh”; this is now the name of a laneway but formerly it would appear to have designated a sub-division of the townland.

(f) “The Tobbers” (Tobracha) – “The Wells”; a group of three or four wells separated from one another by width of a field or thereabout.

(g) “St. Klispeen’s Well”; I found no Irish equivalent, whence I should conclude against the antiquity of the name.

(h) Tobar an tSamhraidh – “Summer Well”; because it does not run dry in summer.

(i) Oileán an Chirt – “Island of the Justice”; perhaps because, at one time, the object of a legal decision.

(j) Sean Bhaile – “Old Village.”

(k) Coodaloaka, Cúil an Chlóca – “The Nook of the Hooded Cloak.”

(l) Bóithrín an Stócaigh – “Little Road of the Pole.” Observe the Ossory pronunciation of slender r, which =s.

(m) Fearnán – “Alder Abounding Place”; a sub-division.

(n) “Lingaun River,” Luingeán. Meaning unknown. The name appears in the form Linnen in the curious tract on the Expulsion of the Dessi, edited by Prof. Kuno Meyer. The Lingaun, for the last few miles of its course, forms the boundary between Tipperary and Kilkenny. Thither the victorious men of Decies pursued the Ossorians after the battle which lost the district of Magh Feimhin to the latter.

BALLINURRA, Baile an Noraidh – “Norris’s Homestead.”

“Ballinorry” (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Carrigadoon (O.M.), Carrraig an Dúin – “Rock of the Fort”; a monster meeting was held here in 1848.

(b) Tobernascarta, Tobar na Scairde – “Well of the Spurting.”

(c) Coonan’s Well (O.M.). It does not however appear to be now known locally by this name.

(d) Poll na nGabhar – “Goats’ Pool.”

(e) Baile Uí Chearbhaill – “O’Carroll’s Homestead”; a sub-division of some eighty acres.

BALLYNAGRANA, Baile na gCránach – “Homestead of the Sows.” See under Carrick, in which parish portion of the townland lies. Area, 253 acres.

“Ballinagranagh” (B.S.D.).

S.D. Bóithrín an Mhuilinn – “Little Road of the Mill.”

BALLYRICHARD. See under Carrick. Area, 222 acres.

S.D. Cnocán Bhaile Risteáird – “Little Hill of Ballyrichard”; a couple of fields in which St. Brigid’s Cow (Glas Ghaibhneach perhaps) depastured once on a time.

“Richardstowne” (B.S.D.).

CLOGHAPISTOLE, Clocha Phiostoil – “Pistole’s Rock or Stone House.” Portions of the Pistoles’ mansion survived till recently. Area, 1 12 acres.

“Cloghastley” (B.S.D.).

CREGG, Craig – “Rock.” Area, 707 acres.

“Craig als Craige” (R.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) “Cromwell’s Road”; a by-road running east and west.

<sup>167</sup> “The most interesting of the Ancient Crosses of Ireland.” London: Ackermann & Co.



(b) Baile na Súirtí – “Town of the Flails”; said to be so called from a battle fought here in which the combatants on one side were armed only with the agricultural implements named.

(c) Gob Rámhainne – “Spade Beak”; a sub-division, so called from its shape.

(d) Cnoc Rua – “Red Hill”; another sub-division.

(e) Cnocán na Caillí – “Little Hill of the Hag.”

(f) Tobar Réamoinn – “Raymond’s (or Redmond’s) Well.”

MAINSTOWN, Baile Mhaine – “Mayne’s Homestead.” Area, 297 acres.

“Maynestowne” (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Tobberessay, Tobar Íosa – “Jesus’ Well”; a well-known sub-division, locally regarded as a separate townland. The name is derived from a remarkable well of great size and volume at which “rounds” and votive offerings were formerly made. The offerings here took the peculiar form of locks of hair cut from the pilgrims’ heads. C. S. refers to a “Cornmill upon a brooke called Tobressy.”

(b) Bóithrín na bPoll – “Little Road of the Holes.”

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua. Idem. Area (in two divisions), 657 acres.

“Newtowne Lennan” (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Loughaniska (O.M.), Cloch an Uisce – “Stone of the Water.”

(b) **Faichín** – “Little Hurling (or ‘Fair’) Green”; a sub-division. Formerly this was **Faichín** na Bainríona (“The Queen’s Green.”)

(c) Carraig an Fhiolair – “The Eagle’s Rock”; a name of frequent application.

OLDCASTLE, Sean Chaisleán. Idem. The site (no remains) of the castle is still pointed out. Area, 77 acres.

POULMALEEN, Poll Moilín – “Molingys Pit.” Area, 380 acres.

S.D. (a) Cloch **an** Phréacháin – “The Crow’s Rock.”

(b) Píocán. Meaning uncertain; possibly for Píochán “Wheezing”; more probably however for **Buíochán** something yellow like the yolk of an egg or a primrose. The name is applied to a marl pit, now a large pond by the roadside; possibly this is the pit from which the townland is named. Opposite “Píocán” and separated from it by the public road is a field wherein a heap of stones marks the site of a church.

(c) Claisín an Aifrinn – “Little Trench of the Mass”; a quarry-like depression within which Mass was celebrated in the penal times.

(d) Bóithrín **an** Mhuilinn – “Little Road of the Mill.”

TIROE, Tigh Rua – “Red House.” Area, 77 acres.

## Rathronan Parish

This is a frontier parish of moderate extent containing ten townlands and deriving its name from the townland on which its ancient church stood. The parish is completely bisected by a wedged-in and intruding area of Newchapel Parish (Diocese of Cashel). A large and picturesquely situated graveyard with a Protestant Church indicates the site of the ancient parish church, of which no traces remain. Mention of Rathronan church will suggest memory of the famous Arbuthnot abduction, of which it was the scene.

## TOWNLANDS

ARDGEEHA, **Ard** Gaoithe – “High Place of the Wind.” Area (in two divisions), 231 acres.

S.D. **Ard** Chiaráin – “Ciaran’s Height.”

BOHERDUFF, Bothar Dubh - “Black Road.” Area, 12 1 acres.

“Boerinduffe” (Inq. *temp.* Chas. I).

CLASHANISKA, Clais an Uisce – “Water Trench.” Area (in two divisions), 240 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Poll an Ime – “Pit of the Butter.”

(b) Poll **an** Mhurdair – “The Murder Pit.”

CLEAR’S LAND. No Irish name; apparently a rather modern sub-denomination; it designates an area of twelve acres forming as it were an island of very peculiar shape, within Clashaniska townland. Clear is, of course a family name.

GIANT’S GRAVE, Cloch Fhada – “Long Stone”; from a remarkable pillar stone standing on a hill-top and visible in every direction for miles. There is the old familiar legend-that it was flung hither by Fionn McCumhail from the summit of Slievenamon. A curious tradition existed some 120 years since (*teste* the late Felix O’Neill of Lisronagh) namely, that this monument was erected to mark the grave of some Ulstermen who fell in a sortie during the siege of Clonmel. The remarkable monument however appears rather to be early Christian in character, or, if originally pagan - consecrated later to Christian signification. Close examination of the pillar will show that it is cross-inscribed and that the type of cross is early Irish. Can this be the pillarstone around which the Ring of Decies led his warriors previous to their march on a hosting? (Vita S. Declan). Area, 256 acres.

S.D. Faill na **Píse** – “Cliff of the Pease.”

JAMESTOWN, Baile Shéamuis. Idem. On this townland is a very fine lios in an excellent state of preservation. Area, 310 acres.

LAWLESTOWN. See under Kiltegan Par. Area, 179 acres.

S.D. "The Mile Tree," Crann an Uisce. Idem. A well-known landmark on the old mail coach road to Cashel.

PARKVILLE, Clais an Uisce – "Water Trench"; formerly a sub-division of Clashaniska townland. Area, 70 acres.

RATHDUFF, Ráth Dhubh – "Black Rath." Area (in two divisions), 72 acres.

RATHKEEVAN, Ráth Chaoimhín – "Kevin's Rath"; also Ráth Chaiscín, according to Ordnance Survey. Area, 481 acres.

"Rathcaskeen alias Rathkeevan" (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Bóithrín Glas – "Little Green Road."

(b) Liagán – "Pillar Stone"; the name is applied to the field in which the pillar stands.

RATHRONAN, Ráth Rónáin – "Ronan's Rath." Area (in two divisions), 651 acres.

"Rathronane" (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) Áth an Bhradáin (Bhradáin) – "Ford of the Salmon."

(b) Cúirt Bhán – "White Mansion"; this, according to Felix O'Neill, already quoted, was the Irish name for Rathronan demesne.

(c) Gleann Sceach an Chait – "Glen of the Cat's Bushes."

### St. Mary's (or Clonmel) Parish

ST. Mary's the most important parish of the barony, extends, as we have already seen<sup>168</sup>, into the adjoining Co. of Waterford. The present portion, lying mainly within the Municipality of Clonmel, has not preserved many of its Irish sub-denominations. At the same time nearly all the small townlands immediately around Clonmel bear purely Irish names. In fact, except Burgery-Lands and Hay-wood (of which the original Irish forms also survive), the official names of all are Irish. Although the derivation appears fanciful, Clonmel (Cluain Meala) evidently signifies – "Honey Meadow."<sup>169</sup> The name appears frequently in the Four Masters, in the formula –Trian Cluana Meala.<sup>170</sup> Clonmel stood two sieges; one in 1516, at the hands of the Earl of Kildare, the second in 1650 when it was defended with distinguished bravery against Cromwell. In the assaults during the latter siege two thousand of the attackers were slain. The town was at a later period, for a time a great centre of Irish woolen manufacture; the Duke of Ormond in 1665 introduced from Canterbury 500 families of Walloons to initiate the industry. The ancient parish church, which is of much interest architecturally, is still in use as the Protestant church of Clonmel. Ballyadam Castle was demised to this church as a charity endowment by Lady Elena Butler. In the Co. Tipperary portion of the parish there was, besides the parish church and the friaries<sup>171</sup> a chapel of ease or Hospital Church the walls of which still stand in its ancient cemetery. This last was outside the town walls to the west, and was dedicated to St. Stephen. Another similar chapel (St. Nicholas'), on the south side, served the Co. Waterford suburbs, as we have already seen.<sup>172</sup> Portion (some perches) of the town walls and two or three small towers stand along the north side of St. Mary's cemetery.

### TOWNLANDS

ARDGEEHA. See under Kiltegan Par., within which greater part of the townland lies. Area, 78 acres.

BORHEENDUFF. See also under Kiltegan Par. Area, 17 acres.

BURGERY-LAND, Cluan Meala – "Meadow of Honey (or Mil's Meadow?)." Most of the street &c. names seem to have had no Irish equivalents or designations. Area (in two divisions), 855 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Gallows Hill (O.M.), Cnoc na Croiche. Idem; the place of public execution in former times. The name is now applied to a sub-division, or district.

(b) "Johnson Street," Sráid Mhic Sheáin Idem.

(c) "Kerry Road," Bóthar na gCiarraíoch – "Road of the Kerry men"; named from the number of Kerry labourers who settled down here in the old potato-digging days.

(d) 'Droichead na nGabhar – "Bridge of the Goats." The bridge by which Hugh Duff and his Ulster men retreated during the siege of Clonmel, was somewhat to east of our present bridge.

(e) Moore's Island (O.M.); partly in Inishlounaght Parish.

(f) Castle (O.M.) = "The West Gate"; one (the only survivor) of the four old town gates.

<sup>168</sup> Barony of Glenahery, *antea*.

<sup>169</sup> See an article entitled "Cluain Meala or Clu Mel" by Dr. Philip O'Connell in the *Tercentenary Souvenir Record*, Clonmel, 1950.

<sup>170</sup> A.F.M., A.D. 1559, 1566, 1581, 1582, 1596, 1598 and 1599.

<sup>171</sup> Dominican (1269) and Franciscan (1269) -Archdall.

<sup>172</sup> Barony of Glenahery, *antea*.

- (g) "Main Guard."  
 (h) "Silver Spring."  
 (i) Bóithrín Caoch – "Blind (Dark) Little Road"; called also B. Dubh ("Black Little Road").  
 (j) Páirc na Fola – "Field of the Blood." This and the last are close to the extreme south-east boundary of the townland.  
 CARRIGEEN, Carraigín na bhFiach – "Little Rock of the Ravens." Area, 44 acres.  
 COOLEENS, Cúilín – "Little Corner." Area, 69 acres.  
 S.D. Elmville (O.M.), Lag an Iúir – "Hollow of the Yew Tree."  
 GORTMALOGE, Gort Mhalóig – "Mallock's Garden" or perhaps G- Mochealloig. Area, 67 acres.  
 HAYWOOD, Búilic - (modification of Buaille) – "Dairy Place"; from bó, a cow. Béal Lice ("Mouth of the Flagstones") is, however, more likely. Portion of this townland is in Rathronan Parish. Area, 68 acres.  
 S.D. Tobar Átháin – "Well of the Little Ford."  
 KNOCKAUNCOURT, Cnocán na Cúirte – "Little Hill of the Mansion." The name is not in general local use. Area, 26 acres.  
 POWERSTOWN. See under Kilgrant Parish, within which the townland chiefly lies. Area, 141 acres.

## Templetney Parish

This parish is of perhaps slightly over medium size and its sub-denominations of about average interest. Its own name ("Eithne's Church") is ecclesiastical in origin-derived immediately from designation of the townland on which the ancient church stood. The Martyrology of Donegal enumerates three Eithnes. Besides the Teampall there were two other ancient churches in the parish - one at Killurney, where its meagre remains may be seen close to the residence of St. John's and the second at Ballypatrick. The physical character of the parish is somewhat remarkable; from rich alluvial gravel flats rise a series of small dome-shaped and mound-like hills many of them crowned with ancient earthworks and lioses.

## TOWNLANDS

- BALLYBO, Baile Bó - Dr. Reeves derives<sup>173</sup> the name from Bailebó, an old Irish land division, approximately equal to a ploughland; he points out moreover that, though there are twelve places so named in Ulster, there is but one (the present) in the remainder of Ireland. Area, 615 acres.  
 BALLYKNOCKANE, Baile an Chnocáin – "Homestead of the Little Hill." Area, 1562 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Gleann Bulláin – "Glen of the Bullock (or, of the Round-Hollowed Stone)."  
 (b) Cnoc Cásca – "Easter Hill"; portion of the hill side.  
 BALLYNEVIN, Baile Uí Chnáimhín – "O'Nevin's Homestead." Area, 230 acres.  
 BALLYPATRICK, Baile Phádraig – "Patrick's Homestead." Area, 825 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Páirc na Cille – "Field of the Early Church Site"; this church was situated by the west side of a little stream, on the holding of a farmer named Denny and was, according to local tradition, sacred to a St. Bearachan (Berchan). On the site of the primitive ecclesiastical buildings some ancient quern stones were unearthed also portion of a stone cross and an object of stone, in shape resembling a chalice, and long venerated locally as such. The "chalice" may now be seen in the Cork Municipal Museum.  
 (b) Sruth Bhearcháin – "Bearchan's Stream."  
 COOLORAN, Cúil Odhráin – "Odran's (or Oran's) Ridge." I also heard Cúil Uainín "Little Verdant Ridge." Area, 148 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Gleann na nIúr – "Glen of the Yew Trees."  
 (b) Fear Bréagach – "Simulating Man"; a pillar stone on the mountain ridge.  
 (c) Tobar Geal – "Clear Well."  
 KILLURNEY, Cill Urnaí – "Church of the Praying (i.e. Oratory)." More likely perhaps Urnaighe is a personal name. This townland includes a considerable area of mountain. Some remains of the name-giving Church survive. Area, 1,262 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Baile na dTurcach – "Turks' Town"; a sub-division well known under this name a century since.  
 (b) Gleann Gaibhle – "River Fork Glen."  
 (c) Clóideach. "Muddy" stream flowing through last. Compare - Clodagh River, Barony of Upperthird.  
 (d) Bean Rua – "Red Woman"; a point near the summit of Slievenamon.  
 (e) Coill Bheag – "Little Wood"; a sub-division.  
 (f) A small Dolmen; not recorded on Ordnance Map; it will be found a few perches to east of the ruined church.  
 (g) Sliabh na mBan (Feimhin) – "Mountain of the Women"; portion of the mountain specially so named and so recorded by Ordnance authorities. On the summit is a cairn 80 yards in circumference, erected as a

<sup>173</sup> Townland Distribution of Ireland, supra cit.

sepulchral monument to one of the sons of Ugonny the Great.<sup>174</sup>

(b) Carraigín na bhFiach – “Little Rock of the Ravens.”

(i) Móinéar Suí Finn – “Meadow of Fionn’s Sitting Place”; a level space near the summit, on which turf was formerly cut.

KNOCKNACLASH, Cnocán na Claise – “Little Hill of the Trench.” Area, 354 acres.

LISNATUBRID, Lios na dTiobrad – “Lios of the Wells.” The lios from which the place gets its name can be traced on the south side of the Bóithrín which runs north and south through the townland. Area, 540 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar na Ráithe – “Well of the Rath”; this name is frequently used by Irish speakers to designate the whole townland. I suppose it is, more strictly, the name of a subdivision.

(b) Anner River (O.M.); An Dobhar. The name appears Annúir in Keating’s Poems,<sup>175</sup> and Andobur in the ancient tract on the “Expulsion of the Dessi” published by Professor Kuno Meyer. In “the Battle of Magh Lena” it appears as “Glais Fhionn Fhuara a bhFeimhin Magh.”

(c) Oileán na mBánta – “Island of the Fields”; now a ford in the Anner River.

(d) An Ráithín – “The Little Lios.”

(e) Tobar Ghearóid and An Linn – “Garrets’ Well” and “The Pool” respectively; these are two wells close by the lios from which the townland gets its name.

(f) Carraigín na bhFiach – “Little Rock of the Ravens”; this stands on the mountain portion of the townland.

A' Little

(g) Carraigín an Chaorthainn – “Little Rock of the Quicken Tree.”

(h) Log an tSean-Bhóthair – “The Old Road Hollow.”

(i) Briseadh. A Fracture or Burst; the name is applied to a stream which forms the western boundary of the townland.

SHANBALLY, Sean Bhaile – “Old Homestead.” Area, 510 acres.

S.D. Suide Finn – “Sitting Place of Fionn”; a cairn.

TEMPLETNEY, Teampall Eithne – “Eithne’s Church.” There are some slight remains of the church standing in a cemetery still occasionally used. The “pattern” was held about September 25<sup>th</sup> and the particular day on which it fell was observed as a holiday; unfortunately the exact date is not remembered.

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<sup>174</sup> Ordnance Correspondence, Library, R.I.A.

<sup>175</sup> “Dánta &c., Sheathrúin Céitinn”, Rev. J. MacErlean, S.J., p.64.

## BARONY OF IFFA AND OFFA WEST

THE Barony of West Iffa and Offa, which is the immediate subject of the present section, is practically the only corner of Tipperary in which Irish is still spoken. It contains, in all, fifteen parishes and it is remarkable that, of these, not one embodies in its name the word *cill*, of such frequent occurrence in parish names elsewhere. This latter fact points perhaps to a comparatively late redistribution or formation of parishes. The planters found the land fitted for grazing and fattening; hence they eschewed tillage – a policy which resulted in driving the poor Celtic, labouring, landless element of the population back to the mountain slopes, north and south. The American War of Independence however and the consequent high price of wheat brought the land again under cultivation and drew portion of the ancient Irish stock down from the hillsides to hew and carry, reap and sow for the sons and grandsons of those whom they regarded as their fathers' despoilers.

### Ardfinnan Parish

The name **Ard** Fhionáin ("Finnian's Height") recalls St. Finnian the Leper who, it is claimed, founded the church of Ardfinnan about the middle of the seventh century. No remains of the early church survive but a series of grass-grown mounds on the hill-top mark the site of a once considerable ecclesiastical establishment. The parish – of narrow extent – is bisected by the Suir; the townlands are mostly small and hence very many sub-denominations are not to be expected. Archdall gives Drumabhradh as a more ancient name of Ardfinnan. The free tenants of the town of Ardfinane paid yearly to the Bishop 6/8 besides other services; in addition, the Manor of Ardfinane (80 acres with a mill) belonged to the Bishopric of Waterford.<sup>176</sup>

### TOWNLANDS

ARDFINNAN. See above. The castle, build here (1185) by King John, survives, and is still used as a residence. An Earl of Desmond (John, son of Garret), was drowned in the ford of the Suir beneath the castle, 1399 (A.F.M.). At Ardfinnan the Rian Bo, or ancient highway crossed the river. Area, 267 acres.

BALLINDONEY, Baile an Dúna (tSonnaidh)- "Homestead of the Stockade." The name is reminiscent of the time (probably 13<sup>th</sup> century) when isolated settlers protected their newly formed baileys by a stout palisading of sharp pointed stakes. The provisional stockade was succeeded by the still-surviving castle. Most of the townland is in Derrygrath Parish. Area, 130 acres.

BALLYNEETY, Baile an Fhaoitigh- "White's Homestead." Greater portion of the townland lies within Neddans Parish. Area, 63 acres.

CASTLEKEALE, Caisleán Caol – "Narrow Castle." Area, 75 acres.

CLOCHARDEEN, Cloch **Airdín**- Rock of the Little Height." Area, 31 acres

CLOCNACODY, Cloch na Cóide- "Rock of the Brushwood." Area, 281 acres.

COMMONS, **Faiche**- "Hurling (or 'Fair') Green." Area, 17 acres.

FARRANESKAGH, Fearann na Sceach- "Land of the Whitethorn Trees." Area, 48 acres.

FEEMORE, Fíodh Mór- "Great Wood." Area, 63 acres.

S.D. Rian Bó Phádraig- "Track of St. Patrick's Cow," which lies along west boundary of the townland.<sup>177</sup>

GLENACLOHALEA, Gleann na Cloiche Léithe- "Glen of the Grey Rock." Area, 62 acres.

GORTNALOWER, Gort na Lobhar- "The Lepers' Garden." Area, 12 acres.

KILMALOGE, Cill Mo Luagh- "Moluag's (Maolmaodhog's) Church." The bulk of this townland, including the early church site, is in Derrygrath parish. Another considerable portion is in yet another parish – Rochestown. Area, 16 acres.

KNOCKASKEHAROE, Cnoc na Sceiche **Rua**- "Hill of the Red Thorn-Bush." Area, 33 acres.

MAGHERAROAGH, Machaire Riabhach- "Grey Plain." This townland includes a small island in the Suir at Ardfinnan village (O.M.). Area, 54 acres.

"Machaire Riabhach na gcloch.

"Ní raibh riamh gan stoc."

(Old Saying).

S.D. Tobar Naomh **Eoin**- "St. John's Well."

MARLHILL. No Irish name; the official name is probably a corruption of Marlow Hill. Area, 304 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Clais **an** Mhictíre- "The Wolf's Trench"; a sub-division.

S.D. Bóithrín an Iascaire- "The Fisherman's Little Lane."

<sup>176</sup> Inquis. Exchequer, April, 14<sup>th</sup>, 1569

<sup>177</sup> See Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. XXXV. pp.110-129

RAHEENBALLINDONEY, Ráithín Bhaile an Dúna- “Ballydoney Little Fort.” See Ballydoney, above. Area, 154 acres.

S.D. Tobar Uí Dhoirinne- “O’Dorney’s Well.” There is a townland of the name, but strangely enough the well from which it is called is without its boundary – and on Raheenballindoney.

SHORT CASTLE, Caisleán Gairid. Idem. Area, 65 acres.

SPITAL LAND, Ráth **Ard**- “High Rath.” This magnificent Rath crowns the hill overlooking Ardfinnan from the east. The place is called Fearann Thomáis- “Thomas’ Farm.” Area, 15 acres.

TOULOURE, Toll Odhar- “Dun-Coloured Pile.” Area, 110 acres.

S.D. Rian Bó Phádraig- “Track of (St.) Patrick’s Cow”; it corresponds roughly with present old road (N. & S.) through centre of the townland. See under Feemore, above.

## Ballybacon Parish

The parish, which is of somewhat more than average extent, includes a considerable area of mountain. One of its townlands – Kildanoge – yielded more than forty sub-denominations, most of them mountain names and some of them highly interesting. The Irish form of the parish name is Baile Uí Phéacháin (“O’Peakin’s Homestead”); this is neither borrowed from nor shared with a townland.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYHIST, Baile hEist- “Hesty’s or Hosty’s Homestead.” Hosty is a Danish name the equivalent of Augustine. Area, 124 acres.

S.DD. (a) Bóthar **an Mhadra Rua**- “The Fox’s road”; forming portion of the east boundary of the townland.

(b) **Bearna** na dTrí Sagart- “Gap of the Three Priests.”

S.D. Na Cláiríní- “The Little Planks”; this is a lane, probably so-called from some boards which formerly served as footsticks across a stream.

BALLYVERA, Baile Uí Bhéara- “O’Beary’s Homestead.” Area, 149 acres.

CARROW, An **Cheathrú**- “The Quarter”; “quarter” was an ancient Irish measure of land; see Introduction. Area, 84 acres.

CROUGHTA, Crochta- “Croft.” Area, 114 acres.

CURRAGH, Currach- “Wetish Place”; mostly mountain. Area, 1684 acres.

S.DD. (a) Site of Curragh Castle (O.M.).

(b) Cruachán- “Little Pile”; the highest point of the mountain.

(c) Tuinn na **nUltach**- “The Ulstermen’s (for Fortune Teller’s) Swamp”; on west face of last.

(d) Maol Beag and Maol Mór- “Little” and “Great Hilltop,” respectively.

(e) Feadán na Lathaí - “Muddy Streamlet.”

(f) **Bearna** an Bhainbh- “Gap of the Suckling Pig.”

CURRAGHEEN, Curraichín- “Little Wet Place.” Area, 46 acres.

FREEHANS, Na Fraocháin- “(Place of) the Whortle-Berries.”

S.D. Site of Castle (O.M.).

GARRYDUFF, **Garraí** Dubh- “Black Garden.” Area, 231 acres.

S.DD. (a) “The Lisburn”; it is applied primarily to an untilled patch in corner of a field, and, secondarily, to the field itself.

(b) Leacht **an tSaighdiúra**- “The Soldier’s Monument”; a cross roads.

(c) Linn an Fhotharlaigh- “Pool of the Sedgy Border.”

GARRYROE, **Garraí** Rua - “Red Garden.” Area, 455 acres.

GORMANSTOWN, Baile Uí Ghormáin. Idem. Area, 334 acres.

S.DD. (a) “Fair Field” – wherein was held (April 16 and August 5<sup>th</sup>) the fair known as Aonach a Mhagaidh (Fair of the Joking). The field was leased for farming some ninety years since when the fair ceased to be held.

(b) Poll an Airgid - “Hole of the Silver”; a pond.

GORTACULLEN, Gort **an** Chuilinn - “Garden of the Holly.” Area, 1,551 acres.

S.DD. (a) Caor-Ghleann- “Berry Glen.”

(b) Fuarán- “Cold Spring Well.”

(c) Cnoc Sam- “Sam’s Hill.” Sam was Samuel Clutterbrook, a former proprietor.

(d) Cnoc Ramsaí- “Ramsay’s Hill.”

(e) Com na gCon- “Hollow of the Hounds.”

(f) Bóithrín na Gabhnaí - “Little Road of the Cow.”

(g) Gleann na ‘Madán- “Glen of the Fools.”

(h) Poll **an Mhadra Rua**- “The Fox’s Hole.”

- (i) Loch - "Lake"; on mountain side.
- (j) Róidín Dearg - "Little Red Road"; also on the mountain side, as are two following.
- (k) Clais **an** Leamhnachta- "Trench of the New Milk.
- (l) Béal Beag - "Little Pass"; a sub-division.
- (m) Cnoc na bhFiann- "Hill of the Fenians."
- (n) Knockshane (O.M.)  
 GRAIGUE, An Ghráig- "The Village." Area, 445 acres.  
 S.D. The Tar River, "Abhainn Teara."- It forms N. boundary of the townland.  
 KILLAIRAMEE, Cill **Airde** Mí - "Church of Midhe's Height." The site of the church was discovered with much difficulty, immediately to west of main road, at, or close to, a place now occupied by a couple of farmhouses. Area, 156 acres.  
 KILBALLYGORMAN, Cill Bhaile Ghormáin - "Gormanstown Church"; the site is marked on O.M., but no remains, beyond a bullan or holy-water stoup, survive. Area, 354 acres.  
 KILDANOGE, Cill Domhnóc- "St. Domnoc's Church."<sup>178</sup> Area, 2,676 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Tobernacalloy (O.M.), Tobar na Caillí - "The Hag's (or Nun's) Well." According to local belief a cross is sometimes seen to shine in the water.  
 (b) Castle (O.M.); some insignificant remains survive.  
 (c) Glengowley (O.M.), Gleann Gaibhle - "Forked Glen."  
 (d) Cnoc na gCnámh - "Hill of the Bones"; this is the highest point of the mountain, on the county boundary.  
 (e) Stríoch - "Streak"; a ridge extending west from last.  
 (f) **Sean** Chúil - "Old Ridge"; extreme west point of last.  
 (g) Tobar Mochuda - "St. Carthage's Well"; on west face of the glen half a mile from summit of the mountain and at a height of 1,500 feet.  
 (h) Barra na **Fuinnseoige**- "Ash Tree Summit."  
 (i) Carraig **an** Bhuidéil - "Bottle Rock," from its shape; this is on the county boundary line, close to the point of intersection of latter by Rian Bó Phádraig.  
 (j) Rian Bó Phádraig- "Track of St. Patrick's Cow" ; an ancient track which runs through the townland from north to south.<sup>179</sup>  
 (k) Gleann Bríde - "Bride's Glen"; this is the easterly glen which joins Glen Gowley half a mile from north termination of latter.  
 (l) Com na **Bearna**- "Hollow of the Gap."  
 (m) Uisce Solais- "Water of Light (Brightness)"; a stream flowing into last from west.  
 (n) Feadán Traíte- "Drained Streamlet"; within Gleann **Bríde**, in which are likewise the three following.  
 (o) Tor - "Bush."  
 (p) Muingín- "Little Thicket."  
 (q) Com an Fheadáin- "Hollow of the Streamlet."  
 (r) Feadán **an** Táil - "Streamlet of the Constant Drip."  
 (s) Cúl Rua - "Red Ridge-back."  
 (t) Leacan - "Glen Slope"  
 (u) Tobar **Sailí**- "Willow Well."  
 (v) Com na bhFiann - "Hollow of the Fiann."  
 (w) Móin Mionnáin- "Bog of the Jack Snipe."  
 (x) Uaimh an Duine- "The Man's Cave."  
 (y) Roche's Hill (O.M.), Cnoc **an** Róistigh. Idem.  
 (z) Carraig na Muc - "The Pigs' Rock."  
 (aa) Carraig an Fhiolair - "The Eagle's Rock."  
 (bb) Clocha Dubha- "Black Rocks"; cliffs at junction of (m) above with (l).  
 (cc) An Eisc - "The Sedgy Bog"; on west side of Gleann **Bríde**.  
 (dd) Leaca an Chuileannaigh- "Glen Slope of the Holly-Abounding Place."  
 (ee) An Slinnearach- "The Slate-Abounding Spot."  
 (ff) Bóithrín **an** Bhealaigh Ghairid- "Little Road of the Short Pass."  
 (gg) Poll an Iarainn- "Hole of the Iron."  
 (hh) Cruachán - "Little Mountain Pile."  
 (ii) Leacan Dara- "Glen Slope of the Oak Grove."  
 (jj) Móin Láir- "Middle Bog."  
 (kk) Suí an **Dreoilín** - "The Wren's Sitting-Place"; a slight rocky protuberance on county-boundary line.  
 (ll) Goirtín- "Little Garden"; a well-known sub-division

<sup>178</sup> "Domhnóg, son of Saran, of Tiprat Fachtna in the west of Osraighe. He is of the race of Eoghan son of Niall." Martyr. Dungal., at May 18<sup>th</sup>.

<sup>179</sup> See Journal R.S.A.I. Vol. XV. (Fifth Series) p.110

(mm) Séipéal na nUltach- “The Ulstermen’s Chapel”; a small oblong enclosure of dry stone<sup>180</sup>, within a mile of the mountain summit.

(nn) Bláith Ghairid- “Short Smooth-Surfaced Place”; a slope of Cnoc na gCnámh which springs from the glen forks.

(oo) Faichín-“Little Hurling Green”; between last and Sean Chúl.

(pp) Cill Bhríde - “Bride’s Church”; between last and bottom of the glen.

KILGROGY, Cill Gruaige - “Gruaige’s Church.” Neither trace nor tradition of church site could be found. A solitary aged whitethorn bush on summit of a gentle height is regarded with so much veneration that no one will interfere with it. This may possibly mark the church site, but it more probably indicates the former scene of an execution. Area (in two divisions – Mór and Beag respectively), 208 acres.

S.D. Crann an Iúir- “The Yew Tree (Site).”

KILMANEEN, Cill Mainchín (or Mo Fhinghín)- “Mainin’s (My Finghin’s) Church.” Area, 119 acres.

“Kilmyng” (Inq. Apr., 1569).

S.D. Páirc na mBroc- “The Badgers’ Field.”

KNOCKBALLINIRY, Cnoc Bhaile an Oidhre- “Hill of the Heir’s Homestead.” Area, 741 acres.

LACKANABRICKANE, Leaca na bPréachán - “Glen Slope of the Crows.” This appears to have been originally a sub-division of Garryduff, to which its present name was given – derisively. Area, 32 acres.

LADY’S ABBEY, Mainistir Mhuire - “Abbey of Mary.” On this diminutive townland stands the ruin of a small Carmelite Church. The remains consist of nave and choir, all in a fair state of preservation. There is also a tower springing, in the usual way, from junction of nave and choir, and a highly ornate east window (later Gothic). There are however no survivals of the domestic buildings. Neither Archdall or Alamand makes reference to this house, which is evidently a late foundation. Area, 16 acres.

LISHEENANOUL, Lisín na nÚll - “Little Lios of the Apples.” Area, 185 acres.

LISHEENPOWER, Lisín an Phaoraigh- “Power’s Little Lios.” Area, 142 acres.

LODGE, Cill na bhFraochán - “Ancient Church of Freehans”; this is presumably a former sub-division of Freehan’s townland, from which it was nominally cut off on erection of the house from which it derives its present name. The house in question, which is still occupied, was the residence of Buck Sheehy, who was hanged in Clogheen, 1766. Some distance to south-west of the house is a holy well and the Cill (early church site) from which comes the Irish name. Area, 155 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Lios na gCearc - “Lios of the (Heath) Hens”; also Bóithrín leasa na gCearc.

(b) Poll an Phúca- “The Pooka’s Hole”; a rock cavern.

MONROE, Móin Rua - “Red Bog.” Area (in two divisions), 299 acres.

POULATAR, Poll an tSearraigh - “Hole of the Foal”; so called from a deep circular well of the same name on the adjoining townland of Tullow. Area, 162 acres. Poulater must, at one time, have been reckoned a part of Tullow.

S.D.D. (a) Poll an Lao - “Hole of the Calf”; another well. The name here may possibly refer to the calf of St. Patrick’s Cow.<sup>181</sup>

(b) Old Deer Park (O.M.).

TULLOW, Tulaigh - “Hill Summit.” Area, 328 acres.

S.D. Poll a tSearraigh- “Hole of the Foal”; a well. See under Poulatar *supra*.

## Cahir Parish

The parish, which is of large extent, takes its name from a stone fort (Cathair) which occupied the site of the present castle – on an island in the Suir. This place is constantly referred to in the Annals &c., as Cathair Dún Iascaigh. Cahir castle, now carefully preserved, has, ever since its erection, been bound up with the history and fortunes of the Butler family. It was besieged in turn and captured by Essex, Inchiquin and Cromwell. Col. Thos. Pigott writing in 1647 to Sir Philip Percival describes it as “the strongest castle I know of in the kingdom.”<sup>182</sup> Within the parish are the town of Cahir, a ruined abbey of the Augustinians, the ancient parish church – also in ruins, as well as the remains of three other churches. In addition the writer has verified five or six early church sites. Owing to the non-use of Irish the parish is not rich in place names, nor in traditions to illustrate the names surviving. A few of the last are however of exceptional interest. The town seems to have had one ancient fair annually – on May 20<sup>th</sup>.

## TOWNLANDS

<sup>180</sup> See Journal R.S.A.I., Vol.XV. (Fifth Series), p.117.

<sup>181</sup> See legend of the “Rian Bó Phádraig”- Journal R.S.A.I., Vol.XV. (Fifth Series),p.110.

<sup>182</sup> Egmont MSS. Vol.II.p.469.



