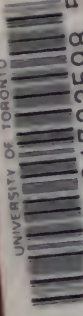


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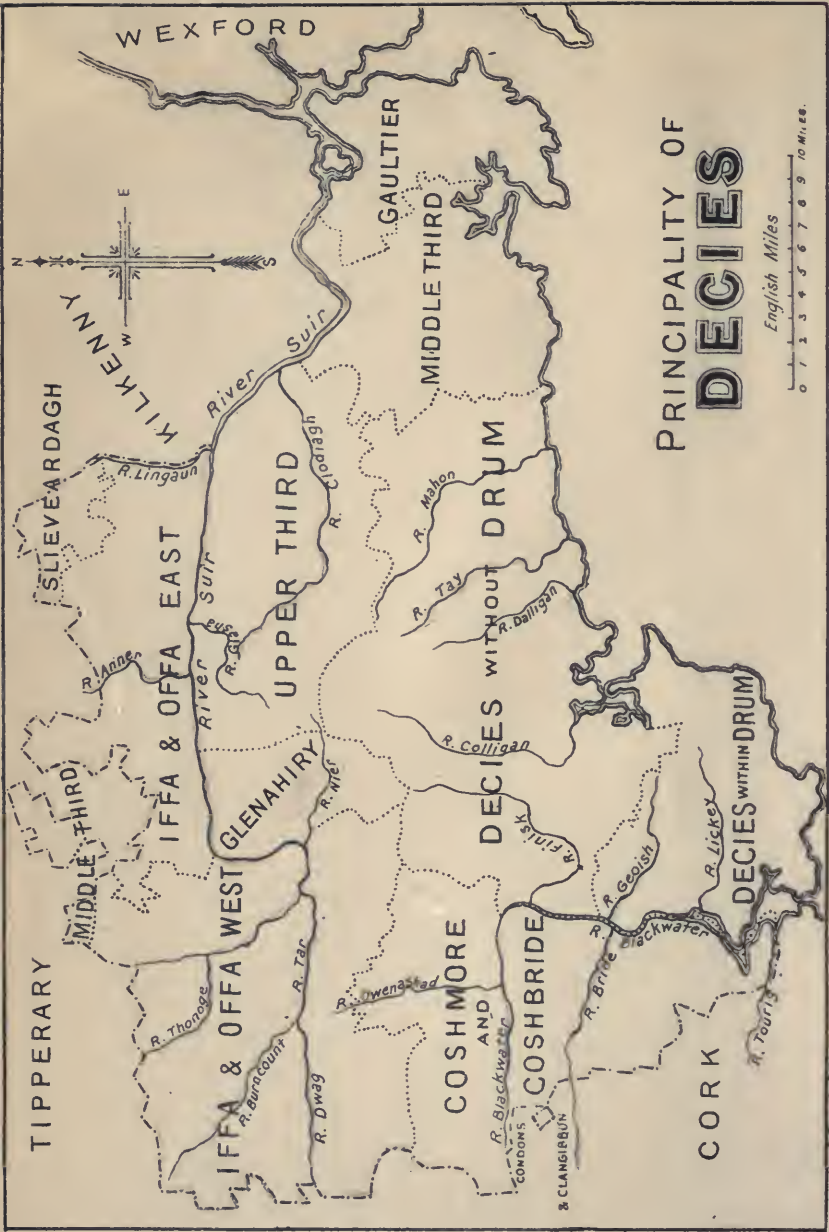


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THE PLACE-NAMES OF DECIES.



By
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INTRODUCTION.



NATIVE toponomy 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 archæology, 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 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 a more imaginative people. At the same time it is proper here to note that there has been much exaggeration regarding the poetry latent in our Irish names. The imaginative in 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 poetry, or rather, subtilty—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 subtilty; 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 in contiguity perhaps with 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 "Árd-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 presupposes some knowledge of the various races which compose the population—some 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 (*a*). By the aid of Anthropology, Archæology 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 Gaodhalic colonisation 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, probably now represented on the Continent by the Basques, appear to have been in the neolithic or polished-stone stage of development on their first contact with the Celts (*b*). They were entirely, or almost entirely, overcome in Ireland by the conquering Gaodhal in the first Christian cen-

(*a*) MacNeill, *New Ireland Review*, March, 1906.

(*b*) W. Boyd Dawkins—"Early Man in Britain"; Stevens—"Flint Chips"; J. Romilly Allen—"Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times."

turies (c), but they were by no means exterminated. The Gaodhals, whom we may equate with the half-legendary and half-real Milesians of the Irish annalists, brought the whole island under their sway (d). 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 by no means easy to determine. The former we find styled Ivernians (e). Hence come the classic names of Ireland—Juvernia, Ivernia, Irene, Hibernia, &c., as well as the Irish Eriu, Erainn, Erie, Erin, &c. It is established that the Gaodhals 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 (f). 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 predominant 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 MacFirbis's Genealogies. It is moreover highly probable that a strong Ivernian element still subsists in the blood of Decies. Authorities (g) 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

(c) MacNeill, *New Ireland Review*, March, 1906, and successive Nos.

(d) "Book of Rights," *passim*.

(e) 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.

(f) Romilly Allen—"Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times."

(g) C. J. Taylor, "Origin &c.," *ut supra*.

question whether the river, and a few 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 such river-names will be of interest:—Suir, Tar, Dwag, Thonog, Nire, Countaish, Buading, Lingan, Clodagh, Ire, Mahon, Tay, Nemh, Araglinn &c. To the foregoing list we may add as perhaps not quite clear:—Bualack, Funcheon, Colligan, Bricky, Licky, Bride, Anner &c. *Dyre (28) no. 13*

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 Suidhe. There are varying versions of the tale, but all agree in essentials (*h*). Of the three sons of Fiacha aforesaid the most noted was Fergus, named from his martial prowess “of the Dreaded Spear.” He slew Caellach, 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 (*i*) rejects as pure invention. If the account given were history then the Desii as of undoubted

(*h*) Professor Kuno Meyer, Ph.D., has edited two versions. The first from Laud, 610, is entitled “De Causis torche na nDéssi,” and the second or later from Rawlinson, B. 502 and 512, has the heading “Tairered na nDéssi.”

(*i*) *New Ireland Review*—series of articles already quoted.

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 expedient 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 10th century, the story of the expulsion was invented, or distorted into its present form, and a brand-new full Milesian pedigree manufactured for an Iberian tribe. As however the matter is not of prime importance, or 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 3rd 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 SS. Declan and Patrick in the 5th century—the founding of Lismore in the 7th 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 Brehan 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, confiscation and degradation. Hope, which rose with the volunteers, was stamped out in 1798 and 1800; it smouldered 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 beside 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 unmistakeable 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 unfrequently behind it the hoary antiquity of several centuries. From their occurrence in early deeds and charters we know that many townland 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.

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; Ballygunner, Ballytruckle, Helvick 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—the outcome of affectation. Probably most of the translated names date from the latter half of the 17th century, when (*temp.* Chas. II.) an Act was passed commanding the use of English instead of Irish names in

certain cases (*j*). 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, 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-Cowish*—“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 bFhaocháin*), which should be “Hurt Hill” if the *bFhaocháin* had not been mistaken for *bFhéachán*.

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 Selbournes, 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 Belview from which nothing can be seen!

(*j*) “His Majestie 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 plased 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.”—17 & 18 Chas. II.

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 operation 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 gutterals 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 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*, *Currach* (pr. CPOC in Waterford) &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 gutterals, 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, v.g. in Ballinaboola, Carrigsaggart (BAILTE NA BUAILTE, CARRIAIS SAĞART) &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* *Ḥ*EAṬAN, *An* *U*ṬṬE &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, Ballylaffan (Ἀετ Ἰμεσθῶν, Cill Ḷata, Ṫaite an Ṫocáin) &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 when standing alone. *Ṗou*, a hole, for instance, is pronounced *Ṗowl*, but in the genitive singular with an article prefixed it becomes *Ṗuill* (Fyel), while in the genitive plural, with a chief noun and an article prefixed, it is transformed into *Ṗowl* as in *Ṫótar na Ṗou*. Again *Ṗiaṫ*, a deer, is pronounced *Féah*, but prefix another noun and it becomes *éah*, as in *Cluain Ṗiaṫ*. 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. *Ṫeaca*) &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 *Ṫaite*, which has been generally rendered “homestead” throughout the present work. To this are closely allied in sound, though not in meaning, the following:—*Ṫéat*, a mouth, *Ṫeatac*, a gap or pass, *Ṫuait*, a milking place, *Ṫite*, an old tree, and even *Ṫuille*, a stroke or cast, and *Ṫalla* a wall. To increase the difficulty all these, except one, are of the same gender as *Ṫaite*, and two or three of them are pretty generally Anglicised *bally*. Compare Ballylooby (*Ṫéat*), Ballybrien (*Ṫuait*), Ballymarket (*Ṫeatac*), and

Ballyboy (Balla) &c. In like manner Ḥabann "of a blacksmith," is liable to confusion with Ḥabainn "of a cattle pen," and both with Ḥabnaige "of a calf." Compare Cúinne a Ḥabann (*Gowan* blacksmith), Ḥaite an Ḥabainn (*Gowan*, cattle pen) and Síó Ḥabnaige (*Gowna*, calf). More difficult still is distinction between cill , a church, and coill , a wood; they are both feminine and are indiscriminately Anglicised *Kyle* 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— Caoil , a narrow strip of land. Cúil 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. Síó , a fairy mound, and Suiré , a sitting place, though sometimes confounded, are easily distinguishable thanks to the attenuation of the initial letter of the former; neither ought be confounded as they both have been, with Síos , a streak. Compare *Shean*, *See-Mochuda*, and *Cheekpoint 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 behoves 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 valuable of all and the student of toponomy who is not prepared to face the labour of local investigation were well advised to leave the subject alone. Nothing seems plainer at first glance than the derivation of *Ballyduff*, the name of a village in the Barony of Uppertthird. 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—*Ḑaite Uí Óuib*—O'Duff's Homestead. Similarly Ballyboy (Par. Tallaghorton) 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 Homestead". It is possible, of course, for the local pronunciation to be corrupt, but such corruption is extremely rare and where it does occur there are generally means of detecting it. There is no branch of Irish studies in which error has been so rife 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 he did not find error abounding. Irish toponomy 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* (k), a hill (Knockaderry); *Ḑrom* (l), a ridge (Drumcannon); *Cluain*, a meadow (Clonmel); *Dun*, a bottom (Bonmahon); *Más*, a plain (Macrary); *Oileán*, an island (Oileanavric); *Inir*, a river-holm (Inchanleama); *Com*, a mountain hollow (Coum); *Ceann*, a headland (Kinsalebeg); *Faile*, a cliff (Foylune); *Carrraig*, a

(k) The word *Cnoc*, a hill, forms the first part of no fewer than 1,608 townland names in Ireland; Reeves—"Townland Distribution of Ireland." Proceedings R.I.A., Vol. VII., p. 490.

(l) *Ḑrom* commences 2,000 Irish townland names, and *Cluain* some 1,680; Reeves *supra cit.*

rock (Carrick-on-Suir); *Τοβαρι*, a well (Toberaheeny). They include a multitude of bog-terms (*Μόιν*, *Curraδ*, *Εαναδ*, *Τονν*, *Clavadaδ*, *Ριαρζ*, *Ρέιτ* &c.) (*m*); animal names in variety—*Βό*, *Carall*, *Caorua*, *Muc*, *ζαβαρι*, *Μαορια*, *Ριαδ*, *Comin*, *Ρηεαδάν*, *Coitead*, *Ρυρεδς*, *Seanζάν* (asses, spiders, mice, frogs, snails and slugs furnish no names) (*n*); plant names in hundreds—*Λεαμάν*, *Θαριαδ*, *Scelaδ*, *Θυρεος*, *Σαιτεαδ*, *Ρυννρεος*, *Caorτann*, *Deit*, *Coρδς*, *ζιοιταδ*, *Cuiteann*, &c. (*o*), and a small proportion of mineral names—*λαριανν*, *Όη*, *Stinn*, *ζαινεαμ* &c. (*p*). Names for origin of which artificial objects are responsible are only slightly less numerous than those derived from physical features. *Βαίτε*, generally rendered “homestead” throughout the present work, forms portion of no fewer than 6,400 townland names in Ireland, and *ciU*, a church, comes a good second, for it is the first syllable of 2,890 names. Some 1,380 place-names in Ireland commence with *λιορ*, a residence, and *Θύν* cannot be much less frequently employed. *Caτaρι* is comparatively rare in the Decies, and *Caίρεα* hardly occurs at all. Roads of various kinds furnish a fairly large number of names. We have a number of terms:—*Βότaρι*, *Ρόο*, *Stiζε*, *Ρίαν*, *Τότaρι*, *Άτ*, *Caβαρ* and *Βεαταδ* (*q*). *Boher*, incorporating the word *Βό*, a cow, suggests a cattle track; *Ρόο* is a more formal highway. Crossing a plain the way would be called a *Stiζε*. *Ρίαν* implies something akin to the “track” of the present day Australian bush parlance. *Τότaρι* is a raised way across a bog or swamp; *Άτ* is the road-crossing of a bridgeless stream, *Caβαρ* a footway on stepping-stones, and *Βεαταδ* the approach to a mountain gap. *Βάν*, a field, and *Ράιρc*, with a like signification, help to make up

(*m*) Ballinamona, Curraghmore, Dromana, Tuinnacuhra, Cladagh, Riasg, Feagarriid.

(*n*) Ballybo, Knocknagappul, Ardnagaorac, Coolnamuck, Coolgower, Glenavaddra, Carraiginaviach, Carrigconeen, Knocknapreachan, Gortahilla, Clogheenafshoge, Coumshingaun.

(*o*) Ballylevane, Durrow, Glenaskagh, Cooladrishoge, Ballyslough, Ballyfinshoge, Coumacarhan, Currabaha, Coolnacupog, Guilcagh and Gortacuilling.

(*p*) Glenaniaring, Clochanore, Foilnaslinge and Clashganiv.

(*q*) Curraheenvoher, Ballinroad, Sleecaol, Rian-bo-Phadraig, Toher, Couse, Bealacaduish.

a large number of names indeed (*r*), but Ζορε and Ζαρραροε, a garden, are somewhat rarer (*s*).

Of names derived from ownership there is likewise immense number, but not so much variety. These names embody very generally the word Βατε (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 Grants-town, Powerstown &c. Occasionally Φεαρμαν takes the place of Βατε (Farrengarret); but more frequently it is ορομ, ενος, βαν, καρπεαν, Ζαρριαν, 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. Τεορα (boundary), Φαλ (hedge), Κλαροε (earthen fence) and Βαυ (wall) (*t*) 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* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ of a plowland) and the *staing* (a perch) are smaller denominations. A seisreach, which we may regard as the unit of square measurement, was estimated to be roughly the area which six horses could plough a year (*u*). 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 proportionately, of course, the various higher denominations) varied in area probably in much the same proportion that its

(*r*) Bawnfune, Ballinaparka &c.

(*s*) Gortnadihe and Garryroe.

(*t*) Carrigateoran, Falla, Cleaboy, Ballyboy.

(*u*) Reeves, "Townland Distribution," *supra cit.*

modern equivalent, the townland, does to-day. 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 *seisreachs*; 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, Power's 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 (Cεαπρὸς), the "mighty man" himself who presides thereat (Σαββ), the sledge (ὄρω), the charcoal (Συαλ)—have all been commemorated (*v*). So also weavers and tailors have found honourable mention, carpenters moreover and stone-masons, millers, the makers of mill-stones, pedlars, knights and hangmen, but there is no place called from a sailor or a soldier, a butcher, painter, lawyer or doctor. As is natural to expect names derived from agriculture

(v) Augnaceratan, Ballingowan, Clashnanord, and Toberagual.

are specially plentiful. Neither the farmer himself nor the spailpin is mentioned, but the various kinds of farm work are specifically introduced—reaping, turf-cutting, milking, burning the *beatail*, 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 (Σειρηαδ, Κοιταρ, Soc and Σαβιός), the spade (Ραιν), flail (Σύριτε), sickle (Cορραν), scythe (Sρεα), grubbing-adze (Σραφαν), shears (Θειμιρ), also tethering-post, churn and churn dash, milk and butter, honey and grain (Cριτενεαδτ, Cορρε, Θορνα, Σεαζα, Ριρ and Ρόναιρε). With names derived from occupations we may also class those commemorative of customs and amusements—fairs (Δοναδ), harvest gatherings (Μειτεα), hurling (Cαμάν, Τομάν &c.), patterns (Ράτρύν), dances (Ριννε), funerals (Θεάρινα να ΣCορρ, &c.), hunting (Ριαδ, Cú, Σαδσρ &c.), fishing (Cορδ, Ιαρς &c.) and trapping wild fowl (Decoy).

In names containing historical allusion the latter is often extremely obscure—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 (*w*). Holy wells are responsible directly and indirectly for many names as Toberquan, Toberaheena, Toberessay &c., and glebes, under the form Βανρηδ, 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

(*w*) Killanaspy, Ballynab, Ballysaggart, Moinnambraher, Ballyvicary, Priorsknock, Fearannamanach, Tobbernamanrialta, Crossford, Tobernacalice, Aughaneadaig, Carraigacloig, Tobernahulla, Knockanaffrinn.

which have their origin in military architecture—are derived from the battle of Affane, 1564 (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 (x).

With the historical names are closely connected those derived from legends and superstitions. This latter class indeed furnish 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 Bheara, 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 (Tobberafiacal), relief of dyspepsia (Toberanaishe), 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. To-day the whole scheduled region is divided into eight complete baronies, with one almost complete and small portions of three others, scil :—

(x) Teampall na pláige, Monalour, Gortnalaght, &c.

Condons and Clangibbon (portion of) ...	Co. Cork.
Coshmore and Coshbride	„ Waterford.
Decies-Within-Drum	„ „
Decies-Without-Drum	„ „
Gaultier (including part of Waterford City)	„ „
Glenaheiry	„ „
Iffa and Offa East (greater portion of, including Town of Clonmel) ...	„ Tipperary.
Iffa and Offa West	„ „
Middlethird (portion of)	„ „
Middlethird (including part of Waterford City)	„ Waterford.
Slieveardagh (portion of)	„ Tipperary.
Upperthird	„ 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'Donnchada (O'Dunphy and O'Donoghue) and O'Neill (Uí Eoghain Finn) (y). Of these the names O'Breslin and O'Bric have become extinct within their ancient principality.

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 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. In the course of his investigations the writer has been taken for a land valuer, for an official of the Ordnance Survey, for a Landed Estates Court agent in search of evidence to invalidate title and, at least once, for a landlord's emissary seeking testimony

(y) "O'Heerin's Topographical Poem"—Irish Archæological and Celtic Society, pp. 100 &c.

against a tenant who had applied to have a fair rent fixed. 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 (2). 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, which will be referred to repeatedly in the course of the present work, 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 marvellous 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 to-day the legal title to half the land of

(2) Hardinge—"On MS. Mapped Townland Surveys in Ireland," *Proceedings, R.I.A.*, Vol. VIII., Pt. I.

Ireland. In the Record Office, Dublin, are preserved the original maps of the survey; rather, perhaps, they *were* preserved there, for many of them were destroyed by fire in 1711. Owing to their paramount importance the burned maps were partly replaced by a series of copies made by General Vallancey, and now known as the Vallancey Maps. The series has, by the way, a rather curious history: copies of the original Down Survey Maps were being conveyed from Ireland to England when the vessel carrying them was captured by a French privateer. The latter took the prize to France, where the maps found their way to the French capital and the King's Library. Through permission of the French Government Vallancey was enabled to make the series of copies now in the Irish Record Office. The Down Survey Maps are of two kinds—Barony and Parish Maps. Of the former there remain for Waterford four and a fragment, for the Tipperary part of Decies only one, and for the Cork portion one (partly burned). Twenty-seven Parish Maps survive, scil:—Twenty-four for Waterford, two (Grangemockler and part of Newtownlennon) for Tipperary, and one (partly burned) for Cork.

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 (*aa*). 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

(*aa*) Selden, "Titles of Honour," p. 694.

a county palatine (*bb*), 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 (*cc*) 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 a barony. 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 biadhtach'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 stand incorrectly recorded—a consequence of the native speaker's inaccuracy, of corruption which the names

(*bb*) 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.

(*cc*) "Notes on the Statute of Kilkenny" in "Tracts Relating to Ireland" II. p. 108,—Irish Archæological Society, 1843.

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 has occupied his spare time for many years; it has involved many an 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 these has not been attempted here lest it should swell to unreasonable length a work which perhaps may be thought already ultraprolix. Throughout the work questions of Irish spelling, consideration of grammar, philology and phonetics have been held as of secondary importance only. 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 (S.DD.), i.e., designations of sub-divisions, by-roads, wells, cliff or mountain features, occasional fields &c. No account has been made of very frequently recurring field names such as “ Long Field,” “ Lios Field,” “ Field by the Road ” &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 important and

valuable names still at large and he will be very pleased indeed to receive from readers further authenticated names for insertion in a second edition in the rather unlikely contingency that another edition will ever be called for.

In bringing to a close this rather daring undertaking I beg to make very grateful acknowledgment of the assistance rendered me by Father 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 many invaluable suggestions. My thanks are due likewise to Rev. Dr. Henebry for elucidation of some doubtful points, to Rev. Prof. Sheehan, D.Ph., 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 acknowledgment 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 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 for ever?

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.

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.





BARONY OF CONDONS AND CLANGIBBON.



THE boundary of the Desii must have been but loosely defined on the confines of Ui Liathain where there was no river, or mountain chain, to furnish a natural line of demarkation. Rather perhaps it was a more or less elastic quantity. There is some evidence—by no means conclusive, or even strong—that the Decies once extended further westwards than the present county boundary—perhaps as far as Kilworth. The Taxation of 1302 places the church of Kylword (Kilworth?) in the Diocese of Lismore. On the other hand, the adjoining territory of Ui Liathain appears to have pushed itself, at one period, as far east as the Blackwater. (a) 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 the Decies.

(a) “Λεαβαρι να ζσεαρτ,” Editor’s note, p. 73.

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, Γαρραϊόε να ηζαλλ—“Garden of the Foreigners.” Area, 266 acres.

“Τείριξ Δ Ρεατοζαίλ, Δ ζαρραϊόε να ηζαλλ” (Old Rhyme).

S.D.D. (a) Ράιηε να Βαρραϊαίε—“Field of the Barrack.”

(b) Ράιηε Δ τςυαίηιηιη—“Field of Rest (or Quietness).”

GLENAGURTEEN, Γλεανν Δ ζοιητιη—“Glen of the Little Garden.” Area, 156 acres.

MARSHTOWN, Βαίηε αν ζιηηηαριζ—“Homestead of the Pine Wood.” Area, 331 acres.

SHEAN.—See Shean, par. Lismore, below. Area, 75 acres.

WATERPARK, Βαίηε να ζλαίηε—“Homestead of the Streamlet.” Βαίηε, commonly rendered “town,” is better translated—“homestead.” ζλαίηε,—from ζλαρ, *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.D.D. (a) Τοβαρ να ζιόηηε—“Well of the Glory,” a reputed holy well, on Canning’s farm.

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



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 boundary 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 (*b*) that he had no "Irishe tenant" on his lands. The barony is equally rich in scenic beauty and historic memories. The memories centre round Lismore of the saints, and beauty haunts the Blackwater "From Youghal Harbour to Cappoquin." Coshmore and Coshbride signify respectively the countries adjacent to (COP) the Great River (MOP) and the Bride (BPICTO, gen. BPICTOE). 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. 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

(b) "Lismore Papers," 2nd Series, Vol. II., p. 50.

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 *Journal of the Waterford Archæological 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, *Ḅaite Ḅpeac*—"Speckled Homestead." Area, 179 acres.

BALLYPHILIP, *Ḅaite Ḅiilib*—"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) *Λαḡ*—"Hollow"; a sub-division.

(b) Green Hill (O.M.).

(c) *Λεακαν na n'Ḅeamān*—"Glen Slope of the Demons."

(d) *Ḅoll na Ḅpéirτ*—"Hole of the Serpents"; in the river, close to last with which it appears to have some sort of moral connection.

(e) *Ḅarrā na Stuaice*—"Summit of the Pinnacle."

(f) *Ḅobār naoiḡ ḡeibin*—"St. Geibin's Well."

BALLYROE, *Ḅaite Ruāó*—"Red Homestead"; adjoins Ballybrack, with which its name contrasts it. Area, 67 acres.

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

BAWNLAUR, *Ḅān Ḅāir*—"Middle Field." Area, 102 acres.

CARGLAS, *Carḡ ḡeār*—"Green Hill"; a remarkable height overlooking the Blackwater. *Carḡ*, from its original signification

of heap, pile or cairn, has come, as in numerous instances in Co. Waterford, to be applied to a cairn-like hill.

S.D. Tobernagower, $\tau\omicron\beta\alpha\rho\ \eta\alpha\ \eta\zeta\alpha\beta\alpha\rho$ —"Goats' Well."

CROSSERY, $\text{C}\rho\omicron\rho\alpha\rho\epsilon$ —"Cross Roads." Area, 216 acres.

GLENGOACH, $\zeta\tau\epsilon\alpha\eta\ \zeta\omicron\alpha\acute{\alpha}\acute{\sigma}$.—"Goach's Glen." Goach is evidently a personal name (Gough?). Area, 181 acres.

KILLENAGH, $\text{C}\iota\iota\iota\eta\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma$ —"Little Church Site." The site in question is close to north-east boundary of the townland—on the brow of the glen through which the main road runs. A "bullan" has been recently unearthed at the spot. $\text{C}\iota\iota\iota$, from the Latin *cella*, was originally the little cell or oratory of the early missionary or anchorite. In later times, when the church had disappeared perhaps 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.), $\text{C}\alpha\rho\eta\ \Upsilon\omicron\rho\epsilon\omicron\iota\iota\eta\ \eta\iota\eta$ (from $\Upsilon\omicron\rho\epsilon\omicron\iota\epsilon$, "trifling things")—"Wren's Hill." See Carnglas above.

(b) $\acute{\alpha}\tau\ \eta\alpha\ \text{S}\alpha\sigma$, lit.—"Ford of the Bags." As the word $\text{S}\alpha\sigma$ occurs a few times in such combinations, it may be presumed to have some special force.

(c) $\text{C}\alpha\rho\eta\ \eta\alpha\ \zeta\text{C}\alpha\omicron\rho\eta\alpha\acute{\sigma}$ —"Hill of the Sheep."

(d) $\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\ \mathring{M}\alpha\omicron\zeta\eta\alpha\rho$ —"Magnus' Field." Magnus was, local tradition avers, a warrior and leader slain in battle here; the name suggests Danish associations.

(e) $\Upsilon\omicron\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\rho\eta\eta\ \text{F}\eta\eta\rho\epsilon$ —"Little Road of (the) Prong."

KILCOCKAN, $\text{C}\iota\iota\iota\ \acute{\text{C}}\omicron\text{c}\acute{\alpha}\eta\eta$ —"Cocan's Church." Feast of the Virgin, Coc (by endearment $\text{C}\omicron\text{c}\acute{\alpha}\eta\eta$), was celebrated on June 6th at Kilcock, Co. Kildare. (c) Area, 249 acres.

KILMANICHOLAS, $\text{C}\iota\iota\iota\ \eta\iota\epsilon\ \mathring{M}\iota\omicron\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho$ —"MacNicholas' Church." The site of the early church and graveyard is now partly occupied by New Strancally farmyard. Area, 161 acres.

S.DD. (a) $\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\ \eta\alpha\ \text{F}\alpha\delta\beta\eta\alpha\acute{\sigma}$ —"Field of the Natural Trench." $\text{F}\alpha\delta\beta\eta\eta$ is the word applied throughout West

(c) Colgan—"Acta Sanctorum," p. 469, n. 20. Colgan gives also (Ibid), on July 29th, $\text{C}\acute{\omicron}\text{c}\acute{\alpha}$ of Ross-Bennchuir, for whom he quotes Martyrologies of Tallaght, Donegal and Gorman. He errs, however, as to the date, which should be, June 29th.

Waterford to a torrent-worn channel in a field, especially where the trench is old and briar or furze overgrown.

(b) **Úóεαr na Στυαιε**—"Road of the Stack-like Hill."

(c) **Сnocán na Сrаιε**—"Hillock of the Rock."

(d) **Σleann and Τοβαr Δ Μαιr**—"The Steward's Glen" and "The Steward's Well" respectively.

ΚNOCKANORE, Cnoc an Fódgáir (Ór ?)—"Harvest Hill." The qualifying word is locally understood to be **óir**, as is evident from the old **mann**:—"Cnoc an óir—Σαν ór Σαν αιrεαó." The occurrence of **óir** (**Fódgáir**) in place names has been a puzzle to etymologists, some of whom have made it "gold," others "the golden furze 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. Area, 157 acres.

S.D. (a) **Δn Μαιrín**—"The Hill Top"; this, now covered with wood, is on the west side of the townland.

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

LISGLAS, Lior Σlar—"Green Lios." Area, 64 acres.

S.D. **Réiró na ΣCon**—"Mountain Plain of the Hounds."

MONANG, Móin Fínn—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, ποrε Δβα Νυαó—"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. (d) Area, in two divisions, 467 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Tobereenbanaha (O.M.), Τοβαrín Θεαννυίε**—"Little Holy Well." This was also called **Τοβαr Βερετεrεrε**—"Berehert's Well," a name recovered and verified with much difficulty. "Rounds" were made here on Sunday mornings.

(d) "Blackwater Fishery Case," *passim*.

(b) **Καμναις Ὕαν**—"White Rock," on the river bank. This name looms large in old deeds and charts; it figured prominently in the evidence in the famous fishery case above alluded to.

(c) **ῥου να Ὑιορραιζε**—"Reed (or Sedge) Hole," in the river, opposite last.

(d) **Κνοκᾶν να ῥόναρε**—"Hillock of the Beans (Vetches?)."

(e) **Σκαίρε ὕι Ἰᾶνζᾶν**—"O'Mangan's Thicket"; a subdivision of seventy acres formerly well known by this now forgotten name.

(f) **ῤᾶιρε να Σγοιτε, Σεανα Ὑαίτε and ῤᾶτ Εἰθλῖν**—"School Field," "Old Village," and "Ellen's Rath" respectively. These are three field names.

SCART, Σκαίρε να ῤυρεκόῤ—"Thicket of the Bee Hives." **Κυρεκόῤ** is also applied to a pile of sods prepared for burning. Area, 185 acres.

S.DD. (a) **ῤinnalack (O.M.), ῤinn να ἑεακ**—"Headland of the Flagstones"; a cliff by the river side.

(b) **ῤεανν ῤρεμεᾶν**—"Cremin's Glen."

(c) **ῥου α ῤαπαῦ**—"Horse's Hole," in river; probably from a horse drowned here.

SLEEVEEN, Στεῖθῖν—"Little Mountain"; all uncultivated. Area, 82 acres.

STRANCALLY (popularly Old Strancally, to distinguish it from next), **Σῤόν να Καίλιζε**—"The Hag's Nose"; from the appearance of the cliff on which ruins of the ancient castle stand. Compare Manx, *Stroin*, a headland. (e) Possibly the hag was the **Καίιεαδ Ὑεαῤα** famed in local, and indeed, in general Irish legend. The castle of Strancally was erected by the Desmonds in the 16th 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. ποττ α Ἐαρτέαιμ—“Castle Hole”; a pool in the Blackwater beneath the Castle.

STRANCALLY DEMESNE, CILL 'ic MHOCLAIR (?). See Kilmanicholas, above. Area, 196 acres.

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

Kilwatermoy Parish.

FROM the place-name students' 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 “*Ῥίαν Ὀδὸν Πάτριαις*” (see under Lismore par.), which perhaps we may here equate with the “*Ἐελαδὸς Ἐοδαιτε*” of the Annals, is traceable within its northern boundary. (*f*) According to local belief Kilwatermoy itself was the terminus of the *Ῥίαν*, 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 5th 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. *Ἐεανν μῦις* (“Pig's Head”) has become Headborough. *Ἐαιτε να μῦοσάδ* (“Churls' Homestead”) has resolved itself into Snugborough, and *Ἐνὸς να σῆεαδ* (“Hill of the Bushes”) into Moore Hill! The ecclesiastical remains in the parish will be found briefly described in the Journal of the Waterford Archæological Society (Vol. IV., p. 213).

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYCLEMMENT, *Ἐαιτε Ἐlement*—“Clement's Homestead.” Area, 89 acres.

(*f*) See Journal, Royal Society of Antiquaries, July, 1905.

BALLYHAMLET: variously pronounced in Irish—generally, Báile Ćárómtír , evidently the equivalent of “Hamlet’s Homestead.” Area, 247 acres.

S.D. (a) Cnoc Ğearró —“Garrett’s Hill.”

(b) páire Δ ĩĥearbáil —“Field of Stupefaction,” in which persons get lost owing to something “airy” about it.

(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, Báile Δn ĩóta —“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). (g)

S.D. Clair Δ Úúin —“Trench of the Fort”; from its proximity to the mote aforesaid.

BALLYNAFINSHOGE, $\text{Báile na bĤuinneóĝ}$ —“Homestead of the Ash Trees.” Area, 209 acres.

“Ballynefinshoge” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) móin na Ĥiaóáil —“Bog of the Weeds.”

(b) Duááil Δ ĩmĤire —“Serving Man”; a pillar stone humorously so-called.

BALLYNEETY, Báile Δn ĤáoiĤiĝ —“White’s Homestead.” Area, 209 acres.

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

CHURCH QUARTER, $\text{CeáĤraáá Δn Ĥeampuil}$. Idem. Area, 128 acres.

(g) Commonly known as the “Desmond Roll.” This is a roll of parchment, dated 26th year of Elizabeth and preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin [Bay 2, Shelf 3, Sub-No. 71]. It recites 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 Lysynew (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 Ballykerock, &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 indicates that the Roll was tendered as evidence in the famous Blackwater Fishery Case.

CLOSE, Δη Κλόρ—"The Enclosure." Κλόρ appears to be a loan word from English. (*h*) Area, 115 acres.

CORRANNASKEHA, Βεινν να Σγειτε (locative)—"Peaked Hill of the (Whitethorn) Bush." The use of "κορράν" here as synonymous with "βεινν (βεανν)" furnishes a clue to the force of the former in place names—*i.e.*, the point, peak, or horn-shaped portion of the sickle. The townland is entirely wooded. Area (in two divisions), 165 acres.

DUNMOOX, Δύν Μόξαιν—"Moghan's Fort." Area (in three divisions), 818 acres.

S.D.D. (*a*) Κλοχα Βρεαδα—"Speckled Stones."

(*b*) Βεαρηα Δ Μάορμαϊθ—"Gap of the Wolf."

(*c*) Κυρραιδίν Τάιβλε—"Little Wet Place of The Wage"; perhaps it was given in remuneration for work done.

(*d*) Πάριε Δ Όαλλάν—"Field of the Pillar Stone." The Όαλλάν is on Sullivan's farm, and measures approximately 8' x 18" x 6'.

FOUNTAIN, Γιύ Γιοννταιν—"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. Κλαίρ Δ Λαοίξ—"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 Βεαλαδ Εοδαττε, or "Youghal Road," alluded to in the Four Masters. (*i*)

GLENAWILLIN, Ξεανν Δ Μιυιλιν—"Glen of the Mill." Area, 73 acres.

(*h*) See Moore, "Manx Names," *ut supra*, p. 98.

(*i*) A.F.M. A.D. 872, and again A.D. 1123. See also Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. XXXV., p. 122.

HEADBOROUGH, Ceann Mhuice—"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 its south side. Area, 536 acres.

"Camucky" (Inq. Dungarvan, 28th Eliz.).

S.DD. (a) Owenasack Bridge (O.M.), Δβα να Σακ—"River of the Sacks" (see Killeenagh, Kilcockan par.).

(b) ρου να Λάραξ Βάιμε—"Hole of the White Mare"; wherein probably she was drowned.

(c) Ξλεανν Ξεαρξαιξ—"Feral's Glen."

(d) Cporaire να Σρυξάιν—"Cross Road of the Little Stream."

(e) Δν Ἐλαιρ—"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) Ξάιρσ να Cυιρτε—"Bark Yard."

(h) Ράιρσ να Σπιννε—"Field of the Projecting Rocks."