BALLINGEARY, Baile an Ghaorthaidh (?) - "Homestead of the Wooded Glen." Ballingearry West, which is over a mile in length, is only about one twenty-fourth part of a mile wide. Area (in two divisions), 679 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Poulmucky (O.M.), Poll Muice- "Pig's Hole."

(b) Tobar an Staighre- "Well of the Steps (Stairs)."

(c) Clais an Aifrin- "Mass Trench."

(d) Clais an Phúca- "The Pooka's Trench."

BALLYALLAVOE, Gleann hAlbhuí - "Holloway's Glen." Area, 86 acres.

"Ballyalovoe alias Barnora" (A.S.E.).

BALLYBRADDA, Baile an Bhradaigh- "Thief's Homestead." Area, 341 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Site of Church (O.M.). I think the Ordnance Map is incorrect here. There was no church; the graveyard adjoining alleged site is a comparatively modern burial ground of the Society of Friends.

(b) Bán an Locha - "Field of the Pond."

(c) Bóithrín an Mhadra- "Little Road of the Wolf (or Dog)."

(d) Garraí na Leadhb- "Garden of the Rags (or pieces)."

(e) Súil Bhán- "White eye"; a hole in the river.

BALLYHENEBERY, Baile Henebre (hIndeberg) - "Henebery's Homestead." Area, 157 acres.

"Ballyhenebery alias Barnora." (A.S.E.).

BALLYLEGAN, Baile Liagáin- "Homestead of the Pillar Stone." There is a site and some remains of a church. Area, 262 acres.

"Ballylegan alias Barnora" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. Knockfeath Hill (O.M.), Cnoc Fia - "Stag Hill."

BALLYMACADAM, Baile Mhic Ádaim- "MacAdam's (Adamson's) Homestead." Here are the ruins of a plain rectangular church of considerable size – formerly a dependency of the Abbey of Caher. In the Acts of Settlement &c. Ballymacadam appears as the equivalent of five present day independent townlands. Area (in three divisions), 514 acres.

S.D. Poill Bhána- "White Holes"; pits from which pipe clay was procured; the clay was used in the military barracks at Caher.

BALLYNAMONA, Baile na nUaithne - "Homestead of the Green Places (or of the Greenes)." The Ordnance Map is certainly wrong in its Anglicisation and spelling of this name. Area, 206 acres.

"Ballynanonach" (Mid. 18<sup>th</sup> Cent. Baptismal Reg. of Caher).

S.D.D. (a) Coill an Chloig - "Wood of the Bell."

(b) Riasge Road" (Riasc, a marsh) forms the boundary with Clonmore.

(c) Gleann na bhFionnóg- "Glen of the Scald Crow"; a well-known sub-division – formerly an independent townland.

BARNORA, Bearnan an Fhuarú- "Cooling Gap." Like Ballymacadam (above) this townland was formerly much larger. According to the Acts of Settlement &c. five of the present townlands of the parish are merely aliases for portions of the original Barnora. Area, 264 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Clais Dhubh- "Black Trench"; a sort of Glen.

(b) Tobar na gCuigeann - "Well of the Churns"; water for domestic use was drawn hence in the vessels mentioned.

CAHER ABBEY, Cathair - "Stone Fort." Area (in two divisions), 1055 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Lady's Well (O.M.).

(b) "Holy Well" (O.M.). This is always known as Tobar Íosa- "Jesus' Well." About one hundred years since the well was surrounded by a patch of swamp now drained. "Rounds" had nevertheless been made here from time immemorial. The masonry covering the well is modern, though some of the carved stones inserted are of unknown antiquity. One of the latter, with a small inscribed cross in a circle, was found many years ago together with the smaller rude cross, in a bog close to the Bansha road, a full half mile from the well. This information I had from the actual finder, Roger Sheehy who, were he still alive would be now more than 115 years old. The rudely inscribed stone by the gate was cut and placed there by Sheehy himself. A description of the well with an illustration, is given in Journal R.S.A.I., Vol.IX. (Fifth Series),p.258.

(c) Sceach an Leachta- "Bush of the Monumental Pile."

(d) An Leaca Bhearrtha- "The Shorn Glen Slope"; a large sub-division.

(e) Log Salach - "Dirty Hollow."

(f) An Scarbhach. This seems to signify a rough shrub-overgrown place. The place so named though now wild mountain, was populated a century ago.

(g) Lag Mór - "Great Hollow."

(h) Coill Bheag- "Little Wood."

CLONMORE Cluain Mhór - "Great Meadow." Area (in two divisions), 1,011 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cill Ghobnait- "Gobinet's Church." This is a little known, early church site on Mullany's farm.

Inserted in the fence close by is a round, dressed block of conglomerate four feet in diameter by about a foot in thickness ; it is either a millstone or (more probably) the plinth of an ancient cross. One face of the stone is smooth the other rough and in the centre is a hole 4 ½” in diameter and carried right through, while close to the edge on the smooth face are two *bullán* like depressions of the usual character.

(b) Móin Rua - “Red Bog”; a sub-division.

(c) Clais **an Bhainne**- “Milk Trench”; a small sub-division.

(d) An Riascach - “The Moory Place.”

COOLACLAMPER, Cúl **an** Chlampair - “Ridge of the Contention.”

Disputed land is often styled – *clampar*. Area, 171 acres.

EDENMORE, Éadan Mór - “Great Brow.” The name is perhaps derived in the present instance from a large lios with high ramparts. Area, 78 acres.

“Adammore *alias* Loughloh” (A.S.E.).

FARRANLAHASSERY, Fearann Leith Sheisrí - “Farm of the Half Plow-Land.” Compare place of similar name, Kilbarrymaiden Parish, also Ballynalahaesary, Dungarvan Parish. Area, 105 acres.

“Farnlahasey *alias* Barnora” (A.S.E.).

FARRANNAGARK, Fearann na gCearc- “Land of the (Heath) Hens.” Area, 57 acres.

“Farnagark *alias* Ballymacadam” (A.S.E.)

GARNAVILLA, Garrán **an** Bhile - “Grove of the Old Tree.” Here lived “Lovely Kate” immortalized by Lysaght. There is a small portion of the townland in Derrygrath Parish. Area, 849 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cnoc an Fhuadaigh- “Hill of the Plundering (or Carrying-off by Force).” The plunderer in the present instance appears to be the wind, sweeping away corn &c. from an exposed ridge.

(b) **Sean** Bhaile- “The Old Village”; applied to an area of a couple of fields.

(c) “The Kylógs”; “Caológ” is a little narrow thing. The name is here applied to a couple of fields.

(d) Cnoc **an Láirín** - “Hill of the Little Mare.”

(e) Cnoc **Ramhar** - “Thick (Stumpy) Hill.”

GARRYCLOHER, **Garraí** Cluthair- “Sheltered Garden.” Area, 238 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Beann Láir- “Middle Peak”; the name is applied to a field.

(b) Bán **an** Chnocair- “Field of the (Collection of) Hills.”

(c) Gort na Gaoithe- “Garden of the Wind.”

(d) Loch **an** Cheoil - “Pond of the Music”; from sound of a subterranean (or sub aqueous) fiddle believed to be often heard here.

(e) Gleanntán **an** Chloiginnn - “Little Glen of the Skull.”

GRANGEBEG, Gráinseach Bheag- “Little Monastic Out-Farm”; belonging, in the present instance, presumably, to Cahir Abbey. Area, 61 acres.

“Grangebeg *alias* Ballymacadam” (A.S.E.)

GRANGEMORE, Gráinseach Mhór - “Great Grange.” Area, 105 acres.

“Grangemore *alias* Ballymacadam” (A.S.E.)

S.D. “St. Patrick’s Stone”; a roadside boulder of limestone locally regarded with veneration and believed to have been used as a cushion by the National Apostle, marks of whose knees local credulity sees in a couple of circular indentations on the face of the stone.

HUSSEYSTOWN, Baile Uí hEodhusa. Idem. Area, 188 acres.

KEYLONG. Perhaps Caol Eang. This is a townland of extraordinary shape; miles in length it is at no point wider than thirteen perches! In the neighbourhood of Dungarvan it would, I imagine, be called a “Staing.” Area, 84 acres.

S.D. Loch Gruaigín - “Pond of the Little Turf Rick.”

KILCOMMON, Cill Chomáin - “Cummian’s Church.” The site of the early church is within the Glengall demesne and quite close to the Swiss cottage. On the erection of the latter and the laying out of the ornamental grounds which surround it the ancient graveyard was disturbed and the bones of the dead were, in many cases, removed. Area (in three divisions), 1,514 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Barra na hAidhle. “Breezy Summit”; a sub-division.

(b) Bán **an** Locha - “Field of the Pond”; a small sub-division – of about 40 acres.

(c) Loch na Bó- “Pond of the Cow” also Crosaire Locha na Bó (“Cross-Roads of the Cow Pond”), a very well known name.

(d) Gleann Riabhach- “Grey Glen.”

(e) Loch Eilís - “Elizabeth’s Pond.”

(f) Cloch na Stainge- “Rock of the *Staing*.” A *Staing* is a measure of land (a perch), but it is applied in the neighbourhood of Dungarvan to peculiarly long and very narrow fields or strips of land; see Keylong, above. This present sub-division, on which are now the military barracks, appears also to have been called Clashdooney (probably Clais Dúna).

(g) Ráth **an** Bháin - “Rath of the Plain.”

KILLEENBUTLER, Cillín Bhuitéir- “Butler’s Little Church.” The site of the early church is close to the Railway on east side of latter. Area, 249 acres.

KILLEIGH, Cill Liath- “Grey Church” or perhaps Cill Laith. There are within the Decies at least four ancient church sites so named. Area, 150 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Páirc na Gille- “Field of the Early Church”; on north side of old Clonmel-Cahir road.

(b) Leacht Geal - “White Monumental Cairn”; applied to a slight elevation on the road just alluded to.

KILLEMLY, Cill Eimligh (or Imilligh)- “Church of the Lough Brink.” The site was discovered, with difficulty, by east side<sup>183</sup> of the Cahir-Cashel road. Area, 206 acres.

“Kilmelach” (Close Rolls, 8. Hen. III.).

KNOCKAGH, Cnocach - “Hilly Place.” This is alluded to in the *Leabhar-Gabhala* as Ard-Feirchis i.e. height of Feirchis, the poet. The large lios on east of the direct north-and-south road was probably the poet’s residence. Feirchis it was who killed Lughaidh MacConn, King of Ireland, as the latter was distributing gifts of gold and silver to the poets of Ireland near Derrygrath, in this neighbourhood.<sup>184</sup> According to Keating amore ancient name of the place was **Ard** na nGeimhleach. A house stood, till recently, within the lios. Area, 311 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar **an** Staighre - “Well of the Stairs (Steps).”

(b) Páirc **an** Tiarna - “The Lord’s (Landlord’s?) Field.”

(c) Páirc **an** Leith Thíl. Meaning uncertain. Probably the compound should be leith-shíl - “Of the Thin Seeding (Half-Crop).”

(d) Páirc an Óir- “Field of the Gold.”

KNOCKMORRIS, **Cnoc** Mhuiris - “Maurice’s Hill.” Area, 147 acres.

LISSAKYLE, Lios an Chuill - “Hazel Lios.” Area, 70 acres.

“Lisakei *alias* Ballymacadam” (A.S.E.). “Lisacoil” (Bapt. Reg., Cahir – Mid. 18<sup>th</sup> cent.).

LISSAVA, Lios Uí bhFathaigh, Lios of the Ó Faheys’. Area, 808 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Site of Castle (O.M.), Caisleán na Mainistreach - “The Abbey Castle.”

(b) Fear Bréige- “Man-Simulating Pillar Stone”; on mountain summit.

(c) Caisleán Aoidh- “Hugh’s (or Hayes’) Castle”; a pile of stones.

(d) Beinn Gor, a corruption of Beinn gCrodh; c.= Cattle

LOUGHAUN, Lochán - “Little Pond.” Some authorities gave Loch Bán. Area, 42 acres.

LOUGHLOHERY, Loch Luachra- “Pond of the Rushes.” There is a ruined church with graveyard, also two ruined castles – “Keating’s Castle” and “Coolbane (Cúil Bhán – ‘White Corner’) Castle” respectively. Area, 904 acres.

“Loghloghry Keating” (D.S.). “Loghloghry Magan” (Vallancey’s Map).

S.D.D. (a) Rian Bó Phádraig - “Track of St. Patrick’s Cow,” which passed through the townland close to its eastern boundary, and in a north-and-south direction. When writing the account of the Rian, which appears in the Journal of the R.S.A. (Ireland) for June, 1905, I had not identified this portion of the route from living tradition of the locality. The memory and local knowledge of Mr. John Heffernan of Cuckoo Hill has, since however, enabled me to identify it.

(b) Páirc na bPobal- “Field of the Assemblages.”

(c) Monespink Lough (O.M.), Móin **an** Spuinnc – “Bog of the Coltsfoot (Herb).”

(d) Tobracha- “Wells.”

MONADERREEN, Móin **an** Doirín - “Bog of the Little Oakwood.” Area, 652 acres.

S.D. Slieveanard (O.M.), Sliabh an **Aird** - “Mountain of the Height (Elevated Point),” 1,437 feet.

MONARAHA, Móin na Ráithe - “Bog of the Rath.” Area, 187 acres.

NEWTOWN ADAM, Baile **Nua**- “New Village.” Area, 327 acres.

“Newtown Adam *alias* Ballymacadam” (A.S.E.)

RAHEEN, Ráithín- “Little Rath.” Area, 563 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Scairbheach - “Rough Place.”

(b) Ráth an **Fhia** - “Rath of the Deer”; a sub-division.

RATHMORE, Ráth Mhór - “Great Rath.” The name-giving Rath is not that noted on the Ordnance Map and still surviving, but another, the site of which is traceable by north side of main road.<sup>185</sup> Area, 120 acres.

SUTTONSRATH, **Bearna an Fhuarú**- “Cooling Gap.” Area, 204 acres.

“Suttonrath *alias* Baronora” (A.S.E.).

S.D. Lochanna - “Ponds”; a sub-division.

TOWNPARKS, Cathair Iascaigh - “Stone Fort”; this townland includes practically the whole town of Cahir, including the castle, ruined parish church and cemetery, &c. Area, 358 acres.

## Derrygrath Parish

<sup>183</sup> “The Prior of Kather to have seisin of the lands of Rathmor. Geoffrey de Camville bought this land of Thomas FitzMaurice and conferred it on the Prior, as it extended from the ford of Kilmeloch to Gleinelech als Glimecloch.” Close Roll, 8. Hen. III.

<sup>184</sup> “Annals of the Four Masters,” A.D. 225 &c.

<sup>185</sup> See Close Roll 8 Henry III.

Etymologically Derrygrath has nothing to do with oaks or woods as its sound and spelling would suggest; It is simply the irregular Anglicisation of *Dearg-Ráth*- “Red Rath.” The parish is of rather less than average extent and is non-Irish speaking. Its ruined church, crowning a gentle eminence beside the great triple-walled rath from which townland and parish are named, has a beautiful chancel arch of transitional style. All dressings &c. are of fine grained mountain sandstone. Unfortunately only the nave of the venerable edifice survives. Within the demolished chancel is the burial place of the Keatings of the historian’s line. There are at least three other early church sites within the parish.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLINDONEY, Baile an Dúna (tSonnaigh)- “Homestead of the Stockade.” There is a fine ruined castle and close by it a large circular *cill* or early church site which, bearing unfortunately no special name, is not marked at all on the Ordnance Maps. Area, 725 acres.

“*Síocháin, síocháin*, arsa madra Bhaile Phéacháin,  
“Cogadh, cogadh, arsa madra Bhaile an Dúna.”

(Old Rann).

S.D. Markhamptown (O.M.), Baile Mhaircim. Idem.

CARRIGAUN, Carragán - “The Little Rock.” Area, 114 acres.

COMMONS ENTIRE, Carragán. As last. Area (in two divisions), 83 acres.

CLOGHNACODY, Clochán na Cóide - “Circle of Stones by the Brush-Wood.” Cóid is akin to the Latin *Salicetum*. Compare Welsh “Coid” as in Betws-y-Coid. Area, 84 acres.

Crutta, Crochta - “The Croft.” Area (in two divisions), 70 acres.

CUCKOO HILL, Cnoc na Caillí - “The Hag’s Hill.” The anglicisation of this name here suggests the idea that perhaps the ubiquitous “hag” of place-names is the cuckoo or the owl. Area, 140 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Glebe (O.M.), Fearann na hEaglaise- “Land of the Church.” If a local tradition is to be credited the present is not the original glebe. The latter, on which Heffernan’s homestead now stands, got lost. At any rate the Church was unable to recover it, but got other land (the present “Glebe”) of equivalent value instead.

(b) Loch Fearainn na hEaglaise; a pond on last.

(c) Páirc na *Grove* (or, na gCró) - “Field of the Grove (or ‘of the Sheep Pens’).”

DERRYGRATH, Dearg Ráth - “Red Rath.” On the townland are the ruins of an interesting church of, probably, early 13<sup>th</sup> century erection and close by it the great three ringed lios from which comes name of parish and townland. Not many yards from the outer rampart of the lios stood (till half a century since), near north-east corner of the field, a tall and slender pillar stone which O’Donovan (note to Four Masters) identifies as the pillar against which Lughaidh, High King of Ireland, stood when he was treacherously slain by Feirchis (see Knockagh, Cahir Par. above, see also Keating, under date A.D. 182). A depression in the soil, due to falling in of a small subterranean limestone cave, marks at present the spot where the pillar stood. The latter has been broken up for fence repairing material. O’D. states that the place of the occurrence was called *Gort an Óir* at date of the Survey. The name, if it existed a century since, is now unknown. There is however a *Páirc an Óir* on the neighbouring townland of Knockagh as well as a *Clais an Airgid* on the present townland. An old road ran from the church due west to make junction with the present road, *via* Loughloghery, to Caher. Area (in two divisions), 617 acres.

“Thackerath” (Sweetman’s Calendar, 1283).

S.D.D. (a) Clais an Airgid - “Trench of the Silver.” Through, or beside, this ran – from direction of the ford of Ardfinnan – another ancient road which effected a junction, close to Derrygrath church, with the old east-and-west road to Caher and continued thence northwards towards Kyle (Woodroofe).

(b) Clais an Ósta - “Trench of the Hospitality” (or “of the Tavern”).

(c) Ráth Dhubh - “Black Rath.”

(d) Poll Buí - “Yellow Hole.”

(e) Clais an tSlogaire - “Swallow-Hole Trench.”

(f) Páirc na Yeomen - “The Yeomens’ Field.”

(g) Clais *Gainimhe* - “Sand Pit.”

(h) Cloch na gCeann - “Stone of the Heads,” i.e. for execution by beheading; this is a big block set in a fence by the roadside.

GARNAVILLA. See under Cahir Par. above.

GARRYROE, *Garraí* Rua - “Red Garden.” Area, 112 acres.

KILMALOGE, Cill Mhaolmhadhóg- “Mologe’s Church.” The Ordnance Maps do not indicate the church site. Indeed the latter, which is about 40 perches to east of Kilmalogue pond, was recovered only with much difficulty; it is close to the railway (north side), and bounded on the north by the road running east towards

Nicholstown Castle. Portion of this townland lies in Ardfinnan Par. and portion in Rochestown. Area, 559 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Lough Ryan (O.M.), Loch Riain. Rian = a trackway or stream.

(b) Cnoc an Fhuadaigh- "Hill of the Blowing About (of Stacks &c. by Wind)," a well known sub-division, Anglicised "Knockaneddy." See under Garnavilla, above.

(c) Bóithrín Chinn Duine- "Little Road of Man's Head." This led in an easterly direction from neighbourhood of Garnavilla National School. On the hill was a Cillín in which human skulls were found, hence the name.

(d) Cnoc Bhaile Uí hÍcí - "Ballyhickey Hill"; though on this, and not on Ballyhickey, townland.

KILMURRY, Cill Mhuire - "Mary's Church." The name seems to be new, as a designation of the townland. The latter is locally and indeed generally regarded as a sub-division of Derrygrath. As in the case of Kilmalogue, there was considerable difficulty in identifying the church site. It is in a small field adjoining the main Cahir-Clonmel road, on south side of the latter and on Dahill's farm. The foundations of the church were unearthed during farming operations, fifty years since. Area, 93 acres.

S.D. Gort Sceiche Lín- "Flax Garden of the Whitethorn"; a large field in which was a hole for steeping flax.

KNOCKINRICHARD, Cnoicín Risteáird - "Richard's Little Hill." Area, 27 acres.

LISNAMUCK, Lios na Muice - "Lios of the Pig"; probably from some legendary or historic pig. On this townland there are no fewer than six lioses – three of them small and circular, two (a larger and a smaller) irregular in shape, and one partially destroyed. I have not been able to discover which of the six gives name to the townland. Area, 367 acres.

NICHOLASTOWN, Baile Niocoil - "Nichol's Homestead." The ruined castle of the Keatings on this townland is a very prominent object in the landscape.

S.D. "The Croughtas"- i.e. The Crofts – some small fields.

THOMASTOWN, Baile Thomáis. Idem. Area, 174 acres.

## Molough Parish

The Parish derives its name (Magh Lacha), from the townland on which the primitive church and nunnery stood. Lacha may be a personal name. Some remains of the ancient buildings survive, and they are both interesting and extensive. Though the church is an extremely early foundation, its parish is of but very limited extent. In the Irish Life of St. Declan the nunnery of Molough is alluded to as existing in the 5<sup>th</sup> century. A noted ford in the Suir, close to the ancient religious foundation, gave some importance to the place in early and mediaeval times.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYNAMONA, Baile na Móna - "Homestead of the Bog." There is no trace of a turf-bog now; on the contrary, the land is of first-class fattening quality. Area, 156 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carraig an Stamhraé (Pr. Stauray). Meaning unknown.

(b) Barra Rinne - "Headland Summit."

(c) "St. Bridget's (sic) Well" (O.M.), Tobar Bríde - "Brigid's Well."

BURGESSLAND, An Bhuirgéis. Idem. Area, 214 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Páirc an Ráis - "The Race Field."

(b) Na Ráithíní - "The Little Raths"; two small circular lioses.

(c) Páirc na Gráige - "Field of the (former) Village."

FLEMINGSTOWN, Baile Phléamoinn. Idem. Area, 95 acres.

GARRANCASEY, Garrán Uí Chathasaigh - "O'Casey's Grove."

The present does not appear to have been the original name; the latter is locally believed to have been Cúil Rua- "Red Corner." Area, 118 acres.

GREENMOUNT, Carraig an Ghabhair- "Rock of the Goat." An island in the Suir, adjoining Greenmount, is half in this townland and half in Co. Waterford (Bar. Glenahery). A ford joined the present townland with Suirmount, on the opposite side of the river. Area, 268 acres.

S.D. Leaca an Tobair - "Glen Slope of the Well."

MOLOUGH ABBEY, Mainistir Bríde - "St. Brigid's Nunnery" (also, commonly, Molacha Bríde). The crossing of the river here by the Co. Waterford boundary line argues a change in the course of the Suir. A ford (in use a century ago) connected Molough Abbey with Ballymakee, on the Waterford side. The fair and pattern of Molough were held on February 1<sup>st</sup>. Area, 292 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carraig an Táilliúra - "The Tailor's Rock"; in river.

(b) Poll Núanáin - "Noonan's Drowning Hole."

(c) Poll na gCaorach- "Pool of the Sheep."

- (d) Stolla; name applied to a rock in the river.  
 (e) Leaba an tSagairt- “The Priest’s Bed”; a rock.  
 MOLOUGH NEWTOWN, Baile **Nua**- “New Town.” At the east side of this townland was the remarkable ford of the Suir, across which was carried an ancient main road to Ardmore.<sup>186</sup> Area, 272 acres.  
 RATHKELLY, Ráth Ó gCeallaigh - “O’Kellys’ Rath.” Area, 207 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Cnoc **an** Chuilinn - “The Holly Hill.”  
 (b) An Leath Chnoc - “The Half Hill.”  
 (c) An Leathanacht - “The Widening (of a Lane).”  
 (d) Páirc an tSeomra - “Field of the Souterrain.”  
 (e) Barra Rinne- A high ridge north of Baile na Móna.  
 (f) An Cladán- A stream between Ráth Ó gCeallaigh and Baile na Móna.

### Mortlestown Parish

MORTLESTOWN, a parish of less than average size, derives its name from the townland on which its ancient church stood. The church ruin which survived till less than a century since, was vandally demolished by a parish priest of Cahir who did not even build with the materials the new church he had proposed. From our present particular point of view the parish possesses comparatively little interest; sub-denominations are few and the townland names are of no special importance. A John Mortell (of Cahir) is mentioned, under date 1305, in the Rolls Calendar.

### TOWNLANDS

BANNAMORE, Beanna Mhóra - “Great Peaks. Area, 46 acres.  
 “Bannamore *alias* Castlecoyne” (A.S.E.).  
 CASTLECOYNE, Caisleán Uí Chadhain - “Coyne’s (or Kyne’s) Castle.” There is a small square (later residential) castle, from which the place is called. On the townland is also a remarkable rath of great size, surrounded by a double rampart. Area, 77 acres.  
 KEDRAGH, Caodracha. Meaning uncertain. Probably = Céide Rátha – Rath – Crowned Flat-topped Eminence.” Area, 751 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Tobar Caillí - “Hag’s Well.”  
 (b) Bóithrín **an tSrutha**- “Little Road of the Stream.”  
 (c) Cúil Riabhach- “Grey Corner”; a sub-division in which no fewer than twenty families were formerly resident.  
 (d) Gleann an Fhéir- “Glen of the Hay”; a well known sub-division.  
 KNOCKNABOHA, Cnoc na Boithe- “Hill of the Boothy.” Area, 258 acres.  
 S.D. Lough Grogen (O.M.), Loch Gruaigín- “Pond of (the) Little Turf Rick.”  
 KNOCKSKAGH, Cnoc na Sceach- “Hill of the Whitethorns.” Area, 150 acres.  
 MORTLESTOWN, Baile an Mhoirtéalaigh- “Mortell’s Homestead.” Area (in two divisions), 380 acres.  
 RATHARD, Ráth **Ard**- “High Rath.” There are remains of a small square castle similar to that in Castlecoyne. Area, 58 acres.

### Neddins Parish

The present parish, though somewhat more extensive than either of the two preceding, is still slightly under average area. It lies mainly along east bank of the Suir. Three of its townlands however – Laken, Knockroe and Knockadempsey – are on the west side, whence they communicated with the main area of the parish by a ford, still occasionally used, near south boundary of Lacken. Knockadempsey also communicated directly with Clocully by another ford reached through a laneway at either end. A third ford joined Rathokelly to Kilmaneen. Little remains of the ancient parish church; with the exception of a flat arched single doorway, scarcely any architectural feature survives. The parish is by no means rich in place names; those surviving are of no more than average interest.

### TOWNLANDS

BALLYNEETY, See Ardfinnan Par. Area, 331 acres.  
 CLOCARDEEN, Cloch **Airdín** - “Rock of the Little Height.” Area, 257 acres.  
 S.D. An Lochán Búí - “The Little Yellow Pond.”

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<sup>186</sup> Vid. “Vita S. Declani” ut supra.

CLOCULLY, Cloch **an** Chlaí - "Rock of the Fence." Area 282 acres.  
 S.D. Castle (O.M.); some remains survive. Here (1677) was held, by Bishop John Brenan, a Diocesan Synod prorogued from Carrick-on-Suir and of which the statutes are still extant: the Synod was rendered possible through protection of the Catholic Butlers who then held the Castle.  
 CURRABELLA, Corra **an** Bhile - "Round Hill of the Old Tree." Area, 125 acres.  
 KEAL, Caol - "Narrow Place." Area, 52 acres.  
 KNOCKADEMPSEY, Carragán (or Cnoc) Uí Dhiomasaigh - "O'Dempsey's Little Rock (or Hill)." Area, 75 acres.  
 S.D. Móta an **Chnoicín**- "Mote of the Little Hill"; on west boundary.  
 KNOCKNAKILLARDY, Cnoc na Coille **Airde**- "Hill of the Wood Eminence." Modern corruption is making it Cill Áirne. Area, 119 acres.  
 "Killardanny viz.: - Ponsisland" (Inq. April, 1569).  
 KNOCKKROE, Cnoc Rua - "Red Hill." Area, 32 acres.  
 LACKEN, Leacain- "Glen Slope." Area, 109 acres.  
 L. Mhic Fheorais (c.5).  
 MOANCRAE, **Móin** Chriadh - "Clayey Bog." Area, 328 acres.  
 NEDDINS, Na Feadáin - "The Streamlets"; formerly Fearann na bhFeadáin- "Land of the Streamlets." Area (in two divisions), 635 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Glebe (O.M.); a strip of land over 1/3 mile long by about 1/85 mile wide.  
 (b) Bóthar **an** Champa- "The Camp Road."  
 (c) Páirc na Molt- "Field of the Wethers"; a less known sub-division.  
 (d) Gob Rinne- The point of land where the Tar joins the Suir.  
 RATHOKELLY. See under Molough Par. Area, 35 acres.

## Newcastle Parish

A castle (now in ruins) of the Prendergasts gave its name to this parish, which is of great extent and embraces a wide tract of mountain. Irish is still a living tongue throughout the whole area; hence the names surviving are of uncommon interest and number. Through the parish ran one of the ancient lines of communication between the Northern and Southern Decies. The remains of the ancient church show the latter to have been more than ordinarily commodious. Popular tradition persists in attributing the destruction of the church to a Prendergast, who set it on fire. Close by the ruined church stands the still more ruinous castle.

## TOWNLANDS

AUGHAVANLOMAN, Áth **an** Bheannlomáin. Meaning uncertain. O'Donovan explains it – Beann Lomán – "Bare Peak," and Dinneen more correctly, "A large rock or a branching tree." See under Killeaton, *infra*. Area, 1827 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Coillíní - "Little Woods"; a well-known subdivision.  
 (b) Caolán- "Little Narrow Place."  
 (c) Tobairín na Cumhrachta - "Little Well of the Fragrance."  
 (d) Foidhir **an** Bhuinne- "Trench of the Torrent."  
 BOOLAHALLAGH, Buaille **hAllaí** - "Hally's Milking Place." Area, 1,014 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Macha na Garracolley (old sub-division, according to lease of 1739), Macha na nGearrchailí - "The Girls' Milking Yard."  
 (b) An Ruán- "The Moor"; a large, well-known sub-division.  
 (c) Bán **an** Choirín - "Field of the Little Cauldron"; a sub-division.  
 (d) Barra na gCiopóg- "Hill-Summit of the Little Sticks"; a sub-division.  
 (e) Áthán Garbh- "Rough Little Ford"; a sub-division.  
 (f) Bán **Ard**- "High Field", a sub-division.  
 (g) Com **an** Tobair- "Hollow of the Well"; a sub-division.  
 (h) Tuar na Ladhaire- "Cattle Field of the River Fork"; a sub-division.  
 (i) Cnoc **Ramhar**- "Thick Hill."  
 (j) Cloch Liath - "Grey Rock"; a pillar-stone or boulder (limestone) which formerly stood on last; it was broken up for road metal, of which material it yielded several loads.  
 (k) An Dún Chlaí. This is a section of very high and broad earthen fence – 150 yards in length which separates Moancrea and Ballynamadoch. There is a local tale to the effect that the fence once extended from the Suir, near Neddins to the same river at Ballyboy but that it was dug away for sake of its material by adjacent landholders.

(l) "The Font Field"; a field belonging to Mrs. Murphy, in which is a sandstone font, roughly circular in shape and about two feet in diameter, with cup about six inches deep. Rev. James Prendergast, of the Newcastle family, while P.P. of Newcastle, built in 1793 a chapel at the place now called Past Orville. This continued in use till the building of a more convenient church at Newcastle.

(m) Fulacht **Fia**- "Prehistoric Cooking Place"; name of yet another field.

(n) Móin na mBuinneán- "Bog of the Saplings."

CLASHAVOUGH, Clais **an** Mhacha- "Trench of the Milking Place." Area, 238 acres.

S.D.D. (a) An **Faichín**- "The Little Hurling Green."

(b) Bóithrín na bhFoidhreach- "Little road of the Natural Water-Worn Trenches."

(c) Bán na Mainistreach- "The Abbey Field." This is a boggy field in which are some pieces of ancient masonry, popularly believed to be remains of a monastic building.

CLASHGANNY, Clais na Gainimhe- "Sand Trench." A field called the "Quarry Field" has a pit from which was procured the *trothar*, or sandy marl, which gave its name to the townland. On the townland, close by the ancient roadway which led Ardmore-wards, is a cill, or early church site, indicated by a mound and a small monumental pillar-stone. Area, 1,281 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Barrancullia (O.M.), Barra na Coille- "Summit of the Wood."

(b) **Sean** Bhaile - "Old Village"

(c) Tor na mBó - "Cattle Bush."

(d) **Cnoicín** an Aifrinn - "Little Hill of the Mass."

(e) Poill Bháite - "Drowning Holes."

(f) Carraigín **an** Ghuail - "Little Rock of the Charcoal."

(g) Tuinn na Pálach - "Swamp of the Paling."

(h) Póna Cloch- "Stony Cattle Pound"; now a small circular wall of dry stones.

CROHAN, Cruachán - "Little Hill"; highest point of townland, 1,846 feet. The place is referred to in the Life of St. Declan. Area, 1,860 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cill Liath- "Grey Church"; a well-known sub-division. The site of the ancient church is now occupied by a farm house. Close by it, in a direction S.S.E., ran an early roadway from the ford of the Tar at Goaten Bridge to Ardmore.<sup>187</sup> Compare Killeigh, Cahir Par.

(b) Tobar **an** Chloch **Ramhar** - "Well of the Stout (Round) Rock." We have many instances of resistance to inflection as in this case.

(c) Maol Mór - "Great Mountain Peak."

(d) Brisleach Dearg - Red Breach"; on side of last.

(e) **Bearna** an Bhainbh - "Gap of the Sucking-Pig"; between an Maol Mór and an Maol Beag.

(f) Maol Beag - "Little Mountain Peak." A maol seems to be a rounded, in contra-distinction to an angular, peak (beann).

(g) Bealach na Seisce - "Gap of the Coarse Grass"; this is on last.

(h) Cnoc Carrach - "Stony Hill"; a sub-division.

(i) Tobar **an** Chabhaisín - "Well of the Little Causeway."

(j) Cill na gCloigeann - "Church of the Skulls"; another early church site – in the lowland portion of the townland.

(k) Cláirín - "Little Plank Bridge."

(l) Carraig **an** Ruáin - "Rock of the Boggy Place."

(m) Inse Coll - "Hazel Inch."

(n) An Chómhra (Coifín) - "The Coffin"; a semi-reclaimed patch on the mountain side so named from a fancied resemblance in shape to the emblem of death.

(o) Crom Oileán - "Crooked Island."

(p) Cruachán - "Little Pile."

(q) Ballán Cípe - "Level Space of the Coarse Mountain Grass."

(r) Fulacht **Fia** - "Prehistoric Cooking Place."

(s) Tigh **an** Chárthainn - "House of the Quicken Tree"; present site of gamekeeper's lodge.

(t) Gleann Buí - "Yellow Glen."

(u) Tobar **an** Chúinne Mhóir (?) - "The Great Corner Well."

(v) Sonnta. Special meaning unknown. The word signifies bold or impudent. Possibly siúnta - "A Joint or Junction."

(w) Tobar **an** tSúsáin - "Well of the Little Plank." S. also means a species of plant.

CURRACLONEY, Currach Cluana - "Meadow Marsh." On this townland are the remains of a small, though strong, castle of the Prendergasts. Area, 316 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Ceathrú an Chaisleáin - "Castle Quarter."

(b) An Scairtín - "The Little Thicket."

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<sup>187</sup> See Journal R.S.A., Vol. XV. (Fifth Series), pp.110 &c.



GARRYDUFF, **Garraí** Dubh - “Black Garden.” Area, 999 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Knockperry (O.M.); a modern name.

(b) Cnoc **an** Dalláin - “Hill of the Pillar Stone.”

KILLNACARRIGA, Coill na Carraige- “Wood of the Rock.” Area, 1,204 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Skehatooreen (O.M.), Sceach **an** Tuairín- “Bush of the Cattle Field.”

(b) Glenboy (O.M.), Gleann Buí - “Yellow Glen.”

(c) Kyledarrig (O.M.), Coill **Daraí** - “Oakwood.”

(d) Carraig na gCat - “The Cats’ Rock”; in cliff by Glenboy Stream.

(e) Poll na mBarraillí - “Hole of the Barrels”; in the stream aforesaid.

(f) Poll na Carraige - “The Rock Pool.”