(i) Ξοιρ Ξραφαρσ—"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 ξραφραν, an instrument like a cooper's adze, then the dried sod was burned, and the ashes spread out as manure.

(j) Λεαα Βόιξτε—"Burned Glen Slope."

(k) Cnoc Δν Ξίαιξ—"Hunting Hill."

(l) Δν Ἐυρραϊκιν—"The Little Wet Place."

(m) Μόιν Ξαρσ—"Rough Bog."

(n) Ράιρσ Δ Μιλλιnn—"Mill Field."

JANEVILLE, Τιρ Ἐυλλιnn—"Holly Land," with a small island in river. (See Tircullen). Area, 250 acres.

KILWATERMOY, Cιλλ υαξταιρ-Μαιξ—"Upper-Plain Church." Area (in two divisions), 409 acres.

S.DD. (a) Δν Cλός (see "Close," under Ballyneety, above). The name is, in the present instance, applied to a field.

(b) Cαρν Δ Ραδάιρσ—"Rocky Hill (or Heap) of the View."

(c) Τοβαρ Cροιξε Ναιοιμε—"Holy Cross Well," at which "rounds" are still made on September 11th.

KNOCKAUN, Cnocán—"Little Hill"; on summit of the hill stands a fine dallan. Area (in two divisions), 663 acres.

KNOCKNARAH, Cnoc na Ráda—"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. Jac. I.).

LYRENACARRIGA, Lárán na Carráige—"River Fork of the Rock." Area, 275 acres.

S.DD. (a) **ḡáire na mBarráige**—"Field of the Barracks."

(b) **Réir an mÍcinn**—"Mountain Plain of the Meeting"; from a Repeal gathering addressed here by the Liberator.

MOORHILL, Buite mhic Šeoinig—"MacShunoc's Homestead." The personal name still occasionally occurs in the Decies and Desmond. Moorhill and Sapperton are really sub-divisions of the old Irish-named townland. Moorhill is derived from the name of former proprietors. On Moorhill is a fine dallán of altered slate coated with quartz—7' x 4" x 21". Area, 255 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Cnoc na Sceite**—"Hill of the Whitethorn"; a denomination locally as familiar as the townland name.

(b) **An Soilleár**—"The Cellar"; applied to a Quay.

(c) **bódaírin an Iarainn**—"Little Road of the Iron."

PADDOCK. No Irish name. Area, 100 acres.

SAPPERTON, Buite mhic Šeoinig. See Moorhill above. Area (in two divisions), 412 acres.

"Ballyhonick" (Desmond Roll, Folio 95).

SHANAPOLLACH, Seana ḡollaic—"Old Pit-Abounding Place." Area, 402 acres.

S.D. **móin na fíadaithe**—"Bog of the Weeds."

SLIEVEBURTH, Sliaḡ Burt—"Burt's Mountain"; from name of a former owner. Area, 72 acres.

SNUGBOROUGH, Buite na mBordaic—"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 96).

S.D. *Caṛn Sgoite*—"Stone Heap of the Flowers."

TIRCULLEN, *Ṭṛṇ Čuttinn*—"Holly Land." One Cornelius Gaggry farmed Tircullen under the Earl of Cork in the first quarter of the 17th 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." (j) 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. *Λιὰτ-Ṭṛuim* (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, *Cačair Ṣeal*—"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, *Ṣeaca an Čontae*, from an ancient toll-gate on the county boundary. Area, 154 acres.

INCHINLEAMA, *Inṛe an Léime*—"River Holm of the Leap (Waterfall)." *Léim*, which is here made masc., is fem. in the modern spoken language. Area (in two divisions), 449 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ṣaoiṛčín*—"Little Wooded-and-Stream-Watered Glen."

(b) *Ṣeaca MuirčealóaiṢ*—"Murrrough's Glen Slope."

(j) "Life and Letters of the Great Earl of Cork"—Townshend, p. 76.

KNOCKAUNROE, Cnocán Ruaó—"Little Red Hill." Area, 189 acres.

RASPBERRY HILL, An Ceathrúnaó Uáir—"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, unknown. Included in the parish is a wide area of mountain, of which a considerable proportion has been brought into cultivation within the last three-quarters of a century. In the Diary and Correspondence of the Great Earl of Cork is more than one allusion to hunting of the wild deer 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 fifty 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 might be expected from the character of the region, mountain names are well represented. They are, however, hardly as numerous as might ordinarily be expected; 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.

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 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 7th 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 12th 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. The coward, advancing towards one of the windows overlooking the Blackwater, started back affrighted at the fearful depth below.

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 *Ríán Dó Pádraigis*, or "Track of St. Patrick's Cow." The *Ríán* may be identified as the ancient ecclesiastical roadway from Cashel to Lismore, and

thence to Ardmore. Fifty years ago the "track" was physically traceable as a double-banked trench over many miles of primæval heath and peat. 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. (*k*) Smith ("History of Waterford") alludes to a second earthwork, which he calls the "Clee Duv" (Clee Duv) 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 Archæological Journal, Vol. IV., pp. 216, &c.

TOWNLANDS.

AGLISH, ΕΑΣΤΑΙΡ—"Church"; there is an ancient graveyard, but no remains of the church. The place was called ΕΑΣΤΑΙΡ ΝΑ ΣΑΣΑΡΤ to distinguish it from Ε. ΝΑ ΝΘΕΙΡΕΔΑĆ, on the east side of the Blackwater. See Waterford Archæological Journal, as above, for description of graveyard, &c. Area, 307 acres.

"Thagglish" (Inq. Eliz.).

AHAUN, ΔΕΔΑΝ—"Little Ford." Area, 99 acres.

AHAUNBOY, ΔΕΔΑΝ ΒΟΥΡΕ—"Little Yellow Ford." Area (in two divisions), 378 acres.

"Mahane Bwy" (Desmond Roll).

BALLINALEUCRA, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΝΑ ΛΙΥΕΑΝΝΑ—"Homestead of the Lukes"; so called from a family, nicknamed from an ancestor,— "The Lukes"—who first settled 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, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΝΑ ΡΑĆΑ—"Homestead of the Rath"; a very long and very narrow division. Area, 187 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) ΣΑΡΡΑΙΣ ΝΑ ΣΕΙΑĆ—"Rock of the Shields."

(*b*) ΔΗ ΣΕΑΡΗΒΕΑĆ—"The Rugged (Hard) Place"; a field now arable.

(*k*) See the present writer's essay on the subject—Journal, Royal Society of Antiquarians of Ireland, July, 1905.

BALLINASPICK, otherwise (modern affectation) BISHOPSTOWN, *Θαίτε αν Εαρροίς*—"The Bishop's Homestead" (i.e., See-Land of Lismore). Area (in two divisions), 839 acres.

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

S.DD. (a) *Τοδαν να Ξύδιρε*—"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 ten feet in depth.

(b) *Όδεταιρίν αν υλταίς*—"Little Road of the (lit. Ulsterman) Wise Man." *υλταέ* has come in Waterford to signify a professor of witchcraft or magic. A few colonies of dispossessed Ulstermen settled in the Decies in the 17th 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) *Ψάιρε Εοδάιλλε*—"Yew Wood Field."

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

BALLINLEVANE, *Θαίτε αν λεαμάιν*—"Homestead of the Elm." Area, 438 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Όδεταιρίν Ουιρόε*—"Little Yellow Road."

(b) *Τοδαν να λεαόβ*—"Well of the Rags."

(c) *Οαρραις α Οομαρτα*—"Rock of the Mark."

BALLINVELLA, *Θαίτε αν Όιτε*—"Big Tree Homestead." Area, 223 acres.

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

BALLYANCHOR, *Θαίτε αν Δνκαίρε*—"The Anchorite's Homestead." One of the members of the ecclesiastical establishment of Lismore was the anchor, or anchorite (*l*), and the present townland

(l) Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 778, 854, 1040, 1095, 1129, &c.

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) Δν Τρεαρηα—"The Place Lying Crosswise."

(b) Cúlδς Σαρδβίν—"Siveen's Little Corner Plot" (or "Little Corner of the Savin").

BALLYDUFF, Βαίτε Όυθ—"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 1st, 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 o^r indentures appeareth for which and the absolute fyneshing thereof I am to pay him in money Clii ⁱⁱ. x s stg. to fynde him all materiales to give him halfe a ton of barr yron and to lend him if he desire them the worcking 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." (m) Area (in three divisions), 753 acres.

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

S.D.D. (a) Σίθεαν—"Fairy Mount"; the name is now confined to a neighbouring townland; formerly it embraced also portion of Ballyduff.

(b) Όυν Δ Ξτεανηα—"Lower Part of the Glen"; old name of present village of Ballyduff.

(c) Ξτεανη Δ Çπό—"Glen of the Sheep Fold."

BALLYEA, Βαίτε Όί Δοθα—"O'Hea's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 266 acres.

S.D.D. (a) The Round Hill (O.M.)—Δν Όύν, also called Όορ Μόρ—"The Fort" and "Great Lios," respectively. This is a

(m) "Lismore Papers" (Diary of the Earl of Cork), Grosart—First Series.

structure of the mote class, with traces of double circumvallations. 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 *Úóτάρ na nDaoín* (see below, under Affane par.).

(b) *Πορτ Cλοιόε*—"Landing Place of the Rock." (*Cλοό*, perhaps a pillar stone set up to indicate the "Ford").

BALLYHEAFY, *Úαιτε Uí Éφρα*—"O'Heafy's Homestead." Area, 478 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Τοβάρ nDaoínτá*—"Holy Well," by river side; its sanctity is not, however, very well authenticated.

(b) *Úαιτε μινύελαδάναδ* (*mBuiνeλαδάναδ*)—"Buckleys' (?) Homestead"; a sub-division.

BALLYGALLANE, *Úαιτε Uí ξiοττáιν*—"O'Gillan's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 243 acres.

BALLYGALLEY, *Úαιτε Ó ζCeαττáιξ*—"O'Kelly's Homestead." Area (in three divisions), 413 acres.

"Ballygwoly, *alias* Ballydooly" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. *Τοβάρ ζεατ*—"White (Clear) Well."

BALLYINN, *Úαιτε φinn*—"Finn's Homestead."¹ Area (in two divisions), 464 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Φερύ Inch* (O.M.)—*ινφε αν έαττáιρ*; *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) *ινφε na Ceáφροόαν*—"Forge Inch," close by bridge. Here dwelt, some seventy 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) *Cιττίν*; early church site; much contracted, but still enclosed.

(g) Λβδ ΝΑ Σέαο—"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 17th century. (u)

BALLYMARTIN, Βαίτε μάρτιν—"Martin's Homestead." On the townland is a cave through which a stream flows underground for a quarter of a mile. Area (in two divisions), 417 acres.

S.D. Βότταρτίν ΝΑ βρύντ—"Little Road of the Pounds."

BALLYMOODRANAGH, Βαίτε ΝΑ Μόδορανάκ—"Bodrans' Homestead." A family bearing this personal name resided in Lismore not many years since. Area, 146 acres.

BALLYNATIEGE, Βαίτε ΝΑ τταόγ—"Homestead of the Tiegés." The *Tiegés* 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 many of their descendants remain.

BALLYNELLIGAN, Βαίτε υί Νιλλεγάιν—"O'Nelligan's Homestead." The tide flows up to this place. Area, 67 acres.

BALLYNEROON, Βαίτε ΝΑ Νέριούν—"Naroon's (Irwin's) Homestead." "John Naroon (farmer) of Glanabwy (Glenaboy) had been a servant of the Earl of Cork." (o). Area (in two divisions), 292 acres.

"Ballynerrowne" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Μόιν Άτα Βάιν—"Bog of the White Ford."

(b) Ροι Γεαρόο—"Garret's Drowning Hole," in the River.

BALLYNOE, Βαίτε Νυα—"New Town." Area, (in two divisions), 352 acres.

S.DD (a) Ρέιρ Δ Ρύκα—"Mountain Plain of the Pooka."

(b) Γλεανν Δ Πρίορύν—"The Prison Glen."

(u) "Lismore Papers," Grosart—First Series.

(o) Lismore Papers.

BALLYRAFTER, *Ḃaite Uí Reachtáda*—"O'Raghtora's Homestead"; the family name is still found in Co. Kilkenny. Inquisition taken in Tallow, April 2nd, 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." Area (in two divisions), 283 acres.

Ballinraghter (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. *Ḃan Ḃráis*—"The Village."

BALLYWILLAN, *Ḃaite an Múilinn*—"Mill Town"; there is a mill here still. Area, 145 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ḃáirc na Caillege*—"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 *Ḃáirc na Cille*—"Field of the (Early) Church Site."

(b) Owbeg River (O.M.), on southern boundary—*Ḃda Ḃeas*—"Little River."

BALLYVECANE, *Ḃaite mic Céin*—"MacKane's Homestead." Also (or perhaps only sub-division of townland) *Ḃaite an ḂioḂánais*—"The Crafty Man's Homestead." 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 Finghin*—"Finghin's Hill."

BALLYSAGGARTBEG, *Ḃaite na Sásart*—"Priests' Town"; ancient church lands. Area (in four divisions), 786 acres.

"Ballysegardbeg" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) *ḂóḂairín Ḃic*—"Dick's Little Road"; the name is popularly applied to a considerable sub-division.

(b) *Ḃan Scarbáic*—"The Hard Tough Place," designation of another well-known sub-division now planted.

(c) Owbeg (O.M.) Δὐδὰ ὕδατος—"Little River," a stream flowing east to the Blackwater. The name is now commonly applied to the farms bordering on the stream.

(d) Δὴ Λόγῳτῖν—"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.

BALLYSAGGARTMORE, Ὀαίτε νὰ Σαζαῖτ—"Priests' Town." Area, 311 acres.

S.DD. (a) Τόμιν Δ Ρέιρ—"Low Place of the Mountain Plain."

(b) Ὀαίτῖν—"Little Place of Oaks."

(c) ἑατ-Ὀαίτε—"Half Village," now a paddock; formerly site of a village which was cleared off during the Usher-Kiely evictions.

BALLYWELLIGAN, Ὀαίτε ὑὶ μῦλλελαζάιν—"O'Mulligan's Homestead." Area, 163 acres.

S.D. (a) Πάιρ Δ Ὀαλλάιν—"Field of the Pillar Stone"; the *dallan*, of sand stone, stands on Murray's farm and measures at present $3\frac{1}{2}' \times 3\frac{1}{2}' \times 5'$.

BARRANAFADDOCK, Ὀαίτῖν νὰ ὕψεατος—"Hill Top of the Plover." Area, 112 acres.

BARRANAMANOGÉ, Ὀαίτῖν νὰ μὲλάνος—"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, Ὀάν μὲρ—"Great Field." Area, 63 acres.

BAWNNAGAPPUL, Ὀάν νὰ ἑκαπάλ—"Field of the Horses." Area, 57 acres.

BLACK, Ὀλακ—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, Ὀόταρ Ὀυίρ—"Yellow Road." Area, 135 acres.

BOHERBOYREA, Ρέιρ Ὀόταρ Ὀυίρ—"Yellow Road Mountain Plain." Area, 179 acres.

BOOLA, Βουαίτε—"Cattle Pen (Milking Yard)." Area, 162 acres.

BOOLAKIELY, Βουαίτε υί Ξάϕλα—"O'Kiely's Booley." Area, 204 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ξλεανν Δ τΣαζαίητ—"The Priest's Glen."

(b) Άτ Δ Ώαίηιζτίν—"Ford of the Little-Oak-abounding-Place."

(c) Δη Σαηθαδ—See (b), under Ballysaggartbeg above. Σαηθαδ may also mean a natural plantation of wild and worthless character.

BRIDANE, Βηοιζτοεάν—"Little Mountain Neck" (O.D.). Area (in two divisions), 383 acres.

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

S.D. Ψολαδ Ψια:ϕ—"Pre-historic Cooking Place."

BOGGAGH, Βοζαδ—"Soft Boggy Place." Area, 139 acres.

BOGGABAWN, Βοζαδ Βάν—"White Boggy Place." Area, 626 acres.

BOGGADUFF, Βοζαδ Ώυϕ—"Black Boggy Place." Area, 453 acres.

BURGESSANCHOR. No Irish Name. Area, 37 acres.

"Burgage daige *alias* Burgage due" (A.S.E.)

CAMPHIRE, Καίηηίη; gen. Καίηηίαηαδ. Meaning unknown. Area (in two divisions), 546 acres.

S.DD. (a) Τοβαι Δ Τηηαιη—"Well of the Pilgrimage." A Holy Well not now much frequented.

(b) Ράηη Δ Ψηάηην—"Field of the *Prapeen* (porridge, and thence presumably—mud or puddle)."

(c) Ράηη ηα βΨηανηαδ—"Field of the Frenchmen."

(d) Βάν Δη ηΟηεάηη—"Field of the Island."

(e) Κλαιη ηα ηΒηοη—"Badgers' Trench."

(f) Lead Mine (O.M.), a shaft to south of main road.

(g) In river "Camphire Reach," (in which is ροηη Δ Βαζύηη—"The Bacon Hole,") and "Cook's Reach."

CAPPOQUIN, Καηαδ Κίηηη—"Tillage Plot of Conn." Area (in two divisions), 329 acres.

"Cappoquin and Keappaquinne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *Clóč a Cúinne*—"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 (*p*).

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

CARRIGAN, *Carrigán*—"Little Rock." Area, 151 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Cnocán Iomraí*—"Shearing Hillock."

(b) *Ḃarrairde na ḂCrúirciní*—"Garden of the Little Jars (or Earthen Vessels)"; the site of a former pottery.

(c) *Croisairne na tCrí ḂClóč*—"Cross Road of the Three Rocks."

CARRIGNAGOWER, *Carrigais na nḂabair*—"Rock of the Goats." Area (in two divisions), 314 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Tobar Mocholmóis*—"My Colomog's Well"; a Holy Well of much repute at which "rounds" are still made. (*q*)

(b) *Át na ḂCailíní*—"Ford of the Girls," in which two sisters were drowned.

(c) *Uóchairín a Cúrrais*—"Little Road of the Swampy Place."

(d) *Ḃroiceas an Umaidir*—"Bridge of the Trough." The trough in this instance is a natural rock-basin within which the Owenashad River eddies tumultuously.

CASTLELANDS, *Ceatlamhad an Cuirteáin*—"Castle Quarter." Area, 382 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *An Teampuilín*—"The Little Church"; a small cave in a limestone cliff.

(b) "The Tantaliser," another (similar) cave.

CAUMGLEN, *Cam-Ḃleann*, also *Cam a Ḃleanna*—"Crooked Glen Hollow." Area, 453 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Mullac na Muice*—"The Pig's Hill-Summit.

(b) *Ḃoll Uin*—"Flax Hole."

(*p*) Book of Rentals of Manors, &c., marked E, Lismore Castle.

(*q*) "Colmán i.e., Mocholmóg of Lis-móir, son of Ua-Bheonna." Mart. Dungal. Jan. 23rd.

CLASHEENANIERAN, *Clairín an Iarainn*—"Little Trench of the Iron." So named from the abundance of iron stone. Area, 94 acres.

CLASHNAMONADEE, *Clair na Móna Dúibhe*—"Trench of the Black Bog." Area, 125 acres.

CLASHNAMROCK, *Clair na mBúroc*—"Badgers' Trench." Area, 57 acres.

CLOGHAUN, *Clocháin*—"Stepping Stones." Area, 353 acres.

CLOONBEG, *Cluain Bheag*—"Little Meadow." Area, 121 acres. "Cloonebegge" (Distr. Book).

COOL, *An Cúil*—"The Corner Place (Nook)"; *Cúil a Dúorcáir* ("Corner of the Barrenness"?) in an old song. Area, 345 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Bun Cúlae*—"Bottom of (the) Nook."

(b) *Cúil Rua*—"Red Nook."

(c) *Cúil Columcille*—"St. Columba's Church"; an early church site with portion of its semi-circular fence.

(d) *Dallán*—"Pillar Stone."

COOLADALLANE, *Cúil a Dalláin*—"Pillar Stone Corner"; from a pillar stone, now prostrate, said to have been flung hither by Fionn himself. Area, 359 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Báire na Spriúe*—"Field of the Ghost."

(b) *Rián Dó Bátrui*—"Track of St. Patrick's Cow," which passes through the townland from N. to S.

(c) *Drom Stioḡa*—"Shell Ridge." *Stioḡa* is used figuratively to denote a very large ungainly vessel, also a big-headed clownish fellow (Dineen).

(d) *Báire na Bórae*—"Field of the Bramble-overgrown Trench."

(e) *An Cúille*—"The Post."

(f) *An Tuair*—"The Cattle Night-Field."

(g) *An Dúinín*—"The Little Mound."

(h) *Boll an Earra*—"Hole of the Waterfall."

COOLDOODY, *Cúil Uí Dúibh*—"O'Doody's Corner." This is the personal name rendered O'Dowd in Connaught. Area, 718 acres.

COOLDRISHOGE, Cúil ṮurṮeoiṮe—"Corner of the Brambles." Area, 111 acres.

COOLISHAL, Cúil ÍrṮ (not IrṮal)—"Lower Corner." Area, 131 acres.

"Colishal" (D. S. Map).

S.DD. (a) Cúil an ÍṮaiṮ—"The Deer's Corner."

(b) Ṯuar a ṮSeṮṮal—"Cattle Field of the Rye."

COOLNANEAGH, Cúil na nEaṮ—"Corner of the Horses." Area, 144 acres.

COOLNASMUTTAN, Cúil a SmoṮáin—"Back place of the (Bog-deal) Stump." Area, 109 acres.

COLOWEN, Cúil EoṮáin—"Owen's (or John's) Corner." Area (in two divisions), 383 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ṯuar—"Cattle Night Field."

(b) ṮeṮa áro—"High Gate."

(c) CroṮairṮe na ṮollóiṮe—"Cross Roads of the Loaf." *Ṯullós* has many other significations in Waterford.

(d) CroṮairṮe na nṮéana—"Cross Roads of the Geese."

(e) ṮóṮar a Íúca—"The Pooka's Road."

CURRAGH, CurṮaṮ—"Swampy (or wet) Place." Area, 157 acres.

CURRAGHACNAV, CurṮaṮ a Ṯneamá—"Wet Place of the Wild Garlic (or Gentian)." Area, 298 acres.

CURRAGHREIGH, CurṮaṮ RiṮṮaṮ—"Grey Wet Place." Area (in two divisions), 605 acres.

S.DD. (a) Íoll Síobáin—"Johanna's Pool" in River Bride.

(b) Ṯrom ÍnṮín—"Finghin's Ridge"; a point on the Hill-top from which the whole range, eastward to Dungarvan, is named.

(c) ṮṮara a ÍṮarcur—"The Marquis's Stile."

(d) Ṯobar a ÍeṮṮa—"Well of the Alder Tree"; a Holy Well, resorted to for cure of sore eyes.

(e) Coil a ÍṮaraiṮ—"Power's Wood," from a robber who lived, and was afterwards hanged, here.

(f) Ṯobar CaoṮ and Ṯobar ṮáibíṮ—"Blind Well" and "David's Well," respectively.

CURRAHEEN, *Curraicéin*—"Little Wet Place." Area (in two divisions), 620 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ῥάιρε να Cῤοιέ*—"Field of the Gallows"; on Mrs. McDonald's farm.

(b) *Ἵόεταρ Δ Ἰῶντεῶιν*—"Road of (to) the Little Bog."

DEERPARK, *Ῥάιρε αν Ἰαῶαιξ*—"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 sub-denominations are comparatively few. Area, 1,177 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ἰα Ἱαρηῶιν*—"The Groves"; some fields in which was formerly a grove of oak.

(b) *Ἰαν Ῥιαν*—"The Track"; the modern name of more than one field through which the *Ῥιαν Ἵό Ἰῶραιξ* led.

(c) *Ἵοδαρ Δ Ἰῤαινη*—"Well of the Tree"; a holy well at which "rounds" were made within living memory.

(d) *Ἵοδαρ Ἰεῶῶιν*—"Well of (the) Elm."

(e) *Ῥοι να Ἰιῶηαῶ*—"Mine Hole"; a lead or iron mine formerly worked here.

(f) *Ἰοῶα Ἵῤεῶα*—"Speckled Stones."

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

(h) *Ῥάιρε Δ τῤαῶαῶαιξ (?)*.

(i) *Ἰαν Ἵαιρηῶιν*—"Little Cattle Field"; name of a large field.

(j) *Ἵαιτε Ἰῶηα*—"Bog Homestead."

(k) *Ἰέιη αν Ἰιαῶ*—"The Deer's Leap"; spot on south boundary where a hunted deer cleared the wall at a bound.

(l) *Ῥάιρε να Cῤυιτε*—"Field of the Hump."

(m) *Ἵοδαρ να Cῶηεῶ*—"Well of the Nook."

DRUMROE, *Ἵῤοη Ῥυῶ*—"Red Ridge." Area (in two divisions), 384 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ἵόεταρ να Ἰῶοῶ*—"Road of the Saints"; running along south boundary of townland.

(b) *Cῶῶιν Ἵέῶῤῶῶιν*—"Declan's Little Church"; cemetery and site of an early church, marking the birthplace of St. Declan. (r)

(r) See *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. I., p. 39.

(c) **Ὀδὸς τῆς ὁδοῦ**—“Stony Road”; an old laneway running north and south.

DUCARRIG, **Ἄστυ-Ἄστυ**—“Black Rock”; in shape very long and narrow like many of the mountain townlands of this parish. Area, 227 acres.

DYRE, **Ἄστυ**—Mountain name; meaning unknown. Area, 110 acres.

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

S.DD. (a) **Cloongariff Br. (O.M.)**, **Ἄστυ-Ἄστυ**—“Rough Glen.”

(b) **Ἄστυ τῆς Ἄστυ**—“Mountain Plain of the Gap.”

(c) **Κνοκ τῆς Ἄστυ** and **Μόιν τῆς Ἄστυ**—“Hill” and “Bog” respectively, “of the Bones.”

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

S.DD. (a) **Ἄστυ τῆς Ἄστυ**—“Chimney Town.”

(b) **Ἄστυ Ἄστυ**—“Strong (Firm) Mountain Plain.”

FEADAN, **Ἄστυ**—“Streamlet.” Area, 173 acres.

FLOWER HILL, **Ἄστυ Ἄστυ**; see Garra, below. The present townland is a modern sub-division of latter. Area, 128 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Ἄστυ Ἄστυ**; early church site with circular enclosure to rear of Mr. Ussher’s residence.

(b) **Ἄστυ Ἄστυ**—“Saive’s Drowning Place.”

FEAGARRID, **Ἄστυ Ἄστυ**—“Short Shaking Bog.” Area, 359 acres.

GAIRHA, **Ἄστυ Ἄστυ**—“The Wooded Stream-Watered Place.” Area, 120 acres.

GARRA, **Ἄστυ Ἄστυ**—“A Cutting.” Area (in two divisions), 154 acres.

GARRISON, **Ἄστυ Ἄστυ**—“Garrison.” Area, 196 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Ἄστυ Ἄστυ**—“Speckled Church”; an early church site with circular enclosure.

(b) **Ἄστυ Ἄστυ**; a small sub-division.

GARRYBRITTAS, *Ḡarrairde Uimotair* — "Speckled Garden." Area, 165 acres.

GARRYCLOYNE, *Ḡarrairde Cluain*—"Meadow Garden." Area, 234 acres.

"Garrycloone" (Inq. Jas. I.).

GARRYNO, *Ḡarrairde Nuad*—"New Garden." Area, 97 acres.

GLENAKNOCKAUN, *Ḡleann a Ćnocáin*—"Glen of the Little Hill." Area (in two divisions), 481 acres.

GLENASAGGART, *Ḡleann a tSagairt*—"The Priest's Glen." The place is perhaps better known as *Ḡleann Iarainn*—"Glen of (the) Iron." Area, 93 acres.

GLENAVEHA, *Ḡleann na Beite*—"Glen of the Birch Tree." Area, 274 acres.

GLENBEG, *Ḡleann Beag*—"Little Glen." Area, 175 acres.

"Glanbeg" (Inq. Jas. I.).

GLENCAIRN, *Ḡleann a Ćairn*—"Glen of the Cairn." This, however, seems to be a modern fancy name. The Irish name was *Uairte an Ḡarráin*—"Grove Homestead." The castle of Ballygarron, which figured in 16th and 17th 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 *Caisteán Rirteáir*—"Castle Richard." Area, 542 acres.

GLENCULLEN, *Ḡleann Ćuilinn*—"Holly Glen." Area, 409 acres.

GLENDISH, *Ḡleann Deimhir*—"Shears (or Scissors) Glen"; in allusion to the formation of the valley from which it derives its name. Area (in two divisions), 1,089 acres.

S.D. *Réir a Ualcair*—"Mountain Plain of the Heavy, Untidy Man."

GLENGARRA, *Ḡleann Ḡarra*—"Short Glen." (O'D. writes *Ḡleann Ḡarb*, but it is incorrect). Area, 234 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Uótar an Airinn*—"Road of the Mass."

(b) *An Urandar*—"The Fallow Field."

(c) *Cnoc a Míointeáin*—"Hill of the Little Bog."

(d) *An Latad*—"The Section (Lot)"; a field name.

(e) *Ḡleann na Beite*—"Glen of the Birch Tree."

(f) *Ḡótarín an Uirge*—"Little Watery Road."

(g) *An Tuar*—"The Cattle Field."

GLENFOORAN, *Ḡleann Fuairín*—"Glen of the Cold Spring." Area, 119 acres.

GLENMORE, *Ḡleann 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. *Inne an Spá*—"Spa Holm."

GLENMORRISHMEEN, *Ḡleann Múirir Míin*—"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. *Ḡáirec na n'Óraḡún*—"Field of the Dragoons."

GLENAFALLIA, *Ḡleann na Fálte*—"Glen of the Precipice." Highest point, 2,199 feet. Area, 586 acres.

GLENRIBBEEN, *Ḡleann Roibín*—"Robin's Glen." Area, 179 acres.

GLENSHASK, *Ḡleann Searḡ*—"Barren Glen." Area (in two divisions), 385 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Carraig Fínn*—"Fionn's Rock"; on which the son of Cumhall had a fort.

(b) *An tUmar*—"The Trough"; a deep hole in the Owenashad River.

(c) *Báite Beag*—"Little Town"; sub-division of about 50 acres.

(d) *Ḡótar Buirde*—"Yellow Road," leading in an easterly direction.

GLENTAUN, *Ḡleann-tán*—"Small Valley." Area, 184 acres

S.D. (a) *Loughatassonig (O.M.), Loč a tSaranaisḡ*—"The Englishman's Pond."

(b) *Cúl Ruad*—"Red Nook." In this sub-division is a cave.

(c) *Órom Beag*—"Little Ridge."

GLENTAUNEAMON, *ḡleannṫán Éamoinn*—"Edmond's Little Valley." Area, 184 acres.

GLENTAUNNATINAGH, *ḡleannṫán na Tuinne*—"Little Valley of the Shaking Bog." It is also sometimes called—at least a portion of it—*ḡleannṫán a tSnaim*—"Little Valley of the Swimming." Area, 274 acres.

GORTNAPEAKY, *ḡort na péice*—"Long-Tailed Garden." Presumably a long narrow strip was first reclaimed. Area, 304 acres.

S.D. *ḡáirc na Smál*—"Field of (with) the Spots."

KILBREE, *Cill ḡríḡe*—"Bree's Church." St. Bree, a Welsh virgin, is commemorated on November 12th in the Martyrology of Gorman. Site of the early church will be found in a field on south side of Cappoquin—Lismore Road. The castle, now in ruins, was erected by the Earl of Cork in the beginning of the 17th century. Beside or beneath it was a good quay. Kilbree was conveyed by Gerald Fitz-James, of Dromana, to Sir Walter Raleigh in the 31st year of Elizabeth's reign. Area (in two divisions), 652 acres.

S.DD. (a) *ḡóṫairín a Stairḡe*—"Little Road of the Stairs"; a lane which leads up a steep.

(b) *ḡóṫar na ḡcloc*—"Road of the (Large) Stones."

(c) *ḡáirc na Cille*—"Field of the Church."

(d) "The Kitchen Hole," in river, underneath the castle.

KILLAHALY, *Coill á Šáite*—"Wood of the Sea Water Ford (?)." With the evidence at hand it is impossible to say whether *á* here = *áṫ* or *ṫá*. Even the first member of the combination is not quite certain, for I have heard it rendered—*Cill*. O'Donovan writes the name *Coill ṫá Šáite*, and I find it as *Coill áṫ Šáite* in an old song (s). Area (in two divisions), 362 acres.

"Killehally" (A.S.E.). "Atzele" (Inq. 1603).

S.DD. (a) *Sḡón*—"Nose"; the portion of River between quay and waterfall. This is almost certainly the "Comau-kildroneigh," over the exact location of which a river of ink and oceans of talk were expended in the famous Blackwater Fishery

(s) "*An Maṫorín Ruáó*." See *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. III., p. 16.

Trials. The special importance of the location in question was as fixing the southern limit of Sir W. Raleigh's Fishery Rights. The *d* in the Anglicised form is a scribe's error for *s*—Camaunkil-sronagh. Area (in two divisions), 362 acres.

(b) *ḂóτΔιρίν* *να* *ḂΔιρόβε*—"Little Road of the Banshee."

(c) *ῤοιυ* *Ḃοιμήν*—"Deep Hole," now filled in (in field).

(d) *Ḃúιτ* *ḂεΔξ*—"Little Corner," at junction of Awbeg with Blackwater.

KILNACARRIGA, *Ḃοιυ* *να* *Ḃαῤῥαίξε*—"Wood of the Rock." There is the site of an old castle but scarcely any remains. Area, 265 acres.

"Kyllnecarraggy" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D. *Ḃοιυ* *Ḃúιρόε*—"Yellow Wood"; name applied to two fields, now quite bare of timber.

KNOCKACOMORTISH, *Ḃnoc* *Δ* *ḂομóῤῥΔιῤ*—"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.DD. (a) *Knocknasterkin* (O.M.), *Ḃnoc* *Δ* *ḂτúῤῥḂḂḂ*—"Hill of the Little Sturk."

(b) *ḂḂεανῥḂḂ* *να* *ḂḂḂοιρόε*—"Little Cattle Glen."

(c) *ḂḂḂ* *να* *ḂΔḂ*—"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, *Ḃnoc* *Δ* *ḂΔιḂḂ*—"Hill of the Ox." Area, 394 acres.

S.DD. (a) *ḂḂḂḂ* *να* *ḂḂḂḂḂ* (?)—"Bog of the Bones"; a sub-division.

(b) *ḂḂḂḂḂḂḂḂḂ*—Meaning uncertain; a sub-division.

KNOCKADOONLEA, *Ḃnoc* *Δ* *ḂúḂḂ* *ḂḂḂḂ*—"Hill of the Grey Fort." Area, 322 acres.

S.D. *Ḃnoc* *ΔḂ* *ḂḂḂḂḂ*—"Eagle's Hill."

KNOCKADULLAUN, *Ḃnoc* *Δ* *ḂḂḂḂḂḂ*—"Hill of the Pillar Stone." The *dallan* (7' x 2'-6" x 1'-6") will be found standing in an uncultivated mountain patch. Area, 623 acres.

KNOCKALASSA, Cnoc a Leapa—"Hill of the Lios." This townland is practically all unreclaimed mountain. Area, 721 acres.

KNOCKANANNA, Cnoc an Eanáig—"Hill of the Marsh." Area, 137 acres.

KNOCKANISKA, Cnoc an Uirge—"Hill of the Water." Area (in two divisions), 793 acres.

S.D. Cnoc Lomairt—"Peeled (or Stripped) Mountain."

KNOCKANNANAGH, Cnocán na nEad—"Little Hill of the Horses." Area, 500 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Knockanare (O.M.), Cnocán na Réir "Little Hill of the Mountain Plain."

(b) Deapna Cloc a Buiréit—"Bottle Rock Gap" through which the "Track of St. Patrick's Cow" is carried over the mountain top.

KNOCKANORE, Cnoc an Fógmair—"Harvest Hill." This townland and Ballynaleucanna which adjoins it had no name when Luke Casey settled here three quarters of a century since. (See Ballynaleucanna). Area, 183 acres.

KNOCKATOUK, Cnoc a tSeadhait—"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) Doctairín na hAðann—"Little River Road."