(g) Tobar na Carraige - “Well of the Rock.”

(h) Leaca **Ard** - “High Glenside.”

(i) Páirc **an** Chrainn - “Field of the Tree”; it is frequented by a *badhbh*.

(j) **Ard** Steilligín - “High Place of the Little Bench; this is an elevation on the road between bridge over the Tar and village of Newcastle. S – Probably a corruption of Sceilligín- “Small Rock.”

(k) Cill Liath - “Grey Church”; an early church site now occupied by O’Donnell’s farmhouse.

(l) Gleann an Dúna Mhóir - “Glen of the Great (Natural) Dun.”

(m) Dún na Gaoithe - “Dun of the Wind.”

MIDDLEQUARTER, Ceathrú Láir. Idem. Area, 2,270 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Knockardbounce (O.M.), Cnoc **Ard** Bounds - “High Boundary Hill”; a prominent peak close to the County boundary.

(b) Knocknascollige (O.M.), Cnoc na Sciollóige. I am not quite sure of the force of the qualifying term here. It is used ordinarily to signify a small cut-away piece, and this seems to be the purpose in the present instance.

(c) Newcastle (O.M.), Caisleán Nua. Idem; the village which gives name to the parish, but not to a townland.

(d) Knocknagearach (O.M.), Cnoc na gCaorach - “Hill of the Sheep; a sub-division.

(e) Bóthar na nGall - “Road of the Foreigners”; a well-known sub-division.

(f) Áthán Garbh - “Rough Little Ford”; a sub-division also well-known.

(g) Beithearnach - “Birch-Abounding”; another well-known sub-division.

(h) **Sean** Séipéal - “Old Chapel”; also a sub-division – within last.

(i) An Cloichearán - “The Stony Place”; a pile of stones.

(j) Coill Mhór – “Great Wood”; a sub-division.

(k) Béal Beag - “Little Mouth (Gap)”; a sub-division.

(l) Sean Chlaí - “Old (Earthen) Fence.”

(m) Móin **an** Bhráca- “Bog of the Wattle Hut”; a sub-division located on the mountain top, close to the County boundary.

(n) Tobar **an** Bheannlomáin, see p.310 *antea*.

(o) Faocha Dubh. Meaning unknown. Perhaps Féitheacha Dubha - “Dark Water Veins.”

(p) Gleann **an** Chaca- “Glen of the Ordure.”

PRIESTOWN, Baile na Sagart - “Town of the Priests.” Area, 457 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóthar Láir- “Middle Road.”

(b) Páirc **an** Dalláin- “Field of the Pillar Stone.” The pillar in question is a very large boulder – tall and thick, and bears an ogham inscription, the only ogham discovered in Tipperary so far.<sup>188</sup>

ROSSMORE, Ros Mór - “Great Shrubbery.” Area, 383 acres.

S.D. Clais Mhór- “Great Trench.”

## Rochestown Parish

This is a very small parish, containing three townlands only and portion of a fourth. It is evident from the Royal Visitation Books (MS. T.CD., E, 3, 14) that anciently it was much larger, and that, being cut in two by the Suir, two churches – one on either side of the river – came in course of time to be erected. Later on the eastern portion became a separate parish under the name of Rochestown, and the other part was eventually swallowed up in the ancient Parish of Tubrid at the west. But scant remains of the ancient church survive; they stand within the old cemetery, wood-overgrown, but still occasionally used. The local names are singularly uninteresting.

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<sup>188</sup> See Waterford Archaeological Journal, Vol. VI., p.97; also Macalister – “Studies in Irish Epigraphy,” Part III., p.169.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYHICKEY, Baile Uí **hÍc**í - “O’Hickey’s Homestead.” The old direct road to Ardfinnan running along west boundary of this townland represents the ancient highway to South Decies from the Munster capital.<sup>189</sup>

KILMALOGE. See under Ardfinnan and Derrygrath. Area, 127 acres.

REECHESTOWN, Baile Ríste - “Reeche’s Homestead.” Area 198 acres.

S.DD. (a) Clais na **Gainimhe** - “Sand Trench.”

(b) Carraigín **an** Chreabhair-“Little Rock of the Woodcock.” The “woodcock” is locally believed to have been the name of one of Cromwell’s cannon planted here.

ROCHESTOWN, Baile an Róistigh - “Roche’s Homestead.” There are the remains of an ancient castle under which is a good ford in the Suir. By this pass the Cromwellian army crossed. There was likewise a ford at Reechestown half a mile to the south; this latter was reached by the present lane running down to the river from the east. At Garnavilla was yet another ford, but the best known and the most generally used was doubtless the Rochestown ford. The castle of Rochestown (“Roche’s Castle”) was stormed in 1647 by Inchiquin who put its fifty warders to the sword and burned “much corn and divers towns thereabouts.”<sup>190</sup> Area, 633 acres.

Ballin Roche (Visit. Book of Eliz.).

S.DD. (a) Glebe (O.M.).

(b) Bóithrín an Aifrinn- “Little Road of the Mass.”

(c) Ráth **an** Bhalbháin - “Rath of the Mute.”

## Shanrahan Parish

SHANRAHAN (Sean-Raithean) is a parish of great extent – stretching from the Co. Waterford boundary line on the south to the ridge of the Galtees on the north. Through it run (east and west) two mountain ranges – the Galtee (Slieve gCrot) and Knockmealdown (Slieve gCua) chains. It is traversed in the same general direction by a couple of small rivers – the Dwag (Dubhaig) and the Tar (An Teara),<sup>191</sup> tributaries of the Suir. Shanrahan is a place of some historic note. The ruined church, dating from a comparatively late period, consists of nave and chancel joined by a semi-circular arch. At the west end rises a tower of more modern date, and by the south side wall, on the outside, is the grave and monument of Rev. Nicholas Sheehy, P.P., who was hanged and quartered in Clonmel (1766) to the everlasting disgrace of the Cromwellian gentry of South Tipperary. Shanrahan is, or was till recently, an Irish-speaking parish; hence the names are many and interesting. There is a second ruined church (Ballysheehan) within the parish and the sites beside of some two or three primitive oratories.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYHURROW, Baile Uí hUrmhúmhá - “Ormond’s Homestead.” Area, 1,118 acres.

S.DD. (a) An Strícín - “The Little Streak.”

(b) Cnoc Fionn - “White Hill.”

(c) Com **an** Dhuine Mhairbh - “The Dead Man’s Hollow.”

(d) Com- “Hollow”; the name now applied to a peak on the north boundary.

BALLYNATONA, Baile na Tóna - “Bottom Homestead.” Area, 395 acres.

“Ballynetonie” (Letters Pat. 15, Chas. I., to Richd. Everard, Baronet).

Knockanard (O.M.), Cnocán **Ard** - “High Little Hill.”

BALLYSHEEHAN, Baile Uí **Shíothcháin** - “O’Sheehan’s Homestead.” The Fairs of Ballysheehan were held on August 27<sup>th</sup> and Dec. 4<sup>th</sup>. Area, 244 acres.

“Ballysighane et un molendin aquatic en Ballyseghane” (Letters Pat. 15, Chas. I.).

S.D. Poll Bheití - “Betty’s Drowning Hole”; named from one Betty O’Byrne who was drowned here.

BOOLAKENNEDY, Baile Uí Chinnéide - “O’Kennedy’s Mountain Milking Place.” Area, 1,047 acres.

S.DD. (a) Gleann Mór - “Great Glen.”

(b) Poll an Easa - “Hole of the Waterfall.”

(c) Cnoc na Ladhaire - “Hill of the River Fork.”

(d) Móin **an** Ghuail - “Bog of the Charcoal.”

(e) **Cnoicín Toiteoige**- “Little Hill of the Explosion.”

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<sup>189</sup> See Journal R.S.A.I., Aug., 1905.

<sup>190</sup> Egmont M.S.S. (Hist. MSS. Commission), Vol.II., p.471.

<sup>191</sup> “Gaelic Journal,” Vol. II p.163.

BURNCOURT, Cúirt **Dhóite**. Idem. The townland owes its name to the (late Tudor) castle of the Everards which was destroyed by fire within a few years of its erection, though the limestone walls still stand in an excellent state of preservation. Sir Richard Everard, the builder of the castle and last holder of the barony, played many parts in the stirring times wherein his lot was cast. A patent, 15, Chas. I. recites the names of lands and manors passed to him that year. The document recites the names of over 160 plowlands of which only about twenty-eight are now capable of identification! Area, 301 acres.

“Cloghine als Everards Castle” (Pat. 15, Chas. I.).

S.D. Mullach na Cille - “Ancient Church Summit.” The site of this early religious establishment will be found due north – at distance of two fields – from the present Shanrahan church ruin. In process of quarrying limestone for burning in a kiln close at hand greater portion of the cill site proper has been cut away.

CARRIGANROE, Carragán Rua - “Little Red Rock.” Area, 337 acres.

“Corragan” (Everard Patent, 15, Chas. I.).

CARRIGMORE, Carraig Mhór - “Great Rock”; from a stony outcrop extending for a considerable distance near south east angle of Shanbally demesne. Area, 354 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Lag **an** tSagairt - “The Priest’s Hollow.”

(b) Scairt na **Bearna** - “Shrubbery of the Gap”; a sub-division formerly an independent townland – “Scartinbarny” in Everard Patent.

CLOGHEEN MARKET, Cloichín **an** Mhargaidh - “Little Rock of the Market.” The “Little Rock” upon which the name-giving market was held is in Pound Lane on the north bank of the Dwag. Old Fair dates were April 6<sup>th</sup>, Whit Monday, October 28<sup>th</sup> and December 12<sup>th</sup>. Area, 320 acres.

“Cloghinemonchunige als Everards Markt” (Everard Pat., *ut supra*).

S.D.D. (a) Clashleigh (O.M.), Clais Liath - “Grey Trench.”

(b) Clashaphooka, Clais **an** Phúca - “The Pooka’s Trench.”

CRANNAGH, Crannach - “Wooden Stockade.” Area, 144 acres.

“Cranoghton als Cronaghane als Crenaghtewne” (Everard Patent).

S.D. Abhainn Bheag - “Little River”; the stream which flows along south boundary and enters the Tar at Garryroe.

CULLENAGH, Cuileannach - “Holly Abounding.” One particular field is called Páirc **an** Chuilinn; this it may be which has given the townland its name. The townland is of immense extent and embraces a great area of mountain. Area (in two divisions), 3,073 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Galtybeg (O.M.), Gaibhlte Beaga- “Mountain Peaks”; compare “Gabhlte Well” on Raheen, Kilmeadan Par. This is on the extreme north boundary line of Decies; height 2,586 feet. The name appears as “Galtiebegge” in the Everard Patent.

(b) O’Loughnan’s Castle (O.M.), Caisleán Lachtnáin - “Lochnane’s Castle.” This is a steep rock, on the north boundary line, and is so called from an outlaw who, once on a time, was associated with it.

(c) Greenane (O.M.), Grianán - “Sunny Place”; height, 2,624 feet.

(d) Cúil Bhán - “White Corner.”

(e) Log Riabhach - “Grey Hollow.”

(f) Cnoc Riabhach - “Grey Hill”; a sub-division.

(g) Páirc na mBan - “The Women’s Field.”

(h) Ladhar Rua, Ladhar Mhór and Ladhar Bheag – Red, Great, and Little River-Fork respectively.

(i) Cnoc na gCapall - “Horse’s Hill”; this appears as an independent plowland in the Everard Patent.

(j) Macha Mhurchaidh - “Morgan’s (or Murrough’s) Milking Yard.”

(k) Com **Laoi**gh - “Hollow of (the) Calf.”

(l) **Bearna** Bhán - “White Gap.”

(m) Macha Cloiche - “Stony Milking Yard.”

(n) Slios na Carraige - “Border of the Rock.”

(o) Cnoc **Fia** - “Deer Hill.”

(p) Cnoc **an** Tuair - “Hill of the Cattle Field.”

COOLANTALLAGH, Cúil an Teallaigh - “Corner of the Seizure.” (of land,” stock, etc.). Area, 306 acres.

“Cooletallagh” (Everard Patent).

S.D.D. (a) Cúil - “Corner”; a sub-division.

(b) Móin na Ruicí - “Bog of the Wrinkles.”

(c) Áth Fionnóige - “Scaldcrow Ford”; on boundary with Coolagarranroe.

CURRAGHSLAGH, Currach Salach - “Dirty Swamp.” Area, 79 acres.

DOON, Dún - “Natural Earth Mound of Rounded Outline.” Most of the townland is unreclaimed mountain. Till about 110 years since it was entirely unoccupied. The labour of reclamation was terrible, for the first settlers possessed no cattle or horses – often not even an ass. Highest point, 1,703 feet. Area, 2,165 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Fear Bréige - “Apparent Man”; a pillar-stone on mountain top.

(b) Gleanntán **an** tSagairt - “The Priest’s Little Glen.”

- (c) Gleanntán **an** Reithe - “Little Glen of the Ram.”
- (d) Gleann **an** Dúna - “Glen of the Dún.”
- (e) Foidhír na **bhFáinleog** - “Trench of the Swallows.”
- (f) Foidhír Rua - “Red Water-Worn Trench.”
- (g) Gleanntán Grána- “Ugly Little Glen.”
- FLEMINGSTOWN, Baile Phléamoinn. Idem. Area, 1,347 acres.
- S.D.D. (a) An Leachtín - “The Little Monumental Pile”; a sub-division, of which the chief feature is a bare hill summit.
- (b) Móin Mionnáin – Apparently “Bog of the Jacksnipe,”
- (c) Gleanntán **an** Reithe - “Little Glen of the Ram.”
- (d) **Cnoicín an** Chloiginn - “Little Hill of the Skull”; on boundary with Shanrahan.
- (e) Poll Dhásoin - “Dawson’s Hole”; in the Tar river.
- GARRANDILLON, Garrán Diolúin - “Dillon’s Grove.” On this townland is Shanbally Castle, the quondam residence of Lord Lismore, erected over 150 years since. Area, 477 acres.
- “Garrandillo als Garranbeg” (Everard Patent, *supra*).
- GLENCALLAGHAN, Gleann Uí Cheallacháin - “O’Callaghan’s Glen.” Area, 131 acres.
- GLENGARRA, Gleann Garra - “Garra’s Glen.” O’Donovan (Ordnance Survey Correspondence, R.I.A.) identifies this Garra with the chief of the Morna, who is referred to by Keating<sup>192</sup> under date A.D. 254. Area, 1,029 acres.
- S.D. Macha na Ladhaire - “Milking Place of the River Fork.”
- HOPKINSREA, Cuileannach - “Holly Abounding.” Area, 460 acres.
- INCHNAMUC, Inse na Muc - “Holm of the Pigs.” Area, 274 acres.
- KILLAVENOGE, Cill **an** Bhionóg. Meaning uncertain. O’Donovan suggests Winoc’s Church.<sup>193</sup> The early church site is close to the only farm house on the townland. Dr. O’Foley states that it should be – Cill Domhnóc. Area, 43 acres.
- S.D. Bóithrín **an** Ministéir - “The Minister’s Little Road.”
- KILCARRON, Coill Charrúin - “Carew’s Wood.” From this place came Keating’s man-servant, Simon. Area, 1,634 acres.
- “Kylcarrowny als Kielcarrownagh et un Molendin in Kielcarrownagh Praedict.” (Everard Patent).
- S.D.D. (a) Tobar Uí Eachthigheirn - “Ahearne’s Well.” This is reputed holy, and “rounds” are still made, as the votive offerings on the overhanging tree branches testify. Locally it is held that the water is specially efficacious for cure of ailing eyes.
- (b) Cnoc na gCapall - “Hill of the Horses.”
- (c) Knocknabrona, Cnoc na Brón - “Hill of the Quern Stone.”
- (d) Carragán **an** Ghlaoidh - “Hill of the Calling”; a natural rounded hillock surmounted by an ancient whitethorn bush. The whole is regarded with awe as a haunt of the Munster fairies. This and the last appear as plowlands in the Everard Patent.
- (e) An Daraichín - “The Little Place of Oaks.”
- (f) Gleann na hAille - “Glen of the Cliff.”
- (g) Leacan na Muc - “Glen Slope of the Pigs”; a sub-division.
- (h) Log an Eanaigh - “Hollow of the Marsh.”
- KILBEG, Coill Bheag - “Little Wood.” Area, 230 acres.
- S.D. Tobar Lóid - “Lloyd’s Well”; so called from a mid-eighteenth century Bishop of Waterford – Sylvester Lloyd, O.F.M. (1739-50), who blessed it.
- KILLEATON, Cill Eitín - “Eitín’s Church.” The site of the early church is traceable in a field adjoining (on south side) the Clogheen-Ballyporeen road. Area, 1,198 acres.
- S.D.D. (a) Áth - “Ford”; at head of glen.
- (b) Feadán - “Streamlet.”
- (c) **Cnoicín Ard** - “High Little Hill.”
- (d) Com na Sceiche - “Hollow of the Whitethorn Bush.”
- (e) Maoileann Liath - “Grey Bare-Mountain Top.”
- (f) Gleann Maoilinn - “Glen of the Bare-Mountain-Top”; also Tobar **an** Mhaoilinn - “Well of the Bare-Mountain-Top.”
- (g) Poll na gCaorach - “(Washing) Hole of the Sheep.”
- (h) Lag **an** Smutáin **Dóite** - “Hollow of the Burned-Tree-Stump.”
- (i) “The Griangs (Crainn – ‘Trees’).”
- (j) Páirc **an** Bheannlomáin. Somewhat uncertain. Compare Áth a Bh., Newcastle Par., above.

<sup>192</sup> O’Mahony’s Translation, p.362

<sup>193</sup> Marianus O’Gorman places the feast of St. Winnocus on November 6<sup>th</sup>. Winnocus, however, was a Breton. There is a Unniue on Aug. 29<sup>th</sup>, of whom the glossographer tells us he was bishop of Inis-Cathaig. Stokes – Martyr. Gorm. P.402, states Unniue – corruption of Uninnoc or Vindoc and refers to Reeves – Eccl. Antiq. Down and Connor pp.339, 379 &c.

(k) Páirc na nDanes- “Field of the Danes,” i.e. containing a souterrain.

KNOCKARUM, Cnoc Atharum. Meaning uncertain. See *antea*, C=Achrainn, p.202. O’Donovan conjectures Eachdhroma, and this seems most likely. An intelligent old man stated he heard Athrainn, but against this is the early 17<sup>th</sup> century spelling of the Everard Patent – i.e. Knockaharim. Area, 125 acres.

MONALOUGHRA, Móin na Luachra - “Bog of the Rushes.” Area, 156 acres.

MOUNTANGLESBY, Bóthar Buí - “Yellow Road”; from the glow of the blossoming furze. Area, 971 acres.

S.DD. (a) Gleanntán na gCaorach - “Little Glen of the Sheep,” an old townland as appears from Everard Patent; now a sub-division.

(b) Currach - “Wettish Place”; a sub-division.

(c) Bealach - “Roadway.”

(d) Ladharr Gharbh - “Rough Fork.”

(e) Béal Beag - “Little Mouth (Gap)”; otherwise called Gleann an Bhéil- “Glen of the Mouth (Gap)”.

(f) Cnoc Sean Chuilinn - “Old Holly-Wood Hill.”

(g) Gleann Liath - “Grey Glen.”

PARKADERREEN, Páirc an Doirín - “Field of the Little Oak Grove.” Area, 61 acres.

RAHEENROE, Ráithín Rua - “Little Red Rath”; from a large mote-like rath still entire. Area, 185 acres.

S.DD. (a) An tSréabh - “The Stream” (Mill race).

(b) An Fhaiche - “The Hurling Green.”

REAROE, Ré Rua - “Red Mountain Plain.” This place is now known as – Ronga (Ronga – the rung of a ladder) the origin of which curious name I have been unable to discover. Possibly the word represents Raithneach- “Bracken.” Area, 698 acres.

“Ri roe” (Everard Patent).

S.DD. (a) Log na Raithní - “Hollow of the Common Female Fern (*Aspidium filix foemina*).”

(b) “The Dryings,” aliter Páirc an Draighin - “Field of the Blackthorn (thicket)”; a sub-division.

(c) Cuid na gCuisíní - “The Cushions’ Portion.” Cushion is a family name distinct from Cashin.

(d) An Stráice Fada - “The Long Streak”; a field.

(e) Gleann na Maoile Uaithne - “Glen of the Bare Green Hill.”

REHIL. Ré Choill - “Level Topped (or ‘Open’) Wood.” Portion of the ancient forest survived till quite recently. Keating the historian, hid for a time in the recesses of this wood, according to a local story. Part of the townland is in Tubrid Par. Area, 789 acres.

S.DD. (a) Grave Yard (O.M.). This is a primitive church site. A field close at hand is called Carraigín an Iúir.

(b) Rehill Wood (O.M.).

(c) Site of Rehill Castle (O.M.). “Roghill Castle,” held by some Ulster footmen, was captured, without resistance, by Cromwell in person, February, 1<sup>st</sup>, 1649-50.<sup>194</sup>

(d) Glennyreea River (O.M.), Gleann Aimhréidh - “Crooked (Uneven) Glen.”

SCART, Scairt - “Thicket.” An ancient road, Bóthar na Miosán or Mioscán (see Tubrid Par. Below), ran east and west through this townland; it entered the demesne at a place still marked by a pair of gate piers in the boundary wall and emerged on the west side, a few perches to north of Scartnabearna cross roads. Area (in two divisions), 367 acres.

S.DD. (a) An Sean Shéipéal - “The Old Chapel”; this is the site of a church of the Penal Times – the identical church which Father Sheehy served.

(b) Tobar na Cásca - “Easter Well”; a holy well still resorted to. The reputation for sanctity here does not appear to be of ancient date; it probably arose from propinquity of the well to the church aforesaid. The well is also sometimes called Tobar Mullaigh Chéasta - “Well of the Mount of Suffering (Calvary).”

(c) Páirc na bPilibíní - “Field of the Plover.”

SHANBALLY, Sean Bhaile - “Old Village.” On this townland are the graveyard and ruined church commonly called Ballysheehan. The church is of considerable size and the cemetery contains a few monuments and inscriptions of age and interest. It is evidently the Cnockham (or Knockan) of the Taxations and Visitations. Area, 371 acres.

“Shanballypatrick,” “Shanballywill[m]” (Everard Patent).

SHANRAHAN, Sean Raithean – Uncertain; probably – “Old Ferny Land.” Another townland of immense extent. Area, 3,870 acres.

S.DD. (a) Foildearg (O.M.), Fail Dhearg - “Red Cliff”; a sub-division which corresponds with “Insinfillydoreigie” of the Everard Patent.

(b) Currach Caol - “Narrow Wet Place”; a sub-division.

(c) Cúil na nGailsceach - “The Earwigs’ Corner”; a sub-division.

(d) Gleann an Chláir - “Glen of the Board Bridge”; a sub-division; this was an independent townland (Everard Patent).

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<sup>194</sup> Despatch of Cromwell to (Speaker) Lenthal, dated Castletown, same day.

- (e) Fear Bréige - “Man-Simulating”; a pillar stone on summit of mountain.  
 (f) **Cnoicín** Dubh - “Little Black Hill.”  
 (g) Bóithrín Gharráin Coille - “Little Road of the Wood Grove.”  
 (h) Bóthar **an** Bhile - “Road of the Big Tree”; from an aged tree which stood at junction of Ballyporeen-Clogheen main road with north-and-south road through Shanrahan.  
 (i) Knockshanahullion (O.M.), Cnoc **Sean** Chuilinn - “Old Holly Hill.” This appears in the Everard Patent as an independent townland.  
 (j) Knockclugga (O.M.).  
 TOOR, Tuar (Mór & Beag) - “Cattle Field (Great and Small).” Area (in two divisions), 623 acres.

## Templetteney Parish

Like Shanrahan the present is a parish of great extent and embraces a large area of mountain. Like Shanrahan too it lies between the Knockmealdown and Galtee ranges, extending from the summit of the latter to the far base of the former. The townlands are, as a rule, very large and, as Irish is generally understood, sub-denominations are numerous. The parish name (Teampall Tuinne – “Church of the Marsh”), which is not shared with a townland, is evidently derived from the church’s situation on an island of dry land in what must have been a bog previous to the present arterial drainage. The church remains are insignificant and the much used graveyard contains no tomb or inscription of special interest. Within the parish are the so called Mitchelstown Caves and the thriving village of Ballyporeen.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYPOREEN, Béal Átha Phóirín - “Ford Mouth of (the) Little Hole” (or “Of the Indigo” – Póirín being the local name for the dye once used in quantity in a local tuck mill). In the main street is pointed out the house wherein was celebrated the immortal “Wedding of Ballyporeen.” Fairs were held on May 12<sup>th</sup> and Aug. 21<sup>st</sup>. Area, 150 acres.

S.D. Bóthar an Adhmaid - “Road of the Timber”; the highway leading Lisfunshionwards from the village.

BALLYWILLIAM, Baile Uilliam - “William’s Homestead.” Area, 475 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cnoc na Scaibe - “Hill of the Besom.”

(b) Knockavadeen (O.M.)- “Waddings Hill”; this place is now generally called Cnoc **an** Mheirlín, the meaning of which is not quite clear, perhaps “Hill of the Gosshawk.” – Meirlíun.

BARRANAHOWN, Barra na hAbhann- “Hill Summit of the River (Araglen).” Area, 1,437 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Bearna** na Gaoithe – “Wind Gap”; a name of frequent occurrence; it is applied here to a sub-division.

(b) Gleann **an** Mhurdaire - “Glen of the Murder (Fight)”; on the Cork county boundary.

(c) Knockeennanooneen (O.M.), **Cnoicín** na Nóiníní - “Little Hill of the Daisies.”

(d) Carran Hill (O.M.), Carn Mór - “Great Stone-Pile.”

CARRIGAVISTEAL, Carraig an Mhistéalaigh - “Mitchell’s Rock.” Area, 38 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Sean** Shéipéal - “Old Chapel”; where stood, till a hundred years or so since, the Catholic Church of the parish.

(b) Cúil Charraige - “Rock Corner”; a sub-division including a rock platform (to east of road) on which appears to be a cill or early church site. At any rate unbaptised children were buried here within living memory.

(c) Páirc na Spuinnee - “Field of the Coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*).”

(d) “The Old Altar”; the name applied to an ancient tree at a cross roads where it is said the altar of a former church stood.

COOLADERRY, Cúil **an** Doire - “Corner of the Oak Wood.” Furze is said to have been unknown here before 1527, in which year it was introduced thither from Powers’ Country through a cattle-prey carried thence by the redoubtable White Knight.<sup>195</sup> Area, 434 acres.

S.D. Cnoc na Croiche - “Gallows Hill”; whereon is a stone popularly regarded with veneration.

COOLAGARRANROE, Cúil **an** Gharráin **Rua** – “Corner of the Red Grove.” This is, after Shanrahan, the largest townland in Decies. Area, 3493 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Knockeenaoung (O.M.) Perhaps **Cnoicín** na Tuinne – “Little hill of the Shaking Bog.” Knockeenaoung, in C.S.

(b) Cathergal Br. (O.M.), Cathair Gheal – “White Stones Fort.”

(c) Sheep River (O.M.)

(d) Gorteennacousha, Goirtín **an** Chabhsa – “Little garden of the Stepping-Stones.”

(e) Poulakerry, Poll **an** Choire – “Hole of the Cauldron.”

<sup>195</sup> Unpublished Geraldine Documents, Journal R.S.A.I., Vol.V., Series IV., p.680

(f) “Mitchelstown Caves.” The present well known cave is of comparatively modern discovery. “Desmond’s Cave” a quarter of a mile further west, has been quite overlooked since the accidental discovery in 1833 of its now famous neighbour. The former derives its name from the capture here, in Elizabeth’s time of the Súgán Earl by the White Knight. It is also known locally as Uaimh na Caorach Glaise – “Cave of the Grey-Green Sheep.”<sup>196</sup>

(g) Uaimh na gCat – “The (wild) Cats’ Cave.”

(h) Sean Uaimh – “Old Cave”; otherwise Uaimh na Caorach Glaise – Cave of the Grey (Light Green) Sheep.”

(i) Gleann na nGaibhlte – between Little and great Galtees

(j) Móin na bhFearnóg – “Bog of the Alders.”

(k) Móinteán Uaithne – “Green Little Bog.”

(l) Clais an Aifrinn – “The Mass trench.”

(m) Sráid na mBodach – “Street of the Churls”; a small sub-division.

(n) Gleann na Gualann – “Glenn of the Shoulder”; another sub-division.

(o) Gort an Chnoic – “The hill Garden.”

The next six names are applied to points of the mountain (west to east).

(p) Ladhar Rua – “Red River Fork.”

(q) Cnoc na Ladhaire – “Hill of the River Fork.”

(r) Cnoc na Scaibe – “Hill of the Broom.”

(s) Bán Ard – “High Field.”; a sub-division.

(t) Cnoc na Lásaí – Meaning uncertain; *lásaí* may be the side rails of a cart.

(u) “Galtee Mountain,” Na Gaibhlte – “Mountain Peaks.” The ancient name was Sliabh gCrot, “Mountain of the small harps.” We find this second form in documents like the Leabhar Breac, Leabhar na gCeart, Saints’ “Lives” &c. The north-west angle of the townland forms the extreme limit of Decies in this direction; the point in question is about 30 perches to south-east of Lake Diheen, on the eastern slope of Galtee More.

COOLAPREAVAN, Cúl an Phréamháin - “Corner of the Tree Root.”; P. may possibly be a personal name. Area, 772 acres.

S.D.D. (a) An Cnocán- “The Little Hill”; a sub-division.

(b) Poll Dubh- “Black Hole”; a sub-division.

CURRALEIGH, Corra Liath - “Grey Round-Hill.” Area (in two divisions), 733 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobairín Domhnaigh - “Sunday Well”; a holy well to which visits were made on Sunday when the following prayer which seems an ill remembered fragment, was recited:-

“Go mbeannaí Dia dhuit  
Rí and domhain naofa  
Go mbeannaí Muire dhuit  
Agus beannaímse féin duit  
Is chughatsa tángasa  
‘Am ghearán féineach  
A d’iarradh cabhair  
I n-onóir Dé ort.”

(b) Peidil. Meaning undetermined.

DANGAN, Daingean - “Strong Place (i.e. Keep).” Area, 562 acres.

S.D. Cloch an Tiarna - “The Lord’s (Earl’s or Landlord’s) Stone.” This is an exceedingly curious mushroom-shaped boulder or out-crop of limestone, standing on a naturally moulded base. In the Royal Irish Academy is a sketch of the stone by Du Moyer. A boulder similarly shaped (by nature) stands, in a pond, on the townland of Ballinaltig, Bar. of Fermoy, Co. Cork. (“Crichad An Caoilli,” Power, p.12).

DOOLISH, Dubh Lios- “Black Lios.” See Deelish, Kilgobinet Par. Area, 228 acres.

S.D. Bóthar Dubh- “Black Road.”

DRUMROE, Drom Rua - “Red Ridge.” Area, 141 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóthar Uachtair- “Upper Road.”

(b) Pailis- “Palace”; site of a quondam residence of the Ridire Fionn (“White Knight”), whose memory is locally a very living thing, though a thing of dread.

(c) Páirc na Croiche - “Field of the Gallows”; suggests the Knight’s title to local veneration.

GLENACUNNA, Gleann an Chonnaidh - “Glen of the Firewood.” Area, 1,393 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carn (Beag and Mór) - “Mountain Pile (Small and Great).”

(b) Cnoicín na gCaorach - “Little Hill of the Sheep.”

(c) Leaca an tSéideáin - “Glen Slope of the Blowing.”

(d) The Spa (O.M.).

GORTEESHAL, Gort Íseal - “Lower Garden.” Area, 1,176 acres.

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<sup>196</sup> Ibid. Notes, pp. 697-8.

S.D.D. (a) Poll Dubh - "Black Hole."

(b) Leaca Shleamhain - "Slippery (probably in sense of 'Slipping') Glen Slope."

(c) Gort Áithrí - "Garden of the Repentance"; i.e. repentance of the unfortunate tiller for having undertaken its cultivation; a sub-division.

(d) Currach **Dóite** - "Burned Wettish Place"; a sub-division.

(e) Bóithrín Glas - "Little Green Road."

(f) Gleann Liath, aliter Barra an Ghleanna- "Grey Glen," otherwise "Glen Summit."

KILNAMONA, Cill na Móna - "Church of the Bog." There is neither trace nor tradition of church site. It is probable that the name-giving church was the original foundation on the site of the present Templetenny ruin. In this supposition Kilnamona formerly included portion at least of the neighbouring Knocknagapple townland. Area, 146 acres.

KILTANKIN, Cill Taincín - "Taincín's Church." The site of the early church is on O'Neill's holding; here, during tillage operations, the present occupier's grand-father found a "wedge" (celt) of bronze, which he disposed of to a marine store dealer in Mitchelstown. Area, 1,188 acres.

The townland was formerly in three divisions, scil:-

(a) Cúil **an** Ghabhainn- "Corner of the Stone Cattle-Pen."

(b) and (c) Baile Uí Chonaill- "O'Connell's Homestead," and Gor Rua, two sub-divisions.

Other S.D.D.-

(d) Áth na Saighde- "Ford of the Arrow"; in Funshion River.

(e) Bóithrín na Móna- "Little Road of the Bog."

(f) Funshion River, Fuinnsean, from root Fuinse - "Ash." It is alluded to by Spenser in the "Faerie Queene."

(g) Lisardcaha, Lios **Ard** Chatha - "High Lios of the Battle"; a mote.

KNOCKNAGAPPLE, Cnoc na gCapall - "Hill of the Horses." On this townland stands the ancient ruined church of the parish. Area, 186 acres.

LISFUNSHION, Lios Fuinnseann- "Ash-Abounding Lios." Area, 722 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar na Circe - "The (Heath) Hen's Well."

(b) Poll na Bróige - "Hole of the Shoe."

LYREFUNE, Ladhar Fionn- "White River Fork." Area, 1,272 acres.

S.D. Bóthar Doimhinn- "Deep (channelled by winter torrents) Road."

MOHER, Mothar - "Ruined Stone-House (or Cathair)." The Cathair still survives. Area, 98 acres.

NEWCASTLE, Caisleán Nua. Idem. No remains of the castle survive, but the 6in. Ordnance Map records its site, beside (forty years since) a picturesque thatched farm-house, which was for a time the residence of the Earls Kingston. Area, 162 acres.

SKEHEENARINKY, Sceichín an Rinnce- "The Dancing Bush." The eponymous bush was not a mere spectator of the dancing, but the actual dancer, borne for years upon a diminutive floating island in Skeheenarinky pool, which, when the surface of the pond was agitated, skipped along in quite a merry fashion. Area, 3,024 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Breac Bhán - "Speckled Field." This sub-denomination has quite a history: it is the name of a somewhat loosely-defined sub-division of the townland, and of the small stream which having drained the sub-division falls into the Funshion. Spenser has sung of it under the name of Fanus, and in it he places the bath of Diana:-

"For first she springs out of two marble rocks  
"On which a grove of oak high mounted grows,  
"That as a garland seemed to deck the locks  
"Of some fayre bride brought forth with pompous shows  
"Out of her bower that many flowers strew.  
"So through the flowry dales she tumbling doune,  
"Through many woods and shady covert flows,  
"That on each side her silver channel crown,  
"..... Diana used oft  
"After her sweatie chase and toilsome play  
"To bathe herself."

(b) Áth an Tí Chrainn - "Tree-House Ford"; a sub-division.

(c) Seefin (O.M.), Suí Finn- "Fionn's Sitting Place"; a cone-shaped mountain, 1,469 feet high, on the western slope of which is modern Galtee Castle.

(d) Barra Buí - "Yellow (Hill) Summit"; another sub-division.

(e) Tobar **an** Chinn - "Well of the Head."

(f) Bóthar Dubh - "Black Road."

(g) Páirc na Cille - "Field of the Early Church"; the site is indicated by a quadrangular mounded, or rather untilled, space, called Cill Mhic Chaisín (or Mhic Oisín), on the holding of a farmer named Quinlan.

(h) Cnoc Riabhach- "Grey Hill"; near north boundary of the townland.



- (i) Gort **an** Chnoic - “Garden of the Hill”; a sub-division.
- (j) **Ard** na Sceiche - “Height of the Whitethorn.”
- (k) Clocha Breaca - “Speckled Rocks.”
- (l) Ladhracha - “River Forks”; separating the townland from the neighbouring Coolagarranroe.