KNOCKAUNACAIT, Cnocán a Cait—"Little Hill of the Wild Cat." It is remarkable how frequently the word *cat* occurs in Irish place names. Perhaps the name was also applied to the marten. Area, 218 acres.

S.D. Móin a Bóg—"Bog of the Quagmire."

KNOCKAUNARAST, Cnocán a Rairt—"Little Hill of the Rest," that is the Turf Cutters' Resting Place. Area, 267 acres.

KNOCKAUNBULLOGE, Cnocán na Buidéige—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. Area, 359 acres.

KNOCKAUNFARGARVE, Cnocán na bPears nSarb—" Hill of the Rough Men." Area, 135 acres.

S.DD. (a) Claisr na Scaorad—" Trench of the Sheep."

(b) An Ruipeadac—Meaning unknown; name applied to new and old roads to Araglen, or rather perhaps, the sub-division of this townland through which they pass.

KNOCKAUNGARIFF, Cnocán SARB—" Little Rough Hill." Area, 341 acres.

KNOCKAVEELISH, Cnoc a Míliar—" Miles' Hill"; O'D. however makes it C. a Míliḡ. Compare Knockaveelish, Killea par. Area, 1,071 acres.

" Knockanavelish " and " Knockanelish " (A.S.E.)

S.DD. (a) An tAon Oún—" The Single Fort " and the Three Duns (na Trí Oúnca) (O.M.), natural mote-like mounds in the Araglen valley.

(b) Araglen River, Arasḡinn. 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 Buirde—" Yellow Hill." Highest point 1096 feet. Area, 492 acres.

KNOCKCORRAGH, Cnoc Corrad—" Rough Stony Hill." The name is locally pronounced Cnoc Crad. Area, 375 acres.

S.DD. (a) An Peadán—" The Streamlet."

(b) Leaba Uilleam hAiriur—" William Harris' Bed," a standing pillar stone.

(c) Leaba Oidarmuda an Féil—" Treacherous Dermot's Bed," a pillar stone similar to last.

(d) Réir Uí Ouidiur—" O'Dwyer's Rea (mountain plain)."

KNOCKEENGANCAN, Cnoicín Sān Céann—" Headless Little Hill." Area, 234 acres.

KNOCKMEALDOWN, Cnoc Maeluomhnaḡ—" Muldowney's Mountain." This townland is entirely uninhabited; its highest point is 2,609 feet above sea level. Area, 1,191 acres.

S.DD. (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) *Ḷḷámán*—"Murmuring"; a stream on the boundary with Raenabarna.

(c) *Scetċín na mḶḷuacáilíḷe*—"Little Bush of the Cowboys."

KNOCKNABOUL, *Cnoc na bḶḷoll*—"Hill of the Holes." Area, 455 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḷḷeantán na bḶḷionnóḶ*—"Little Glen of the Scald Crows."

(b) *RéirḶ ḶḶeannḶáin*—"Mountain Plain of the Little Glen."

KNOCKNABRONE, *Cnoc na Ḷḷrón*—"Hill of the Quern Stone." Area, 207 acres.

KNOCKNAFALLIA, *Cnoc na Ḷḷaille*—"Hill of the Precipice." Area, 799 acres.

S.DD. (a) *móin na méirḶiḶe*—"Bog of the Bleating."

(b) *Ḷunn Ḷ ḶairḶ*—"Swamp of the Bull"; probably a bull was drowned here.

(c) *na ḶaḶaróḶḶa*—"The Little Forks"; confluence of streams.

(d) *CloḶ ḶiḶḶ*—"Grey Rock"; a well known feature.

KNOCKNAFREHANE, *Cnoc na bḶḷraoḶán*—"Hill of the Whortle-Berries." The name is Anglicised "Crow Hill" from the idea of the Anglicisers that the concluding element of the name is *Ḷḷeacán*. Area, 700 acres.

KNOCKNAGAPPUL, *Cnoc na ḶḶCarall*—"Hill of the Horses." Area, 217 acres.

"Knocknegapple" (A.S.E.).

KNOCKNAGLOCH, *Cnoc na ḶḶCloḶ*—"Hill of the Great Stones." A small portion of this townland crosses the Araglen River, and lies to north of latter. Area, 185 acres.

KNOCKNALOUGHA, *Cnoc na ḶoiḶe*—"Hill of the Pond"; from a small mountain lake. *ḶoḶ*, which is declined *ḶoiḶe* &c. in Waterford, is made fem. in the present case. Area, 448 acres.

S.D. *Foorau*n (O.M.), *Ḷuarán*—"Cold Spring Well."

KNOCKNALOORICAN, Cnoc a Ćlúpradáin—"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 Neart—"Hill of the Tethering Ropes." Area, 551 acres.

S.DD. (a) An Feadóin—"The Streamlet."

(b) Móin a Ūráca—"Bog of the Wattle Hut."

KNOCKROE, Cnoc Ruad—"Red Hill." Area, 117 acres.

LABBANACALLEE, Leaba na Cailiige—"The Hag's Bed"; from a cromlech not shown on the Ordnance Map. The "Hag" alluded to in this and similar place names (*t*) is the legendary "Caille Beara." Area, 273 acres.

LAFONE, Leat-Móin—"Half Bog." Area, 117 acres.

LISFINNY, Lios Fingín—"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 twenty years ago. Area, 115 acres.

"Lysfeenyn" (Inq. Jas. I.).

LISMORE, Lios Mór—"Great Lios." Lismore is styled Béal Earra Ruaid—"Mouth of the Red Waterfall"—in a poetical address to the Duke of Devonshire by Padraig MacPhiarais. For Annals of Lismore see "The Reliquary," Vol. IV., No. 15; see also various papers on Lismore history by Mr. W. H. G. Flood in *Waterford Archaeological Journal*. Thanks to the zeal of Raleigh and Boyle the exact sight of hardly one of Lismore's many ecclesiastical buildings is now discoverable. As late as the 39th year of Elizabeth an Inquisition held at the Blackfryers, Waterford, finds:—"That a

(*t*) One of the chief tales prescribed for the degree of *File* in the Bardic Examination was "The Love Story of Caille Beara and Fothad Canand." O'Looney—Proceedings, R.I.A., Vol. I., Series II., p. 238. See also—O'Curry—"Lectures," pp. 591-2.

ruinous church called Christe Church, now made habitable, belongs to the Queen, and is now in Her Majesty's hands." (u) Area, 139 acres.

S.DD (a) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΝΑ ΒΕΑΡΤΟΔΑΝ—"Well of the Forge"; now frequently confounded with the next.

(b) ΤΟΒΑΡ ἘΑΡΤΑΙΣ—"Carthage's Well"; this, long since closed up, occupied site of the present gate lodge at south-east angle of next.

(c) ΡΕΙΤΙΣ ΜΥΡΗ—"St. Mary's Graveyard"; now occupied by the shrubbery on right of main entrance to the Castle.

(d) ΣΡΑΪΟ ΝΑ ΚΡΟΙΟΕ—"Gallows' Street"; the road leading west from the town.

LISNAGREE, ΛΙΟΡ ΝΑ ΞΚΡΟΙΟΕ—"Lios of the Cattle." Area, 123 acres.

LISS, ΛΙΟΡ—"Earthen Fort." Area, 316 acres.

LITTLEGRACE. No Irish name. Area, 20 acres.

LOGLEAGH, ΛΟΣ ΛΙΑΤ—"Grey Hollow." Area, 268 acres.

S.D. ΤΟΙΝ ΝΑ ΡΕΙΟ—"Bottom of the Mountain Plain."

LYRE, ΔΗ ΛΑΘΑΙΡ—"The River Fork." Area, 613 acres.

LYRENACALEE, ΛΑΘΑΙΡ ΝΑ ΚΑΙΛΙΣΕ—"River Fork of the Hag." Compare Labbanacallee, above. Area (in two divisions), 291 acres.

S.DD. (a) ΒΑΡΡΙΑ ΝΑ ΛΑΘΡΙΑΣ—"Summit of the River Fork."

(b) ΡΑΙΡΕ Δ ἘΛΑΜΠΟΙΡ—"Field of the Contention"; from games of football formerly played there.

LYRENAGLOC, ΛΑΘΑΙΡ ΝΑ ΞΚΛΟΕ—"River Fork of the Great Stones." Area, 292 acres.

MEOUL, ΜΑΟΛ—"Hillock." Area, 252 acres.

S.D. ΣΕΙΡΕΙΝ ΝΑ ΜΑΟΛ—"Spongy Place of the Hillocks."

MOCOLLOP, ΜΑΞ ἘΟΤΡΑ—"Plain of (the) Steer." On the townland is a ruined keep of the Desmonds, erected by the younger son of Thomas, 8th 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

(u) Inquisition (Exchequer) 39 Eliz. in Public Record Office, Dublin.

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. Area, 375 acres.

“Mocollop” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *Λεαα να μθότταρρίνι*—“Glen Slope of the Little Roads.”

(b) *ρουι υιυιαν τσίβίν*—“William’s Tobin’s Drowning Hole.”

(c) *ρουι Δ Ύάιτο*—“Boat Hole.”

(d) *ρουι Δ Ώσίρωε*—“Coach Hole.”

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

MONAFEHADEE, *μóιν να ρέίτε Όυίβε*—“Bog of the Black Swamp.” Area, 158 acres.

S.D. (a) *Θεαρνα Όυίρωε*—“Yellow Gap.”

(b) *Σρυτζάν*—“Little Stream.”

MONALOUR, *μuna να λούαρ*—“The Lepers’ Shrubbery”; portion (presumably) of the endowment of the “Leper House” of Lismore. Area (in two divisions), 412 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Σλεαντζάν*—“Little Glen.”

(b) *Σεαρρα-Σλεαν*—“Short Glen.”

(c) *Σλεαν υί Ώδοίμ*—“O’Keefe’s Glen,” a glen and river on west boundary.

(d) *Άρω να ραύβραδ*—“High Place of the Water Worn Trench”; a sub-division.

S.D.D. (a) *Δη Σλεαντζάν*—“The Little Glen.”

(b) *Ρίαν Όό ράτοραις*—“Track of St. Patrick’s Cow”; it cuts through the townland from north to south.

MONAMAN, *μóιν να μθαν*—“Bog of the Women.” The following is believed locally to have been the circumstance which gave rise to the name. Two women wearied at the end of a day’s field labour sate 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, **ἡδὶν ἄρῳ**—"High Bog." Area, 369 acres.

MONABREEKA, **ἡδὶν ἄ ὕρῖς**—"Brick Bog." A yellow clay found here was at one time used for brick manufacture. Area, 141 acres.

MONATAGGART, **ἡδὶν ἄ τσᾶζαῖρ**—"The Priest's Bog." Area, 153 acres.

MONATARRIV, **ἡδὶν ἄ τᾶρ῅**—"Bog of the Bull." Area (in two divisions), 591 acres.

MONATRIM, **ἡδὶν ἄ τρῖμ**—"Elder Thicket." Area (in two divisions), 242 acres.

"Monetrim" (Distrib. Book).

S.D. **ἡδὶν ἄ σνάτᾶ**—"Field of the Needles."

MONAVUGGA, **ἡδὶν ἄ ὕοζαῖξ**—"Bog of the Quagmire." Area, 140 acres.

MONBOY, **ἡδὶν ὕοῖ**—"Yellow Bog." Area, 158 acres.

MONEYGORM, **ἡδὶν ἄ σῶρῖμ**—"Dark Green Shrubbery." Area (in two divisions), 385 acres.

MONVORE, **ἡδὶν ἡδὶν**—"Great Bog." There is no bog now. Area, 83 acres.

MOUNTAIN FARM, **ἡδὶν ἄ τσᾶτῆ**—"Unreclaimed Plain on the Mountain side." Area, 232 acres.

MOUNT MELLERAY, **ἡδὶν ὕοῖ** and **σῶρᾶτᾶ**—(See Knockboy above, and Scrahan below). Area, 555 acres.

NORISLAND; no Irish name. In 31 Eliz., Gerald FitzJames of Dromana executed a conveyance of "Norriland" 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) **ἡδὶν ἄ ὕατᾶ**—"The Vicar's Field."

(c) **τῶδᾶρ ἄ ἡορῶ**—"Hopyard Well."

OKYLE, **ἡδὶν ὕοῖ**—"Young Wood." Deeds in Lismore Castle state that Okyle is one half of Camphire. "Oghill otherwise

Stonehouse" appears on the deed of mortgage (6th. Jas. I.) from Garrett John Fitzgerald to Robert St. John. This "Stonehouse" appears to be the churchlike building now standing in ruin a few yards from eastern boundary of the townland. The curious angle cell is still called $\tau\iota\zeta\text{-}\epsilon\tau\omicron\iota\omicron\epsilon$ or "Stonehouse." See account of the ruin in *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 217. Area, 175 acres.

S.DD. (a) $\upsilon\delta\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon\ \alpha\eta\ \epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\alpha\iota\upsilon\theta$ —"Ferry Town"; the village on north bank of the Bride at place where the river is crossed by a swivel bridge.

(b) $\text{C}\iota\upsilon\lambda\iota\eta\eta$ —Ancient church site, on small piece of commonage some perches to west of the ruined building above referred to.

(c) $\text{C}\rho\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\eta\ \eta\alpha\ \upsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\zeta\upsilon\epsilon$ —"Bride River Creek."

(d) $\alpha\eta\ \rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\tau\eta\eta$ —"The Little Swamp"; a narrow strip of marshy willow-growing land, between two dry and arable fields.

(e) $\zeta\upsilon\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\ \alpha\ \tau\varsigma\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\eta\tau$ —"The Priest's Glen."

PALLIS, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\iota\eta$ —"Fairy Palace." The townland is now uninhabited. Area, 62 acres.

PADDOCKS. No Irish name. Area, 161 acres.

PARKTOBEEN, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\epsilon\ \tau\omicron\beta\iota\beta\iota\eta\eta$ —"Tobin's Field." Area, 128 acres.

S.DD. (a) $\text{C}\lambda\alpha\iota\eta\ \eta\alpha\ \eta\theta\eta\tau\omicron$ —"Trench of the Sledge-hammers." The hammers were probably used in reduction of the iron ore for smelting in the "Furnaces" close by. In a farmhouse in the parish the writer has seen a large metal pot, a century—or more—old, which was made here and which continued in actual use till quite recently.

(b) $\zeta\upsilon\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\ \eta\alpha\ \eta\zeta\alpha\upsilon$ —"The Glen of the Ozier Withes." The glen so named really extends from the Araglen to Ballyduff.

PARKNOE, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\epsilon\ \eta\upsilon\alpha$ —"New Field." Area, 105 acres.

POULFADA, $\rho\omicron\upsilon\lambda\ \eta\lambda\upsilon\delta\alpha$ —"Long Hole." Area, 229 acres.

S.D. $\zeta\upsilon\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\ \upsilon\acute{\iota}\ \epsilon\lambda\omicron\iota\eta\eta$ —"O'Keefe's Glen."

RALPH, $\upsilon\delta\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon\ \alpha\eta\ \rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$ —"Earthen Fort Homestead." Area, 79 acres.

RATH, $\alpha\eta\ \rho\acute{\alpha}\tau$ —"The Earthen Fort." Affectation is beginning to transform this name into Ralph! On the townland

is a remarkable *cúilín*, in use within living memory 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 Ráitín*, near Lismore, which owned Cataldus as Bishop! Area, 233 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ῥάιρε να ηDanes*—"Field of the Danes." Fields so styled generally contained souterrains or similar remains.

(b) *Σεανα ῤημφαιῶε*—"Old Skinned (or Burned) Fields."

(c) *Ῥάιρε Δ Ἰεαῶτ*—"Field of the Monumental Cairn."

(d) *Δη Cumar*—"The Confluence (of Streams)."

(e) *Ἐαρρηδ να Ἰόνα*—"Bog Summit."

REAGARRID, *Ῥεῖῶ ῤεαρρηδ*—"Short Mountain Plain." Area, 350 acres.

REANABARNA, *Ῥεῖῶ να Ἐαρρηδ*—"Mountain Plain of the Gap." Area, 344 acres.

REANACOLLAGH, *Ῥεῖῶ να Cúλαc*—"Mountain Plain of the Corner." Area (in two divisions), 662 acres.

ROSS, *Ῥορ*—"Shrubbery." Area, 78 acres.

S.D. *Να ῤαιτῶίμηῶε*—"The Hurling Greens."

ROSSGRILLA, *Ῥορ ῤρεῖλλη*—"Shrubbery of (the) Griddle." Entirely uninhabited. Area, 83 acres.

"Rosgreilly" (Down Survey Map).

S.D.D. (a) *Ἐῶτρη να Ἐαῖῶε*—"Road of the Female Fairy (Banshee)." This, which is not now in existence, led down to the river.

(b) *Ἐῶτρη Δ Ἐλαμφαιρ*—"Road of the Dispute." There is some doubt as to whether this is on the present or on an adjoining townland.

SALTERBRIDGE, *Σάλ Ἐιυρηαιῶ*. Meaning uncertain. *Σάλ* = a heel, and *Ἐιυρηαιῶ* = 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 in a flag-stone. Area, 402 acres.

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

S.D. *Ἐοβαρηῖν Δ τῤαῤαιρτ*—"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, Σκαίρητ—"Thicket." Area, 42 acres.

SCARTNACROOKA, Σκαίρητ να Σρυαίρε—"Thicket of the Turf Clamp." Area, 140 acres.

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

S.D.D. (a) Σμυτάνη Όόίτε—"Burnt (Bog Deal) Stump"; name of a considerable sub-division.

(b) Σκελάε α τΣαζαίρητ—"Priest's Whitethorn"; a locality so named from a bush by the wayside which tradition avers marks a place where Mass was said in the Penal Times.

(c) Σλαίρε Σάηθ—"Rough Stream."

SCRAHANS, Σκρηεάτση—"Land of Briars and Rocks." Area (in two divisions), 314 acres.

SEEMOCHUDA, Συίθε Μοόυθα—"Mochuda's Seat." Mochuda is another name for the Great Founder of Lismore. Area, 248 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Μυλλάε να Συίθε—"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. Συίθε is fem. in Waterford.

"Μαίρην τΣαήρηαιό ηυαίη ο'έίρησ Phœbus

"Άζυρ ηίρη ιμ' ασηαί άζ ρυθαί να Συίθε

"Coir Άθαηη άίρησλιν ηαίη α ριέρο ηέίτ-θρη.

"'S an θρηαόάν σλεσεαί λε ράζαίτ ρα λινη."

(Old Song).

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

SHANAVOOLA, Σεαηα Όυαίτε—"Old Cattle Yard." Area, 170 acres.

SHANBALLY, Σεαηα Όαίτε—"Old Homestead." Area, 178 acres.

SHEAN (in two divisions), Σέαόση (Όεαζ and Μόη)—"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:—*ḪóτΔη ζλαρ*, “Green Road,” and *λεααα Ḫίγε να ναΔόΔηρ*, “Glen Slope of the House with Pointed Gables.”

SION; no Irish name discoverable—perhaps *ΣέαḪαν*. Area, 88 acres.

SOUTHPARK, *Ḫαίτε υί ἠḪοναίξ*—“O’Meany’s Homestead.” Area, 126 acres.

SRUH, *ΣρηḪ*—“Stream.” Area (in two divisions), 297 acres.

TINNAGROWN, *Ḫίξ να ζḪρḪαν*—“House of the Trees.” Area, 88 acres.

TINTUR, *Ḫίξ αν Ḫυηρ*—“House of the Bush.” Area, 125 acres.

TOOR, *Ḫυαρ*—“Cattle Night-Field.” Area, 209 acres.

TOORADOO, *Ḫα ḪυαρḪα ḪουḪα*—“The Black Cattle-Night-Fields.” Area, 124 acres.

TOORANARAHEEN; O’Donovan writes it *ḪυαρḪα να ḪάιḪίν*—“Cattle Night-Fields of the Little Earthen Forts.” The writer, however, hesitates to accept the derivation, as he has uniformly heard the name pronounced not as above, but—*Ḫυαρ αν ḪεαρḪαḪαḪν*. Area, 955 acres.

TOORIN, *ḪυαḪḪίν*—“Little Cattle-Night-Field.” Area (in two divisions), 540 acres.

“Towrine” (A.S.E.).

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

(b) *Ḫαν ḪρημḪίν*—“The Little Ridge”; a hillock, now planted, rising out of a marsh.

(c) Casaunnaneav (O.M.), *ḪαḪḪḪν να ḪαοḪ*—“Path of the Saints”; the continuation, through the River Ford, of the ancient highway (E. and W.) to Lismore.

TOORNAGEEHA, *Ḫυαρ να ζḪοḪε*—“Windy Cattle-Night-Field.” Area, 173 acres.

S.DD. (a) Δη Ρεαυδάν Ζαρθ—“The Rough Streamlet”; applied to the glen through which the streamlet flows.

(b) Βαρρα να Ραυβραδ—“Summit of the Bramble-Over-Grown and Natural Trench.”

TUARNAGOPPOGE, Τουαρ να Ζκορόζ—“Cattle-Night-Field of the Docks (*Rumex Obtusifolius*).” Area, 86 acres.

TOBBER, Τοβαρ Μοούρα—“St. Carthage’s Well.” The well itself, of considerable depth, is situated on a hill top. Beside the well is a *cúlin*, close to which stood, fifty years ago, a rude stone altar.

TALLOWBRIDGE LANDS, Πορτ να Ζταϊρε—“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, Τοβαρ να ηΟυλα—“Well of the Penitential Station” (literally “of Oil”); from a famous Holy Well, the “pattern” at which is still kept on September 29th. Formerly the occasion brought an immense concourse of people from three or more counties. In explanation of the name, as above, it may be necessary to add that *holy oil* and *penance* are often equated or, at any rate, associated in popular devotional phraseology. (v) Area, 452 acres.

S.D. Δέτάν—“Little Ford.”

TUBRID, Δη Τιυβριαιτο—“The Well”; from an old well overshadowed by a whitethorn tree. The townland is entirely uninhabited. Area, 80 acres.

TOORTANE, Δη Τιυρτάν—“The Hummock.” Area, 184 acres.

S.DD. (a) “Bottle Hill.”

(b) Ζορτ να Λαοζ—“The Calves’ Garden.”

TOWNPARK; no Irish name. Area, 391 acres.

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

(v) Dr. Hyde, “Religious Songs of Connacht,” Part II., p. 19.

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 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. (w) The Earl of Cork records having sent a set of Tallow-made knives to Lady Carew as a present. In seven years the fore-mentioned 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. (x) Proximity of the disirict 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. 214, &c.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYHANDER, *Ḅαιτε ṢανḄαιη* — “Sander's Homestead.”
Area, 149 acres.

“Ballyhander” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. *ḄḄḄαιḄ Ḅαι ṢḄḄḄḄḄ* — “Swampy Place of the Trees (Branches).”

BALLINAHA, *ḄḄḄḄ ḄḄ ḄḄḄḄ* — “Ford Mouth”; the *ḄḄḄ* is represented by the present bridge on the eastern boundary; from the bridge a ravine—the “*ḄḄḄḄ*”—runs up and down the hillside in a south-west and south-east direction respectively.
Area, 118 acres.

CARRIGROE, *ḄḄḄḄḄḄ ḄḄḄḄ* — “Red Rock.” Area, 61 acres.

GLENABOY, *ḄḄḄḄḄ ḄḄḄ ḄḄḄḄḄḄ* — “Glen of the Yellow (River).”
Area, 224 acres.

“Glinboy als Glanobwey” (A.S.E.).

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

(w) Smith, “History of Waterford,” 2nd Ed., p. 281.

(x) Lismore Papers—*passim*.

(b) **Βεαλαδ** **να** **Λυιμε**—"Roadway of Baldness (i.e., exposed, desolate country)."

GLENNAGLOGH, **Ḡleann** **να** **ḡCloδ**—"Glen of the (Great) Stones"; now beginning to be Anglicised—Glenstone! Area, 247 acres.

S.DD. (a) **ḡεἰτ** **ḡλαρ**—"Green Bog Swamp."

(b) **Сnocán** **να** **ḡCúigeap**—"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, **Сnocán** **an** **ḡlaδaḡ**—"Hill of the Hunting." Area, 89 acres.

KILBEG, **Сил** **ḡεaḡ**—"Little Church." From the absence of any trace or tradition of a church site on the present townland it is safe to conclude that this place is merely a cut-off portion of Kilmore. How comes it then that though named "small" it is actually larger than the division styled "great"? Probably Kilmore has, since the period of separation, still further decreased by another lopping off, or, what is less likely, Kilbeg may have increased by absorption of, or from, a sister townland. The present is an extraordinarily long and narrow division. Area, 651 acres.

S.D. **Сoimín** **ḡlaδaδ**—"Grey Commonage."

KILCALF, **Сил** **ḡaḡa**—"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.DD. (a) **Сtaδ** **να** **mḡocḡ**—"Mountain of the Poor"; because inhabited by poor people some of whom lived by alms.

(b) Λοῦθα Λιάδα—"Grey Ponds."

(c) Κυρριάς Σάριθ—"Rough Swampy Place."

KILMORE, Cill Mór—"Great Church." See Kilbeg, above. The church site is near the centre 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) Ἀρτο να Ρυροϊνί—"Reddins' Height." This was popularly at one time regarded as an independent townland.

(b) Ὀδὸς Ἀρ Οὐρθε—"Yellow Road"; the old road—Youghalwards.

KILLWINNY, Cill Muingín—"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. 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 Raímar—"Thick (Stumpy) Hill." Area, 163 acres.

S.D. Πάρις να Ραδὸβραδ—"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) Μυιλλεαν αν Ιαράινν—"The Iron Mill"; site of one of the Earl of Cork's factories.

LOUGHSOLLIS, Λοῦθ Δ τΣολυιρ—"Pond of the Brightness"; in allusion to the clearness of its water. Area, 232 acres.

LOUGHNATOUSE, Λεακαν Δ τΣύρα—"Glen Slope of the Blanket"; in allusion perhaps to the glenside's covering of moss. Area, 128 acres (see Kilcalf, above).

MOANFUNE, Μόιν Ριονν—"White Bog." Area, 105 acres.

S.D. "Duck's Mill." Area, 105 acres.

PARKDOTIA, Ράρις Οδίστε—"Burnt Field." Area, 297 acres.

PARKGARRIFF, Πάρκ Γάρριφ—"Rough Field." Area, 51 acres.

TALLOW, Τυλάδ αν Ιαράμιν—"Mound Summit of the Iron"; from the once extensive iron works established here by the Great Earl of Cork. Area (including Townparks 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) Βαίτε 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 probably than either—the preceptory of Knights Templars at Rincrew. All three have disappeared before Time's effacing 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, Βαίτε Κοντουνάιξ—"Condon's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 768 acres.

S.DD. (a) Αν Κομίν—"The Commonage"; an extensive area of unreclaimed mountain.

(b) Τοδαρι Δ Ούμιν—“ Well of the Little Mound.” So I got the name ; O’Donovan however (y) writes the qualifying word Ουϊθίν—“ Of the Little Dark (Man).”

(c) Ράιρε αν Ἰορα—“ Fields of the Tribute (Rent ?).”

(d) Σορε Δ Ἰλαδαίξ—“ Muddy Garden.”

(e) Ράιρε να ἑκλυανταόα—(?).

(f) Οὐδαριν Δ τσαραναίξ—“ Little Road of the Englishman.”

(g) Ράιρε Δ λείττιρζε—“ Field of the Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*)”; from the abundance here of a plant injurious to sheep.

BALLYDASSON, Βαίτε Όεαρούναίξ—“ Dawson’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. Ἄρω Δ τσέιθεάιν—“ Hill of the Blowing (of Wind).” This is a bye-road crossing a hill in a north and south direction.

BALLYKNOCK, Βαίτε αν Ἰνωικ—“ Homestead of the Hill.” Area, 163 acres.

“ Ballinknock ” (Inq. 1589).

BALLYNATRAY, Βαίτε να τράξα—“ Strand Homestead.” Area, 1,895 acres (including 737 acres of commonage).

“ Ballynetrae ” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Aughnacostia (O.M.), Ἄτ να κόιρτε—“ Ford of the Coach.”

(b) “ Molana Abbey,” originally founded in the 6th century by St. Molana, sometimes called the “ prophet ” (Ἰάρω). 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 Mhaonaíξ ”—“ O’Meany’s Lodgings.”

(c) Ρινν Ρυαό—“ Red Headland”; a considerable sub-division.

(d) Ροιντε να μιντε—“ The Pig’s Point”; a low-lying promontory by river side.

(e) Ρολλ να Μαινιρρεαό—“ Monastery Hole”; a deep pool in the river bed.

(y) Ord. Survey Field Books, Mountjoy Barracks.

(f) *CAOL NA SNÁΔAΘ*—"Narrow Place of the Needles"; a small stream emptying itself into the Glendine River.

(g) *MÓIN-LEΔTAN*—"Wide Bog"; a well-known sub-division on which there is now no trace of bog, but on which turf was cut a century since.

(h) *CÚIL Δ ΞAΘANN*—"The Blacksmith's Corner"; this is probably name of an old townland swallowed up in Ballinatrav Demesne.

(i) *ΞLEANN AN ΔIPYINN*—"Mass Glen"; a sub-division.

(j) *ΞAPPAIΘE MÓP*—"Great Garden"; a sub-division—of perhaps 100 acres.

(k) *POLL BUIΘE*—"Yellow Hole."

(l) *TIG AND LÁN VAN JOE*—"Van Joe's House and Lawn."

(m) Commons (O.M.), *COIMÍNEAP*—"Commonage."

(n) *MÓIN Δ ΘIOYPAIΞ*—"Spire-Grass Bog."

(o) *LOC Δ ΞÉIΘ*—"Goose Pond."

(p) *POLL Δ ΞPEIΘIP*; meaning unknown.

(q) *CAPIH Δ CIPÓ*—"Stone Pile of the Sheepfold."

(r) *MACA NA MΘÓ*—"Milking Place of the Cows."

(s) *CIPÓ CÓNNUICE*—probably for *CIPÓ COIMICÉIP*—"Sheep Fold of the Rabbit Warren."

BALLYRUSSELL, DAITHE AN RUIPÉALAIΞ—"Russell's Homestead." Area, 147 acres.

"Russellstown" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *ΞLEANN ΘOIMÍN*—"Deep Glen." "A.D. 945. A battle between the Ravens of Munster at Gleann-Damhain at Darinis, and the Ravens of the West were defeated and slaughtered there." (z) The old church of Glendine, taken down in 1871, was the last survival in the Decies of the thatched chapels of the penal days.

(b) *CAOL ΘPETAΞÓIΞE*—(?).

BOOLA, ΘUΔITE—"Cattle Pen." Area, 451 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carranduff (O.M.), *CAPIH ΘOUB*—"Black Stone-Pile."

(b) Aughnacloghduff (O.M.), *ΔC NA ΞCIOC NΘOUB*—"Ford of the Black Stones."

(z) "Annals of Four Masters" under year quoted.

(c) Carrickaninaun, **Καρραις αν Ϝιοννάιν (aa)**—"Rock of the Long Coarse Grass."

(d) Carricknapreaghau (O.M.), **Καρραις Δ Ϝρέαδάιν**—"Rock of the Crow"; a sub-division now generally known as the "Raven's Rock."

(e) **Coircéim Nora**—"Nora's Stepping Stone."

(f) **ράρηε Ἰόρ**—"Great Field"; a sub-division of about 100 acres.

(g) **Τοβάρ Δ Τουinne**—"Well of the Quaking Bog."

(h) "The Coiner's Cross."

BRIDGE QUARTER, **Βεατραιάο αν Ὅροϊέιρ**. Idem. Area, 330 acres.

S.DD. (a) Tourig River (O.M.), **Τουιρεας**; meaning unknown.

(b) Rincrew Bridge, (O.M.), **Ὅροϊεεαο Δ Τουιρις**—"Tourig Bridge."

CARRIGEEN, **αν Καρραιςίν**—"The Little Rock"; so named from remarkable rock at end of the village. An older name is **Καρραιςίνιρθε Ὀδιτε να Τριάξα**. Area, 422 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Τοβάρ Οιρίν**—"Oisin's Well"; from Oisín, son of Fionn MacCumhaill.

(b) **ράρηε να Ϝαδῶβραδ**—"Field of the Natural Briar—overgrown Gully."

(c) **Seana Ὀδιτε**—"Old Homestead"; a small sub-division.

(d) **Ὅρομ Ρυαδ**—"Red Ridge"; another small sub-division.

CASTLEMILES, **Καιρλεάν Ἰίιιρ**. Idem. Area, 265 acres.

"Castell Miles" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. **Τοβάρ Ριξ αν ὍοἸναιξ**—"The King of Sunday's (i.e., God's) Well."

CHERRYMOUNT, **Κοηαιρεαδ**—"Place Abounding in Paths." Area, 245 acres.

S.DD. (a) **ροιι να ξκατ**—"Hole of the (Wild) Cats"; a rock on the river bank so called from hole underneath, once the abode of feline monsters.

(aa) "Ϝιοννάιν, a kind of long coarse white grass which grows on marshy and, used for making grass ropes and as bedding for cattle."—Dineen.

(b) *Ṫúinín*—"Little Fort"; a sub-division.

(c) *Ṫáire na mṪarracra*—"The Barracks' Field."

COOLBEGGAN, *Cúit Ṫeasáin*—"Beagan's Corner." Area, 791 acres.

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

S.D.D. (a) *Aughnalicka* (O.M.), *Ác na Lice*—"Ford of the Flagstone."

(b) *Toberaronanig* (O.M.), *Ṫobar a RonáimṪ*—"Rouayne's Well."

(c) *Glenacuskeam* (O.M.), *Ṫleann na ṪCoircéim*—"Glen of the Stepping Stones."

(d) *Carndroman* (O.M.), *Caírn Ṫromáin*—"Cairn of the Backband (of Cart)"; from some fancied resemblance in the hill to the object after which it is named.

(e) *Monadinna* (O.M.), *mṪoin a Ṫoinne*—"Bog of the Deep (Place)."

(f) *mṪoin a ṪoirraicṪ*—"Bog of the Spire Grass."

(g) *Curraic a LiaṪáin*—"Marsh of the Pillar Stone"; a well-known sub-division, anglicised 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 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— $4\frac{1}{2}' \times 3\frac{1}{2}' \times 2'$. *Dallan* (a pillar-stone) and *Liagan* are synonymous; the former is the term more generally used in Waterford.

(h) *Ṫalla Ṫeata* (?)—"White Walls (?)"; another sub-division.

GARRYDUFF, *Ṫairraíre ṪyṪ*—"Black Garden." On the townland is remnant of a mote. 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."

HARROWHILL, *Χηος Δ Βήλας*—"Hill of the Hovel (of Boughs and Sods)." *Βήλας* 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) *Ξεανν Δ Πύλας*—"The Pooka's Glen."

(b) *Ξεανν να Σκοιρσέιμ*—"Glen of the Stepping Stones."

KILLEA, *Κίλλ Δεΐλα*—"Aedh's Church." The site of the early church was discovered with much difficulty. Area, 264 acres.

"Killeigh" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Killeloran"? (Lease, 1589, Blackwater Fishery Case).

NEWTOWN, *Νεϋτε Νηϋ*. Idem. Area, 154 acres.

"Newtowne" (A.S.E.).

PROPOGE, *Προπόγς*—"Round (Stack-like) Hill." Area, 281 acres.

S.D. *Καίρη Όρομάιν*; see (d) under Coolbeggan, above.

RINCREW, *Ρινν Κρύ*—"Horse Shoe Headland"; in allusion to the contour of the hill from the Blackwater. On the summit of the ridge stand the ruins of the monastic castle (Knights Templars). Area, 265 acres.

"*Ρινν Κρύ*" (Keating—Poems).

SPRINGFIELD. No Irish name. Area, 85 acres.

STAEL, *Σταελ*; meaning unknown; the word does not appear to be Irish—perhaps it is Danish. Area, 60 acres.

S.D. *Πάηκίν Δ Ξρύ*—"Little Field of the Horse Shoe."