## Tubrid Parish

The origin of this parish goes back to the fifth century if we are to believe the “Life” of St. Declan. The Apostle of the Decies baptised the infant Ciaran at the well from which the future church and parish derived its name – Tiobraid Chiaráin. The church ruin at Tubrid possesses a peculiar interest; it is one of the very few examples surviving of a 17<sup>th</sup> century church of the people. It is a small plain rectangular building with a tablet over its only doorway requesting prayers for Father Eugene Duffy and Doctor Geoffrey Keating who caused the chapel to be built. As the burial place of the historian himself as well as of one of the most remarkable Bishops of the Penal times – Archbishop Brennan of Cashel – the little chapel has further claims on our attention. Father Eugene Duffy, above mentioned was a Franciscan and the author of a biting Irish satire (metrical, of course) on Myler McGrath, Archbishop of Cashel. A literal translation of the satire, from the pen of John O’Daly, was published by John Davis White at Cashel in 1864. The parish is extensive and contains an unusually large number of townlands; sub-denominations are not however proportionately numerous. Within the parish are two further unimportant ruined churches and the sites of at least four early Christian foundations.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYDRINAN, Baile Uí **Dhraighneáin** - “O’Drinan’s (or Thornton’s) Homestead.” On the townland are the remains of a church (see Rochestown Par), also a ruined castle. Area, 157 acres.

BALLYEA, Baile Uí Aodha- “O’Hea’s Homestead. Area, 98 acres.

BALLYGARRANE, Buaille an Gharráin - “Milking Place by the Grove.” Area, 299 acres.

BALLINGARRANE (C.S.)

BALLYHOHAN, Baile Uí Thuacháin - “O’Tuachan’s Homestead.” Area, 146 acres.

S.D. “The Mote”; a conical earthwork, now of rather small size, in a field close to St. Ciaran’s Well.

BALLYLAFFAN, Baile an Locháin - “Homestead of the Little Pond.” This is an instance of curious Anglicisation. Area, 295 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóithrín Bhinn **an** Ghabhair. The meaning is somewhat doubtful; it may be - “Little Road of the Goats’ Agistment.” More like however, it is – in allusion to its shape – “Little Road of the Goat’s Horn.” Binn, is a noun, signifies the number of cattle land can maintain. The present lane, which is over a mile in length, is, or rather was, also called Bóithrín **an** Bhacaigh- “The Beggar’s Little Road.” Dr. O’Foley suggests – B. Binn Odhair (Dark Brown peaked).

(b) Áth Solais- “Ford of Brightness.”

(c) Tonnóg River; from Tonn, a stream, marsh, &c.

(d) **Faiche**- “Hurling Green”; this is a field containing a cill, or early church site, and a burial ground three-fourths of an acre in area, in which unbaptised children continued to be buried till recently.

(e) Páirc na Stille - “Field of the Whiskey Still (illicit, presumably).”

(f) An Rinn – literally “The Headland”; a triangular field adjoining **Faiche**.

(g) Páirc na Béicí - “Field of the Crying.”

BALLYNOMASNA, Baile Uí Lomasnaigh - “O’Lomasny’s Homestead.” Area, 383 acres.

S.D.D. (a) “Summer Hill”; a sub-division.

(b) Cúil - “Corner”; a sub-division.

(c) Bóthar na Measán, perhaps B. na Meascán – an old road, still in use, leading in a westerly direction from the pass of the Suir at Ardfinnan and traceable as far, at least, as Carrigavistéal (Templetenny Par.).

BALLYVERASSA, Baile Bhriasa - “Bryce’s Homestead.” Area, 127 acres.

BOHERNARNANE, Bóthar an **Airneáin** - “Road of the Night Work (Spinning, Knitting &c.)” The name is of comparatively recent origin; the district was thickly inhabited by cottiers remarkable for their habits of industry; they laboured in the fields during the day, and “ag déanamh **airneáin**” at home during the evening and night. Area, 1,355 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Móin Chuileach- “Gadfly-Abounding Bog.”

(b) **Cnoicín** Bláith - “Beautiful Little Hill.”

BOOLEYKENNEDY. See under Shanrahan Par. Area, 41 acres.

BURGESS, Buirgéis - “Burgery (i.e. Lands owned by Burgesses). This townland is the birthplace of Dr. Geoffrey Keating. There are the ruins (insignificant) of a church called Teampall Binn Dagáin. Besides

Dagan of Inver Daoile the Martyrologists give a Dagan, Bishop, under March 12<sup>th</sup>.<sup>197</sup> Area (in three divisions, scil:- New B., B. West, and B. Mansion), 589 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóithrín na gClochán- “Little Road of the Stepping Stones.”

(b) An Clochán - “The Stepping Stones”; the name is applied now to the stream flowing through the townland.

CARRIGATAHA, Carraig an tSaithe - “Rock of the Swarm of Bees.” Area, 291 acres.

CLOGHEENAFISHOGE, Cloichín na Fuiseoige - “Little Rock of the Lark”; fuiseog is of course a skylark, but it may be and probably is here a lady’s name, scil:- Fuiseog Ní Longargáin who built, owned or occupied the castle and whose memory still survives locally. Of course it is possible that the popular history of Fuiseog Ní L. has been manufactured in later times to suit the place-name. The cloichín, by the way, is a jutting platform of rock upon which the castle stood. Area, 2,077 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Clais an Airgid- “Trench of the Silver.”

(b) Móin an Lín- “Flax Bog”; from large pond here in which flax was steeped.

(c) Móin an tSraoille- “Bog of the Clown (or untidy person).”

(d) An Ladhairín- “The Little River Fork.”

(e) Fail Dhearg- “Red Cliff”; exact position of this feature – whether on the present, or on neighbouring townland – was not ascertained with certainty.

CRANNA, Crannach - “Stockade.” Area, 310 acres.

S.D. Barra na hAidhle; it is the name of a sub-division, and is as well known as the townland name. Most probably hAidhle – “Breeze.”

CRANNAVONE, Cranna Mhóin - “Tree-Covered Bog.” Area, 239 acres.

CURRAGHCLONEY, Currach Cluana - “Meadow Swamp.” Area, 218 acres.

S.D. Bóthar na Measán. See under Ballynomasna, above.

CURRAGHATOOR, Currach an Tuair - “Wet Place of the Cattle Field.” Area, 340 acres.

DERRYVOHER, Doire an Bhóthair - “Oak Wood of the Road”; popularly “Middle Burgess.” Area (in two divisions), 433 acres.

S.D. Cabhas - “Stepping Stones.”

DRUMLUMMIN, Drom Lomáin - “Loman’s (or Lomand’s) Ridge.” Loman, popular legend tells, was a knight between whom and a neighbour – Dall Bán (the “White-Haired Blind Man”), of Garrymore – there was a standing hostility expressed from time to time as wrathful feelings were wont to be exterminated in the days of old.

Dramdirrye (C.S.).

KILCORAN, Cill Chuaráin - “Cuaran’s Church.” The church site is in a field adjoining the road (north-and-south) on its western side. Close to the church site is a holy well, now dried up. The patron is presumably Cuaran the Wise given in the Martyrology of Donegal under February 9<sup>th</sup>, thus- “Cuarán an Eaccna i nDéisibh Mumhan,” &c. Area, 953 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Móin na Mionnán - “Bog of the Jacksnipes” Compare Meannán, Faithlegg, &c.

(b) Móin an Leacht - “Bog of the Monumental Pile.”

(c) Móin an Fheadáin - “Bog of the Streamlet.”

(d) Cnoc an Cheo - “Hill of the Fog.”

(e) Cnoc Bán - “White Hill.”

KILLINURE, Cill an Iúir - “Church of the Yew Tree.” Site of the early church was found in a hilly field on Fitzgerald’s holding. Traces (an arc of about thirty yards) of the ancient circular fence are apparent in the neighbourhood of an old thorn-tree near centre of the field. Area, 95 acres.

“Keylinore” (Everard Patent).

KILROE, Coill Rua - “Red-Coloured Wood.” Area (in two divisions), 544 acres.

S.D. Cill Ghainimhe - “Church of the Sand”; an early church site so named because of its proximity to a sand-pit.

KNOCKANE, Cnocán - “Little Hill.” On this townland is site of an ancient castle, but of the building itself nothing survives. Area (in four divisions), 582 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Curraghmore (O.M.), Currach Mór - “Great Swamp.”

(b) Knockane Gorm (O.M.), Cnocán Gorm - “Blue-Green Little Hill.”

(c) Knockane Puttoge (O.M.), C. Putóige - “Little Hill of (the) Pudding.”

(d) Ballylooby (O.M.), Béal Átha Lúbaigh - “Mouth (or pass) of Looby’s Ford.”

(e) Leacht (O.M.), Leacht - “Monumental Stone Pile.”

KNOCKAUNAPISHA, Cnocán na Píse - “Little Hill of the Pease.” Area, 44 acres.

MAGHERAREAGH, Machaire Riabhach - “Grey Plain.” Area, 332 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóithrín na Caillí - “Little Road of the Hag.”

(b) Poll an Phúca - “Hole of the Pooka.”

(c) Tobar Eoin- “St. John’s Well”; on south boundary of the townland.

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<sup>197</sup> See O’Hanlon “Life of St. Mochoemoc” – p.354, and same life in Bollandists.

MONROE, Móin Rua - "Red Bog." Area, 85 acres.  
 PARKADEREEN, Páirc **an** Doirín - "Field of the Little Oak-Wood." Area, 61 acres.  
 POULAVAUULA, Poll **an** Mhála - "Hole of the Bag." Area, 289 acres.  
 REHILL. See under Shanrahan Par. Area, 13 acres.  
 ROSSREHILL, Ros **Ré** Choille - "Rehill Shrubbery." Area, 149 acres.  
 ROOSCA, Rúsach - "Moory Place" (O.D.). There are somewhat extensive remains of a 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century castle. Area, 624 acres.  
 SCART and SCARTBEG, Scairt and Scairt Bheag- "Thicket" and "Little Thicket." Total area, 441 acres.  
 S.D. Ráth **an** Lín - "Rath of the Flax."  
 TUBRID, Tiobraid - "Well." Area, 543 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) An Clochán- "The stepping stones"; a sub-division.  
 (b) An **Fhaiche**- "The Hurling Green."  
 (c) Glebe (O.M.).  
 (d) St. Ciaran's Well (O.M.), Tobar Chiaráin. Idem. Ciaran, who was a native of Northern Decies, was baptized by St. Declan at this well, close to which in after years he built himself a monastic cell.<sup>198</sup>

## Tullaghortan Parish

The designation Tulach Ortain ("Ortan's Height") is of course unecclesiastical in origin, and it is all but unknown locally. The popular name is Caisleán **an** Ghrásaigh ("Grace's Castle"), from a William le Grace, grandson of Raymond le Gros, who, most probably, erected the original castle. Tulloghortan is a rather diminutive, Irish-speaking parish on the Co. Waterford boundary, containing in all only a dozen townlands, the majority of which are of comparatively small extent. Sub-denominations are moderately numerous, but neither they nor the townland names furnish much of special interest. The ivy-clad church ruin is in a fair state of preservation. It shows the sacred edifice to have been in plan a small, plain rectangle, lighted by a pointed east window. There are no tombs or inscriptions of interest. The patronal feast is kept on August 29<sup>th</sup> (Beheading of St. John the Baptist)

## Townlands

BALLINHALLA, Baile an Chalaídh - "The Ferry Homestead." A boat was formerly kept on the then unbridged Tar River. Area, 237 acres.  
 S.D. Site of Castle (O.M.)  
 BALLINTREHY, Baile an **tSrutha**- "Homestead of the stream." Area, 139 acres.  
 S.D. Clais na gCat - "Trench of the (Wild) Cats."  
 BALLYBOY, Baile Uí Bhuí - "O'Boy's or Bowe's Homestead." The castle of Ballyboy was one of the main strongholds of the White Knight by whom it was demolished, for strategic reasons, about the year 1597. Area (in two divisions), 1,320 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Parson's Green (O.M.), Geata **Thucaí**- "Tuckey's Gate."  
 (b) Tobberaruddery (O.M.), Tobar **an** Ridire- "The Knight's Well"; name of a small sub-division, as well as of a well.  
 (c) Gleann an Ghnímh - "Glen of the Gníov." A Gníov was an ancient measure of land, equal to one-twelfth of a plowland.  
 (d) Bóthar Fada- "Long Road."  
 BALLYHIST. See under Ballybacon Par. Area, 110 acres.  
 BALLYKNOCKANE, Baile an Chnocáin- "Homestead of the Little Hill." Area, 356 acres.  
 "Knockaneboly" (Everard Patent). Cnocán **an** Bhuaille - "Little Hill of the Milking Place."  
 S.D.D. (a) Tobar an Ultaigh - "Well of the Ulster Man (Fortune Teller)." See B. an Ultaigh under Ballinaspick, Lismore Par. Compare also Tobar an Ultaigh, under Kildanoge, Ballybacon Par.  
 (b) Bóthar **an** Mhadra- "The Wolf's (Dog's or Fox's) Road."  
 (c) Poll **an** Gharráin- "The Grove Pond."  
 (d) Garrán na Circe- "Grove of the Heath-hen." The outlaw Brennan ("Bold Brennan on the Moor") made this place his headquarters once on a time.  
 BOHERNAGORE, Bóthar na gCorra - "Road of the Many Turns," (formerly). Area (in two divisions), 1,381 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Baylough (O.M.), Béal Locha - "Mouth (Gap) of the Lake." The lake, a mountain tarn of great depth, is overhung on the west and south by high rocky cliffs. In its gloomy depths is confined the half-mythic, half real "Petticoat Loose" whose dark deeds every Co. Waterford peasant has heard of and can recount. Some authorities however inform me that not in Baylough, but in the Red Sea, is the prison

<sup>198</sup> Vita S. Declani, (Bollandists) July 24<sup>th</sup>; consult also O'Hanlon, Vol. VII., pp.339-40.

wherein she awaits the Last Day.

(b) Bóithrín Caoch- “Blind (cul-de-sac) Road.”

(c) Bóithrín Glas- “Green (Grass Overgrown) Road.”

(d) Casóg?- “The Little Twisted Place”; name of a field.

CASTLEGRACE, Caislean an Ghrásaigh- “Grace’s Castle.” The castle, only a comparatively small portion of which survives, was of great size and strength, constructed like the Norman keeps of the time (13<sup>th</sup> century) for defence rather than domestic convenience or comfort. Nevertheless it continued to be occupied till the beginning of the last century. It passed by marriage from the Graces to the Powers; Lord Arnold le Poer, of witchcraft fame, held it and, on the attainder of his son, it came into the possession of the De Berminghams from whom finally it devolved to the Butlers, Barons of Cahir. It was, like Cahir, garrisoned in 1647 by Inchiquin.<sup>199</sup> An account of this interesting castle-with illustrations, ground plan & C., will be found in that rare and valuable book “Anthologia Tipperariensis” printed at Cashel by John Davis White.

COOLBAUN, Cúil Bhán - “White Ridge.” Area, 79 acres.

“Culemonehuny als Culebantrie” (Everard Patent *ut supra*).

DOUGHILL, Duchoill (Dubh-Choill)- “Black Wood.” Names into which the adjective ‘dubh’ enters are sometimes very much altered in Anglicisation. Area, 90 acres.

GARRYMORE, Garraí Mór - “Great Hill”; a sub-division.

S.D.D. (a) Cnoc Mór - “Great Hill”; a sub-division.

(b) Páirc an Iúir - “Field of the Yew Tree.”

GRAIGUE, Gráig - “Village.” Area, 881 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar an Dúinín- “Well of the Little Fort.”

(b) Fulacht Fia- “Prehistoric Cooking Place.” There are two of these on the townland, both of them very large and composed of small burned stones. One has a special name – Carragán an Riascaigh- “Hillock of the Moory Place.” On the mountain portion of the townland occur the following:-

(c) Fear Bréige - “Apparent (Simulating) Man.”

(d) Gualann - “Shoulder”; a sub-division.

(e) Eisc- “Quagmire”; a sub-division.

(f) Carn an Leacht- “Pile of the Grave Monument”; a sub-division.

(g) Poll Saileach - “Willow Hole”; a sub-division.

(h) Gleann Mhaoilinn- “Glen of (the) Bare Hill-Top.”

(i) Com na Faiche - “Hollow of the Hurling Green.”

(j) Cloch Fhinn - “Fionn’s Handstone”; a boulder (in a glen) believed to have been flung from the Galtees by the redoubtable leader of the Fiann.

(k) Carn na Diallaite - “Stone Pile of the Saddle.”

(l) Béal Beag - “Little Mouth (Gap).”

(m) Gleann an Amadáin - “Glen of the Fool.”

(n) Páirc na Saighdiuirí - “The Soldiers’ Field.”

KILBALLYBOY, Cill Bhaile Uí Bhuí - “Church of O’Boy’s (or O’Bowe’s) Homestead (or Town).” The church site (unmarked on O.M.) is close by the river bank. Area, 1,419 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Gleann na Teorann - “Boundary Glen.”

(b) Scrabhtae; probably S. = Scraith Taoibh i.e. “Lea Side” a sub-division. See under St. Mary’s Parish, Glenahery Barony.

## Tullaghmelan Parish

The Parish, which is about average size, lies on the north bank of the Suir – along the Co. Waterford boundary line. Its name – Tulaigh Mhaoláin (“Maylon’s Height) – does not appear ecclesiastical, yet it is the tradition of the locality that Maolan was the founder of the church. In fact, an effigy of stone still preserved in the precincts of the ruin is said to be his. Curiously enough the parish does not appear under this name in the Elizabethan Visitations. These latter mention twice a parish called Tallaghehy, which would correspond approximately with Tullaghmealn, but which church or parish the regal visitators say they were unable to find – “ignota est nobis.” The townland names are of less than average interest, while sub-denominations I have hardly been able to find at all. An Irish scribe Tomás Ó Faoláin, presumably a native of Tullaghmelan, writes the name Tulach ‘Mhaoilin in MS. 28, A, 14 (R.I.A.).

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYBEG, Baile Beag- “Small Town.” Area, 302 acres.

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<sup>199</sup> Egmont Papers (Hist. Mss. Commission), Vol.II., p.481

S.D.D. (a) Deer Park (O.M.) and Glebe (O.M.).  
 (b) Tobar **an Rúin**- “Well of the Vow, i.e. Holy Well.” The poet Pierce Fitzgerald castigates Lord Midleton of his day for wrecking Catholic places of devotion.  
 (c) Tobar na Leath Phingní- “Half-penny Well”; because the coins as votive offerings were dropped into it.  
 BALLYMORRIS, Baile Mhuiris- “Maurice’s Homestead.” Area, 59 acres.  
 S.D. **Bothar** an Ghliadh- “Road of the Noise (Strife).”  
 BALLYNAMADDAGH, Baile na mBodach- “Homestead of the Churls.” Area, 135 acres.  
 BALLYNEETY, Baile an Fhaoitigh- “White’s Homestead.” This is a townland of very peculiar shape. Area, 97 acres.  
 S.D. Ráth **Ard**- “High Lios.”  
 BRICK, Bric - “Brickfield.” Area, 185 acres.  
 DORNEYSWELL, Tobar Ui Dhoirinne- “O’Dorney’s Well.” Area, 64 acres.  
 FLEMINGSTOWN. See under Molough Par. Area, 106 acres.  
 KNOCKEEN, **Cnoicín**- “Little Hill.” Area, 152 acres.  
 KNOCKLOFTY, Cnoc Lochta- “Lofted (Shelving) Hill.” In the Down Survey “Leacht Deargain” was somewhere in this locality. Could “Cnoc Lochta be a folk etymology for “Cnoc Leachta”? (S.Ó.M.). Area, 399 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Áth na Scairbhe - “Ford of the Shallow Place”; now represented by Knocklofty Bridge. There was a second ford under Kilmanahan Castle.  
 (b) Poll Mholáí - “Molly’s Drowning Place.”  
 (c) “The Googy Hill,” within Knocklofty demesne; so called from a pigeon cot built on it which has some resemblance to an egg. Guggy is a child’s name for an egg.  
 (d) Bother na Sráide- “Road of the Old Village.”  
 KNOCKNAGREE, Cnoc na **Groí**- “Hill of the Horse Herd.” Area, 46 acres.  
 MOANMORE, Móin Mhór- “Great Bog.” Area, 325 acres.  
 OLD GRANGE, **Sean** Ghráinseach. A *Grange* is an outfarm of an Abbey (usually Cistercian). Area, 190 acres.  
 PARK, Páirc - “A Field.” On this townland are the church, graveyard and schools of Grange. Area, 315 acres.  
 RATHWALTER, Ráth Uáitéir - “Walter’s Rath.” Area, 28 acres.  
 S.D. Páirc **an** Mhargaidh- “The Market Field.”  
 ROXBOROUGH, Carrraig **an** tSearthaigh- “Fitzpatrick’s Rock.” Area, 189 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Poll na gCapall - “The Horses’ Pool”; in the river.  
 (b) An tOileán- “The Island”; in the Suir.  
 (c) Bóithrín **an** Ghleanna- “Little Road of the Glen.”  
 TULLAGHMELAN, Tulach Mhaoláin - “Maylon’s Height.” Area, 97 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Tobar **Eoin**; a reputed Holy Well.  
 (b) Bóthar **an** Ghliadh- “Road of the Tumult.”  
 GARRANCASEY, Cúil **Rua** - “Red Nook,” also Garrán Uí Chathasaigh - “O’Casey’s Grove.” To Irish speakers the first is the better known name: the other in fact is scarcely used at all, and appears to be merely a sub-denomination. Area, 118 acres.  
 S.D. Páirc na **Ceárta** - “The Forge Field.”  
 GREENMOUNT. No Irish name. Area, 268 acres.  
 S.D.D. (a) Gleann Ladhrach - “Forked Glen.”  
 (b) Loiligheach - “Milch Cow.”; a well.  
 (c) Poll na Teiníleach - “Limekiln Hole.” Contrast Teiníleach the local term for “limekiln,” with the West Waterford Túrínóg.  
 (d) Poll **an** Bhardáin (bradáin)- “Salmon Pool.”  
 (e) Bóithrín na **hÚllóirde** (Úll-ghort) - “Little Road of the Orchard.”  
 (f) “The Laundry”; a field.

## Whitechurch Parish

Whitechurch is quite a common parish name throughout Ireland. The Irish form is Teampall Geal sometimes also anglicized – Whitechapel. There is a second Whitechurch parish in this same diocese of Lismore (see under Barony of Decies-Without-Drum). Perhaps the sobriquet has reference to a fugitive whiteness, sci1:- fame. More likely however the quality was physically perceptible - the effect of whitewash possibly, or, perhaps, the result of decoration with glistening quartz pebbles or crystals. The present parish is small and Irish is generally understood, if not spoken. On the townland from which the parish derives its name stands the ruined church a plain rectangular building which presents no architectural feature of special interest. The C.S. states “the sd. parish of Whitechurch is commonly called Twogh Comerford.”

## TOWNLANDS

GARRYROAN, **Garraí an Ruáin**- “Garden of the Moor.” On this townland are no fewer than seven lioses, five of which are circular and one each, oval and angular. Area, 448 acres.

LOUGHACUTTEEN, Loch **an** Choitín- “The Commonage Pond.” Area, 147 acres.

S.D. “Kildermody.” This is sometimes used as an alias for the official townland name. It is given more particularly however to the chief farm in the division and appears to be a mere modern name.

PEAHILL, Cnocán na **Píse**. Idem. Part of the townland – the name unanglicised – is in the adjoining Par. of Tubrid, which see. Area, 73 acres.

POULACULLEARE, Poll **an** Choiléara - “Quarry Hole.” Area, 395 acres.

S.D. Brookfield Old Factory (O.M.), used as an auxiliary poorhouse in 1847 &c.

SCARTANA, Scairt Anna - “Anne’s Thicket.” Area, 337 acres.

S.D. Poll Buí - “Yellow Hole.”

SCARTNAGLORANE, Scairt na gClamhrán- “Thicket of the Pig-nuts (*Bunium flexuosum*)”; or perhaps - “of the Bog Thistles.” Area, 1,700 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carraig Phiarais- “Pierce’s Rock.”

(b) Tobar **an** tSasanaigh- “The Englishman’s Well.”

TINCURRY, Tigh an Churraigh - “House of the Marsh.” Area, 401 acres.

WHITECHURCH Teampall Geal. Idem. The shape of the townland is somewhat peculiar – very long and narrow. Area, 296 acres.

S.D. Baile Nua - “New Town.”

## **BARONY OF MIDDLETHIRD (Trián Mheáin)** (CO. TIPPERARY)

FOR origin of the Barony name, see Middlethird, Co. Waterford. The following parishes of the present barony belong to the Diocese of Lismore, and in the theory that present Diocese and ancient territory are co-extensive to the former territory of Decies:-Baptist Grange part (of), Donoghmore (part of), Outeragh and Mora. In the case of the first three each parish forms a jutting peninsula, while Mora is portion of a perfect island, within the adjoining Diocese of Cashel.

### **Baptist Grange Parish**

INVESTIGATION locally failed to bring to light the original Irish name. The later Irish form was Gráinseach Eoin Baiste – “John the Baptist’s Grange.” The parish did not share its designation with a townland. Neither does the name appear at any rate, under this or any recognisable form in the Visitation Books, though as early as the 13th century it is – “De Grangia”<sup>200</sup>. Dependence of the church and parish upon a religious house is however suggested by the second term of the official title, as above. The church ruin is unusually interesting; it shows that the church was of comparatively large size and of rather ambitious design architecturally. An extraordinary feature was the triple chancel arch and the diminutive size of each of the latter’s three members. When the writer first saw this ruin, more than forty years ago, the remarkable arch was still perfect but the present-day visitor will look for it in vain. It has fallen, or been thrown down, and not a trace of it remains.

### **TOWNLANDS**

**BALLYGAMBON**, Baile Ghambúin – “Gambon’s Home-stead.” Compare Gambonsfield, Kilsheelan Par. On the townland are remains of no fewer than four circular lioses. Area, 451 acres.

“Killedmond, Corbally and Ballygambon” (D.S.M.).

S.D. “Killedmond”; an early church site.

**CARRIGEENSHARRAGH**, Carraigín Searraigh – “The Foal’s Little Rock.” The present townland constitutes, with Tooreen and Miltown Britton, a detached portion of the parish. Through but a comparatively small townland it contains, beside the castle and church site below enumerated, three lioses. Area, 291 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Site of Carrigeen Castle (O.M.).

(b) Site of Graveyard (O.M.); an early church site.

(c) Moyle Stream (O.M.), Maothal – “Soft Spongey Land.”

(d) Tobernagloghderg, Tobar na gCloch nDearg – “The Red-Rocks Well.”

**CLONACODY**, Cloch na Cóide – “Stone (or Stonehouse) of the Brushwood.” Compare same name, Ardfinnan Par. Area, 266 acres.

“Cloghnocady” (D.S.).

**DRUMDEEL**, Drom Díle – “Dil’s Ridge.” Dil (a blind Druid) is a rather remarkable personage in Irish legend. Under the mistaken notion that the qualifying word here is díol (“payment”), the name has been locally Anglicised “Market Hill.” In fact the name Drumdeel is now practically unknown locally. A very strange thing appears to have happened here, i.e. loss to the modern diocese of part of this townland. How, when or by what authority the schism was effected it is difficult now to determine, though, of course, local legends in explanation are not wanting. Area, 292 acres.

**MILTOWN BRITTON**, Baile an Mhuilinn – “The Mill Homestead”; the qualifying term (name of a one-time owner) was added to distinguish it from another Miltown in Mora Parish. Area, 736 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Moyle River, Sruth na Maothaile. See under Carrigeensharragh, above.

(b) “The Mote”; a field by Moyle Stream, in which is a now nearly levelled earthwork.

(c) “Graveyard” (O.M.); an early church site, with its circular fence still standing. This is known locally as Templeea (Teampall Aoidh – “Hugh’s Church”), and is so marked on O.M.

(d) Gníomh; a well-known sub-division. A **gníomh** was an ancient division of land.

**NEWTOWN**, Baile Nua. Idem. Area, 107 acres.

**SLADAGH**, Sladach – “Glen”; the word is now obsolete in this sense. Cfr. Slade (Co. Wexford). Area, 171 acres.

“Sladaghbeg” (D.S.R.).

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<sup>200</sup> Taxation of Pope Nicholas.

S.D. An Slogaire – “The Swallow Hole”; entrance to a subterranean cavity into which surface water disappears.

TOOREEN, Tuairín – “Little Cattle Field.” Area, 112 acres.

## Donaghmore Parish

FOR explanation of Parish name see under Barony of Iffa and Offa East. The name appears as “Dofnamore” in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas.

### TOWNLANDS

KILLERK, Coll Eirc – “Erc’s Church.” Erc, the best known bearer of the name, was a disciple of St. Patrick, by whom he was made bishop and placed over the Church of Slane. The present Erc is, however, more probably Erc of Dómnach Mór, whose name occurs on the 27th October in the Calendar of Oengust<sup>201</sup>. After much enquiry position of the early church was located, close to the castle site (south side) on Slattery’s farm. Area (in two divisions), 473 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Castle (O. M); traces practically obliterated.

(b) Rathroad (O.M.); name of a rath, of which I failed to find the Irish form.

(c) An Slogaire – “The Swallow Hole”; see under Sladagh *antea*.

(d) An Craobhán – “Place of Branches”; a field name.

(e) Sean Chrocht – “Old Croft”; another field.

(f) Gort a Triosclaigh (?) – “Garden of the Brewers’ Grains”; a field.

(g) The “Mugga” mBogáí (loc. case) – “The Soft, Boggy Place”; applied to a well in the present instance.

JOSHUA’S TOWN. I failed to find the Irish name. Area, 671 acres.

“Josinstowne” (D.S.R.). “Johnstowne” (D.S.M.).

## Mora Parish

THIS Parish is completely disjoined from the body of the Diocese, and, as has been already stated, forms, with a few small townlands of Inishlounaght, an island within the Diocese of Cashel. The origin or significance of the name is not quite plain; the Irish form has not been preserved in the locality where, by the way, Irish is entirely unknown. According to Joyce<sup>202</sup> Mora would = Maighre the cumulative for magh, plain; at any rate, the name was written six centuries since exactly as it is to-day. The parish is of some what greater than average extent, but owing to the generally large size of the holdings, population is rather sparse. Remains of the ancient church with its square tower stand in low land on the townland of Moorstown (Ballinamona), whence the parish is sometimes called Moortawnkirke. The kirke here is not, it is to be noted, the Scotch word for church, but the Irish cearc, a heathhen. The apparent poultry flavour of many of the townland and other names of the parish cannot fail to strike the reader, e.g. Acrenakirka, Leacanadrake, Claishnalachan &c. Dr. O’Foley is, however, of opinion that Mora is an adaptation of Myra from St. Nicholas (of Myra) to whom the parish church was dedicated (by the Normans). He also contends that Kirke and Drake are the surnames of Norman settlers.

### TOWNLANDS

ACRENAKIRKA, Acra na Circe – “The Hen’s (or conversely-Kirke’s) Acre.” Area, 51 acres.

“Acaranykirky” (D.S.).

BALLYNATTIN, Baile an Aitinn – “Homestead of the Furze.” “Jeffrey Mockeler of Ballynatten” was imprisoned (1612) and fined £40 for refusing to present recusants<sup>203</sup>. Area (in two divisions) 545 acres.

“Ballymattin” (D.S.).

S.D. Cill; early church site, now occupied by a farm-house. For this church I got locally the name kilfern.

CASTLEBLAKE, Uaimh na Sceiche – “Cave of the Whitethorn Bush.” From the existence here during the later period of the penal times and up to, perhaps, a century since, of a thatched chapel this whole district came to be popularly known as the “Parish of Castle Blake.” A chalice bearing the latter inscription is in fact still in use in Lisronagh Church. The Parish was even better known as “Quarry Hole.” Area, 533 acres.

“Oneskeagh” (D.S.R.).

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<sup>201</sup> “Erc Domnaig móir. I. Immuig Iuadat hituaiscert hua faelan” – Erc of Dómnach Mór, i.e. in mag-Laudat in the north of Ui Faelan.

<sup>202</sup> “Irish Names of Places” 2<sup>nd</sup> Series, p.11

<sup>203</sup> Egmont MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.)Bol.I., p.41



S.D. Poll Lín – “Flax Hole”; a pit in a field.

GARRAUN, Garrán – “Grove.” The by-road which now starts from the south-east angle of the townland and runs thence via Rathcookera is portion of the ancient road from New Inn and the west to Fethard, through Red City. It cannot now be traced across Ballinamona bog, but it reappears at the west side of the latter, and continues thence in the direction of the Graigue road. Area, 343 acres.

“Garranedrahy (Drake’s)” and “Garranewisty (Eustace’s)”  
(D.S.).

S.D. Rathcookera (O.M.), Ráth **an** Chócaire – “The Cook’s Rath.” Cooke may possibly be a personal name in the present instance.

GRAIGUE, Gráig – “Village.” Area, 577 acres.

“Graige *alias* Grangenambrenagh” (D.S.).

S.D.D. (a) Longhanaspick (O.M.), Loch an Easpaig – “The Bishop’s Pond.”

(b) “The Shambles”; name applied to a large field.

MAGINSTOWN, Baile an Mhaigiúna – “Magin’s Homestead.” On the townland are remains of a castle, presumably the residence of the former lord of the soil who gave it its present name. There is also - thirty perches or so to south of the last - a church ruin in a rather poor state of preservation. Area, 475 acres.

“Magonstowne” (D.S.).

MILTOWN, Baile an Mhuilinn – “Homestead of the Mill.” Area (in two divisions), 455 acres.

S.D. Cnoc an Áir – “Hill of the Plague”; a sub-division.

MOORSTOWN, Baile na Móna – “Homestead of the Bog (Moor).” “Moor” in the name must not be mistaken for a proper noun. Compare, Moorstown, Kilgrant and St. Mary’s Parishes. Area, 632 acres.

“Mooretownekirke” (D.S.).

S.D.D. (a) Leacain Drake – “Drake’s Glen-Slope.”

(b) “Drake’s Acre.”

(c) Clais na Lachan – “The Ducks’ Trench.” This, and the two foregoing, are now field names, known only to the occupier and his employees, and it is a striking proof of the tenacity of tradition that the three (two of them at least) were townland names in the mid-seventeenth century<sup>204</sup>. The modern fields are actually in these cases townlands of over three hundred years ago.

(d) Ráithín Ghlas – “Little Green Rath.”

(e) Tobar na bhFrannacach – “The Frenchmen’s (or the ‘Rats’) Well.”

(f) Móinéar Stroing – “Strong’s Meadow.”

(g) St. Nicholas’ Well (O.M.); stations were made here on Good Friday. The well is close to the church ruin.

STILLIMITTY, An Stiall – “The Stripe,” i.e. long, narrow piece of land. The townland exceeds half a mile in length and for more than half that distance its width does not exceed one-twentieth of a mile. Area, 37 acres.

“Pt. Of Mooretownekirk called Stealamitty” (D.S.).

## Outeragh Parish

THIS embraces only three townlands and is, therefore, the smallest parish in Northern Decies. Its church ruin, so covered with ivy that examination of its architectural features is impossible, stands in a small, well fenced graveyard beside the Cahir-Cashel road

## TOWNLANDS

CHAMBERLAINSTOWN, Baile an tSeomradóra. Idem. Area, 294 acres.

“Chamberlinstowne” (D.S.).

S.D. Poll **an Mhadra** – “Cave of the Wolf (Dog).”

OUTERACH, Uachtar Achadh – “Upper Field.” The word achadh, so frequent in place names in other parts of Ireland, occurs within the Decies only twice in a townland designation. On the town-land are the site and some remains (detached pieces of masonry evidently submitted to the action of gunpowder) of a strong castle, also ruins of the ancient church of the parish and traces or remains of no fewer than eight or nine lioses. Area, 1,033 acres.

“Oughteragh” (D.S.).

S.D.D. (a) “Camp Ground”; a sub-division, comprising three farms and locally regarded as almost an independent townland.

(b) “The Bleach.”

(c) **Bearna** Dhearg – “Red Gap”; a cross-roads and sub-division, adjoining Chamberlainstown, on the east

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<sup>204</sup> Down Survey Map, Irish Record Office, Dublin.

side of that townland.

WHITELAND, Fearann na bhFaoiteach – “The Whites’ Land”; the official Anglicised form is therefore incorrect and conveys false meaning. Area, 220 acres.

“Farrenwitagh” (D.S.R.).

## BARONY OF MIDDLETHIRD (CO. WATERFORD)

The "Third" was an old Irish land division of variable extent. Existence of a Middlethird pre-supposes corresponding upper and lower divisions. We have the "Upper third" in the barony of that name and the "Lower-third" was doubtless, Gaultier, the Cantred of the Danes. Middlethird being a maritime and (till recently at any rate) Irish-speaking barony is fairly rich in sub-denominations. We find the name written Treana Mheadhónach in Keating's poems. Our barony contains in all eleven parishes with greater part of a twelfth.

### Drumcannon Parish

The name is scarcely ecclesiastical. Of course, it may be that Conan was the original founder of the church, as he or a namesake was founder of two other ancient churches in the county. Locally however he is believed to have been anything but an early Irish saint the pagan warrior, companion of Fionn MacCumhail, noted for his boasting and his bald head. For a description &c. of the ruined church see Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society, Vol. I., p.134.

### TOWNLANDS

BALLYKNOCK, Baile An **Chnoic** – "Homestead of the Hill." Area, 322 acres.

S.D. Tobar Mhaoluire (Mhaol - Mhuire) – "Myler's (or Miles's) Well."

BALLYCARNANE, Baile an Charnáin - "Homestead of (by) the Heap." Area, 225 acres.

"Ballycarnan" (A.S.E.).

BALLYDRISLANE, Baile Uí Drisleáin – "O'Driscane's Homestead." O'Donovan writes it Baile Drisleain. Area, 270 acres.

S.D. Tobbersaggart (O.M.), Tobar Sagairt – "Priest's Well."

BALLYKINSELLA, Baile Uí Chinnsealaigh – "O'Kinsella's Homestead" - Area, 408 acres.

S.D. (a) Tobernameel (O.M.). (a) Tobar na Míol – apparently "Well of the Insects." Míol, however, has many meanings.

(a) Carraigín na **bhFiach** – "Little Rock of the Ravens." This is a well-known sub-division.

BALLYNATTIN, Baile an Aitinn – "Furze Abounding (or Surrounded) Homestead." Area, 297 acres.

CARRIGLONG, Carraig Longa – "Long's Rock." Longa was a giant, according to local belief. Remains of his house (a small earthfast cromlech with stone circle,) not marked on the older Ordnance Map, survive. Area 266 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cnoc **Ramhar** – "Stout (Thick) Hill."

(b) Bóthar **an** Chappall Chaoich – "Road of the Blind Horse"; an ancient highway which ran from Gaultier indefinitely westwards; it has various names according to its various sections.

CASTLETOWN, Baile an Chaisleáin. Idem. Area, 585 acres. On the townland, near its N. end stood till recently a ruined castle of the Powers.

S.D. **Sean** Choill – "Old Wood"; name of a field.

COOLNAGOPPOGE, Cúl na gCopóg – "Ridge-back of the Docks." Area, 434 acres.

"Coolenegopoge" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Toberclovagh (O.M.), Tobar Clúmhac – "Mossy Well"

CROBALLY, **Crua** Bhaile – "Hard (Stiff-soiled) Townland." Area (in two divisions), 520 acres.

"Garrancrobally" (D.S.R.).

DRUMCANNON, Drom Chonáin – "Conan's Ridge." Conan was a giant according to local story; between him and a brother giant, Longa of Carriglong, there subsisted a feud or rivalry. At any rate they indulged occasionally in interchange of compliments expressed by the flinging at one another across the valley which separated their respective ridges, of great sandstone boulders. Sure enough, some of the identical stones, weighing many hundreds each, are still to be seen in the valley below and on the hillside of Carriglong to witness that popular tradition does not lie! A fair, later represented by a "pattern," was held on Sept.14<sup>th</sup>. Area, 293 acres.

"Drumcronan" (Tax. Pope Nich.) .

S.D.D. (a) An Leacht – "The Monumental Cairn." The word is used to designate the pile of stones occasionally erected by the roadside &c. to commemorate a murder or fatal accident which occurred on the spot. Formerly the passer-by added a stone to the pile but the custom has fallen into disuse; not many such monuments now survive. In the present instance the name designates the grass covered vacant patch at junction of the lane to Drumcannon graveyard with Old Tramore-Waterford road. The cairn itself has been "improved" off the face of the earth.

(b) Bán an Ultaigh - "Field of the Wise ('Knowledgeable') Man." Ultach is literally an Ulsterman, but the

word in Waterford has come to signify one learned in fairy or occult lore. Expatriated Ulstermen, who settled at various places in the south during the tin working etc., to which, it is to be presumed, from the latter day meaning of the word *Ultach*, they often added fortunetelling, making of charms etc. See under **Cahir**, Islandkane Par., below, also under Ballinaspog, Lismore Par.; Kildanoge, Ballybacon Par. etc.

(c) *Cloch Chonáin* – “Road of the Leacht.” (Stone heaps).

(e) *Páirc a Phátruin* – “Pattern Field”; here was held the annual festive gathering on the occasion of the patronal feast (September 14<sup>th</sup>, Exaltation of the Holy Cross). At a later day the “pattern” was transferred to vicinity of the nearest public-house – Halfwayhouse.

(f) *An Mannrach (mBannrach)* – “The Sheepfold”; the name of a field.

**DUAGH**, Duach, most probably Dubh Áth – “Black Ford.” An ancient roadway, now obliterated, entered the townland at south-east angle across a shoulder of black bog. Area, 404 acres.

**S.DD.** (a) *Port* – “Embankment”; a curious large square and massive earthwork, evidently site of an encampment; it is close to the north boundary of the town land. This place, O’Donovan asserts was used “as a battery” in 1798. The mound is, however, much older. Cannon balls etc. have been found on this site and local belief is that a barracks stood here in the time of Elizabeth.

(b) *Baile and Tobar na Croise* – “Homestead” and “Well” (respectively) “of the Cross.”

**GARRARUS**, Garbh Ros – “Rough Shrubbery.” Area, 324 acres.

“Garracusse” (A.S.E.).

**S.DD.I.** Coastwise E. to W.: -

(a) *Carraig an Bharráigh* – “Barry’s Rock”; on east side of Garrarus Strand. See place of same name, under Dromina, Crokee Par.

(b) *Doras Dubh* – “Black Door”; a frowning cliff

(c) *Oileán an Choite* - “Island of the Skiff”; a headland with a very narrow neck, across which a double entrenchment of earth is thrown. The earthen embankments are now about 30 yards in length by 6 feet high and 12 feet broad. A space of 8 yards separates the walls, which enclose, roughly, an area of an acre. O’Donovan states that the foundation of a stone and mortar fort was visible here at the date of the survey. Unfortunately the enclosing fence is at present in a very ruinous condition.

(d) *Cuan na mBan nUasal* – “The Ladies’ Cove.”

(e) *Rinn Chaol* – “Narrow Headland.”

(f) *Cuainín an Mhúin* – “Little Haven of the Putrid Water.” II. Inland: -

(g) *Carraig Uaiteir* – “Walter’s Rock.”

(h) *Faill an Strapa* – “Cliff of the Stile.”

(i) “Hurley’s Field”; on which stood the mansion etc. of a Captain Hurley, whose memory lives only in this field name.

(j) *Tobar na Bánóige* – “Well of the Little Green Field.”

(k) *Bóthar Bhainríon Anna* – “Queen Anne’s Road”; no longer in use

**KILLUNE**, Cill **Eoin** – “Owen’s Church.” The name **Eoin** was equated with John, in later times. The site of the cill or cillín is close to, and slightly to the north-east of, the mote near Mr. Power’s farm-house. Area, 353 acres.

“Killowen” (Inq. Jas. I.).

**S.D.** *Páirc an Iarla* “The Earl’s Field”; origin of the name is not remembered. This field is so fertile that the Glas Ghaibhneach did not think it beneath her to patronize it for a couple of nights. The Glas Ghaibhneach was a legendary cow which pastured on only the richest spots in Munster. She yielded as much milk as filled whatever vessel was used by the milker, till an evil-minded woman from the neighborhood of Ballylaneen attempted to milk her dry by using a sieve, whereupon the indignant animal walked away out to sea, and has never since been seen by mortal eyes.

**KNOCKANDUFF**, Cnocán Dubh – “Little Black Hill.” Area, 266 acres.

“Knockanduff als Carrigvantary” (AS. & E.)

**LISCELAN**, Lios Fhaoláin – “Faolan’s Lios.” A Faolan, perhaps the Lord of this lios, gave its name to the main branch of the ruling family (O’Faolan) of Decies. Area, 578 acres.

**S.D.** **Bearna Bhuí** – “Yellow Gap”; a designation rather frequently met with.

**MONLOUM**, Móin Lom – “Bare” (or Shallow) Bog. “ Area, 47 acres.

**MONVOY**, Móin Bhuí – “Yellow Bog”; in allusion to the growth of rag weed or other similar yellow flowering weeds. Area, 242 acres.

“Monewee” (Inq. 32 Eliz.).

**QUILLIA**, Collac – “Abounding in Hazel.” Or, perhaps, Coilleach (woody). Area, 287 acres.

“Quilly” (D.S.R.).

**S.DD.** (a) **Tobar** na bhFaithní - “Wart Well”; from its reputed power of removing skin growths of the character named.

(b) **Cúl** Munroe. Meaning unknown; locality of bridge on Tramore-Corbally road on west boundary of townland.

**NEWTOWN**, Baile Nua. Area, 334 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Oodonagha (O.M.), Uaimh Dhonnchaidh. – “Denis’s Cave.”

(b) Newtown Cove (O.M.), Gleann na mBád- “Boat Glen.”

(c) Fish Cove (O.M.), Uaim an Éisc- “Fish Cove.”

(d) Uaimh an **Phoill** - “Cave of the Hole.”

(e) Carrigaghalla (O.M.) Carraigin Liath “Little Grey Rock.”

(f) Uaimh na nGammal “The Simpletons’ Cave.”

(g) Tráig na mBáirciní “Strand of the Boats.”

(h) Lady’s Cove (O.M.), Gleann a Chuain- “Glen of the Haven.”

PICARDSTOWN, Baile Phócaird “Pickard’s Homestead.” Area 247 acres.

“Pickardstone lands” (Inq. 32 Eliz.).

S.D. **Sean** Bhaile – “The Old Homestead.”

TRAMORE, Trá **Mór** “Great Strand”; in two divisions. Area, 493 acres.

“Tramore”(Inq. jac. I.).

S.D. An Splinneín – “The High Projecting Cliff”; this is the stretch of strand extending from the men’s bathing place to the Lady’s Cove.

TRAMORE BURROW, An Dhaibhche – “The Sandhill.” Dhaibhche is a variant of Dhabhach; we have its genitive in Gort na Dhaibhche, name of a townland in Ringagoonach Par.; “Reel na Dhaibhche” is the tune played by the phantom band of the “Seahorse,” still occasionally heard on the Burrow. The “Seahorse” transport was wrecked in the Bay, with enormous loss of life (363 persons), on January 30<sup>th</sup>, 1816. The “Burrow” bears traces of occupation by a prehistoric race (possibly Palaeolithic). Kitchen middens are sometimes exposed after storms, and cores and flakes, as well as fragments of red-deer antlers &c., are found from time to time. Area, 217 acres.

S.D.D. (a) The Cush (O.M.), An Chois “The Place Lying-adjacent-to (the Sandhill)”. Cois- is the locative of cos, a foot, and is applied in toponymy to a level tract at base of a slope.

(b) Knockaunriark, Cnocán **an** Radhairc – “Little Hill of the View (Lookout)”; the most conspicuous point in the chain of sandhills.

(c) **Garraí** an **Gormógaigh** – “Gormog’s Garden.” Gormog, or Gormogach, is a spirit which haunts the desolate sand wastes.

(d) Slate Point (O.M.), **Pointe** na Slinne – “Point of the Slates.”

(e) Windgap (O.M.), **Bearna** na Gaoithe. Idem.

WESTOWN. No Irish name. Area, 343 acres.

Cliff and Coast Denominations, east to west-

(a) Faill Chláí na **Teorann** – “Cliff of the Boundary Fence.”

(b) Oonagappul (O.M.), Uaimh na gCapall – “Cave of the Horses.”

(c) The Chair (O.M.), An **Chathaoir**. Idem.

(d) An Gáirdín – “The Garden”; a short stretch of open strand.

(e) Ceann An Róin – “Seal’s Head”; this is the point on which stand the pillars and “Metal Man.” It is pierced by a cave with two arched entrances, scil:- Uaimh **an tSolais** and Uaimh na nÉan - “Cave of the Light” and “Cave of the Birds” respectively.

(f) Trá Rónáin – “Ronayne’s Strand.”

(g) Muirbheach na nGamhan – “Sandy Beach of the Calves.”

This is perhaps the only instance where the word Muirbheach occurs in a Waterford place-name; it designates land over which high tides flow.

(h) Trá an **Ghaibhlín** – “Strand of the Little Inlet.”

(i) “Waterspout.”

(j) Trá na nÉadála – “Strand of the Treasure Trove (from Wrecks).”

(k) Port – “Embankment”; an entrenched headland with an earthen fence 50 yards long; and about 10 feet high thrown across its neck. On the land side of the embankment is a trench some 15feet wide. The face of the rampart has been almost entirely cut away at one end<sup>205</sup>.

(l) Poll na Círce – “Deep Place of the Hen”; a small bay practically inaccessible from the land side. It is possible that the “Hen” was a ship or fishing boat which met her doom here.

(m) Poll An Róin - “Cave of the Seal.”

(n) Poll na Raice – “Hole of the Wreck”; a ship was lost here some 70 or more years since.

(o) Ilaunglas (O.M.), Oileán Glas - “Gray-Green Island.”

(p) Faill **an** Tairbh Mhóir – “Great Bull Cliff.” Faill **an** Tairbh Bhig – “Little Bull Cliff.”

On the Ordnance Map the following additional names occur:- Great Island (Port), Hanrahan’s Rock (so called from a man who, while gathering sea fowls’ eggs was killed by a fall down the cliff), Twelve Birds, Little Island, The Stags, Oyen (Uamhan?) Rock, &c., &c.,

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<sup>205</sup> See Westropp, “Promontory Forts of Co. Waterford,” in Journal R.S.A.I., for September, 1906.

## Dunhill Parish

It is hardly necessary to state that the parish-name is not of ecclesiastical origin. The ancient parish church, erected almost contemporaneously with the castle, was to a certain extent an appendage to the latter, under the shadow of which it stood. It dates therefore from the first period of Anglo-Norman occupation, when it was founded to replace the small Celtic churches of Killowen, Kilcannon, Killsteague &c. For a description of the church ruins &c. see Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society, Vol. I., p.139 &c. The parish, which is maritime and more or less Irish-speaking, belongs not to the Waterford, but to the Lismore Diocese.

### TOWNLANDS

- ANNESTOWN, Bun Abha – “River Mouth”; in allusion to the Dunhill stream, which here discharges itself into the sea. Area, 120 acres.  
S.D. Carrickadurish (O.M.), Carraig an Dorais—“Rock of the Door”; it stands on west side of the strand and is uncovered at low water.
- BALLYCRADDOCK, Baile Chreadóig – “Craddock’s Homestead.” Area, 348 acres.  
S.D. Gort an Ghéill – “Forfeited (?) Garden”; also, Móin an Ghéill; a small sub-division; from Giall, a hostage. G. also=jaw bone.
- BALLYBREGIN, Baile Uí Bhréigin - “O’Bregan’s Homestead.” Area, 149 acres.  
S.D.D. (a) Sean Sráid – “Old Village” ; a sub-denomination of very frequent occurrence.  
(b) Carraigín na mBiorán – “Little Rock of the Sharp Points.”
- BALLYROBIN, Baile Roibín – “Robin’s Homestead.” Area, 265 acres.  
“Bally Robin” (Inq. Jas. I).  
S.D.D. (a) Loch Búí – “Yellow Pond”; on east boundary.  
(b) Bán na gCrúibíní – “Field of the Dewberries (Rubus Caesius).”  
(c) Fornacht – “Bare Hill.” See same name, Killea Par.
- BALLYLENANE, Baile Uí Lonáin – “O’Lenane’s Homestead.” Area, 256 acres.  
“Ballylenan” (Inq. Jas. I).  
S.D.D. (a) Cnocán Dubh – “Little Black Hill.”  
(b) Tobar na Speile – “Well of the Scythe.”  
(c) Cill. An early church site, on Halley’s Farm. No remains survive and tradition is somewhat hesitating as to exact locality.  
(d) Sean Shráid – “Old Village.”  
(e) Bán an Liagáin “Field of the Pillar-Stone.” The pillar, which is uninscribed, is 6 feet in height by about 4 feet wide at bottom, and tapers to the summit.
- BALLYLEEN, Baile an Lín – “Homestead of the Flax.” Area, 481 acres.  
“Ballyleene” (A.S.E.).  
S.D.D. (a) Cillín. Early church site, on Foran’s farm and close to latter’s dwelling house.  
(b) Tobar na Caillí “Well of the Hag.”  
(c) Leaca Ribhach – “Grey Glenslope.”
- BALLYNAGEERAGH, Baile na gCiarraíoch – “Town of the Kerry-men.” Compare with next. On this townland stands a magnificent dolmen, uninjured. Area, 439 acres.  
“Ballynegeragh” (A.S.E.).
- BALLYNAGORKAGH, Baile na gCorcaíoch “Town of the Cork-men.” Compare with last. Area, 144 acres.  
“Ballynegrecough” (A.S.E.).
- BALLYHEADON, Baile Uí hÉidín – “O’Headon’s or Hayden’s Homestead.” Area, 212 acres.  
S.D.D. (U) Cnoc an Chinn - “Hill of the Head”; from a fancied resemblance to a human skull; the name is Anglicised-Knockahead, by which name in fact the whole townland is, or was, till recently, more commonly known.  
(b) Bán na Cruaiche – “Field of the Heap (of Turf?).”
- BENVOY, Beinn (Loc. for Nom.) Bhuí – “Yellow Peak.” I got Cnocán Rua as an older name of this place. Probably one of the two names is a sub-denomination of the other. Area, 193 acres.  
S.D.D. I. - Coastwise:-  
(a) Morageeha (O.M.), Mórath Gaoithe. Meaning unknown: possibly-“Increasing (rising) of Wind”; portion of beach on west side of Benvoy strand.  
(b) Carrignanushly Rocks (O.M.), Carraig na Murailí (Iarcáin) – “Rock of the Mussels”; it is four chains in width and lies under high water mark at south east corner of the strand.  
(c) Carraig Fhada – “Long Rock” (O.M.).  
(d) An Rinn-“The Headland”; applied here to a cliff.

(e) Fail an Aitinn - "Cliff of the Furze."

(f) Trá Leathan - "Wide Strand."

II. - Inland:-

(g) Tobar na gCochán - "Well of the Straws"; or "Well of the Flower Buds." - (Cocháin).

(h) **Bearna** an Chlampair - "Gap of the Dispute or Deceit."

(i) Páirc na Maothalachair - "Field of the Curds"; so called perhaps from little hills or ridges.

(j) Gort Spaidín - "Garden of the Heavy (Wet) Sod."

(k) Bán **an** Phóbaire - "The Piper's Field."

CASTLECRADDOCK, Caisleán Chreadóig - "Craddock's Castle."

David Craddock lodged a petition (1290) against Maurice Russell, Sheriff of Waterford for having "broke open gates and doors of his castle &c." (Records of Ireland - Sweetman's Calendar).

Area, 361 acres.

"Castlecrodock" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) St. Martin's Well (O.M.), does not appear to be now known locally, although O'Donovan states on authority of tradition that a "pattern" was formerly held here.

(b) Tobar Bhaile Mhic Éamoinn - "Well of FitzEdmond's Homestead"

COOLRATTIN, Cúil Raitín - "Corner of (the) Ratteen." "Ratteen" was a kind of homespun, for manufacture of which - presumably from its name - the place was once noted. I was also furnished with the suspiciously poetic "ancient" name of Cumhra Tuinn - ("Fragrant Bog Place") for the townland or perhaps for part of it. Area, 72 acres.

"Coolerettin" (D.S.R.).

CRINALISK, Crinn Álairg. Meaning unknown. The Down Survey Reference makes the name "Clonalisk," while the Acts of Settlement &c, write it "Clonaliskey." From these two forms one might conclude that the first element of the name is cluain, a meadow. The second word may be Aill-uisce, "of the water (emitting) rock." R. O'Foley suggests Cluain An Lusca. Area, 246 acres.

CROUGH, An Cruach - "The Heap (i.e. Conical Hill)," Area, 81 acres.

DUNHILL, Dún Aill - "Fort of the Rock"; from the prehistoric earthen fortress which crowned the cliff on which the castle now stands. The remarkably situated feudal fortress, now in ruin, was the chief seat of the Barons of Dunhill. John Power, the last Baron, was alive in 1652 and had a son then also living. The present representative of the line is unknown. Giles, daughter of Lord Decies, and wife of John Power aforesaid, defended Dunhill against the Parliamentarians. On its capitulation the magnificent pile, worthy of a better fate, was blown up by gunpowder and the Baron, with eighteen of his kinsmen followers, transplanted into Connaught (neighbourhood of Loughrea). His estates were declared forfeited, and were granted to an ancestor of the present Earl of Enniskillen. On the townland is an earthfast dolmen built into a boundary fence and not recorded on the Ordnance Map.

JOHNSTOWN, Baile Sheáin. Idem. Area, 226 acres.

"Johnstowne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

KILLONE, Cill **Eoin** - "Eoghan's Church." This is one of four early churches, within the county, which bear the same name. Area, 295 acres.

"Killowen" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) An Chillíneach - "The Little Burial Ground" (lit. the little church site); the name of a field in which is a circular, primitive-church enclosure.

(b) An **Ruán** - "The Moory Tract."

(c) Carraig and Bán na Faille - "Rock" and "Field" respectively, "of the Cliff."

(d) Tobar na Lárach Báine - "Well of the White Mare."

KILLSTEAGE, Cill Stéig. I have heard it pronounced thus, though O'Donovan writes it C. Stáige. Stéig means a measure of land (compare Staigue fort, Co. Kerry &c.); it seems possible however that it is, in the present instance, a personal name-the name of the early church founder. Stéig also means a bleak or rocky place. Area, 302 acres.

"Killstage" (D.S.R.). "Kilsteogy" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Reiligín - "little Graveyard"; site of the early church from which the townland is named. The site in question was discovered with great difficulty - near verge of a bog on Mooney's farm. Fence &c., and almost the very memory of the sacred place have disappeared. Close by is a standing pillar-stone.

(b) Gort An Fhuarlaigh - "Garden by (of) the Weedy Marsh - Edge."

(c) Bán na Sráide "Field of the Street (Village)." The field and name remain, but the street survives only in the field name.

(d) Bán **an** Mhúcháin "Field of the Souterrain, or chimney."

Múcháin is also a disease from which horses suffer.

(e) Póna An Lady - "The (Land) Lady's Pound"; a field in which formerly stood a castle.

(f) Tobar Mhic Chéin - "Son of Cian's Well."

KILCANNON, Cill Conáin - "Conan's Church"; the last of three early churches in the county commemorating an otherwise forgotten church builder. The church site, identified with difficulty, is close

to the extreme northern angle of the townland. No remains of the church survive. Compare Drumcannon, also Kilcannon, Whitechurch Par. Area, 240 acres.

S.D.D. (a) An tSean Shráid – “The Old Village.”

(b) Bán an tSagairt – “The Priest’s Field.”

(c) Bannsa – “Glebe”; the word appears to be a corruption of manse.

KNOCCANE, Cnocán – “Little Hill”; adjoins a townland of same name in the neighbouring barony of Decies. Area, 182 acres.

“Knockan-Corbally” (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Stookan Rock, (O.M.), Carraig an Stuaicín – “Rock of the Stook (Pyramid).”

(b) Trá an Chnoicín – “Knockane Strand.”

LISAVIRON, Lios an Bhioráin – “Lios of the Pin (Brooch, or Small Pointed Stake).” Area, 257 acres.

“Lyshvirrane” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Branain – “Fallow Fields.”

SMOOR (in two divisions-more and beg), Smúr – “Rubbish” or “Embers”; a name probably derived from a pile or mound of stones-remains of a dismantled or burned building. This place was the seat of a branch of the Power family deriving descent from the Dunhill house. Area, 370 acres.

S.D. Cill – “Ancient Church Site.”

SHANACLONE, Sean Chluain – “Old Meadow.” Area, 361 acres.

S.D.D. (a) An Cheapach “The Tillage Plot.” Cheapach was better known, a century ago, than the townland name proper. The eighteenth century thatched church of the parish stood here, and the site for a while and, in fact, till recently, gave its popular name to the parish.

(b) Carraig an Chloig – “Rock of the Bell”; so named from its shape.

(c) Gleann Thaidhg – “Teige’s Glen.”

(d) Bán an Fhualraigh – “Field of the Weedy Marsh-Edge.”

(e) An Leacht – “The Monument”; it marks the spot whereon one of the old Powers of this place was accidentally killed.

(f) Garrai an tSaighdiúra – “The Soldier’s Garden.”

(g) Bán an Liagáin – “Field of the Pillar Stone.”

SAVAGETOWN, Baile An tSabháisigh – “Savage’s Homestead.” Area, 201 acres.

S.D. Carraig Ó gCuillinn – “O’Cullins’ Rock.”

## Islandkane Parish

This Parish derives its name from the townland on which stood the ancient church, as the townland in turn took its title from an entrenched headland which violence of the ocean has wrested from the mainland within modern times. Church and parish were inappropriate in the Commandery (Knights Templar) of Killure, and passed at the suppression into the hands of Sir Richard Aylward.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYGARRAN, Baile an Gharráin – “Homestead of the Grove.”

Area, 224 acres.

BALLYSCANLAN, Baile Uí Scannláin – “O’Scanlon’s Homestead.” Area, 881 acres.

S.D. Tobar an Chomhartha – “Well of the Mark (or Signal).”

CAHER, Cathair “Stone Fort.” No trace of the structure remains. In fact, with an exception or two no cathair now survives in Co. Waterford, though the occurrence of the word in place-names proves that stone forts were once fairly common therein. Area, 168 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bán An Ultaigh – “The Ulsterman’s Field.” Set under Drumcannon townland, Par. of the same name.

(b) Bán an Leasa “The Lios Field.” This lios it was, which probably gave the townland its name. The name is of common occurrence, and has not, as a rule, been hitherto throughout noted.

(c) Carraig Bhearra Bheag “Little Barri’s Rock.”

CARRICKAVRANTRY, Carraig an Bhróinteora – “Rock of the Quern-Stone Maker.” Mill stone material in inexhaustible quantity abounds. There is a dolmen (not recorded on Ordnance Map) with small stone circle, on the townland. The greater portion of this townland -in two sub-divisions- is in Kilbride Parish. Area, 407 acres.

“Carrigbrontore” (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) An Tóchar – “The Causeway”; a bog-crossing now transformed into a regular road.

(b) Na Tuair – “The Cattle Fields.” The word Tuar in place name derivation is generally rendered “a bleach green”; in the Decies however it hardly ever carries that meaning.

FENOR, Fionnúr – “Whitish Plain.” Area, 411 acres.



ISLANDKANE, Oileán Uí Chéin “O’Kane’s Island.” O’Kane was one of the minor families of the Decies. The present is one of the couple of instances in Co. Waterford wherein the name Oileán is applied to a portion of the mainland. The second is in Stradbally parish. In both instances the townland has an entrenched headland - which may have been the name-giving Oileán. Islandkane and Islandtarsney are almost certainly sub-divisions of one original Oileán townland. Area, 613 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Black Door (O.M.), Doras Dubh. Idem.

(b) Boat Strand (O.M.), Trá na mBád. Idem.

(c) Eagle Rock (O.M.), Carraig an Iolair Idem.

(d) Sheep Island (O.M.). This is now really two islands; the innermost is Oileán na gCaorach – “Island of the Sheep (pl.)” and the other Oileán na bhFranncach “Island of the Frenchmen.” (or “of the Rats”). Up to about a century since they were joined to the mainland. On the islets, as well as on the mainland immediate adjoining, are some foundations of cloghans, or primitive stone houses of beehive type - the only remains of the kind so far discovered in Waterford - and site of the clochans is surrounded by a strong earthen fence of the lios type. The enclosed space, of which the now detached island was part, constituted the O’Kane Island.

(e) Poll **an Tobac** – “Tobacco Hole”; reminiscent of the days of smuggling.

(f) Site of “Telegraph Station” erected more than a century since when rumours of a French invasion filled the air.

(g) Trá **an Chomhartha** “Strand of the Mark.”

(h) Oileán de Búrca – “Burke’s Island.” Mr. J. H. Lloyd, in his notes to a poem (“Cóic Mumhan,” R.I.A. MS., 23, N. 10) which he contributes to “Eriu,” Vol. 11. p.49, has fallen into a serious mistake regarding this island. Emanating from so capable a scholar, Mr. Lloyd’s error is doubly calculated to mislead and correction is doubly necessary. Mr. Lloyd states that Burke’s Island, off the coast of Middlethird = Oileán Uí Bhric, and upon the alleged identity he builds the theory that the ancient O’Brics of Decies are represented by the modern Burkes of Waterford. It is not our province here to account for disappearance of the O’Brics from their ancient patrimony but, be the explanation what it may, the Burke-~~ex~~-O’Bric theory, as based upon the argument from the name of Burke’s Island, cannot stand: (1) Oileán de Búrca and Oileán Uí Bhric are not at all identical; as a matter of fact the two islands are separated by two or three miles of coast and tons of salt water innumerable; one (the former) is off the coast of Middlethird and the other off Decies. (2) Oileán de Búrca has never been called Oileán Uí Bhric, nor Oileán Uí Bhric, “Burke Island.”

ISLANDTARSNEY, Oileán Tarsna – “Island Across (over against).” Area, 492 acres.

“Ilanetarsney” (Inq. Jac. I). “Iland Carsney” (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Bóithrín **Eilís** na Cille – “Elizabeth-of-the-Church’s Little Road.”

(b) Páirc **an Mhurdair** – “The Murder Field.”

(c) Sráidín – “Little Village.”

(a) **Carráin** na nDollars – “Rock of the Dollars.”

(e) Carraig **an tSalainn** – “The Salt Rock.”

KILFARRASY, Cill Fhearghusa – “Church of Fergus.” The Mart. Dungal. enumerates no fewer than ten individuals of the name Fergus. Area, 258 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Yellow Rock (O.M.), Carraig Bhuí. Idem.

(b) Cill; site of early church.

(c) Gleann Liath – “Grey Glen”; on boundary with Whitefield.

(d) Fulacht **Fia**; a prehistoric cooking place, by side of stream which forms eastern boundary of townland.

MONAMELAGH, Móin na Méighleach i.e. “bleating” as of the Jack Snipe. Area, 219 acres.

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua. Area, 208 acres.

WHITEFIELD, Bán na bhFaoiteach “Field of the Whites.” Members of the White family were prominent figures in 17<sup>th</sup> century Waterford and Clonmel history. Members of Waterford Mercantile families-Whites, Waddings, Wyses, Maddens, Dobbins, Walshes, &c., had invested their fortunes in lands, which, later, they forfeited under Cromwell. Area, 170 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Hawk’s Cliff, Faill **an tSeabhaic**. Idem.

(b) **Sean** Shráid – “Old Village.”

(c) Faill na Muc – “Cliff of the Pigs.”

(d) Trá Larry **an Ghabhar** “Strand of Larry-the-Goat.”

WOODSTOWN, Baile na Coille – “Homestead of the Wood.” The “wood” can hardly have been a very formidable thing. Timber will not grow here now. Area, 414 acres.

“Ballinkeely als Woodtown” (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Cnockrúa (O.M.), **Cnoc Rua** – “Red Hill.”

(b) Faill an Bhóithrín – “Cliff of the Little Road.”

## Kilburne Parish

The small parish does not share its name (of ecclesiastical origin) with a townland as the vast majority of parishes do. Consequently the name (Cill Bhoirinn) is not in popular use. Neither is meaning of the name, very clear. O'Donovan renders it - Church of the Rocky Place. Dineen gives boirne as the genitive of boireann. Apparently there is a double genitive. The parish is referred to as: "Kilburren als Kirche Burrin" in an Inquisition of James I., "Kilburne" in the Regal Visitation Books of the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, and "Boryn" and "Breyne" in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas (1302-6). For an account of the ruined church &c. see Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society, Vol. I., p. 165.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYCASHIN, Baile Uí Chaisin - "O'Cashen's Homestead." O'Cashen is not a Waterford or southern, but an Ulster name. An Inquisition of 1263 finds that the lands of "Ballycoshyn" (½ carucate) are held by William of London (De Londres, now Landers) from the Prior of Connell. Area, 609 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bealach na mBuinní - "Roadway of the Springs."

(b) An Fothrach "Foundations of Ancient Buildings"; the name of a field.

(c) Páirc na bhFíodóirí "The Weavers' Field."

BAWNFUNNE, Bán Fionn - "White Field." Area, 285 acres.

BUTLERSTOWN, Baile an Bhuitléirigh "Butler's Homestead." The castle and lands of Butlerstown were in possession of Sir Thomas Sherlock in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and of Geoffrey de Butlor (from whom the place is named) four hundred years earlier<sup>206</sup>. Area, 780 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carraigín na nGunnáí - "Little Rock of the Guns." Musketry practice formerly took place in the vicinity.

(b) Tobar Uí Dhuibh - "O'Duff's Well"; on boundary with Lismore.

KNOCKEEN, An Cnoicín - "The Little Hill." Area, 876 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Móin na bPlúr - "Bog of the Flowers"; old name of, perhaps, the whole townland.

(b) Sugar Loaf Hill (O.M.), Carraig Chorra - "Round Rock"; a very remarkable rocky bluff of conical shape.

(c) Cromlech (O.M.), a fine dolmen, embedded in surrounding fence of the ancient graveyard. This monument is of great size, and in an excellent state of preservation.

(d) Tigh Faoi Thalamh - "House under the Earth"; this is name of a field in which is a Souterrain, the entrance to which has been closed up.

(e) Loch Bán - "White Pond"; name applied to cross-roads near (b), above, where there is no pond now.

LISDUGGAN, Lios Dhubhagáin - "Duggan's Lios." On the townland stands a mote. Area, 58 acres.

MUNMAHOGE, Muin (also sometimes bun) Muchóige - "Wild Vetch Neck (or Flat)." Near the north-east angle of the townland stands a dolmen which has never hitherto been noted. Only the cist remains, and this is much mutilated. It measures some 12' x 7". Bun, in the second form, is a corruption of muin, a neck of land. As bun could, and frequently did, become mbun in the mouth of the illiterate Irish speaker, muin might become bun as m has actually become b in Kilbunny, Guilcagh Par. Portion of the townland is in Kilbride Parish. Area, 288 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar Geal "White (Clear) Well."

(b) Bóthar an Mhuilinn - "Road of the Mill"; a section of the ancient highway known elsewhere in its course as Bóthar an Chapail Chaoich &c. The mill in the present instance was wind driven.

ORCHARDSTOWN, Baile na hÚllóirde - "Orchard Homestead." The genitive in e here is irregular, but such is the Waterford usage. Area, 206 acres.

S.D. Carraig Chaitill - "Caitill's Rock"; Caitill was a Danish chieftain whose destruction is related in "Wars of the Gael and the Gall."

TOWERGARE, Tuar Gearr or Tuar Gairid - "Short Cattle-Field." Area, 409 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Sean Shráid - "Old Village."

(b) Bán an Átha "Field of the Ford."

(c) Sceachánach "(White) Thorn Abounding."

(d) Ceathrú Láir - "Middle Quarter."

(e) Cúil Bhró "Millstone Corner." There was formerly a mill here.

(f) Ceathrú na nGéanna - "Geese Quarter"; this and the three immediately preceding are names of subdivisions.

(g) Maol Láir - "Middle Hill."

(h) Tobar Uí Chrotaigh - "O'Crotty's Well." The individual here commemorated appears to have followed the profession of his more famous namesake of "Crotty's Lake" connection.

(i) Bán an Locha - "Pond Field"; there is no pond - only a well - now.

(j) Bán an Chnoicín Rua "Field of the Red Hillock."

<sup>206</sup> Sweetman's Calendar under date June 12<sup>th</sup>, 1247.

## Kilbride Parish

Like Islandkane this church and parish were dependencies of the Preceptory of Killure. Unfortunately there is no evidence (beyond legend of a worthless character) to show whether the Brigid commemorated be the patroness of Ireland, or whether - if she be - St. Brigid herself visited and founded this church. A description of the church remains will be found in Journal of Waterford and S.E.Ireland Archaeological Society, Vol. I, p. 137. The parish contains only three townlands, with portion of two others.

### TOWNLANDS

CARRIGAVANTRY. See under "Islandkane Parish." Area, 415 acres.

CULLEN CASTLE, Caisleán **an** Chuilinn – "Castle of (the) Holly, (i.e. holly surrounded)." The castle, which is small and square, stands on an outcrop of rock. It was another of the Power castles. Area, 390 acres.