TEMPLEMICHAEL, *Τεαμπτλ μίχιτ*—"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) *Λελας Ρηλαΐ*—"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 Finghin range on the other; hence its qualification—"Within Drum." Drom Finghin (the Co. Waterford portion of which is now more commonly known as *Sliað Ğrainn*) 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 13th 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 (*Ğeóir*) and the Lickey (*Abáinn Liceannaó*). Analysis or explanation of river names is not, as a rule, attempted though the day is not far off when they will be compelled to yield up their secrets to Irish philological scholarship. *Ğeóir*

signifies a belly or paunch; the river derives this strange name from a sub-division of Graigue and Ballycullane townlands by which it flows near *Ἐροϊδεαὸς ἢ Ἰεδοίρε*.

Aglish Parish.

THE present Parish, of but moderate extent, lies on the east bank of the Blackwater. It is popularly known as *Εαγλαίρ ἢ ἠὸείρεαδ* ("of the Decies"), to distinguish it from a second Aglish on the western side of the river. (a) We also find the form *Εαγλαίρ ἢ ἠγᾶλλ* which the "Taxations" metamorphose into Gallys, &c. Within this parish was the chief seat and stronghold (Dromana) of the Lords of Decies. There was also a Friary of Franciscans, occupied by members of the brotherhood till quite recently and supposed to be a perpetuation or rather transplantation of the Youghal Convent—the first Franciscan foundation made in Ireland. It is considered highly probable that the Friars expelled from Youghal retired hither to await a lull in the penal storm and doubtless to enjoy such protection as the Lords of the Decies 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 Archæological Society, (Vol. IV., pp. 202, &c.).

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

“*Τὰ ἀν Ἐαγλαίρ ἀνν, ἀγυρ Κυρριμῶνιν κλυτῆσαι ἢ Ἰερίανν.
 “ Ἀν Ἰρίαις ἔαοι, ἔαμ; Ἰεακὰν τῆσιεαδ ἰ εὐοῖννε ἢ ἠαβᾶνν,
 “ Μῶν ἢ Ἰκαίλλεαδ Ἰανν, ἢ ἠεῖοῖρ Ἰαν ὄο ὀῖννῆσαι ἀνν.
 “ Κρεῖσα βεῖσα, βυρτε, κῦλ τε ἠ-υῖρτε, ’ρ μῆν Ἰαν τυῖρἸντ
 ἀνν.”*

TOWNLANDS.

AGLISH, *Εαγλαίρ*—"Church." This is a Latin loan word. Area, 302 acres.

"Thagglish" (Visit. Bk. Eliz.). "Gallys" (Tax. Pope Nicholas).

(a) See *Journal* of Waterford Archæol. Society, Vol. IX., p. 169.

S.D. **ῥουττὸν τῆς σταίξῆς**—“The Stairs Hole”; in river on boundary line between Aglish and Dromore.

BALLINGOWAN, **ἄστερ τῆς λίθου**—“Homestead of the Stone Cattle Pen” (or **λίθου**, “of the Smith.”) Area (in two divisions), 434 ac es.

“Ballygowne” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) **ῥῆμα τῆς ἐκκλησίας**—“Field of the Church.” An early church site, indicated by faint traces of its circular enclosing fence of earth.

(b) **ἄστερ τῆς ἰατρίας**—“Hunting Gap.”

(c) **ὄρυξ καὶ στύπος**—“Well of the Stump (or post).”

(d) **ἄστερ τῆς ἐκκλησίας**—“Swampy Place of the Trees”; a sub-division.

BALLYCULLANE, **ἄστερ τῆς Ὀλλίαν**—“Homestead of O’Collins.” Area, 263 acres.

S.D. **ἄστερ τῆς ἰατρίας**—“Little Grey Hill”; now occupied by plantation.

BALLYNACOURTY, **ἄστερ τῆς ἐκκλησίας**—“Village of the Mansion.” Area, 154 acres.

“Ballenecorte a’ls Courtstowne” (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLYNAPARKA, **ἄστερ τῆς ῥῆμας**—“Homestead of the Field.” Area, 235 acres.

“Ballyneparkie” (A.S.E.).

BLEACH, **ῥῆμα**. Idem. Area, 31 acres.

COOLAHEST, **ἄστερ τῆς ἐκκλησίας**—“Hosty’s Corner.” Area, 176 acres.

S.D. **ἄστερ τῆς ἐκκλησίας**—“Ford of the Little Board (Bridge).”

CURRADARRAG, **ἄστερ τῆς ὄρυξ**—“Round Hill of the (Oak) Wood.” (O’D.). This derivation is open to grave question. Though the place is now mostly high upland I should favour **ἄστερ τῆς ὄρυξ**, “Oakwood Swamp”; or **ἄστερ τῆς ὄρυξ**, “Red Swamp.” Area, 207 acres.

“Curradoragee” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. **ἄστερ τῆς ἐκκλησίας**—“The New Milk Field.”

CURRAHEEN, *Curraicín*—"Little Swampy Place." Area, 355 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḥarraidhe Uaitne*—"Green Garden"; or, perhaps, "Green's Garden," as the Irish adjective is hardly ever applied to natural green—the green of grass, &c.

(b) *Bulán na Speal*—"Round Green Place of the Scythes." *Bulán* or *Ḥalán* 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 "bulán," as would be also a ring for exercising a horse, &c.

(c) Convent (O.M.). This was, till within the last thirty years, a Friary of the Franciscans who on their expulsion from Youghal had established themselves here.

DROMANA, *Ḭrom Ana*.—Meaning doubtful; see under Affane par. Area, 343 acres.

"*Ḥá Ḭrom Ana na Ḥairib̄ ón Ḥár-Ḥroio.*

"*Ḭr Rinn Ḥrú ar Ḥcur cúl me Ḥáire*

"*Ḭéiriḡ i n-éagruic̄ ón árḤac̄*

"*Ḭr ar Ḥliab̄ ḤḤua do cuair̄ an Ḥáire*" (Keating—
Lament for Lord Decies, 1626).

O'Clery (b) however, writes the name *Ḭrom Enaiḡ*.

DROMORE—*Ḭrom Mór*—"Great Ridge." Area, 1,454 acres.

"*Dorsum Magnum*," also "*Dromemore*" (Inqs. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Kiltera (O.M.)—*Cill Ḥire*—"Tire's Church" (or, perhaps, "Church of the Territory"); an early church site with circular fence of the usual character. Within the enclosure a stand of couple of ogham-inscribed pillar stones.

(b) Coolroe (O.M.), *Cúl Ruab̄*—"Red Ridge"; a sub-division. Here were formerly held three fairs annually; they were

(b) "Book of Pedigrees," R.I.A.; see Journal of Historical and Archæological Association, Vol. V., 4th Series, p. 412.

discontinued about eighty years since and supplanted by fairs at Villierstown (Dromana).

(c) πορτ (and θάν) να γκιοό—"Embankment (and 'Field') of the Great Stones." This is a sub-division of some 100 acres.

(d) Καθαρ Cιtte τίρη—"Kiltera Causeway."

(e) πολλ αν λεατάρ—"Leather Hole"; a bog-hole.

(f) Cnoc να Saucepan—"Saucepan Hill"; a nickname.

(g) πολλ μείρησίν—"Mergin's Cavern"; a cave called from an outlaw who made it his hiding place and residence.

(h) θάιτε υί ජίννέροε—"O'Kennedy's Town"; a sub-division of about 60 acres.

(i) Αν Καλαθ—"The Ferry"; another large sub-division.

(j) Τοβαρ θάιτε υί ජίννέροε—"Ballykennedy Well"; formerly reputed holy. Close to the well lies a bullán, 2' square and 9" thick, with basin 2" deep by 9" in diameter.

(k) λογ α μίνιρτείρη—"The Minister's Hollow."

(l) Cτάρ να μθράτάρ—"The Friars' Trench."

(m) Ράιρη να mBarracks—"The Barracks' Field."

GLENASSAY OR CONEEN, {
 Ξεανν αν θαρα—"Glen of the
 Waterfall."
 Cuainín—"Little Haven." Area, 93
 acres.

GRAIGUE, Ξράις—"Village." Area, 418 acres.

"Graige" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) Τοβαρίν α ταιρθ—"Little Well of the Bull."

(b) Ράιρη α Ροραιρη—"The Robber's Field."

KILLATOOR, Coιtt α τυαίρη—"Wood of the Cattle Field." Area, 206 acres.

(a) Ράιρη να Cριυβε—"Field of the Crib"; perhaps from a "crib" for holding hay to feed sheep, &c.

(b) Linn Ξίλαρ—"Green Pool"; a pond of spring water.

LACKENSILLA, λεααν τσίτεαδ—"Glen side of the Dripping," (O'D.). Area, 221 acres.

S.DD. (a) πολλ να φαίτε—"Cliff Hole"; in bed of Goish River.

(b) **Ὑάν α Λοῦά**—"The Pond Field"; this is near summit of the hill slope, and has neither pond nor water. The name seems to be derived from the fact that the soil is peculiarly retentive of moisture.

LISGRIFFIN, **Λιορ Σῆριφίν**—"Griffin's Lios." Area, 161 acres.
"Lisgriffine" (Inq. Jas. I.)

S.D. Ὑλας Σκαννλάιν—"Scanlon's Reclaimed Mountain."
Ὑλας, from English "black," = peat, black earth.

MONGALLY, **Μόιν να Σκαίλληλά**—"Bog of the Hags." Area (in two divisions), 443 acres.

"Monegallagh" (Distr. Bk.).

SHANAKILL, **Σεανά Ἰόιλ**—"Old Wood." There is site of an early church. Area, 303 acres.

"Shanakill" (A.S.E.).

TINASCART, **Τίξ να Σκαίρτε**—"House of the Thicket. On this townland there is likewise an early church site. Area, 653 acres.

S.DD. (a) Λιορ Ὕεαρξ—"Red Lios."

(b) **Τοβάρ Σεαλ**—"White Well."

(c) **Ῥάιρτ να Γιίλλε**—"Early Church Site Field."

VILLIERSTOWN, **Ὑαίτε Νουά**—"Newtown." Area, 190 acres.

S.D. Blackwater River (O.M.), Ἀβὰ ἡῖόρ—"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 **Ὕριξοε**, "Goddess," &c.

Ardmore Parish.

Ardmore was an ancient monastic and episcopal parish according to Celtic discipline; 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 in the 6th century, or perhaps in the 5th—previous to the advent of St. Patrick,—for the chronology of Declan's life is singularly complicated and uncertain. The present writer is preparing for publication, and hopes soon to be able to send to the press, a mediæval Irish "Life" of the Saint from a continental MS. The ecclesiastical remains at Ardmore consist of a Cathedral, Round Tower, primitive oratory, and, at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the main group, a second early church with holy wells, &c. There is likewise the site of a castle, frequently referred to in connection with the 17th century wars. For a detailed description of cathedral, tower, oratory, &c., see *Journal of Waterford Archæological Society*, Vol. IV., pp. 153, &c. Ardmore (ἄριστος ἄριστος "Great Height"), is name of the parish only. An older name according to St. Declan's Life was ἄριστος τῆς ἑσθίας—"Height of the Sheep." ἄριστος τῆς ἑσθίας, 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—Duffcarrick, Dysert, Farrengarret and Monea. That wonderful industrial revivalist, the Great Earl of Cork, developed an extensive fishery at Ardmore. In 1616 he erected a fish press and built salting and fish houses, all of which have long since disappeared (c).

TOWNLANDS.

AHAUN, ἄχων—"Little Ford." Area, 128 acres.

S.DD. (a) Κλοὸς Ἀχων—"Little Ford Stone"; a large pillar stone standing prominently on the summit of a bare ridge and visible for miles around.

(b) Ἄχων Ἀχων—"Stepping-Ford."

(c) "Life and Letters of the Great Earl of Cork" (Townshend), p. 101.

ARDOCHESTY, ἄγρο υἱ Σέστη—“O’Cheasty’s Height.” This was ancient chantry land. Area, 172 acres.

“Archeolesty” (Distr. Bk.)

S.DD. (a) Poulmagat (O M.), ποῦλ νὰ ἤκατ, also φαῖλ νὰ ἤκατ—“Cave (and ‘Cliff’) of the Wild Cats.”

(b) ἑακα ὄδιζτε—“Burned Glen Slope.”

(c) ῥάηρ νὰ σκολβ—“Field of the Splinters (or Rods for Thatching).”

(d) φαῖλ ἅ οὐληρ—“Cliff of the Edible Seaweed.”

(e) Ὀδέστην ἅ Ὀεανταῖς—Meaning uncertain. Probably Ὀεανταῖς is a personal name.

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

ARDOGINNA, ἄγρο Ὀ ἤκινεάθ—“O’Kinnys’ Height.” Area, 425 acres.

S.DD. I. Coastwise—(E. to W.).

(a) ἤεανν ῥιάραιρ—“Pierce’s Glen.”

(b) φαῖλ νὰ ηἤρηθῖνῖ—“Cliff of the Gardens.”

(c) ἤαῖβλῖν ἅ ῥυῖτ (?)—“Narrow Sea Inlet of the Wind Gust.”

(d) Καρραῖς ῥάθα—“Long Rock.”

(e) ἤαῖβλῖν ἅ ἑυθαιρ (?)—“Sea Inlet of the Froth.”

(f) φαῖλ ἅ ἠαθρηαῖθ ῥυαῖθ—“The Fox’s Cliff.”

(g) Κοῖρ-Σέμ—“Stepping Stone.”

(h) Cúλ ἅ ἤεαῖν—“The Old Horse’s Corner.”

(i) φαῖλα ὀάν—“White Wall.”

(j) φαῖλ νὰ βῥηέαῖλ—“The Crows’ Cliff.”

(k) ῥοιντε ἅ τσεαῖθ—“The Cormorant’s Point.”

(l) φαῖλ νὰ ὀό—“The Cow’s Cliff.”

(m) ποῦλ νὰ ἤαῖτε—“Windy Cavern.”

(n) ἤαῖβλῖν νὰ μεαῖθ—“Narrow Sea Inlet of the Pouches.”

(o) φαῖλ ἅ ηἤρηθῖν—“Iron Cliff.”

(p) φαῖλ νὰ ἤκαορ—“Sheep’s Cliff.”

(q) ἤεανν ὀεαῖς—“Little Glen.”

(r) ἤαῖβλῖν ἅ τσεαῖθ—“Narrow Sea Inlet of the Comorant.”

(s) *Clóc* (or *Croc*) *an Oigre*—"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 *Fail Fada*, 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) *Fail Fada*—"Long Cliff."

(u) *Carraig a tSaranais*—"The Englishman's Rock."

(v) *Clair na mBalamán*—"Trench of the Shad (kind of Fish)."

(w) *Oileán na nGobair*—"The Goats' Island."

(x) *Saiblín a tSagar*—"The Priests' Little Sea Inlet."

(y) *Sorc a Dúinín*—"Garden of the Little Fort." The "Fort" in question is an entrenched headland which the present place adjoins (d).

(z) *Carraig Uí Óbriú*—"O'Bric's Rock"; uncovered at low water, as is the next.

(aa) *Carraig Úirde*—"Yellow Rock."

(bb) *Carraig a Mhóir*—"Rock of the Dog (Wolf)" (e).

(cc) *Fail a Lochtais*—"Cliff of the Offender (Fault?)."

(dd) *Carraig Philip*—"Philip's Rock."

(ee) *Fail an Leannanais*—"Cliff of the Pursuer."

(ff) *Fail na Cuille Seardaim*—"Cliff of the Standing Pole."

(gg) *Fail a Reite*—"Cliff of the Ram."

(hh) *Fail na mBioránad*—"Cliff of the Sprats."

II. Inland:—

(ii) *Tobairín a tSiucire*—"Little Well of the Sugar."

(d) See "Journal R.S.A. (Ireland)," Vol. XXXVI., pp. 248-9.

(e) Mr. Richard O'Foley reminds me that *móir* here, may mean a fox burrow.

(jj) *ἡ ἄνω Οἰκία*—“The Heir’s Little Bog.”

(kk) *ἡ ἄνω Ῥίνο*—“Field of the Dance.”

BALLINROAD, *ἡ ἄνω Ῥόδο*—“Road Homestead.” Area, 202 acres.

BALLINTLEA, *ἡ ἄνω Ῥόδο*—“Mountain Homestead.” On this are the graveyard and ruined church of Ballymacart. Area (in two divisions), 290 acres.

BALLYCURRANE, *ἡ ἄνω Ὀὐροῦ*—“O’Coorane’s Homestead.” Area, 223 acres.

“Ballycurryn” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. *ἡ ἄνω Ὀὐροῦ* (*Ὀὐροῦ*)—“Field of the Devotional ‘Rounds.’”

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

BALKILMURRY, *ἡ ἄνω Σίον* (also *ἡ ἄνω Ὀὐροῦ*)—“MacGillemory’s (or O’MacGillemory’s) Homestead.” “MacGillemory, a leading Norse family in Waterford, was said in later times to have come from Devonshire.” Journal R.S.A.I., Sept. 1901, p. 302. Area, 113 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *ἡ ἄνω Ὀὐροῦ*—“The Water Cliff.”

(b) *ἡ ἄνω Ῥίνο*—“Cliff of the Sheep.”

(c) *ἡ ἄνω Ὀὐροῦ*—“The Little Bank (or Border)”; a bank of land running into the sea.

(d) *ἡ ἄνω Ῥόδο*—“The Seals’ Rock.”

BALLYNAHARDA, *ἡ ἄνω Ἠὸς*—“Homestead of the Height (Ridge).” Area, 266 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *ἡ ἄνω Ῥόδο*—“Cliff of the Red Hill.”

(b) *ἡ ἄνω Ὀὐροῦ*—“The Butter Causeway.”

(c) *ἡ ἄνω Ὀὐροῦ*—“The Island Point.”

(d) *ἡ ἄνω Ῥόδο*—“The Goat’s Cliff.”

(e) *ἡ ἄνω Ῥόδο*. See (d) under Ballinamona II., below.

BALLYNAGLERAGH, *ἡ ἄνω Ῥόδο*—“Clergy Town.” Area, 98 acres.

BALLYNAMERTINAGH, *ἡ ἄνω Ὀὐροῦ*—“Homestead of the Small Bundles” (O’D.). Although this is O’Donovan’s explanation of the name, 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.” Μαιρτίνεαδ is a cripple or deformed person; hence the name may be “Homestead of the Cripples.” Area, 336 acres.

S.DD. (a) Δέ να Σκιάραδ—“Ford of the Planks.”