"Two Villages of Quillans" (Inq. 32 Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) **Sruth na Bannaght** (O.M.), Sruth na mBeannacht – "Stream of the Blessings"; it runs through the middle of the townland.

(b) Carraig **an** Chait – "Rock of the (Wild) Cat."

KILBRIDE, Cill **Bride** – "Brigid's Church." Area (in two divisions), 462 acres.

"Kilbryde" (Inq. 32 Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) Cnoc **an** tSagairt – "Priest's Hill."

(b) Mansion House (O.M.); in ruins, since the "Transplantation" period. According to popular account this was the residence of a branch of the Powers. Of the 79 land owners transplanted from Co. Waterford in 1653-4 no fewer than 19 were Powers.

(c) Carraig **an** tSíoda - "Rock of the Silk."

(d) Tobar Naoimh **Bride** – "St. Brigid's Well."

(e) Clais – "Trench"; a field.

(f) Bán **an** tSrutha – "Field of the Stream."

(g) Garrdha Sheáin **an** tSúsáin – "John-of-the-Little-Blanket's Garden."

MUNMAHOGE. See under "Kilburne Parish." Area, 191 acres.

SPORTHOUSE, Tigh an Spóirt. Area, 339 acres.

S.D. Hill of Sport (O.M.).

## Killotteran Parish

The Parish derives its name from the townland on which stood the ancient church, and the name itself is ecclesiastical-signifying the Church of Oran, Odran, or Otteran as it is more commonly Anglicised. Oran was adopted as patron of their new diocese by the Ostmen of Waterford on the consecration of their first bishop in 1096.

Otteran of Waterford has been the subject of long controversy which this is hardly the place to review. Suffice it to say that the diocesan patron was a bishop confessor and that he seems to have spent his later years as a Missionary in central Europe.

### TOWNLANDS

BAWNDAW, Bán Dháith – "David's Field." O'Donovan writes the personal name, Deaghaidh, which might be rendered- "Dea's or Dee's". Area, 63 acres.

BALLINAMONA. See Ballinamona in "Kilbarry Parish." Area, 33 acres.

CARRIGPHEIRISH, Carraig Phiarais - "Pierce's Rock"; an eminence to rere of Carrigpheirish House. This rock is referred to in Keating's Poems<sup>207</sup> and was at one time known as "Full View." Area, 140 acres.

GRACEDIEU, Grás Dé "Grace of God." The local Irish name is merely a translation of the Norman-French, semi-monastic name given by the 12<sup>th</sup> century settlers. Area, 623 acres.

"Gracedue" (D.S. Map &C.).

S.D.D. (a) Grannagh Ferry (O.M.); the place from which the ferry-boat plied to Grannagh Castle, on the Ossory side. This ferry service ceased with the erection of the old woodenbridge - demolished less than half a century since.

(b) "Old House Field," wherein are some traces of a camp.

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<sup>207</sup> "Dánta &c. S. Céitinn," Edit. Rev. John McErlean, S.J., Dublin. 1900, p.84.

(c) "Long Lane."

(d) "Long Reach"; in the river.

KILLOTTERAN, Cill Odhráin – "Oran's Church." Area, 282 acres.

KNOCKHOUSE, Tigh an Chnoic – "House of the Hill." On the townland, near its north-west angle, is a fine well, the water of which is believed to be efficacious in curing headache. Area, 643 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóithrín **an Ghiúis** – "Little Road of the Fir-Tree Screen." The name is now *canis a non canendo*, for the trees have disappeared.

(b) An **Chláisín** – "The Little-Plank (Bridge)"; the name is applied to the stream dividing this townland from Woodstown.

LISMORE, Lios mór – "Great Lios." Area, 155 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar **an** Phúicín – "The Hooded Well."

(b) An Lios Mór; the field from which the townland is named. All that remains is the circular outline of the great fort, traceable in a field by side (south) of main road.

(c) Tobar Uí Dhuibh "O'Duff's Well."

SKIBBEREEN, An Scibirín. – "The Small Stream"; as a matter of fact the stream is really considerable. A local speaker of Irish explains it - a collection of small stones. "Short Stream" would suit better. Area, 110 acres.

WOODSTOWN, Baile na Coille – "Homestead of the Wood." Area, 437 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Old Court (O.M.), **Sean** Chúirt. Idem.

(b) Sean Dún – "Old Fort"; name of a field in which stood a mound, demolished during building of the railway, and found to contain a large quantity of bones.

(c) Cloch an Cheannaí – "The Merchant's Rock."

(d) Cloch An Óir – "Stone of the Gold"; a large rock on the river bank beside which, the story went, merchants of Waterford buried a quantity of treasure on the approach of Cromwell.

## Kilmeadan Parish

This is a parish of large extent, embracing no fewer than twenty-three townlands. Within its area are the identified sites of at least five early church foundations, and there possibly remain others undiscovered. Portion of the parish, scil:- three townlands, lies within the Barony of Upperthird. For a description &c. of the ancient church see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 170 &c.

## TOWNLANDS

ADAMSTOWN, Baile Ádhaimh. Idem. From a document given by Theiner<sup>208</sup>, it is evident that Poltomartyn (Poll Tí Mháirtain?) was another name for this place. It was apparently church land - perhaps a grange - and on it stood a castle of the Powers. At this place was fought (1461) a battle between the citizens of Waterford, on the one hand, and the combined O'Driscolls (of West Cork) and the Powers of Co. Waterford, on the other. Area, 247 acres.

"Poltomartyn als Ballyadam" (*apud* Theiner, *ut supra*). Ballyadam and Adamstowne (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) "St. Martin's Well" (O.M.). It is close by site of the ancient castle. "Rounds" were made here up to a century since and the well was reputed specially efficacious in cure of headache. Inserted in the masonry of the well is a curious carved stone of which a duplicate will be found beneath a thorn bush in adjoining field. Of the castle not a stone remains. In another field-separated by a road from the last - stands a remarkable pillar stone, about 7 feet in height and unincised.

(b) "The Sweep"; a sub-division.

(c) Site of church and cemetery, to rere of forge, at junction of three roads.

(d) Bán **an** Chaisleáin. – "The Castle Field."

Amberhill, Gleann **an** Rua Rois – "The Red Shrubbery Glen." Perhaps "Amber" is a rendering of **Rua**. Area, 448 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carraigín **an** Mhuclaigh – "Little Rock of the Pigfold."

(b) Muileann Bán – "White Mill."

BALLYDUFF, Baile Uí Dhuibh – "O'Duff's Homestead." Contrast with Ballyduff, Lismore and Mocollop Par.; latter is Baile Dubh - "Black Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 870 acres.

"Ballyduff" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Tobar Caoch – "Blind (dried up) Well."

(b) Bóithrín Salach – "Dirty Little Road"; now nearly obliterated.

BLACKNOCK, An Cnoc Dubh – "The Black Hill." Area, 288 acres.

S.D. Páirc na Glaise Gabhnaí – "Field of the Legendary Cow." (See Killune, Drumcannon Par. &c.).

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<sup>208</sup> "Vet. Monumenta" Pius II., A.D. 1459

The “tracks” (peculiarly shaped natural markings) of the cow are shown on a flat rock, also the circular impression of the milking pail. This Glas Ghaibhneach legend smacks of hoary antiquity. It is to be noted that Celtic legends in which, as in the present instance, a colour represents an animal or man, are generally of great age - nature myths perhaps.

CARRICKADUSTRÁ, Carraig **an** Dosaire - “Rock of the Swaggerer” (or “of the meddling busybody”). Area, 226 acres.

S.DD. (a) Áth na Sac – “Ford of the Bags.”

(b) Áth Bhaile Liam - “Williamstown Ford.”

COOLAGADDEN, Cúil an Fheadháin – Corner of the Streamlet.” Area, 115 acres.

CULLINAGH, An Cuileannach - The Holly-Abounding Place.” Area, 365 acres.

“Cullinaghe “ (Inq. Eliz .) .

DARRIOLE, An Deargail. Meaning not quite clear. The present appears to be one of a class of archaic names into which the Indo-European root arg (silver) enters. Compare Araglen, Dargle &c. R. O’Foley suggests that the name may be Dubh Argail, A. being an older Irish “for church.” At Darrigle lived the famous duelist, called from his residence “Paorach na Deargaille.” No trace of the house survives and its site is barely remembered midway, on the hillslope, between the new and old Kilmeadan-Portlaw roads. Many stories of the fire-eater are current in the locality. Dearg Fhuil (Dr. Hennebry). Area, 795 acres.

“Dargil “ (D.S.R.). “Darrigall “ (Egmont MSS. Vol. I., p.118).

S.DD. (a) An tSean Shráid – “The Old Village.”

(b) “The Camp Field ”; wherein-so popular belief has it - Cromwell, or one of his detachments, encamped.

(c) An Chillín – “The Little Church”; site of an early church, on Quinn’s farm.

DOONEEN, An Dúinín – “The Little Fort.” O’Donovan writes it dúinán, but I have heard it as above. The townland, which is entirely included in Whitfield demesne, is only partially in this parish. Nicholas Madden of “Downing “ was proceeded against for arrears of tithes in 1653. Area, 72 acres.

GORTACLADE, Gort **an** Tochait - “Garden of the Dug-out Pit.” “James Power was seised of Gortesyade ‘ (Gort an tSloda)’ (Inq. apud Clonmel, July 1640). Area, 500 acres.

S.DD (a) Baile na gCuach – “Homestead of the Cuckoos.” This sub-denomination is better known than the townland name and is not infrequently used for the latter. Rev. Dr. Hennebry makes it- “Homestead of the Bows,” basing his rendering on the presence in the townland of a large boulder with four or five artificial basins of bullán character.<sup>209</sup>

(b) Baile an Scáilín – “Homestead of the Little Shadow.” The shadow is thrown by a high hill, behind the east shoulder of which lie the two farms which were formerly known exclusively by this name. Both b. an Scáilín and b. na gCuach may be regarded as submerged townland names-both older probably than the present official name.

(c) Poll Drew- “Drew’s Pool ”; a hole in the river wherein the person from whom it is called was drowned.

(d) An Chillíneach – “The Early Church Site”; a field beside the old Waterford road on the south side of the townland. In this field lies the large stone with basin-like cavities already alluded to.

(e) Tobar Eilís Gabha – “Alice (Wife) of the Smith’s Well ”; close to last.

(f) Bán **an** Mhúcháin – “Field of the Souterrain (lit. Chimney).” The Souterrain has been dug up and “improved” away by the occupying tenant.

(g) “The Tobacco Fields”; about ten acres in extent, wherein a century since, or thereabout, heavy crops of the “weed ” were grown.

(h) Carraig **an** Bhréagáin – “Rock of the Toy (or the Allurement”); so called, presumably, from a pillar-stone or cairn on summit which in the distance resembled a man. Such stones or piles on Co. Waterford mountains are generally called “Fir Bréige,” i.e., apparent men, but sometimes Bréagáin, as in the present instance.

KILMEADAN, Cill Mhíadáin – “Maidan’s (My Little Ita’s) Church.” Míadán resolves into mo-Íde-án. The mo and án are merely particles of endearment. In 1285 Walter De La Hays received grant of a free warren and of a weekly market on Monday at his manor of “Kilmidan” (Chart. 13, Edward I.). Area 170 acres.

S.DD. (a) Whelan’s Bridge (O.M.), Droichead Uí Fhaoiláin.

(b) An Leacha Sleamhnaithe – “The Slipping Glen Slope.”

(c) “Old Court,” An tSean Chúirt. Idem. This is a subdivision, regarded locally as an independent townland. The “Old Court ” in question was the mansion-only a solitary gable of it now stands which replaced the ancient castle of the Barons of Dunhill and Kilmeadan. This ruin, on the river bank, is familiar, by sight, to travellers by rail from Waterford to Dungarvan.

KILMOYEMOGE, Cill mo Dhíomóg - “(St.) Dimoc’s Church.”<sup>210</sup> The site of this early church is an untilled patch in a field by east side of the avenue between railway and public road. Some years since, when

<sup>209</sup> “Waterford Star” newspaper (Irish column) some date in 1903.

<sup>210</sup> “Modiomog Bishop and Confessor of Chain-Cain-Aradh in Munster”, Martyr. Donegal, at Dec. 10<sup>th</sup>. “My Dimoc, i.e. in Cluain Cain Arad in Munster, i.e. of Ross Conaill.” Calendar of Aenghus.),

the church site was cut through to form the avenue alluded to, a bullán of sandstone, was unearthed. As the object has not been removed it may still be inspected on the spot. Area (in two divisions), 895 acres.

“Killinoyenoge” (Egmont MSS., Vol. X., p. 118).

S.D.D. (a) Tovernanangle (O.M.), Tobar na nAingeal – “The Angels’ Well”; a holy well, still occasionally visited.

(b) “The Mote”; near site of the ancient church. This mound was twenty feet in height some years since.

KNOCKANAGH, Cnocánach – “(Place) Abounding in Hillocks.” Greater portion of the townland is in Lisnakill Par., and the whole is included in Mount Congreve demesne. Area, 57 acres.

MT. CONGREVE, Cnocánach – “Hill of the (Good) Luck” (O’Donovan); the name is now however forgotten locally. The townland is partly in Lisnakill Par. Area, 118 acres.

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua – “New Village.” Area, 142 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Dawn River (O.M.), An Dabhan (Dá Abhainn) – “Two Rivers.” The term “abha” (river) is applied in toponymy to any permanent stream.

(b) Glebe.

POWERSKNOCK, Cnoc na bhPaorach – “Hill of the Powers”; some families of whom doubtless lived here. Area, 295 acres.

S.D. “The Sweep.”

RAHEENS, Na Ráithíní – “The Little Forts.” Area, 569 acres.

“Rahines” (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) **Carraig an tSamhaidh** – “Rock of the Sorrel.”

(b) Ifreann “Hell”; a patch of very bad land. Compare “Paradise,” the name (ironical) of a similar piece in Kilclooney, Mothel Parish.

(c) Caol **an** Ghé – “Narrow Place (strip of land) of the Goose.”

(d) Tobar na nGaibhlte.

(e) **Sean** Bhaile.

(f) Carraig Liath, a large boulder.

STONEHOUSE, Tigh Cloiche – “House of Stone.” Area, 453 acres.

“Stonehouse” (A.S.E.).

S.D. Carraig **an** Draighin – “Rock of the Blackthorn”; a name applied to a sub-division of about 60 acres.

TIGROE, An Tigh Rua – “The Red House.” Area, 291 acres.

S.D. Gleann Beag – “Little Glen.”

## Kilroan Parish

LIKE Kilcop, Drumrusk and Monamintra, this parish contains only a single townland, from which it derives its name. See *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 166 &c. for some notice of the Church remains. There is a second parish of the name in Co. Waterford-hut in Diocese of Lismore; the present parish (and townland) is in Waterford.

## TOWNLANDS

KILRONAN, Cill Rónáin – “Ronan’s Church.” There are several saints of the name, Ronan, in the Irish Martyrologies, but, since the date of the patronal feast has been forgotten in the present instance, we cannot determine to which of them this foundation is due. Area, 546 acres.

S.D.D. (a) “Glebe.”

(b) Páirc **an** Teampail – “Church Field”; in which are some insignificant remains of the ancient church.

(c) An **tSean** Shráid – “The Old Village.”

(d) Tobar na Cille – “The Church Well.”

## Lisnakill Parish

A description of the church ruin &c. will be found in *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. I. pp. 167-8. For derivation of the name see below.

## TOWNLANDS

ADAMSTOWN. See under Kilmeadan Par. Adam was a name of common occurrence among the Powers. Area, 69 acres.

DOONEEN. See under Kilmeadan Par. Area, 55 acres.

GAULSTOWN, Cnoc **an** Ghallaigh – “Gaule’s Homestead.” On the townland is a rather well-known

dolmen. Area, 270 acres.

“Gawlestown “ (O.S.M.).

S.D.D. (a) Carraig an Chaisleáin – “Castle Rock”; so called from its shape.

(b) Carraigín Dóite – “Little Burned Rock”; a rocky eminence of conical shape.

(c) Carraig an Stáca – “Stack-like Rock”; a feature of similar character to last.

(d) Bán an Chírín – “Field of the Crest (or Ridge).”

(e) Leaba an tSagairt – “The Priest’s Bed”; a small natural cave in a rock cliff.

(f) Cnoc na Gabhnaí - “Hill of the Stripper”; named perhaps from the Glas Ghaibhneach of many legends.

KNOCKANAGH. See under Kilmeaden Par. Area, 103 acres.

LISNAKILL, Lios na Cille - “Lios of the Church.” The lios in the present instance was probably the ancient circular church enclosure still partly traceable in the field on north side of the cemetery. Area, 200 acres.

“Lisnakelly,” “Lissnakill” and “Liskell “ (A.S.E.).

LOUGHDEHEEN, Loch Daibhchín – “Pond of the Little Cauldron”; a pool by the roadside-so called, probably, from its shape and depth. Area, 737 acres.

“Loughdehin” (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Gleann an Ghadaí – “Glen of the Robber.”

(b) Ceathrú an Chaisleáin – “Castle Quarter (or Division).” The “Castle” here is really a strong 17<sup>th</sup> century dwellinghouse of stone, now roofless.

(c) Carraig an Cháithte – “Rock of the Winnowing.”

(d) Sean Chill - “Old Church Site ”; this is still surrounded by a double earthen wall. The space enclosed is circular and comprises about two statute acres. Foundations of the primitive church (30’ X 12’) are clearly traceable. Lying among the ruins is an interesting bullán with circular basin, and 40 or 50 yards to south east of the enclosure is a holy well.

MT. CONGREVE. See under Kilmeadan Parish. Area, 65 acres.

PEMBROKESTOWN, Baile na mBróg; corruption of a literal translation (scil:- b. na bPiombróg) of the official name. On this townland, by north side of the main road, stands a mote. Area, 191 acres.

“Pembrokestowne “ (Inq. Eliz.).

SLIEVEROE, An Sliabh Rua – “The Light-Red Mountain.” Area, 239 acres.

“Slieveroog “ (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Carraig na Cuaiche – “The Cuckoo’s Rock.”

(b) Tobar na Cuaiche – “The Cuckoo’s Well.”

SHINGANAGH, (Place) Abounding in Pismires.” Area, 155 acres.

“Singangh “ (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Páirc na Píse – “Pea Field.”

(b) Crosaire Head Off; this was the name of a cross-roads at which stood a public house.

WHITFIELD, Baile na Tríala – “Homestead of the Trial. (?)” On the townland stands a magnificent pillar-stone. Area (in two divisions), 448 acres.

“Whitfieldstowne “ (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Droichead Cloiche – “Stone Bridge.”

(b) Glebe.

(c) Barn Hill.

## Newcastle Parish

THE ecclesiastical antiquities will be found briefly described by the present writer in *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. I., pp.169-170. The parish derives its name from a castle which formerly stood on a rocky ledge close to and overlooking the ruined church. Of the castle now hardly a vestige remains.

## TOWNLANDS

ARDEENLOUN, Ard Uí Annlúan – “O’Hanlon’s Height.” On this townland are the ancient ruined church of the parish and the site of the castle which gave church and parish its name. Close by the ruins are a couple of standing pillar stones, one of which probably once bore an ogham inscription. Area (in two divisions), 505 acres.

“Ardinlone” (A.S.E.).

BALLYGARRON, Baile an Gharráin - “Homestead of the Grove.” On this townland the Ordnance Map shows two medium sized circular lioses; these are really cathairs or of a character intermediate between the cathair and lios, and the same may be said of a similar enclosure in a line with these two - on the adjoining townland of Lisahane. Area, 410 acres.

“Ballygarrenbeg “ (A.S.E.).

CARRICKANURE, Carraig an **Iúir** – “Rock of the Yew Tree.”

“Carriganure als Daggony’s kian” (17th cent. Inq.). Area, 631 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carraig an **Mhadra** – “Rock of the Wolf.”

(b) Carraig Aindriú – “Andrew’s Rock.”

(c) Tobar Uí Airt – “O’Hartys Well.”

(d) “The White Well.”

(e) Sceichín an Aifrinn.

(f) Cnoc an tSéipéil.

CARRICKPHILIP, Carraig Philip – “Philip’s Rock.” On Griffin’s farm stands a pillar stone of hard schist 8’ x 44’ X 3’. Area, 634 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carraigín na Cuaiche – “Little rock of the Cuckoo.” This appears to be a submerged townland name.

(b) **Sean** Bhaile – “Old Town”; another submerged townland.

(c) Bóithrín na gCorp – “Little Road or the (Dead) Bodies”; this led to the next.

(d) Reilig na Spian – “Graveyard of the Bridles”; on Walsh’s farm.

(e) An Leacht – “The Monumental Cairn.”

(f) Carraig Fhada – “Long Rock.”

(g) An Maolán – “The Bare Hill.”

(h) Móin an tSlogaire – “Bog of the Swallow Hole.”

HACKETTSTOWN, Baile an Chaodaigh - “Hackett’s Homestead.” Here, in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, lived a notable medical practitioner, James Ronan, whose tomb may be seen in Newcastle graveyard. Area, 304 acres.

KILDERMODY, Cill Diarmada - “Diarmaid’s Church.” The site of the cill is not marked on the Ordnance Map; it will be found, surrounded by traces of its circular fence, close to northern boundary of the townland, on Whelan’s farm. Area, 227 acres.

“Killdermudy “ (Inq. Jas. I.) ; Kildermot (D.S.).

KNOCKADERRY, Cnoc an Doire – “Hill of the Oak Grove.” Area (in two divisions), 506 acres.

“Knockaderry “ (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Tigh Cloiche – “Stone House.”

(b) An Slogaire – “The Swallow Hole.”

Ross, An Ros – “The Shrubbery.” Area, 433 acres.

“Rosse “ (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) “Legacy” and “Legacy Well.” “Legacy” is land, paying no rent; in the present instance the name is applied to a space of about 15 acres which went free with a quarry.

(b) Tigh an Chnoic – “Hill House.”

## Reiske Parish

THE townland on which the church stood gives its name to the parish. This latter, which is of considerable extent (fifteen townlands) contains much rocky and broken land, with fertile patches between the outcrops. As may be expected therefore, rock names abound. The church ruin and some interesting tombs in and around it, will be found described in *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. I., pp. 162-4.

## TOWNLANDS

ARDNAHOE, **Ard** na hUaighe – “High Place of the Grave.” On Byrne’s farm is an early church site. Area, 205 acres.

BALLYADAM, Baile Ádhaimh – “Adam’s Homestead.” Area, 229 acres.

“Ballyadambeg “ (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLYDERMODY, Baile Dhiarmada – “Diarmaid’s Homestead.” Area (in two divisions), 425 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carraig an Datha – “Rock of the Dye.”

(b) **Carraig** Bhail’ – “Rock of Edmond’s Homestead.”

(c) Bannra – “Glebe Land.”

(d) Cill; ancient church site - on Late John Meehan’s farm.

BALLYBRUNNOCK, Baile Uí Bhreannóc – “O’Brennoch’s Home-stead.” Area, 353 acres.

“Ballybrenock “ (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) Barra na **Sráide** – “Summit of the Village.”

(b) Bán an Bhréagáin – “Field of the Effigy.”

(c) An Bréagán – “The Man Simulating Stone Pile”; a hill so named from a cairn on its summit.

(d) Bán na Bainnríona – “The Queen’s Field.”

(e) Bán na Gainimhe – “Sand-Pit Field.”



- (f) Bán an Úcaire – “The Fuller’s Field.”
- (g) Currach Gorm – “Blue Marsh.”
- (h) Tobar na **Ré** – “Well of (in) the Untilled Mountain Place.”
- (i) Bán na Carraige – “Field of the Rock.”
- (j) Cnoc **Ramhar** – “Thick (Stumpy) Hill.”
- (k) Páircín na bPeidléirí – “The Pedlars’ Field.”
- (l) Bán **an** Locha – “Field of the Lake”; from a basin-like hollow in which water lodges.
- (m) **Sean** Shráid – “Old Village.”
- (n) Páirc **an** Leasa – “The Lios Field.”
- (o) Cnoc na nGabhar – “The Goats’ Hill.”
- (p) Carraig an Iolair – “The Eagle’s Rock”; a small rocky outcrop in the middle of a marsh.
- BALLYLEGAT, Baile Uí Leagóid - “O’Legat’s (probably corruption of Ellegot’s) Homestead.” Here in 18-19 cent., was settled a branch of the O’Sullivans Beare. The family tomb is in Reiske graveyard. Area, 166 acres.
- “Ballilegot “ (Inq. Eliz.).
- S.D.D. (a) Carraig **an** Loiscithe – “Rock of the Burning.”
- (b) Bán **an** Halla – “Field of the Hall”; in this field stood the mansion of the O’Sullivans.
- (c) Bán **an** Spuinnc – “Field of the Coltsfoot.”
- (d) Bán na Rinne – “Field of the Promontory.”
- (e) Páircín **an** Mhurdair – “Little Field of the Murder”; from the malicious killing of a goat here!
- (f) Páircín na White Eyes: From a variety of potato grown therein.
- (g) Bán na hEisce – “Field of the Quagmire.”
- BALLYMORRIS, Baile Mhuiris – “Maurice’s Homestead.” In the Power family Maurice was a common name. Area, 169 acres.
- “Ballymorris” (A.S.E.)
- S.D. Bóithrín **an** Churraigh – “Little Road of the **Swamp**.”
- BALLYMOTE, Baile an Mhóta – “Homestead of (the) Mote”; so called from a circular mote close to which stands another pre-historic monument still more striking, though not recorded on the Ordnance Map, scil:- a slender and graceful pillar-stone of great height-perhaps ten feet. Area, 279 acres.
- “Ballimoat” (D.S.R.).
- S.D.D. (a) Carrickabansha (O.M.), Carraig **an** Bháinsigh – “Rock of the Grass Land.”
- (b) Carraig na Muc – “Rock of the Pigs.”
- BALLYNACLOUGH, Baile na Cloiche – “Homestead of the Stone”; the “stone” is presumably the remarkable dallán close to Crotty’s homestead. It appears to bear traces of inscription. Area (in two divisions), 619 acres.
- “Ballinaclough” (A.S.E.).
- S.D.D. (a) Carrickrower (O.M.), **Carraig Ramhar** – “Stout (thick and round) Rock.”
- (b) Carrickaclog (O.M.), Carraig **an** Chloig – “Rock of the Bell”; from its shape.
- (c) Carricknagower (O.M.), Carraig na nGabhar – “Rock of the Goats.”
- (d) Carrickastumpa (O.M.), Carraig **an** Stompa – “Rock of the Post.”
- (e) Carrickanvain (O.M.), Carraig **an** Bháin – “Rock of the Green Field.”
- (f) Carricknagroagh (O.M.), Carraig na gCruach – “Rock of the Ricks (of Turf).”
- (g) Bán **an** Liagáin – “Field of the Pillar Stone.”
- (h) Bán **an** Mhadra – “Field of the Wolf.”
- (i) Bán **an** tSean Bhaile – “Field of the Old Home.”
- (j) Bán na bhFigheadóirí – “Field of the Weavers.”
- BALLYPHILIP, Baile Philib – “Philip’s Homestead.” Philip is yet a third name common among the Dunhill Powers. Area, 212 acres.
- “Ballyphillip “ (Inq. Chas. I).
- S.D. Cillín – “Ancient Graveyard”; this is the field, on south side of road, opposite the present parochial house.
- BALLYVELLON, Baile **Mhealúin** - “Melan’s (or Mellon’s) Homestead.” Compare Garranmillon, Kilrossanty Par., *antea*. Two or three majestic pillarstones -one of them ogham inscribed that had the misfortune to stand on the townland, have recently been wantonly destroyed! The inscription read – “Cumni Maci Macoi Fagufi<sup>211</sup>.” Area, 130 acres.
- “Ballinvillon” (A.S.E.).
- S.D.D. (a) Bán na Militia; because at one time used as a drill field.”
- (b) Bán na Silíní – “Field of the Cherry Trees.”
- CARRIGVARAHANE, Carraig **an** Bharracháin – “Rock of the Tow.” Area, 214 acres.

<sup>211</sup> See Journal Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society, Vol. II., pp.170 &c., also Macalister, “Studies in Irish Epigraphy,” Pt. III., pp.194 &c.

“Carrickvroghan “ (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Cúil an Uisce – “Corner of the Water.”

(b) Bán an Leacht – “Field of the Monumental Cairn.”

(c) Páircín an tSaimh – “Summer Field”; because of its sunny aspect.

(d) “Ballyscanlan Lake” (O.M.) twenty acres of which are measured on the present townland. The lake has no special name in modern usage.

CLONFAD, Cluain Fhada – “Long Meadow.” Area, 176 acres.

“Clonfaddy “ (D.S.M.).

S.D.D. (a) Cnoc an Radhairc – “Hill of the (Extensive) View.”

(b) Cluas an Ghabhair – “The Goat’s Ear”; a rock.

(c) Carraig Mheathadh – “Weathering (Decaying) Rock.”

(d) Carraig an tSagairt – “The Priests’ Rock.”

(e) Carraig an Fhiaigh – “Rock of the Stag.”

(f) Tobar an tSrutháin – “Well of the Little Stream.”

(g) “The Cooleens” - “Little Corners.”

KILLCARTON, Cill Chartáin – “Cartan’s Church.” Area, 165 acres.

“Kyllcartane “ (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) Carrigkatlaunan (O.M.), Leac an tSleamhnain – “Stone of the Slide”; a sloping smooth-surfaced flag on which youths amuse themselves by sliding.

(b) Carraig an Bhréagáin – “Rock of the Effigy.”

(c) Carraig an Éin – “Rock of the Bird.”

(d) Bán a tSréabh – “Field of the Mill Race.”

(e) Cill; early church site, on south west angle of townland near edge of lake.

(f) Sean Shráid – “Old Village,” which grew up in after times on early church site.

MATTHEWSTOWN, Baile Mhaitiais. Idem. Area, 178 acres.

“Mathewstowne” (A.S.E.).

S.D. Leaba Thomáis Mhic Cába – “Thomas McCabe’s Bed”; also called Carraig Mhic Cába; a well-known dolmen on Meehan’s farm. The name suggests some widely distributed legend, for an oblong depression in a limestone rock at Ballintemple, Middle Island of Aran, bears, curiously enough, exactly the same name.

REISK, Riasc – “Morass.” Area, 273 acres.

“ Reisk “ (D.S.).

S.D.D. (a) Clashbeema (O.M.), Clais an Bhíona – “Trench of (the) Plank.”

(b) Carrickagunna (O.M.), Carraig an Ghunna – “Rock of the Gun.”

## Parish of Trinity Without

PURELY Irish names are comparatively few and sub-denominations are very rare. Owing to practically universal ignorance of Irish and consequent dearth of tradition investigation of its place names is attended with special difficulty in this parish.

## TOWNLANDS

BROWLEY, Brúgh Lae – “Lea’s Fairy Mansion (or palace).” Area (in two divisions), 87 acres.

“Browley “ (D.S.R.).

S.D. “The Barley Fields”; now occupied by artisans’ dwellings.

CLASHRAE, Clais Riabhach – “Grey Trench.” Area, 29 acres.

“Clashreagh “ (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Bóthar Buí – “Yellow Road”; called from the blossoming gorse which once bordered it.

(b) Crann an Riocóidigh – “Rockett’s Tree”; this is, or was, the upper (western) portion of the Yellow Road, so called from a famous old tree which grew there and was occasionally used as a gallows. An outlaw named Rockett paid the penalty of his crimes (or virtues) thereon.

CLEABOY, Clái Buí – “Yellow Fence.” Area, 60 acres.

“Cleabuy” (D.S.R.).

DOBBYN’S PARK. Area, 45 acres.

“James Dobbins 5 parkes “ (D.S.R.).

GIBBET HILL, Ard na Croiche – “High Place of the Gallows.” Called also “Gallows Road,” “Crows’ Road,” and (now) “Morley Terrace.” As its old name indicates this was the common place of public execution. The gallows stood at top of the hill on, or beside, the present site of a small factory. In the large ancient house near top of the road (on north side) lived the distinguished churchman, Dr. Hussey, Bishop of Waterford (1798-1803) and-after lapse of some years-another Bishop, Dr. Robert Walsh (1817 - 1821). Area, 197 acres.

“Gibbets Hill “ (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) “Dye House Lane” now “Summerhill Terrace.”  
 (b) “Strangman’s Lane,” now “Suir Street,” leading from Mary Street North to river.

LISDUGGAN, Lios Dhubhagáin – “Duggan’s Lios”; to be distinguished from place of same name in Kilburne Par. Area, 198 acres.  
 “Lisdowgan” (A.S.E.) .

S.DD. (a) Roanmore (O.M.), Ruán Mór – “Great Wet (Spongy) Place.”  
 (b) Na Ruánta; plural of Ruán, “The Moors.” - The name applied to a few fields.  
 (c) Tobar an Bhuic – “Buck’s Well.” “Buck,” a surname.

LOGLOS, Log Glas – “Gray-Green Hollow.” Area, 27 acres.  
 LONGCOURSE. No Irish name. Area, 52 acres.

PASTIME KNOCK, Cnoc an tSugraidh – “Hill of Amusement.” Area, 49 acres.

RATHFADDEN, Ráth Pháidín – “Little Patrick’s Fort”; neither trace of fort nor memory of Little Patrick survives. Area, 53 acres.  
 “Rathfadden” (A.S.E.).

TICOR, Tigh Chór. Meaning uncertain; probably “Core’s House.” O’Donovan renders it “odd” house, but the modifying term is Chór or Chóir, not Corr. Area, 91 acres.

S.D. Slí Chaol – “Narrow Way”; a name more generally known now than the townland name proper. It was originally applied to a narrow lane which followed approximately course of the present road from Reservoir to the Cork Road.

WATERFORD, Port Láirge; probably “Snug Haven”; the name is certainly Danish but authorities differ as to its meaning. The present division embraces that portion of the city beyond the ancient walls, on the west. Area (in two parts), 104 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ballybricken, Baile Bhricín – “Brickin’s Home-stead.” This is a sub-division of somewhat indefinite extent. In its minimum extension it includes the whole Fair Green (no longer green, by the way). The Great Parchment Book makes mention of Bricken’s Mill and Garden, while “Bricken’s Town” is referred to in A.S.E. Ballybricken is the “Great Greene” of the Down Survey Map.  
 (b) Barker Street; named from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century Alder-man Samuel Barker, site of whose garden it occupies.  
 (c) “The Citadel”; this was a square fort, mounted with great guns, which stood on site of the later gaol. It consisted of four bastions with curtains.<sup>212</sup>  
 (d) “Barrack Street,” An Fhaiche – “The Fair (or Hurling) Green.” Here stood, at present entrance to Christian Brothers’ residence, the thatched chapel of Trinity Without. Barrack Street, with the present Mayor’s Walk, constitutes the “Common Greene” of the original Down Survey Map.  
 (e) “Glass House Lane”; it perpetuates the memory of Gatchell’s famous factory, which sent its inimitable products all over Ireland and the neighbouring island.  
 (f) “Glen Road”; joining Bridge Street to the Glen.  
 (g) “Gow’s Lane,” Lána an Ghabha – “Blacksmith’s Lane”; now Smith’s Lane, which designation tile Municipal Authority has sanctioned by erection of a new name-plate.  
 (h) “Mayor’s Walk”; this was first laid out as a street in 1711, on the demolition of the earthwork without the walls which protected both wall and gates at this side. The earthwork here appears to have been about twelve feet in height; we find it occasionally referred to in municipal documents &c. as the “Butt-works.”  
 (i) “Murphy’s Lane” This thoroughfare exists no longer, and its disappearance is no loss if it deserved the character given it in a note (Dr. O’Donovan’s) in the Ordnance Survey Field-Book – “Its occupants are of the lowest class of Tippers-and pick-pockets of the lowest and most diabolical character: so at least they were in 1827, when I went to school to old Ned Hunt of Patrick Street.” This classic lane ran parallel with Mayor’s Walk from Bachelor’s Walk to Patrick Street-along the space later occupied by Widgers’ stables.  
 (j) “Nunnery Lane,” now Convent Hill.  
 (k) “Pound Street”; it formerly occupied portion of the open space in centre of the Glen, and derived its name from the public pound situated there.  
 (l) “Thomas’s Hill”; mentioned in the Great Parchment Book, and so called from St. Thomas’s Church, to which it leads, or led. The chancel arch of the church still survives and, being pre-invasion in character, is of peculiar interest. It stands in a neglected cemetery, in which are a few tombstones.  
 (m) “Vulcan Street”; the former name of the north end of Thomas’s Street, between junction with O’Connell Street and Quay.  
 (n) “King Street,” also called O’Connell Street for the past fifty years.

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<sup>212</sup> Smith, “History of Waterford,” and Ed., pp. 171 &c

## BARONY OF SLIEVEARDAGH

TWO Parishes only of this Barony lie, with portion of a third, within our territory, scil:- Grangemockler, Templemichael and part of Garrangibbon. The Barony was, according to O'Heerin<sup>213</sup>, the ancient patrimony of O'Day. Both O'Heerin<sup>214</sup> and the Four Masters<sup>215</sup> write the name Sliabh **Ardachaidh**, that is - "Mountain of the High Plain." The three parishes named form a kind of plateau differing in soil and general character from the adjoining parishes of Iffa and Offa. Less fertile than the adjoining Barony and isolated, on one side, by a range of high hills, Slieveardagh is more favourably circumstanced than its sister baronies for the preservation of its ancient nomenclature. Accordingly its sub-denominations were found more numerous, and were more easily collected than the corresponding land-names of the adjoining divisions. Lioses (entirely or partly destroyed) are plentiful, and it is remarkable that whereas elsewhere throughout the whole Decies, north and south, they are, with rare exceptions, circular in shape, in this particular corner of Tipperary they are mostly polygonal - pentagonal, hexagonal &c.

### Garrangibbon Parish

THE Parish name is of purely civil origin, derived from the townland on which the ancient church stood. OF the church hardly any remains exist. The little that does survive will be found within a small cemetery enclosed in the grounds of South Lodge and including neither inscription nor monument of age or general interest. The parish is portion of an elevated mountain plain, overlooking the very fertile south-east angle of the Golden Vale and the Valley of the Suir.

### TOWNLANDS

AHENNY LITTLE. See Ahenny, Newtown Lennon Par. Area, 84 acres.

ARDBANE, **Ard** Bán - "High Field." Area, 199 acres.

"Ardbane" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) An Dún - "The Fort"; a small natural mound by the roadside, crowned by vestiges of what appears to have been the earthwork of the Rath type.

(b) Glenbower (O.M.), Gleann Bodhar - "Noisy Glen."

ATTYJAMES, Áth Tí Shéamuis - "Ford of James' House." Area, 169 acres.

BALLYBRONOGE, Baile Bhreannóc - "Brennock's Homestead." Area, 195 acres.

BLEENALEEN, Bléin an Lín - "The Flax-Producing Narrow Low Tongue of Land." Area (in two divisions), 326 acres.

"Blanelene" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. Lag **an** Chodalta - "Sleepy Hollow."

CHEESEMOUNT, **Garraí** Dubh - "Black Garden." I got Cnocán na Cáire an alternative name, but the latter is probably merely a translation into Irish of the modern fancy name. The present division got its official name, perhaps, to distinguish it from the adjoining Garryduff, in the same parish, but in a different Barony. Area, 157 acres.

CLASHNASMUT, Clais na Smut - "Trench of the Tree Stumps." Area, 437 acres.

CURRAHEEN, Curraichín - "Little Wet Place." Area, 576 acres.

GARRANBEG, Garrán Beag - "Little Groove." Area, 174 acres.

GARUNGIBBON, Garrán Ghiobúin - "Gibbon's Groove." Area, 132 acres.

"Garrangibbane" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Tobar Phádraig - "Patrick's Well"; at which "rounds" were formerly made.

GARRYMORRIS, **Garraí** Mhuirisín - "Garden of Little Maurice." Area, 210 acres.

GLENACUNNA, Gleann **an** Chonnaidh - "Glen of the Firewood." Area, 165 acres.

S.D. Poll Mór - "Great Pit"; a pond.

HEATHVIEW, Cnoc Uisce - "Water (Wettish) Hill." Area, 244 acres.

RAHEEN, Ráithín - "Little Rath." Area, 94 acres.

### Grangemockler Parish

THE name is ecclesiastical and derived from the townland on which stand the ruins of the ancient parish church. These are in a tolerable state of preservation, and show the church to have been of comparatively

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<sup>213</sup> "Topographical Poems," Ed. O'Donovan, p. 100.

<sup>214</sup> Ibid.

<sup>215</sup> A.F.M., A.D. 1600

ambitious proportions. The parish, of about average extent, contains, in all, six townlands, of which two are of great size. It was inappropriate in the Augustinian priory of Mothel. From our present point of view the region is disappointing; names are proportionately few and, by no means, the most interesting.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLAGHOGE, Bealach Óg - "Little Roadway." O'Donovan, or whoever glossed the Ordnance Survey Field Books, renders it - "Road of the Young." Area, 100 acres.

"Ballaghoge" (D.S.R.).

BALLINRUAN, Baile an Ruáin - "Homestead of the Moory Place." Area, 293 acres.

S.D. Carrigmaclea (O.M.); a sub-division of this and neighbouring (Tinlough) townland.

BALLYTOHIL, Baile Uí Thuathail - "O'Toole's Homestead." Greater portion of this townland lies in the adjoining parish of Kilvemnon and Barony of Middlethird and therefore outside the - Decies. Area (within our territory), 25 acres.

"Ballyhoghil" (D.S.R.).

GRANGEMOCKLER, Gráinseach Móicléir - "Mockler's Grange." A grange, as already explained, was the out farm of an abbey or religious house. Mockler (family name of English descent) probably farmed the grange previous to the dissolution, or received a grant of it on consummation of the latter event. Area, 899 acres. "Mouler" (Tax. Pope Nich.). "Graungmoclery" (Inq. Henry VIII.).

S.D.D. (a) Sean Láthair - "Old Place"; a small sub-division (about six acres).

(b) Mullenagloagh (O.M.), Muileann na gCloch - "Mill of the Stones"; the village in which are the present church and graveyard.

(c) CILL- "Early Burial Ground"; two fields to west of main Carrick-Callan Road.

(d) Carraig Mhóicléir - "Mockler's Rock"; a remarkable dome-shaped rocky mass which rises out of the plain.

(e) Fair Green (O.M.), Faiche. Idem.

(f) "The Laits"; a low-lying field intersected by open drains.

GLENNASKAGH, Gleann na Sceach - "Glen of the Whitethorn Bushes." A considerable proportion of this townland is mountain.

"Glauneskeagh" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Knockahunna (O.M.), Cnoc an Chonnaidh - "Hill of the Firewood"; a sub-division which extends into the adjoining townland, parish and barony.

(b) Ard Gaoithe - "Height of the Wind." The parish generally is elevated and wind-swept.

(c) Tobar Buí - "Yellow Well."

(d) Bóithrín an Ghothaidh - "Little Road of the Bending."

(e) Tobar an Chreagáin - "Well of the Little Rock."

(f) Liagán - "Pillar-Stone"; the name is applied to the field in which the pillar stands.

TINLOUGH, Tigh an Locha - "House of the Pond." Area, 265 acres.

## Templemichael Parish

This is the second parish of the name in Lismore Diocese (for the other see Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride). The scant remains of the ancient church with its cemetery are picturesquely situated on the east bank of the Lingaun stream at a place where an old road crosses the latter. I have little (if any) doubt that Templemichael is the Áth na gCarbad ("Ford of the Chariots") of the Four Masters and other ancient authorities. In the Visitations of Elizabeth<sup>216</sup> the church of Athnacarbad is twice placed between Grangemockler and Newtown Lennon and as these Visitations proceed in geographical order it seems plain that the present church - between Grangemockler and Newtown - is the place meant. Similarly in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas "Anegarbid" follows Kilmurry immediately and precedes Mouler (Grangemockler). That it was anciently a place of note is evident from the Four Masters' reference to the death of Lughaidh MacCon. Lughaidh, they say, was treacherously slain by the druid Ferchis, "to the west of Athnacarbad<sup>217</sup>." The parish is of average extent, embracing twelve townlands. Through it ran the ancient highway, *via* the Rathclarish Gap, from Ossory to Magh Feimhin and Southern Decies.<sup>218</sup>

## TOWNLANDS

BALLINVIR, Baile an Bhiorra - "Homestead of the (Standing) Water." There stands here, in a fence, a

<sup>216</sup> MS. T.C. Dubiin, E. 3, 14, &c.

<sup>217</sup> A.F.M., A.D. 225, also Keating (O'Mahony's Ed.) pp. 322-3.

<sup>218</sup> "Journal of Kilkenny and South East of Ireland Archaeological Society," 1854, p.16.

pillar stone of large size and remarkable appearance. Area, 369 acres.  
S.D. Áth **an** Mhachaire - "Ford of the Battle Field"; from a battle traditionally reported to have been fought here.  
CAPPAGH, Capach - "Tillage Plot." Area, 54 acres.  
CASTLEJOHN, Caisleán Sheáin. Idem. Some remains of an old building survive. This however, which was occupied by a family named Shepherd, appears to have been rather a mansion than a castle. Area, 364 acres.  
"Tonaichcassel" (Pat. Roll, 17 John).  
S.D. Baile Uí Aodha - "O'Hea's Homestead."  
COOLARKIN, Cúil Uí Earcáin. "O'Harkin's Corner." Area, 256 acres.  
CROAN, **Cruan** - "Hard Place"; in allusion to the nature of its soil. Area, 196 acres.  
CURRASILLA, Currach Sailí - "Marsh of the Sallow." Area, 630 acres.  
"Cursileigh" (Inq. Chas. I.).  
S.D. Aughvaneen (O.M.), Áth Mhainnín - "Manning's Ford"; a well-known sub-division.  
GORTKNOCK, Gort **an** Chnoic - "Garden of the Hill." Area, 55 acres.  
HARDBOG, Móin **Chrua**. Idem. Area, 205 acres.  
KILLINCH, Coill Inse - "Inch (River Holm) Wood." Area, 117 acres.  
MANGAN, Mongán - "Place Overgrown with Coarse Grass." Area, 257 acres.  
"Mongone" (Inq. Chas. I.).  
S.D. Loch **an** Mhionnáin - "Pond of the Jacksnipe."  
(b) Corcán na mBuachallí - "The Cowboys' Pot."  
NINE MILE HOUSE, Tigh na Naoi Míle. Idem; a stage on the old mail coach road from Clonmel to Dublin. The main road through the village is the western boundary of the townland. An older name was Kilcullen. Area, 57 acres.  
ROCKVIEW. No Irish form. Area, 131 acres.  
TEMPLEMICHAEL, Teampall Mhichíl - "St. Michael's Church." Local seanachies say that the road leading north from the ancient graveyard is that by which St. Patrick travelled. I take this tradition to be a faint echo of the former importance of the ford hard by. Area, 183 acres.

## BARONY OF UPPERTHIRD (Uachtar Tíre)

UPPERTHIRD which contains seven parishes and portion of three others, extends along the south bank of the Suir from a mile or so east of Portlaw as far west almost as the environs of Clonmel. It is not a region particularly rich in local nomenclature, though a few of its names are both philologically and historically important. Its own name, Uachtar Tíre (“Upper Country”), the Barony owes both to its physical character (portion of it is a plateau) and to its geographical relation to its sister Barony of Middlethird. Uppertthird was, in old Irish times, the tribal land of the O’Flanagans, and became, after the 12<sup>th</sup> century, part of Paoracha (Power’s Country).

### Clonegam Parish

THE Parish derives its name from the townland on which stood the ancient church. Most of the parish is now included within the demesne of Curraghmore. Hence sub-denominations are comparatively few. A description &c. of the ancient church will be found in *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 251 &c. The Fair of Clonegam, later called F. of Portlaw, was held on May 28<sup>th</sup> in a field opposite entrance to Clonegam Church.

### TOWNLANDS

CLASHGANNY, Clais Ghainimhe - “Trench (or Hollow) of the Sand Pit.” Area, 140 acres.

CLASHROE, Clais Rua - “Red Trench.” Area, 212 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobberacarrick (O.M.), Tobar na Carraige - “Well of the Rock.”

(b) **Garraí** na mBraithlíne - “Garden of the Sheets.”

(c) **Garraí** na Luaithe - “Garden of the Ashes.”

(d) Móin **an** Bhríce - “Brick Bog.”

(e) **Páirc an** Dalláin - “Field of the Pillar Stone.”

CLONEGAM, Cluain na gCam - “Meadow of the Windings (of Stream).” In a wood on the hill slope to the north of “Le Poer Tower” is a fine window (scil., the western-see Ware’s “Bishops”) of the old Cathedral of Waterford. The elaborate stonework, in no fewer than 146 pieces, forms a miniature cairn now overgrown with briars, furze and thick moss. On the demolition of the old Cathedral in 1770 the window was transported hither, and here on the hillside - abandoned and forgotten. Since the foregoing paragraph was written, forty odd years ago, the venerable relic of Waterford old Cathedral, have been, at the instigation of a meddling but well-meaning clergyman, removed to Kilbarry cemetery. Area, 692 acres.

“Clongan” (Tax Pope Nich.).

S.D.D. (a) Le Poer Tower (O.M.); the most conspicuous artificial object in Co. Waterford; erected in 1785.

(b) Tappin’s Bush (O.M.).

COOLROE, Cúil **Rua** - “Red Corner.” Area, 590 acres.

“Cooleroe als Cooleare or Coolera” (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Portlaw (O.M.). Port Cládhach - “Embankment of Small Stones.”

(b) Clodagh River (O.M.). Clóideach - “Stony (or Muddy) River.”

(c) Poll **an** Phóicín - “Hole of the Little Pocket; a field.”

CURRAGHMORE, Currach Mór - “Great Morass.” Area, 1,168 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Le Poer Castle (O.M.), incorporated in the modern mansion.

(b) **Páircín an** Fhómhair - “Little Harvest Field.”

(c) Currach an Fhéir - “Swampy Meadow.”

(d) “The Shell House”; Tigh na Sliogán - erected by Lady Catherine Power (Beresford); early 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

KILLOWEN, Cill **Eoin** - “Owen’s Church.” The early church site is not recorded on the Ordnance Map; it will, however, be found close by the roadside (south), on Rockett’s Farm. Area, 245 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Gort na Cille - Garden of the Early Church”; name of the field in which the primitive church stood.

(b) Móin an Iarainn - “Bog of the Iron.”

KNOCKANE, Cnocán - “Little Hill.” Area, 342 acres.

LISSASMUTTANN, Lios **an** Smutáin - “Lios of the Stump.” This place, now walled in and planted as part of Curraghmore demesne, was, within the memory of persons recently deceased, occupied by small farmers who were evicted for their part in “Stuart’s Election.” Area, 375 acres.

MT. BOLTON – Barr **an** Bheithe - “Birch Summit.” Here Rev. Dr. Henebry, distinguished Irish scholar and musician, first saw the light, more than ninety years ago. Area, 654 acres.

S.D.D. (a) An Sputhán Dubh - “Black Streamlet”; forming western boundary. This is also called “Creamley,” origin of which name is unknown.

- (b) Cloch na dTrí d'Tiarna - "Boulder Stone of the Three (Land) Lords"; on south-west boundary.
- (c) An Scarabhtae. Meaning somewhat uncertain; it appears cognate to Scrabhach, i.e. abounding in jagged holes &c. See under, St. Mary's Parish antea.
- (d) Móin na gCeap - "Bog of the Cultivated Plots."
- MAYFIELD or ROCKETT'S CASTLE. This was originally a sub-division of Knockane. It was known (temp. Chas. I.) as Rockett's Castle, by which name it was conveyed to Sir Algernon May, from whom it is called Mayfield. Rockett was a "noted pirate" - the same individual perhaps whose tragic end gave its name to Rockett's Tree, near Waterford; see Par. Trinity Without. Area, 495 acres.
- "Rockete's Castell"(Inq. Jas. I.). "Rocket's Castle, als Knockaine" (A.S.E.).
- S.D. Bán Fada - "Long Field"; a single field of great size - perhaps 50 acres.

## Dysert Parish

THE word Disert came to us in the first age of Latin loaning; it is of purely ecclesiastical origin and occurs twice in Co. Waterford to signify the "retreat," "hermitage" or "desert" to which an early recluse, who afterwards became a church founder, retired. From the anchorite's settlement sprang the later church and perhaps, monastery. The anchorite in the present instance seems to have been St. Mogue - either the founder of the See of Ferns or his namesake of Clonmore. Dysert is not now retained as the name of any particular townland of the parish though one sub-denomination - Ballindysert - incorporates it. The "Disert" may have been either the original church at Churchtown or an early church, now represented by a cill on Ballindysert. For a description of the church ruin at the former place see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological society*, vol. II., pp.6 &c.

## TOWNLANDS

- BALLINDYSERT, Buaille or Baile na Díseart - "Milking Place of the Hermitage." There are on the townland two remarkable pillar stones which stand within a few yards of one another and, on its east side, the site of an early church. Area, 945 acres.
- S.DD. (a) Baile Uachtrach - "Upper Homestead."
- (b) Loch na gCaorach - "Sheeps' Pond."
- (c) Áth na Brón - "Ford of the Quern Stone."
- BALLYCLOUGHY, Baile Cloiche - Homestead of Stone." The word cloch is often used to designate a stone building<sup>219</sup>. Area, 456 acres.
- S.D. Castle Quarter (O.M.), Ceathrú an Chaisleáin ; this castle, still stands.
- CARROWCLOUGH, Ceathrú Chlúmhach - "Mossy Quarter." Area, 93 acres.
- "Carhuclogh" (D.S.R.).
- CHURCHTOWN, Baile an Teampaill - "Homestead (or Village) of the Church." Area (in two divisions), 670 acres.
- S.DD. (a) Raven's Hill (O.M.), Cnoc an Phréacháin - "Rook's. Hill."
- (b) Two Glebes. (O.M.).
- (c) Na Crainn Aoibhne - "The Pleasant Trees."
- (d) Bóithrín an Uisce - An old laneway leading up the hill in a southerly direction.
- (e) "Mulcahy's Gap"; a ford in the Suir, opposite Churchtown house.
- (f) Áth an Eide - "Ford of the (Sacred) Vestments." The ford was on the old road, now disused, and the sheanacies say a set of priest's vestments was lost here during a flood.
- COOLNAMUC, Cúil na Muice - "Corner of the Pig"; doubtless the allusion is to some legend, now lost. Area (in three divisions), 898 acres.
- S.DD. (a) Toberavalla (O.M.), Tobar an Bhealaigh - "Well of the Roadway." This well is commonly regarded as "holy," and - owing to ignorant rendering of the name - is now known to local speakers of English as - St. Vallery's Well!
- (b) St. Antony's Well (O.M.). A pattern was had here formerly (O.D.). The well has now however lost not only its reputation for supernatural virtue but even its name.
- (c) Tobberagathabrack (O.M.), Tobar an Gheata Bhric - "Well of the Spotted Gate."
- (d) "Ballinderry Ford"; an ancient crossing place of the Suir, now never attempted.
- CORRAGINA, Carraig Eidhneach - "Ivy Covered Rock." Area, 56 acres.
- "Carraig Eidhneach,  
"Bhí radharc air na bacaigh  
"Go tigh bhácáil Uí Ghrióbhtha.
- (Old Rhyme).

<sup>219</sup> See Proceedings R.I.A. No. 10, January 1907, note to p. 239.



GLEN, An Gleann. Idem. A famous fair, held here annually on the Feast of the Ascension, is commemorated in the name of a well known air "The Fair of Glen." A second air and song of reputed local origin is the popular "Seán O Duibhir **an** Ghleanna," commonly attributed to Pierce Power of Glen (1685); this air was annexed by Allan Ramsay in 1724 and Burns, who calls it "a favourite Irish air," wrote two songs to it. Dr. Flood, however<sup>220</sup>, thinks "Seaghan Ó Duibhir" is not of Waterford origin. The fair of Glen was held on both sides of the river, hence the proverb: "Leath ar dhá Thaobh ar nós Aonach **an** Ghleanna." The fair and ferry rights were of considerable moment; the latter were held - on the Waterford side - by the Hurleys of Glen and - on the north side - by Captain James Power. Colonel Roche received a grant of Glen for his services in swimming the Foyle at Derry, to communicate with the beleaguered Williamite army. Roche was buried in Churchtown graveyard and at his funeral Séamus na Sróna delivered so bitter a "eulogy" in Irish that it split the gravestone! Another quondam owner of Glen was Cullenan from whom the place was called Gleann Bhaile Uí Chuileannáin. Burke ("Family Romance") tells how Colonel James Roche swam up the river at Londonderry during its historic siege in order to tell the besieged of approaching relief, and that William III gave him all the undisposed ferries of Ireland as a reward for his bravery. This grant embroiled him in many lawsuits, and Roche made fresh application to the Crown that upon surrendering his former patent he might have a grant of the forfeited estate of James Everard in the Co. Waterford, "with some ferries near his habitation."<sup>221</sup> Area (in two divisions), 1,425 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carraigín an tSionnaigh - "Little Fox-Rock."

(b) Carraig Uí Bhuacháin - "O'Bohan's or Bowen's Rock."

(c) "The Decoy." This word occurs occasionally in place name; it denotes a contrivance in a pond, lake or bog for entrapping game - chiefly wild duck.

(d) "The Hop Yard."

(e) Bláthóg; this is the old name of the road now known as the "Jinny Hill"; it seems to signify - "The Little Smooth Surfaced (or 'Flowery') Place," from bláth, a flower.

(f) Carraig **an** Chuaille - "Rock of the Pole (or 'Pile')."

(g) Tobar **an** Mharcáis - "Well of the Marquis."

(h) The Racecourse.

(i) Glaise - "Stream," called also Glaise Phádraig - "Patrick's Stream"; from root glas, airy blue or green - the colour of water; it separates the parishes of Dysert and Kilsheelan. The source of this stream is at an altitude of 1,400 feet. In the River occur the following: -

(j) Scairbh na Móna - "Stony Ford (or Shallow) of the Bog"; this also appears to have been called "Ford Island," from a small green island which has since disappeared.

(k) Scairbh **an** Ghormógaigh - "Gormog's Stony Ford." See under Tramore Burrow, Drumcamon Par.

(l) Poll **an** Chiarraigh - "The Kerryman's Drowning Pool."

(m) Poll na Treasa - "Hole of the Fray."

(n) "Glen Weir."

(o) Poll **an** Stompa - "Hole of the Stump."

(p) Poll **an** Tobáin - "Hole of the Little Tub"; named from its shape.

KILLDROUGHTAN, Cill Drúchtáin - "Droughtan's Church." Site of the early church was close to Thompson's farmhouse (east side). Thence, the neighbours tell, the church was, supernaturally, transported in the night to the opposite side of the Suir, where its remains are pointed out close to the ruins of Dovehill Church.

S.D.D. (all in River): - (a) Poll na gCailíní Pool of the Girls"; two girls were drowned in it once on a time.

(b) Poll **an** Gíománaigh - "Pool of the Huntsman." (or Yeoman).

(c) A Ford, with no special name.

SCARTLEA, Scairt Liath - "Grey Thicket." Area, 214 acres.

S.D. Carraig Cham - "Crooked Rock"; an isolated crag.

TOOR, Tuar - "Night Field for Cattle." Area, 367 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Poll na gCaorach - "Pool of the Sheep."

(b) Poll na **mBó** - "Pool of the Cows."

(c) Bóithrín Dearg - "Little Red Road"; so named from the pronounced colour of its sandy banks.

(d) Fail na gCapall - "Cliff of the Horses."

(e) Leaca an Tuair - "Glen Slope of Toor."

WINDGAP or ARDMORE, **Bearna** na Gaoithe - "Gap of the Wind." On the townland is a cillín, or early church site, bramble overgrown and surrounded by a circular fence. Within the enclosure - towards its center - lies an ogham - inscribed pillar-stone. Mr. Macalister<sup>222</sup> reads the legend thus: - "Moddagni Maqi Gattagni Mucoi Luguni." Area, 76 acres.

<sup>220</sup> "History of Irish Music," pp.121-2.

<sup>221</sup> "Journal of Cork Historical and Archaeological Society," Vol. XIII, No. 73, p.19.

<sup>222</sup> "Studies in Irish Epigraphy," Pt. III, p.228.

## Fenough Parish

THE Parish and ancient church are called respectively in Irish Paróiste and **Teampall** Fhionnmhagh. We find the name written “Fenogh” in the Down Survey, “ffenogh” in the Visitation Books so often quoted<sup>223</sup>, and “Fynvach” (which suggests the Irish form Fionn Mhagh - “White Plain”) in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas. The ancient church, or rather its graveyard - for the church has quite disappeared - is on the townland of Curraghmagarraha. At the entrance there was, less than a century since, a small ogham stone, but it has been destroyed. For fuller information regarding church and parish, see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 252 &c.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYQWN, Baile Uí Chuinn - “O’Quinn’s Homestead.” On this townland are, or were, two dolmens and one remarkable pillar-stone, ogham-inscribed. The reading of the ogham here is certain though the characters are worn: it runs: - “Catabar Moco Virigorb.” Virigorb = the old Irish personal name Fearcorb<sup>224</sup>. One of the dolmens has been recently destroyed; the other is of the so-called earthfast, or primary, class. Area, 471 acres.

“Ballyquin, alias Ballykneene” (A.S. & E.).

S.D. Móin **an** Bhrannra - “Bog of the Cattle Pen.” The pen here is simply a circle of upright pillar-stones. Brannra signifies primarily a brand or frame to support a griddle in home-baking; in a secondary sense however it is, *teste* John Fleming, applied as above.

BROWNSWOOD, Coill **an** Bhrúnaigh. Idem. Area, 218 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Sean** Shráid - “The Old Village.”

(b) Cnoc an Iomarbhais - “Hill of Transgression” or, perhaps Imris - “Contention.”

CREHANAGH, Criothánach - “Shaking (Bog).” On this townland stands an ogham-inscribed pillar-stone; the reading is: - “Vimagni Maqi Cuna.”<sup>225</sup> James Butler of Cregghannagh was fined £20 &c. for refusing to present recusants, 1616.<sup>226</sup> Area, 540 acres.

S.D. Carraig Fhionnmhaghach (pron. Fhionúch). See parish name above: this is a well-known dome-shaped rock which caps the ridge. On the hill is a massive rocking-stone.

CURRAGHEALLINTLEA, Currach Bhaile an tSléibhe - “Swamp of the Mountain Homestead.” Area, 568 acres.

“Currach Bhaile an tSléibhe, bhaile gan spré

“Coill a’ Bhrúnaigh, Baile gan múineadh ;

“Currach na nGarraithe, baile bheag mar é,

“Baile Uí Chuinn, baile beag binn.”

(Local Rhyme).

S.D. **Carraig** Uaithnín - “Green’s Rock.”

CURRAGHNAGARRAHA, Currach na n**Garraithe** - “Swampy Place of the Gardens.” Area, 223 acres.

“Curraghneg Araghey” (D.S.R.) .

PORTNABOE, Port Úth na Bó - Embankment of the Cow’s Udder” (from its shape). O’Donovan writes the name Portach na Bó; I find it written phonetically, Purtoughnaboe, on an old tombstone in Carrickbeg graveyard. Area, 284 acres.

S.D. Páirc **an** Phléidh - “Field of the wrangling.”

RATH, Ráth - “Earthen Fort.” On this townland is a dolmen. Area, 393 acres.

RETAGH, An Réiteach - “The Cleared Land.” Area, 149 acres.

TINAHALLA, Tigh an Chalaídh - “House of the Riverside Meadow (or Ferry).” A fair, afterwards transferred to Clonegam, was held here on May 28<sup>th</sup>. Area, 363 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Páirc **an** Teampaill - “Field of the Church”; the field, on Hearne’s farm, is so called from an early church site thereon. Here was found a large circular basin of fine sand-stone containing human bones and covered by a domed lid also of stone. The basin is 3’ 6” in diameter, by 15” high, and is carefully wrought and slightly ornamented.

(b) Baile na hAidhnaí. Meaning unknown. This is a well known sub-division.

(c) Páirc na bPréachán - “Field of the Crows.”

(d) Páirc **an** Tairbh - “Field of the Bull”; so called from a man nicknamed “The Bull.”

(e) Páirc **an** Leamháin - “Field of the Elm.”

(f) Páircín **an** Mháistir - “The Master’s Little Field.”

<sup>223</sup> E. 3. 14. T.C.D.

<sup>224</sup> “Studies in Irish Epigraphy,” Pt. HI., p.221.

<sup>225</sup> Macalister, “Studies in Irish Epigraphy,” Pt. III., p.223.

<sup>226</sup> Egmont MSS., Vol. I., p.48.

(g) Ballyhoora. Meaning uncertain; a considerable sub-division.

## Guilcagh Parish

This is a small parish (eight townlands) which seems to have possessed no church. The name is unecclesiastical, and will be looked for in vain in the Visitation lists, though it occurs under the form of Kilcath in the Taxations. There is, however, a Down Survey reference to “the Division of Coolefin and Gilcagh.” The name is pronounced Giolcaigh (dat.)- “Broom” (Spartium Scoparium).

### TOWNLANDS

BALLYCAHANE, Baile Uí Chatháin - “O’Cahane’s Homestead.” Area, 836 acres.

S.D. “Tobar Geal.” – “White (Clear) Well.”

BALLYVALLICAN, Baile Bhaileicín - “Wilkins’ Homestead.” Area 530 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Páirc an Aifrinn - “The Mass Field.”

(b) Gleann na gCruach - “Glen of the (Turf) Stacks.”

(c) Iomaire Fada - “Long Ridge.”

BEALLOUGH, Béal Locha - “Mouth (Gap) of (by) the Lake.” There is a pond or basin of water, nearly an acre in extent, on summit of the ridge and hence latter part of the name. Area, 447 acres.

“Balloghy” (D.S.R.)’

S.D.D. (a) An **Loch** - “The Lake” ; this is the pond above alluded to.

(b) “The Pinnacle”; a rocky point on the ridge near the lake.

(c) Bán **Ard** - “High Field”; a piece of arable land situated at a great elevation and visible for many miles.

(d) Carraig **Ard** - “High Rock”; a point similar to (b) above.

(e) Páircín an tSíobhraidh - “The Fairy Changelings Little Field.”

CURRAGHATAGGART, The Priest’s Swamp. Area, 407 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bán na gClamhrán - “Field of the Pignuts (Bunium Flexuosum)”; it is frequented by a ghost.

(b) Droichead Átha na hEaglaise - “Bridge of the Church of Ford”; on west boundary of the townland.

(c) Páirc **an** Leasa - “The Lios Field.”

KILMOVEE, Cill Mobhí - “Movee’s Church.” There is a parish of the same name in Co. Mayo, and near Lusk, Co. Dublin, is an ancient cemetery called St. Movee’s The Irish Martyrologies mention St. Mobhí of Glasnevin on Oct. 12<sup>th</sup>, St. Mobhí of Donnybrook (Domhnach Broc) on Sept. 30<sup>th</sup>, and St. Mobhí of Chain Fannabhair on Dec. 13<sup>th</sup>. Site of the early church in the present instance has been identified close to Gough’s farmstead and on north side of road to Kilmacthomas. Area, 692 acres.

S.D. Tobar na Srian - “Well of the Bridles.”

KNOCKHOUSE, Tigh an Chnoic - House of the Hill." Area, 143 acres.

KNOCKNACROHY, Cnoc na Cruaiche - “Hill of the Pile (of Rock)”; so called from a high now-wooded point of the ridge on south side of the townland. Area, 254 acres.

S.D. An Sailichín - “The Little Willow Place”; so named from a well, Tobar na Sailichín - “Well of the Willows.” This is an instance of a sub-denomination better known than the townland name proper.

GUILCAGH, Giolcaigh - “Broom.” The townland is entirely included in Curraghmore demesne. Area, 780 acres.

S.D. Páirc na Giolcaí - “Field of the Broom;” a field from, which probably the townland takes its name.

## Killaloean Parish

Greater portion of this parish as well as its ancient church and graveyard lie within the Barony of Iffa and Offa and County of Tipperary. Further reference to it will therefore be found under the barony in question.

### Townlands

BARRAVAKEEN, Bárr **an** Bhaicín - “Summit of the Little Arm (Winding Road).” Area, 534 acres.

BAWNARD, Bán **Ard**. Area, 134 acres.

S.D. Caol – “Narrow (Place)”; a glen which runs through middle of the townland.

CARRICKNABRONE, Carraig na Brón - “Rock or the Handmill”; from a small rocky hill near the centre of the townland. Area, 123 acres.

S.D. Áth na Bláthaí - “Buttermilk Ford”; near by stood a farmhouse the milk vessels from which were rinsed in the ford, whence the stream got a milky color.

GLENDAW, Gleann Dháith - “David’s Glen.” Area, 142 acres.

LISHEEN, Lisín - "Little Lios (or Earthen Fort)." Area, 54 acres.

S.D. Carraig na bhFiach - "Raved Rock."

DERRINLAUR, **Doire** an Láir - "Middle Oakwood." The old castle, now very ruinous, belonged to a branch of the Butlers. A stone with Butler arms was found in the ruins more than a century since and was carried away by Lord Cahir, the proprietor. The castle, which is referred to in "Pacata Hibernia," is commonly reputed to have been in later times the den of a robber band. It was evidently a place of great strength for its walls are over eight feet in thickness - full eleven feet in the flanking towers. Under the year 1574 the Four Masters relate that: - "The son of the Earl of Desmond (John, son of James), took by surprise a good and strong castle called Doire-an-lair and placed in it trustworthy warders of his own people to guard it. When the Lord Justice of Ireland (Sir William Fitzwilliam) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, son of James, son of Pierce Roe), had heard of this castle, it renewed their animosities against the sons of the Earl of Desmond and they summoned the men of Meath and Bregia, the Butlers and all the inhabitants of the English Pale to proceed to devastate Leath Mhódha, and they marched without halting until they had pitched their tents around Doire an **Láir** which they finally took; and the Lord Justice beheaded all the warders." Area, 658 acres.

S.D. Cora Uí Néill - "O'Neill's Weir"; in river.

TIKINCOR, Tigh Chinn **Choraí** - "House at Head of (the) Weir." The "House" in question was the 17<sup>th</sup> century mansion of the Osbornes, which stands now a roofless, many-chimneyed ruin close by the bridge. Sir Thomas Osborne lived here in 1690. Area, 379 acres.

"Cenn Curraig" (Wars of Gaedhil with Gail).

S.D.D. (a) "Sir Thomas' Bridge," called also "Two-mile Bridge." This was erected in 1690 by the Sir Thomas Osborne mentioned, and continued to be till about one hundred years since a private bridge with a gate in its middle.

(b) Cora **Mheánach** - "Middle Weir"; in the river.

## Kilmeadan Parish

SEE under Middlethird.

## TOWNLANDS

COOLFIN, Cúil Fhinn - "Finn's Corner." Greater portion of the large townland is a rich flat or "callow" by the riverside. Area, 1,068 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Kilbunney Church (O.M.), Cill Bhunna - "Bunna's Church"; a very interesting ruin with an early 11<sup>th</sup> century door (Irish Romanesque).<sup>227</sup> Bunna is almost certainly a corruption of Mhunna. An inscribed slab, some centuries old, which, till a few years since, lay within the ruin, bears an effigy of a Bishop, with the inscription "S. MONNIA EPS." Munna, Bishop and Abbot, is commemorated under October 21st in all the Irish Martyrologies. "Fionntan was another name for Munna. Tulchan was the name of his father. Two hundred and thirty was the number of monks in his convent. And it was Mochua, son of Lonan, that cured him of the leprosy which he had from the beginning."<sup>228</sup>

(b) "The Lates (Leats)"; wide, and often deep, ditches which drain the extensive marshes. It has been suggested that the song "The Lakes of Coolfin" has reference to this place, and that "Lakes" is a misreading of "Lates."

(c) Clodagh River, on west boundary, An Chlóideach. Dr. O'Donovan translates it "muddy."<sup>229</sup>

GLENHOUSE, Gleann **an** Chabhais - "Glen of the Causeway"; this is a curious instance of perverted Anglicisation. Area, 647 acres.

LAHARDAN, Leath **Ardán** - "Half Little Eminence"; from the peculiar outline of an apparently cloven rock bluff which forms the summit of a ridge. Area, 593 acres.

"Laghardane" (D.S.R.).

## Kilmoleran Parish

FOR an account of the Church and Friary antiquities, see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. II., pp.2-6. Kilmoleran (Cill Mo Ailearáin) is the name of the parish only, and perhaps at no time did it designate a townland. It signifies - "Church of My Aileran" (otherwise Aireran). Aileran, called the Wise, is commemorated on December 29<sup>th</sup>. Site of the ancient parish church, as well as existing remains of the old Friary, are on Carrickbeg townland. The present parish church occupies the site of the

<sup>227</sup> See *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. I., 247.

<sup>228</sup> "Martyrology of Donegal, with which Calendar of Oengus" agrees in almost identical words.

<sup>229</sup> Field Books. Ordnance Survey, Mountjoy Barracks.

Friary, while the neglected cemetery of Reilig na Muc indicates the position of Kilmoleran Church. Kilmoleran Parish contains, in all, only four townlands.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLYSLOUGH, Baile Saileach - "Willow Homestead"; sometimes now called B. Salach - "Dirty Town." The Down Survey Reference shows by its spelling that the adjective is not "dirty" but "willow". Area, 164 acres.

"Ballysellagh" (D.S.R.).

CARRICKBEG, Carraig Bheag - "Little Rock," or rather "Little Carrick." When Carrick-on-Suir, which got its name from a rock in the river, grew to be a place of some importance, its suburb at the opposite side of the river came to be called by contra-distinction "Little Carrick." Carrickbeg was anciently Carrick-mac-Griffin, from one Matthew FitzGriffin, to whom the place was granted early in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Area, 800 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar na gCrann - "Well of the Trees"; the place is now, however, treeless.

(b) Reilig na Muc - "Cemetery of the Pigs"; the interesting cemetery which pertained to the original parish church.

(c) Cora Mhór - Great Weir"; a ford in the Suir from which the lane at west end of Clareen Factory formed the northern exit.

(d) Cora Chatháin - "Kane's Weir."

(e) Cnocán an Ráca - "Little Hill of the (Flax?) Rack."

(f) Bóithrín Mhalóig - "Mallock's Little Road."

(p) Clareen, Cláirín - "Little Foot-Plank," over stream.

GARRAVONE, Garbh Mhóin - "Rough (Turf) Bog." Area, 371 acres.

"Garranowney" (D.S.M.).

SHESKIN, Sisceann - "Boggy Place." Area, 600 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobar an Eich - "The Horse's Well"; the water was esteemed specially beneficial to racehorses which were brought hither to drink.

(b) Garraí na Pise - "Garden of the Pease."

(c) Garraí na gCoc - "Field of the Cones (i.e., Rock or Earth Mounds)."

(d) Tobar na Daraí - Well of the Oak Tree."

(e) Bóithrín na gCraobhann - "Little Road of the Branches."

(f) Bóithrín an tSrutha - "Little Road of the Stream"; a portion of last.

## Kilsheelan Parish

LIKE Killaloe, this Parish is chiefly in the Barony of Iffa and Offa East, Co. Tipperary, which see. Only five of its eighteen townlands lie in Co. Waterford, and of these five, one (Knocknaree) is within Glenahery barony.

## TOWNLANDS

BOOLA, Buaille - "Milking Place." The townland, nearly all mountain and bog, is of very peculiar shape-resembling a gigantic camán or "hurley," some three miles in length by less (on an average) than one-third of a mile wide. Area, 642 acres.

S.D. Cnoicín na Circe - "Little Hill of the (Heath) Hen"

COOLESHAL, Cúil Íseal - "Lower Corner." Area, 646 acres.

"Cooleisheel" (Inq. Chas. I.).

GURTEEN, Goirtín - "Little Garden"; anciently Goirtín a tSionnaigh ("Little Garden of the Stockade"). In 1838, a snake, 3 ½ feet in length, was captured here. Area, 1,939 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carrigeensebohilla (O.M.), Carraigín Suí Buachalla - "Little Rock of the Cowboy's Seat"; now it is more generally known as Carraig Dhóite - "Burned Rock."

(b) Carrikatobber (O.M.), Carraig an Tobair - "Rock of the Well."

(c) Cloghadda (O.M.), Cloch Fhada - "Long Rock"; a majestic dallán, 10 feet in height.

(d) Bóithrín Pheadair - "Peter's Little Road."

(e) Sean Bhaile - "Old Village."

(f) Tor an Chuilinn - "Holly Bush."

(g) "Decoy." See place of same name, Inislounaght Par.

(h) Páirc na nEascon - "Field of the Eels"; a low-lying meadow by riverside into which eels sometimes crawl at night from the river.

In River (E. to W.): -

(i) "Church Gap"; a ford, formerly well known, immediately to east of bridge, about midway between latter and the church ruin. There was a second ford, not so generally used, a few perches to west of bridge.

(j) Poll **an** Chapail - "Horse's Pool."

(k) Poll Dhiarmada - "Dermot's Pool."

(l) Áth Bhaile an Phríoraigh - "Priorstown Ford."

(m) Cora **Chonchúir** - "Connor's Weir."

(n) Linn **an** tSagairt - "Priest's Pool" in which a priest was drowned. Relative position of the Linn was not noted.

LANDSCAPE, Ceapach - "Tillage Plot." Area, 140 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cromlech (O.M.); this fine monument, having weathered the snows of three thousand winters, has been partly prostrated by an inundation of the river.

(b) Crann Giobalach - "Untidy (or Ragged) Tree"; an aged tree by roadside, regarded with superstitious dread.

In the River :-

(c) Scairbh na Móna - "Stony Ford of the Bog."

(d) "Hogan's Hole."

(e) Cúil - "Corner"; an elbow in the river.

## Mothel Parish

MOTHEL, a parish of great extent, was formerly impropriate in the Augustinian Priory (Canons Regular of St. Austin) of the same name. It is richer in place names than any other parish of the barony and furnishes a few mountain and ecclesiastical designations of more than ordinary value. On the most difficult of these latter John Fleming, who was a native of the parish, has left some useful notes.<sup>230</sup> The parish gets its name from the townland on which stood the ancient church and priory. Both church and priory are supposed to have grown out of the early monastic foundation of SS. Cuan and Brogan. This latter however was not at Mothel but at Ballynevin a mile, or so, distant. The observant reader will notice the number of names implying ecclesiastical association and indicating dependency on an important religious house, e.g. Bishopstown, Ballynab, Cloch na Coimirce, Old Grange &c. For a description of the church and priory remains the reader is referred to *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. II., pp.9 &c.

## TOWNLANDS

BALLINAB, Baile an Abadh - "The Abbot's Town." Area, 255 acres.

"Ballynapp" (A.S.E.).

BALLYDURN, Baile Uí Dhioráin - "O'Durran's Homestead." Area, 1,149 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Crosaire na nDanes - "The Danes' Cross-Roads." The "crossroads" owe their name to the more or less modern fashion of attributing all antiquarian remains to the Danes. The remains here attributed are confined to a basin-like and apparently artificial depression of bullán type in a large, partly buried boulder by the roadside. The basin is some 20' in diameter by about 9' deep.

(b) Gleann **Fuinneoise** - "Ash Tree Glen"; on boundary with Glenaphuca.

BALLYGARRET, Baile Ghearóid - "Garret's Homestead." Area, 133 acres.

"Ballygarrott" (A.S.E.).

BALLYHEST, Baile hEist - "Hesty's Homestead." (O.D.). Area, 135 acres.

BALLYKNOCK, Baile na **Chnoic** - "The Hill Homestead." Teige O'Bryan of Ballyknocke was fined £20 and imprisoned for refusing to present recusants. With him suffered in the same cause a like penalty, his neighbours, Rowland Power of "Corduffe." Jeffrey Power of "Fedane," Walter and William Power of "Kilballykilty," and Nicholas Power of "Whitestowne."<sup>231</sup> Twenty pounds of those days was a grievous fine indeed - equal to perhaps £500. Area, 487 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Barr** Uisce - "Height (Summit) of (the) Water"; a well and sub-division.

(b) Tobar na gCuigeann - "Well of the Churns."

BALLYNACURRA, Baile na Coradh - "Homestead of the (Cattle) Stall." Area, 536 acres.

"Ballinacurry" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Inse an Rinne - "River-holm of the Dance."

(b) Tobar **an** Mhargaidh - "Well of the Market"; on what was formerly a commonage.

(c) An Leacht - "The Monument"; a stone pile on the Feddins' boundary, marking the scene of a murder.

(d) "The Barrack Field."

<sup>230</sup> Waterford Archaeological Journal and Gaelic Journal (early Nos.) passim.

<sup>231</sup> Egmont MSS., Vol. I., p.53.

BALLYNEAL, Baile Uí Néill - "O'Neall's Homestead." Area, 346 acres.

"Ballyneyle" (D.S.R.). Eminent persons born here were John Fleming, Irish scholar, and Bishop Edward Barron of Guinea Coast.

S.D. Áth an Chailín - "Ford of the Girl"; perhaps the maiden was drowned here.

BALLYNEVIN, Baile Uí Chnámhín - "O'Navin's Homestead"; this is popularly believed to have been church land fraudulently alienated, hence a tradition prevalent a century since that occupying farmers invariably got "broke." The present, as well as the adjoining townland, is remarkable for a number of artificial pits now filled with water and frequented by wild duck. A new generation has forgotten the object of the excavations, scil: - to extract marl for manure in the wheat-growing years of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Area, 697 acres.

S.DD. (a) Tobar **Chuaín** - "St. Cuan's Well"; next to St. Declan's Well, at Ardmore, this is the most remarkable holy well in Decies. The "patron" here on July 10<sup>th</sup> was attended by thousands.

(b) "Site of St. Cuan's Church." The church, which belonged to the primitive and diminutive oratory class (stood on Drohan's farm) disappeared within the last hundred years.

BALLYTHOMAS, Baile Thomáis - "Thomas' Homestead." Area, 602 acres.

S.D. Aughtanawillin (O.M.), Áth **an tSean** Mhuilinn - "Old Mill Ford."

BISHOPSTOWN, Cill an Easpaig - "The Bishop's Church." Area, 591 acres.

S.DD. (a) Na Cillíní; two or three small fields, in one of which was site of the ancient church from which comes the name of the townland.

(b) Aughnagan (O.M.), Áth na gCeann - "Ford of the Heads"; some monks were beheaded here and the heads thrown into the stream. The most awesome and dreaded ghost in East Munster haunted this ford, and only the protection of SS. Cuan and Brogan rendered wayfarers secure against his molestations. On one occasion the ghost caught a Tartar:-

An **Spiorad**,

"Tá coinneal, coinnleois ann

Agus cá bhfuil **an** leath-rann san?"

An Fear,

"Muileann idir dhá ghleann

"Agus é ag scilligeadh thall, a bhfus

"Agus dá ndéanfá-sa an **áithrí** in am

"Ní bheitheá id' shamhailt annsa."

An **Spiorad**,

"Marach Cúan , Brógán , **Íobairt** na mionn

"Ba chuimhin leat do chuaird go g-Áth na gCeann."<sup>232</sup>

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An Fear,

Cé h-é sin thall?; cé h-é sin thall?; cé h-é sin thall?;

An **Spiorad**,

Táfar ann; Táfar ann; Táfar ann;

An Fear,

**Cuirfidh** mise **mé** fhéin fé choimirce

Cúain , brogan , **Íobhairt** na mionn.

An Sprid,

Marach coimirce cúain, Brógáin

Agus **íobairt** na mionn

**Chuimhneofá**-sa go lá an luain,

Ar do chuairt go hÁth na gCeann.

BRIDGETOWN, Baile an Droichid- "Homestead of the Bridge." The "Bridge" commemorated in the place-name is hardly the bridge of Clonea, which is not on Bridgetown, but connects Clonea with Ballyneil. Fleming, not aware of the antiquity of both names, suspected Ballyneil to be a later name for a sub-division of Bridgetown<sup>233</sup>. Both names have, however, the respectable antiquity of at least three hundred years behind them for they occur in their present form, in the Down Survey Maps &c. Area, 410 acres.

CLONEA, Cluan **Fhia** - "Meadow of (the) Deer." The sobriquet Paorach ("of Powers' Country") is generally added to distinguish this from a place of the same name in the adjoining Barony of Decies. On the townland are the ruins of a fine castle which was habitable till less than a century since. Area, 225 acres. "Clonee" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D. Dreichid Keal Bridge (OM.), Droichead Caol - "Narrow Bridge."

CLONMOYLE, Cluain Maol - "Bare Meadow." Area, 202 acres.

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<sup>232</sup> I am indebted to the late Mr. John O'Flynn, Carrick-on-Suir, for the second version:-

<sup>233</sup> "Gaelic Journal," Vol. II., p. 300.

“Clonmele” (Inq. Chas. I).

COMMONS. Modern name; no Irish form; entirely mountain. Area, 367 acres.

COOLNAHORNA, Cúl na hEornan - “Barley Ridge-Back.” Area, 724 acres.

“Coolnehorney,” (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Cruach - “Stack”; a conical hill to south of Crotty’s Lake.

(b) Carraig an Fhiolair - “The Eagle’s Rock.”

(c) Cill Bhaile Uí Bhreacáin - “Church of O’Bracken’s Homestead”; this is the site of an early church, on Mahony’s farm.

(d) An Uidhir; name of small river which later on joins the Clodagh. See Nire, Barony of Glenahery.

COOLNALINGADY, Cúil na Lionnide - Meaning unknown. Other forms have been suggested; Cúil na Linne Fhada - “The Ridge-Back of the Long Pool”; from its proximity to Crotty’s Lake, and Currach na Langaide - “Bog of the Spancel.”

Currach na Leaindí - “Landy’s Bog.” The townland is more commonly called Curraghlandy, perhaps from an old sub-denomination. Area, 367 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Leach Riabhach - “Grey Glen-Slope.”

(b) Tobar na Bainríona - “The Queen’s Well”; sarcastically, from some lady-proprietor who was noted for her “airs.”

(c) Carraig Ramhar - “Thick, Stumpy Rock.”

(d) An Bealach - “The Roadway (or Pass)”; a “gap” leading to Commons.

(e) Cláí na bhFiann and Soc agus a Choltair - “Earthen-Fence of the Fianns” and “Sock and Its Colter” respectively ; these are two remarkable and nearly parallel trenches which run up the steep mountain side and are visible for miles. At a distance the curious features look like boundary fences-one considerably longer than the other. It was Fionn MacCumhail who ploughed them: he had completed the first and had got more than half-way up the second furrow when the ploughshare (colter ) broke.

(f) An Lúib - “The Hoop”; riame of a field.

(g) Coinnleach Ard - “High Stubby-Field”; a patch of now wild mountain, at a considerable elevation.

(h) Tuinn an Ghearáin Léith - “Swamp of the Old Grey Horse.”

(i) Bán na Nóiníní - “Daisy Field.”

(j) Currach na Leadhb - “Marsh of the Rags.”

(k) An Dubhghlas - “The Dark-Coloured Stream.” See under Woodstown, Killmacomb Par; the present name is applied to a stream forming boundary with Ross.

(l) Tobar na hAibhle - “The Sparkling-Well.”

(m) Bearna an Ruáin - “Crap of the Moory Tract.”

(n) Bealach na nGeaitíní - “Way of the Little Gates.”

(o) Bár an Bhealaigh - “Top of the Highway.” The features designated by the following five names occur along the mountain summit - south to north:-

(p) Cnoc Maol - “Bare Hill.”

(q) Clocha Díog - “Stony Bank.”

(r) Carraig an tSonnaidh - “Rock of the Stockade.”

(s) Stolla Chrotaigh - Crotty’s Cliff”; named from the famous outlaw. See under Coolgower, Kilbarry Par., also under Ross antea.

Coolroe, Cúil Rua - “Red Corner.” Area, 21 7 acres.

“Cooleroe” (A.S.E.).

CURRAGDUFF, Currach Dubh - “Black Morass.” Area 394 acres.

CURRAGHPHILIPPEEN, Currach Philipín -“Plover (or Little Phillip’s) Morass.”

“Curraghphillifreen” (D.S.R.).

FALLAGH, An Falla - “The Wall.” Area, 342 acres.

“Follo” (D.S.R.).

S.D. Áth na Fallaí - “Ford of Fallagh.”

FEDDANS, Feadáin - “Streams.” There is a small ruined castle of the Powers on the townland, also a mote. From a Down Survey reference to “Fiddownes als Ballyhasteene” it would seem that Ballyhest is an ancient sub-division of Feddans. Area, 722 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Áth an tSean Mhuilinn - “Ford of the Old Mill.”

(b) An Leacht - “The Monumental Cairn”; by the public-road side.”

GLENAPHUCA, Gleann an Phúca - “The Pooka’s Glen.” Area, 560 acres.

“Glenafoco” (D.S.R.).

S.D. Áth na hEaglaise - “Ford of the Church”; this is close to the north east angle of the townland - on boundary of latter with Curraghtagart - and is so named from a Penal Days Chapel which stood in the adjoining field (on Glenaphuca).

GLENSTOWN, Baile an Ghleanna - “Homestead of the Glen.” Area, 343 acres.

“Glanbegg” (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Clais an Mhadra - “Trench of the Wolf”; regarded locally as an independent townland and now



frequently Anglicised Glendog!

(b) AUGHAGOWLEEN, Áth **an** Ghaibhlín — “Ford of the Little River Fork.”

JOANSTOWN, Baile Shíobhán - “Johanna’s Homestead.” Area, 506 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cill Mhuire - “Site of Muire’s (Mary’s)? Church.”

(b) Lich Buí - “Yellow Pond.”

(c) Ráithíní - “Little Forts.”

KILCANAVEE, Cill Cheannabhúí - “Cannaway’s Church”; John Fleming gives somewhere another (somewhat far fetched) derivation, scil:- Cill Chinn Mhaighe. Site of the early church is on Keating’s farm and the outlines of the circular rampart, enclosing two acres or thereabout, are distinctly traceable. Some interesting dressed stones from a primitive doorway are built into a fence by the roadside. Area, 825 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Gleann **Fuinne** - “Ash-tree Glen.”

(b) Cruachán (Paorach) - “Little (Mountain) Pile”; little in comparison with the Comeragh heights behind it to the west, but itself in reality a considerable hill, 1,285 feet high.

(c) Carraig **an** Bhrannra - “Rock of the Cattle Pen”; on the summit of the last. See under Ballyquin, Fenough Par., *antea*.

(d) Tobar Uaitéir - “Walter’s Well.”

KILCLOONEY, Cill Chluana - “Church of the Sequestered Place”; the largest townland in Co. Waterford. Site of the eponymous Cill was recovered with difficulty. It is by side (east) of main road to Dungarvan. Included in the townland is a great extent of mountain; the highest point (directly above the lake) is 2,597 feet. Area, 3,218 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Mahonbeg and Mahonoge (O.M.), Machan Bheag and Machan Óg; two streams which have their source here.

(b) Coumshinaun Lake (O.M.) Com Seagán - “Pismire (infested) Hollow.” Dr. Henebry, however, told that the qualifying word = “Slender Ravines in the Cliffs.” Area, 36 acres.

(c) Cloc Mhór - “Great Stone”; a remarkable cloven boulder of immense size which stands by side of main road.

(d) **Sean** Bhaile - “Old Village”; a sub-division of some 1,400 acres.

(e) Scairt - “Thicket”; another sub-division of about 1,400 acres.

(f) Áth Ghearra - “Short Ford”; applied here to a stream.

(g) Cloch **an** Chait - “Cat’s Rock.”

(h) Clocha an Bhainne - “Milk Rocks.”

(i) Bán **an** Bhardail - “Field of the Drake.” Compare Drake’s Acre,” Ballinamona, Mora Par.

(j) An Staighre - “The Stairway”; a steep lane.

(k) Drom **an** Mharcaigh - “The Rider’s Ridge.”

(l) **Na** Béilíní - “The Little Mouths.”

(m) Carraig an Fhiolair - “Rock of the Eagle.”

(n) Carraig Timcheall - “Enclosing Rock.”

(o) Na Stáblaí - “The Stables.”

(p) Carraig na nGabhar - “The Goats’ Rock.”

(q) Carraig na Sceartán - “Rock of the Ticks.” Sceartán is a parasitical insect found commonly in heather.

(r) Áth na Lárach Báine - “Ford of the White Mare.”

(s) An Treinse - “The Trench.”

(t) Príosún na nGabhar - “The Goats’ Prison.”

(u) Leaca Fhinn - “Fionn’s Glenslope.”

(v) Mannrach(mBannrach)Glas - Green Cattle-Pen.” See (aa) *infra*

(w) Com Fionse - “Hollow of the River-Source.”

(x) Fás Chom - “Wild-Growth Hollow.”

(y) Béal **an** Choim - “Mouth of the Hollow.”

(z) Móinteán na Caorach - “Bog of the Ewe.”

(aa) Mannrach Sheáin Mhaoil - “Bald John’s Cattle-Pen.”; the foundation of a large building which my informant stated was the former residence of a king! See under Ballyquin, Fenough Par.

(bb) **Barr** & Com na Faille - “Cliff Summit” & “Cliff Hollow”

(cc) Tigh na gCrann - “House of (in) the Trees.”

(dd) “Paradise.”

The five following are on the summit of the mountain (south to north):-

(ee) Móin **an** Mhullaigh - “Bog on (of) the Summit.”

(ff) An Caisleán - “The Castle”; a peak.

(gg) An Fhaill Dhíreach - “The Straight Cliff.”

(hh) An Choiscéim - “The Step.”

(ii) Beinse Mhór - “Great Bank.”

KILLERGUILE, Coill ar gCoill - “A Terraced Wood.” “Church on the Wood” as O’Donovan explains it. I searched however in vain for trace or tradition of church site. On brow of a glen near east boundary of

the townland I found, set in the ground, a basin-bearing boulder of bullán type. Area, 515 acres.  
 S.D. Sruth **an** Bhruacháin - "Stream of the Green Bank."

KNOCKATURNORY, Cnoc **an** Tórnóra - "The Turner's Hill." Area, 843 acres.  
 S.D. Bárra Maidín - "Maidín's Height"; an early church site, with circular fence &c. on Kirby's farm.  
 Maidín, probably - Mo-Íde-Án - "My Little Ita's."

MONMINANE, Móin Mionáin - "Bog of the Jacksnipe." Rev. Matthias Casey, who was born here a century and a half ago, used call the place Cúlóg Fhinín ("Fingin's Little Corner").  
 "Nomanane" (D.S.R.).

MOTHEL, Maothail - "Soft Spongy Land." Area, 259 acres.  
 "Methallia" Calendar of State Papers - 1253. "Mochel" (DO.-1256).

S.D.D. (a) Cloghnaomírce (O.M.), Cloch na Comairce - "Stone of Sanctuary"; a termon-stone, in form a squared sandstone pillar, four feet high, which stands by the roadside and is inscribed on its face with an ornamental cross. In a fence close by the writer found a block of hard slate inscribed with cup and circle designs; this is now in University College, Cork.  
 (b) Bannsa - "Manse"; the Glebe House at Mothel, now residence of the parish priest.

MUNSBURROW, Munarláirge (Muin-na-Láirge). Meaning uncertain; O'Donovan translates it "Hill of the Shins"<sup>234</sup>, while Fleming renders it "Ridge of the River Forks"<sup>235</sup>, and states that, though pronounced as above, it is written Muin na Láirge. The origin of the Anglicised name I have failed to trace; probably affectation accounts entirely for it. A branch of the Power family was established here, and a century since, there still survived some twenty acres of orchard and shrubbery which had been attached to the "great house." Area, 870 acres.  
 "Monlarg" (Tax. Pope Nicholas).

S.D.D. (a) Páirc **an** Tí Mhóir - "Field of the Great House"; site of the ancient mansion house of the Powers of Monerlargy.  
 (b) **Sean** Bhaile - "Old Village."  
 (c) "The Couse" (Cabhas - "Stepping Stones") - crossing place (Clodagh River) at south-west point of the townland.

OLDGRANGE, **Sean** Ghráinseach - "Old Monastic Out-Farm"; it pertained to the Augustinian Priory of Mothel. Area, 572 acres.  
 "Ould Grange" (D.S.R.).

Ross, Ros - "Shrubbery." Area, Ould Grange (D.S.R.) 1,024 acres.  
 "Rosse" (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Crotty's Lough (O.M.). This is a comparatively recent name derived from a well-remembered outlaw, William Crotty, who is said to have had for his lair, an almost inaccessible cave in a stoll or cliff overlooking the lake. Crotty was hanged in Waterford in 1742 yet his memory is still a vivid thing in Powers' Country. See under Coolnalingady *supra*. The Irish name of the lake is Com **an** Gháire - "Laughing Hollow," or Loch **an** Stolla - "Lake of the Cliff." Stolla seems to signify, primarily, a pillar or standing stone and, in a secondary sense, a cliff or mountain pinnacle as in the present instance.  
 (b) Douglas River (O.M.), Dubh Ghlaise - "Black Stream"; a name scarcely known locally.  
 (c) Na Sráidíní - "The Little Villages"; now two or three small fields where stood the sráidín.  
 (d) Saileachán - "Place of the Willows."  
 (e) Páirc na Samhailte - "Field of the Apparition (Ghost)"; there is a lios in the field.  
 (f) **Bearna** Réamoinn - "Raymond's Gap."  
 (g) Cillín - "Ancient Church Site"; on Phelan's farm. The area was square and a half acre in extent.  
 (h) Cnocán Rua - "Little Red Hill."  
 (i) Drom **an** Mharcaigh - "Ridge of the Rider."  
 (j) An Bréagán Beag - "The Little Man-Simulating Cairn (or Pillar-Stone)."  
 (k) An Bréagán Mór - "The Large Man-Simulating Pillar-Stone."  
 (l) Tuinn **an** Ghabhair - "The Goat's Swamp."

SHANKILL, **Sean** Cuill - "Old Hazel Place." Area, 455 acres.

WHITETOWN, Baile an Fhaoitigh - ("Whites' Homestead") similarly Anglicised. Area (in two divisions), 1,194 acres.  
 "Little Whitestowne als Ballinwytybeg" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Baile an Fhaoitigh Beag - "Little Whitestown"; now Whitestown East.  
 (b) **Faichín** na dTrí gCoinne - "Little Three-Cornered Hurling (or Dancing) Green"; at meeting place of three town-lands.

<sup>234</sup> Ordnance Field Books - Waterford.

<sup>235</sup> "Gaelic Journal," Vol. II., p. 163.

## Rathgormack Parish

Like its sister Parish of Mothel this division, formerly a dependency of Mothel Priory, is of great extent. Its name is non-ecclesiastical - derived from the townland on which are the ruined church and graveyard – Ráth O gCormaic. Two of its townlands, scil:- Glenanore and Knockaunaffrin, are in another barony (Glenahery) and two others, scil:-Carrigeen and Curraduff, are separated from body of parish by the Comeragh range. For fuller information on the ecclesiastical antiquities of the parish see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. II .,pp. 14 &c.

### TOWNLANDS

AUGHMORE, Áth Mhór - “Great Ford.” Area, 200 acres.

BALLINGARRA, Baile an Ghearrtha - “Homestead (or Town) of the Cutting Off.” It was cut, a century since, off the modern Catholic parish of Rathgormack. Gearrtha seems to be used locally in sense of “short-cut.” Area, 300 acres.

BALLYCULLANE, Baile Uí Choileáin - “O’Collins’ Homestead”; Area, 176 acres.

“Ballycolane” (Inq. Car. I.).

BALLYNAFINA, Baile na **Foighne** - “Homestead of Patience.” O’D. renders it - “Homestead of the Green Field.” This is another of the places visited by the legendary Glas Ghaibhneach ; she pastured here on her way Suirwards from Coolnalingady<sup>236</sup>. Area, 257 acres.

S.DD. (a) Áth na mBarraillí - “Ford of the Barrels.”

(b) Cillín, a field in which is site of an early church, with a well in the enclosure.

(c) Goirtín na Pláighe - “Little Garden of the Plague.”

(d) An Spáidín - a field.

BOOLABEG, Buaille Bheag - “Little Milking Place,” i.e., Little in comparison with Boolacloghach, which was the Booley-more of which the present townland originally formed part. Area, 325 acres.

S.D. (a) **Ardán** - “Little Elevation.”

(b) An Briosclán - “Silver Weed” or “Goosegrass.”

BOOLACLOGHAGH, Buaille Chlochach - “Stony Milking Place.” Highest point of this townland, 2,504 feet. Area, 917 acres.

S.DD. (a) Coumgarra Lough (O.M.). The Ordnance name here is incorrect. The place so marked is really Com Iarthar - “Western Basin,” containing three small lakes without special names.

(b) **Carraig** na Sean **Éan** - “Old Birds’ Rock.”

CARRIGEEN, Carraigín - “Little Rock”; the townland is practically uninhabited. Area, 840 acres.

S.D. **Bearna** Bhéil **an** Bhealaigh - “Gap of the Pass Mouth”; the best known of the passes over the Comeragh Mountains: it connects Rathgormack with the Nire.

CARROWCLOUCH. See under Dysert Par. Area, 130 acres.

“Carroughkellough” (D.S.R.).

CARROWLEIGH, Ceathrú Liath - “Grey Quarter.” Area, 204 acres.

“Carhuleagh” (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) Bóithrín Uaitéir - “Walter’s Little Road”; now obliterated.

(b) Cloch na gCeann - “Stone of the Heads”; a large unhewn boulder upon which the Powers of Rathgormack beheaded male- factors or their enemies !

CLONDONNELL, Cluain Dhomhnaill - “Donal’s Meadow.” Area, 961 acres.

“Clonedonill” (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.DD. (a) Aughanirvor (O.M.), Áth an Fhir Mhóir - “Ford of the Big Man.”

(b) Páirc **an** Tí Mhóir - “Field of the Great Mouse”; from former mansion of a branch of the Power family.

(c) Cnoc **an** Chrónáin - Anglicised “Crony Hill” a well-known sub-denomination - “Hill of the Humming.” A few families who inhabited this place were noted for poetic and musical tastes - hence the name.

(d) An Chrois - “The Cross”; a rock on the mountain summit, bearing a fancied resemblance to the symbol of Redemption.

(e) Na Trí Carraigíní - “The Three Little Rascals”; on the mountain summit.

CURRAGHKIELY, Currach **an** Chaolaigh - “Morass of the Fairy Flax (Linum Silvestre).” Area, 848 acres.

S.DD. (a) Bóithrín Caoch - “Blind (Cul-de-Sac) Little Road.”

(b) Páirc na **Gráinneoige** - “Field of the Hedgehog.”

(c) Áth **an** Bháin Íseal - “Lower Plain Ford.” Along the Mountain Ridge occur the two following:-

(d) Béal Muice - “Pig’s Mouth.”

(e) Drom Péiste - “Serpent’s Ridge”; jutting out at a right angle to the general mountain line.

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<sup>236</sup> “Gaelic Journal,” Vol. II., p.163.

CURRAHEEN, Curraichín – “Little Morass.” Area, 1,766 acres.

“Cuirraheene” (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Ceathrún (loc. case) - “Quarter”; a sub-division.

(b) Lough More (O.M.), Loch Mhór - “Big Lake”; at height of 1518 feet.

(c) Comduala, Com Duala. Meaning undetermined. Perhaps Dualach, “Folded” - called also Quinlan’s Lake. This mountain tarn is five acres in extent, and is situated at height of 1,533 feet. From it the Clodagh River rises.

(d) Casán Phóil - “Paul’s Path”; running by side of last. The Paul commemorated his name likewise to a semi-savage faction, “The Pooleens,” who with their barbarous rivals, “The Gows,” long disturbed the peace not only of this region but of all mid-Waterford. (Póilíní agus Gaibhnthe).

(e) Caisleán na Saighdiúirí - “The Soldiers’ Castle”; a rock pinnacle at junction of three townlands and at height of 2,475 feet. The “soldiers” I take to be Royal Engineers engaged in Survey work, and the “castle,” probably a trigonometrical Survey mark.

CURRAGHDUFF, Currach Dubh - “Black Morass.” On this townland, which is practically uninhabited, are four small lakes the names of which the 12-in. Ordnance Map has done yeoman service in confounding and confusing. The two basins forming the north group are known as the “Skilloges” (see under Ross, above), while the other two are called the “Comalachs” (probably com pounded of corn, a hollow, and tot, a lake). Highest point, 2,465 feet. Area, 1,706 acres.

GLENPATRICK, Gleann Phádraig - “Patrick’s Glen.” Area, 1,905 acres.

“Glanpatrick” (D.S.).

S.D.D. (a) Áth na gCailíní - “The Girls’ Ford.”

(b) Sí Ghabhnaí - “Gowna’s (or the ‘Calf’s’) Fairy Mound.”

(c) Auhnacilla (O.M.), Áth na Cille - “Ford of the Church.” The cill referred to is the site of an early church by north side of the old Clonmel road at the junction of this townland with Poulavone. Along Mountain Summit (south to north):-

(d) Carraig Sí Ghabhnaí. See (b) above.

(e) Carraig an Choisricint - Rock of Sanctification.

(f) Seáinín na Bréige - “Untruthful Little John”; a jutting rock point which in the distance looks like a man.

(g) Carraig Dhubh - “Black Rock.”

GRAIGAVALLA; Gráig an Bhealaigh - “Village of the (Mountain) Pass.” Area, 1,217 acres.

S.D.D. (a) An Leac Dhubh - “The Black Flagstone.”

(b) Gleann Dubh - “Black Glen.”

(c) An Staighre - “The Stairs”; this is the entrance to the “Gap” from east.

(d) Móin na Tionáinte - “Bog of the Hurried Activity.”

(e) Na Sráidíní - “The Little Villages.”

(f) An Bréagán - “The Little Deceitful Thing”; a point of the mountain on the boundary line with Boola.

KILLBALLYQUILTY, Cill Bhaile Uí Chaoilte “Church of O’Quilty’s Homestead.” Here stood another mansion of the Powers, of which there is a rough sketch on one of the Down Survey Maps in the Public Record Office, Dublin. Area, 601 acres.

“Killballilkilty” (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D. Páirc na Cille - “Site of the Early Church”; on west boundary of the townland.

KILLBRACK, Cill Bhreac - “Speckled Church (or Church Site).” Area, 596 acres.

“Killbrack” (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Currach na Muine - “Swamp of the Shrubbery”; a village.

(b) Tobar na bPáidíní - “Well of the Little Paddy’s Descendants.” In a field, three chains E. of the cillin, are two rock basins each 12” diameter by 7” deep.

(c) Cillín, early church site with its circular fence.

KNOCKALAFALLA, Cnoc an Leath Bhaile - “Half-town Hill.” An ogham-inscribed stone found here has been removed to Comeragh Lodge; its legend runs: - “Lugundi Maqi Leduqa Mocoli Donmi.”<sup>237</sup> Area, 378 acres.

“Knocknafally” (D.S.R.).

KNOCKNACREHA, Cnoc na Croiche - “Gallows’ Hill.” The Gallows in question was set up on a hillock (Cruach na Croiche) by one of the Rathgormack Powers. An annual fair was held here till 1814 when it had to be discontinued owing to abuses. Area 117 acres.

“Knocknacraghy” (D.S.R.).

S.D. Tobar Fionn - “White Well.”

MONADIHA, Móin na Daibhche - “Bog of the Vat”; the “vat” may have been a bog-hole. Móin, in this name, is now being corrupted into mum and even muileann. On the townland is a fine dallán of micaceous sandstone. Area, 388 acres.

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<sup>237</sup> Macalister, “Studies in Irish Epigraphy,” Pt. III., p. 226.

S.D. Bóthar na bhFáinní - "Road of the Rings."

PARK, Páirc Mhór - "Big Field." Area, 546 acres.

"Upper Parke" (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Clár an Rinne - "The Dancing Board"; a name applied to two fields.

(b) Gort na Leacht - "Garden of the Monumental Cairns."

(c) Sean Áit an Tí - "Old Place of the House." The present is perhaps the only occurrence of the word Air; in a Decies place-name.

(e) Cill Eoin - "Eoghan's Church"; a very interesting early church site, the circular fence of which is bisected by the main road. A bullán, with double basin, lies where the church stood. There is also a holy well. A "pattern" was held here annually on the 15<sup>th</sup> of August till its suppression by the Parish Priest in 1825.

PARKBEG, Páirc Bheag - "Little Field." Area, 172 acres.

"Lower Parke" (D.S.R.).

POULAVONE, Poll an Mhúin - "Hole of the Putrid Water." It was a sub-division of Curraghkilly. On it stood a mansion of a 17<sup>th</sup> century Power family, one member of which, Séamus Cuirceach - (Top-Knotted) is still traditionally remembered. Area, 237 acres.

S.D. Log na Slinne - "Slate Hollow."

RATHGORMACK, Ráth Ó gCormaic - "O'Cormicks' Rath." Contrast Rathcormac (Ráth Cormaic), Co. Cork. Area, 112 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Páirc na bhFáinní - "Field of the Rings"; from the discovery of some gold rings which were with a bronze crucifix, dug up here some seventy or more years since. The cross now is in use, over the high altar, in Clonea Church.

(b) Páirc na Cille - "Field of Early Church (Site)"; on Terry's farm.

(c) Ráithíní - "Little Forts" three or four lioses in a group near centre of the townland.

"Rahines" (Inq. Jac. I.).

SHANKILL, Sean Chuill. "Old Hazel" Area, 455 acres.

"Shannakill" (D.S.R.).