(b) Τοβαρ να Τυιννε—“Well of the Quagmire.”

(c) Ράιρε να Σζινη—“Field of the Knife.”

(d) Ράιρε Δ Ἐλμπαρη—“Field of the Contention.”

(e) Ενοσ Ἄιρσθίν (now often Dun Δ Ἐνουε—“Bottom of the Hill”)—“Hill of the Little Height.”

(f) Κλαρ να Μυε—“The Pigs’ Trench”; a ravine on the coterminous boundary of this townland with Ballybrusa and Ballylane.

BALLYNAMONA I., Βαίτε να Μόνα—“Homestead of the Bog.” There are, strangely enough, two townlands of the name in the parish. Area (in two divisions), 464 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ροττ Ρυαδ—“Red Hole (Cavern)”; a subdivision of some 300 acres.

(b) Ράιρε να ὈΤυρεαδ—“Field of the Turks (or Turkeys).”

(c) Τιξ Καίτε Βέαρα—“Caille Beara’s House”; this is an unmarked cromlech standing close to edge of the cliff (f).

(d) Ραίτ Δ Σζίντιν. 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., Βαίτε να Μόνα—“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 Ballynamona. Area, 738 acres.

(f) See Labbancallee under Lismore, above.

S.D. Λιρίντοε—"Little Lioses."

BALLYTRISNANE, Όαιτε υι Τρεαρνάιν—"O'Tresnan's Homestead. Area, 281 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cιλλ—"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) Ξεαντζάν Δ Μάορμαϊό—"Little Glen of the Dog (Wolf)."

BARRANALEAHA, Όαρρα να Λέιτε—"Summit of Leagh." Leagh is the townland immediately adjoining, lower down the hillside. Area, 123 acres.

BARRANASTOOKA, Όαρρα να Στυαισε—"Summit (Height) of the Projecting Peak." Area, 419 acres.

S.D. Cυρμαδ Cιnn—"Swamp of the Head"; a sub-division well known.

BOHERBOY, Όόταρ Όυιόε—"Yellow Road." Area, 212 acres.

CARRIGEEN, Cαρραιζίν—"Little Rock." Area, 46 acres.

CARRONAHYLA, Cαρρ να ηΔιότε—O'Donovan renders it "Cairn of the Adze" and surmises that the monument marks the grave of a cooper. The name may be Cαρρ να ηΔιτε, "Cliff Cairn"; or possibly C. να Διότε—"Cairn of Fire Spark (or 'Electric Flash')." Area, 157 acres.

CARROWBEG, Cαρρ ΌεΔς—"Little Cairn." Area, 230 acres.

CARRONADAVDERG, Cαρρ Δ Όαιμή Όειης—"Cairn of the Red Ox"; 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 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 since an enterprising man named Gilmartin erected a windmill on the summit of the Cairn. Area, 357 acres.

CLASHBRACK, Cλαιρ ΌρεΔε—"Speckled Trench." Area, 226 acres.

CLOGHERAUN, Cτοιόρεάν—"Stony Place"; entirely uninhabited. Area, 202 acres.

S.D. Λοό Μόρ—"Great Pond."

COOLROE, Cúil Ruaó—"Red Corner." Area, 700 acres.
 CROBALLY, Cpuadó-Üáite—"Stiff-soiled Townland." Area (in two divisions), 757 acres.

S.DD. (a) Λεαο Ἐαιῶς ἠόη—"Big Teige's Flagstone."

(b) Βόταρ Λεαῶν—"Wide Road."

(c) Δη Κλαῶν—"The Fence-like Stone Pile"; a sub-division containing a single farm.

(d) Κλοά Βρεαα—"Spotted Rocks"; a small sub-division.

(e) Λαῖραε—" (The) Open Space"; applied, in this case, to the commonage surrounding the famous (or notorious) Crobally well.

(f) Βόταρῖν Λεαῖα Λοῶαη—"Little Road of the Shepherd's Lios."

(g) Τοβαρ να Βό ριννε—"Well of the White Cow."

(h) Δη Ἐίη, a field in which is an early church site.

Cliffwards (E. to W.):—

(i) Ραίη Ὀεαη—"Red Cliff."

(j) Κοη Ὀρμυο—"Foot of the Starling"; a cliff.

(k) Καρραῖα Ἀ Ὀεαηαῖν—"Rock of the Acorn (?)" ; an isolated rock in the sea.

(l) Σαῖβλῖν Βρεῖν—"Stinking Narrow Sea Inlet."

(m) Ραίη ἀη ἔιονα—"The Wine Cliff.

(n) Κοη ἀη Οῖεῖν—" (Place) Beside the Island."

(o) Δη Κυμαρ—"The Confluence (or 'Valley')"; a cleft in the cliff.

(p) Καρραῖα να Σεααεα—"Rock of the Cormorants."

(q) Δη Κύηαιη. 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) Βεῖα Ἀ Ἐυῖν—"Mouth of the Haven."

(s) Ραίη ἀη Διτῖν—"The Furze Cliff."

(t) Ραίη Ὀῖνγαρβαῖν—"Dungarvan's Cliff."

(u) Ραίη Ἥρῖν—"Hell's Cliff."

(v) Ραίη να μΒηαῖν—"Cliff of the Berries."

(w) Cúil Ὀρεῖν—"Stinking Corner"; so named from the odour of decaying seaweed.

CROSSFORD, ἄτ να Cρoιρε—"Ford of the (Termon?) Cross." Area, 102 acres.

CRUSHEA, Cρoιρ Δoυδ—"Aodh's Cross." Area, 171 acres.

"Crosshea" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D. Cαρραις Δoυδ—"Aodh's Rock"; in the sea, but uncovered at low water. In the 6th century this rock would probably have stood well over high water.

CURRAGH, Cυρραδ—"Swamp." The sandy soil is peculiarly suited to potatoes which are grown here extensively by the fishermen. Area, 291 acres.

"Cυρραδ Τηρη να Σαc" (Old Saying).

S.D.D. (a) Λoδ Μoρ—"Great Pond"; a lagoon.

(b) Ὑoτaιρῖν να Λεαcαν—"Little Road of the Glen Slope," running east and west.

(c) Ὑoτaιρῖν Δ ΛεαρΔ—"Little Road of the Lios"; parallel with last.

(d) Τοβαρῖν Μυρε—"Mary's Well"; this however has no character for sanctity.

(e) Cαρραις Δ Ρῦνα—"Rock of the Pound."

(f) Ρῶιρε να Τεορann—"Field of the Boundary."

(g) Τοβαρ Ὑἄβῖo Ὁῖς—"Young David's Well."

(h) Ὑoτaιρῖν να Λαῖορε—"Little Road of the River Fork."

(i) Cῦλαῖμ—"A Field." See under Corbally, above. In the present instance, however, the name is applied to a field! Cῦλαῖμ, as a place name, occurs four times in the county, scil:—three times in this parish and once in Corbally or Rathmoylan.

DRUMSLIG, Ὅρομ ΣτιοζΔ—"Shell Ridge." Area, 529 acres.

S.D. (a) Mine Shafts (O.M.), Μῖανac Δν 1αρΔαῖν—"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:—Μῖανac Μoρ and Μῖανac Ὑεαζ.

DUFFCARRICK, Cαρραις Ὅυo—"Black Rock." Area, 178 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Λoδ Μoρ—"Great Pond"; a lagoon of brackish water.

(b) St. Declan's Stone (O.M.); a stone to which wonderful healing, &c., powers are popularly attributed. It lies on the strand,

and on the Saint's feast day persons desiring cures crawl through a cavity beneath it and perform various devotions. This is the celebrated rock on which the Saint's Bell or altar stone was carried across the sea from Wales.

(c) *Ἰόταϊρήν ἃ Τρῖννηρε*—"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) *Ῥαῖτσε*—"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) *Κραννόξ*—"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 *Crannog* (g). Curiously enough *Κραννόξ* is 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) *Ῥάιρε ἃ Ἰἴδομαιῶ*—"The Dog's (or Wolf's) Field."

DYSERT, Ὀρειάρε—"Hermitage." There are ruins of a church—probably of the 12th century, also a Holy Well much venerated, and some mediæval stone crosses of rude character. On this townland (W. boundary) there was also a castle which stood a short siege in 1642; no traces survive. Area, 224 acres.

S.DD. (a) Coolamore and Coolabeg (O.M.), *Κύλαϊμ*. See under Curragh, above.

(b) Ram Head (O.M.), *Καρραιξ* (also *Ceann*) ἃ *Ráma*. Derivation unknown.

(c) *Ἰεἰοκ νἄ ζΚἄνδξ*—"Flagstone of the Puffins."

(d) *Ῥαῖλλ νἄ Ὀδραιζε*—"Cliff of the Oak Tree."

(e) *Ῥαῖτσε Ἰἴορ*—"Great Hurling Green" (perhaps, for *Ῥαῖτσε Ἰἴορ*—"Great Giant"); the name is applied to a huge cliff.

(g) See *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. I., p. 198; also "Dun-garvan Journal," No. 1.

(f) Λεαο α Τεα—“ Flagstone of the Tea.”

(g) Όροϊεϊοϊν—“ Little Bridge.”

(h) Cúil α Ćairteáin—“ Castle Corner.”

(i) Καρραις Λιατ—“ Grey Rock.”

(j) Lic (locative) Λιοννάιν—“ Lonan’s Flagstone.” Lonan was one of Declan’s disciples who accompanied the Saint from Rome to Ireland.

(k) Φαίλλ να Σιννεααα—“ Cliff of the Slaty Places.”

(l) Ροϊνντε Ἰνιε Ραξαιιξ—“ Mac Raghailigh’s Point.”

(m) Αν Όροϊεϊοϊν—“ The Little Bridge.”

(n) Φαίλλ να μέαρός—“ Cliff of the Pebbles (Hand Stones).”

μέαρός also = “ Finger-post.”

FAHA, Φαιτće—“ Hurling Green.” Area, 211 acres.

FARRANALOUNTY, Φερανν να Λοϊντε—“ Farm of the Stores.” “ Farrenollonty ” (Distr. Bk.). Area, 97 acres.

FARRANGARRETT, Φερανν Ξεαρόιο—“ Garrett’s Farm.” Area, 811 acres.

S.D. Τοβαρ να Βαιόβε—“ The Banshee’s Well.”

GARRANASPICK, Ξαρραν αν Εαρροϋξ—“ The Bishop’s Grove”; a detached portion of the parish. Area, 184 acres.

GARYNAGREE, Ξαρραιθε να Ξερού—“ Garden of the Cattle.” Area, 308 acres.

GATES, να Ξεαταίθε. Idem. Here, in former times, stood the commonage gates, on the boundary of the then reclaimed land. Beyond the gates, to the north, stretched primæval 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.

GLENLEERISKA, Ξλεανν α Λέη-Ἰιρξε—“ Glen of the Clear Water.” Area, 84 acres.

GLENLICKY, Ξλεανν Λιuce—“ Lickey Glen.” Area, 309 acres.

GORTEEN, Ξοιρτιν—“ Little Garden.” Area, 242 acres.

GOWLAN, Ξαβλάν—“ Little River Fork.” Area, 74 acres.

GRALLAGH, Ξηραλλιάς—"Miry Place." Area, 189 acres.

HACKETSTOWN, Βαίτε α Ἐλσθα. Idem. There is site of an ancient castle. Area, 193 acres.

"Hacketstowne" (A.S.E.).

KILCOLMAN, Cill Ḷolmáin—"Colman's Church." It was the Colman, a bishop, 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 (Cillann Ḷolmáin—"St. Colman's Tree."). Area, 325 acres.

S.DD. (a) Τοβαί Ḷolmáin—"Colman's Well"; now drained away. Beside this, till quite recently, was preserved the "stone chalice" of the Saint (*h*).

(b) Cioiceaptraς—"Stony Place"; name of a field.

(c) Ξαρραίθε an Reacraire—"The Steward's Garden."

(d) Curo α Ráβαίρε—"Portion of the Strong Rough Man."

(e) Cunnigeap—"Rabbit Warren."

KILKNOCKAN, Cill α Ḷnocáin—"Church of the Little Hill"; site of the early church was discovered in a field sometimes called Ράίρε na Cille. Area, 201 acres.

S.D. Κορη Uirge fín—"Round Hill of the Clear (White) Water."

KNOCKANROE, Cnocán Ruad—"Little Red Hill." Area, 20 acres.

KNOCKATOOR, Cnoc α Τουαί—"Hill of the Cattle Field." Area, 255 acres.

KNOCKNAFREENY, Cnoc an Aírinn—"Hill of the Mass." Area, 80 acres.

KNOCKNAGAPPUL, Cnoc na ΞCapall—"Hill of the Horses." Area, 191 acres.

KNOCKNAGLOGH, Cnocán na ΞCloς—"Little Hill of the Stones. Area (in two divisions), 935 acres.

KNOCKNAHOOLA, Cnoc na hUaίte—"Hill of the Howling" (O'D.). Area, 275 acres.

(*h*) See *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IX., p. 143.

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) Ḡarrair̄ōte Ḡlarr̄a—" Green Gardens."

(b) Cnocán na mḠuacáil—" Little Hill of the Boys."

(c) Fear Ḡpéige—" False Man "; a pillar stone.

LACKAMORE, Leaca mḠór—" Great Glen Slope." Area, 83 acres.

S.D. Tobair Ḡáirín—" Well of the Little Cap "; the cap in question is a hood of masonwork overshadowing the spring.

LACKENAGREANY, Leacan na Ḡpéine—" Sunny Glen Slope." Area, 279 acres.

S.D. Cloč Ḡáalláin—" Rock of the Pillar Stone." This is a remarkable pillar standing on the mountain a few perches to south of a stream which forms north boundary of the townland.

LAGNAGOUSHEE, Lás na Ḡiuráire—" Hollow of the Fir." Area, 732 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Fear Ḡpéige—" Simulating man "; a pillar stone.

(b) Ḡleann Ḡléir-uige—" Clear Water Glen."

LISKEILTY, Lios Ḡaoilte—" Caoilte's (or Keilty's) Lios." Caoilte is an ancient Irish personal name (praenomen). Area, 65 acres.

LISAROW, Lios ḠRoḡa—" Lios of the Choice." Area, 127 acres.

"Ḡaile Uí Ḡuinn na Ḡrann

"S Lios ḠRoḡa ar Ḡceann." (Old Rhyme).

S.D. Ḡleann Ḡfeaoḡaite—" Glen of the Whistling."

LOSKERAN, Lioscraán—" Scorched (Land)." Area, 369 acres.

" Loscarane " (Down Survey).

S.D. Cill Ḡonnchada—" Donnchadh's Church "; site of an early church, close to which stands a massive pillar stone.

LYRE, Láráir—" River Fork." Area, 237 acres.

S.D. mḠóin Ḡáalláin—" Bog of the River Fork."

MOANBRACK, *Μόιν Ὀρελας*—"Speckled Bog." Area, 140 acres.

MOANFUNE, *Μόιν ῥιονν*—"White Bog." Area, 134 acres.

MONAGEELA, *Μόιν ἄ ῥίτε*—"Bog of the Water" (O'D.). This townland is practically all unreclaimed and uninhabited mountain. Area, 437 acres.

MONAGILLEENY, apparently—*Μόιν να ῥιτιλίτιοε*—Meaning uncertain. O'Donovan renders it—"Bog of the Little Churches," but this can hardly be the meaning. Area, 163 acres.

MONAGOUSH, *Μόιν ἄ ῥιτιμήδιρ*—"Bog of the Fir." Area, 270 acres.

S.D. Mine Head (O.M.) ; so called from some lead and silver mines formerly worked here. In connection with the abandonment of the enterprise a story is told locally of a miner employed in the workings who, when he came up for dinner, was in the habit daily of sharing his meal with a certain wild crow of which he had made a pet. In the course of time the bird grew to recognise both his patron and the dinner hour. His companions often amused themselves at the expense of the kind-hearted miner, and made fun of his strange protégé. One day, the crow at dinner became quite facetious, and lifting its benefactor's hat off its owner's head flew away with it. The miner was obliged to follow in pursuit and had got some distance from the works before he recovered his headgear. When the irate workman got back to his shaft his companions had already descended and were entombed below, for the mine had caved in immediately on their descent ! On Mine Head is one of the chief lighthouses on the Southern Irish Coast.

MONALUMMERY, *Μόιν ἄ Ἰομηλαῶ*—"Bog of the Fleece (of Moss ?)." Area, 237 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Καρη ἄ Ὀρειοίτιν*—"The Wren's Cairn," on which stands the next.

(b) *Ἐουβάν*—"Little Black (Thing)"; a pillar stone.

MONAMEEAN, *Μόιν να μίαν*—Meaning uncertain. (*μίαν* apparently = "Desires"). Area, 476 acres.

MONAMRAHER, ΜΟΜΗ ΝΑ ΜΟΥΡΔΕΤΑΡ—"Bog of the Friars." Area, 183 acres.

MONANEEA, ΜΟΜΗ ΑΝ ΦΙΑΙΘ—"Bog of the Deer." Area, 171 acres.

MONEA, ΜΟΜΗ ΔΟΥΔ—"Aodh's Bog." Area, 402 acres.

S.DD. (a) Θόεταιριν Πιαραι—"Pierce's Little Road."

(b) Ράιρε ΑΝ ΥΛΤΑΙΞ—"Field of the Fortune Teller (Ulsterman)" (i).

(c) Ράιρε Δ ΥΡΑΔΑ—"Field of the Wattle Hut."

(d) Cathedral, Round Tower (j) and Primitive Oratory (O.M.).

(e) Ράιρε ΝΑ ΝΞΡΑΜΠΥΡΙ—"Field of the Grampuses." The grampus is a species of dolphin, common along the Irish coasts.

(f) ΚΛΟΪ Δ ΘΑΤΑ—"Stone of the Dye." This is a dressed block of limestone (4' 6" × 2' 3"), 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 (k).

MOYNG, ΜΟΥΝΞ—"Morass." Area (in two divisions), 513 acres.

MT. STUART; a modern name; no Irish. Area, 196 acres.

S.DD. (a) ΜΟΜΗ ΝΑ ΞΚΑΟΡ—"Bog of the Berries."

(b) ΜΑΔΑ ΝΑ ΘΟ ΘΑΙΝΕ—"Milking Yard of the White Cow" (l).

(c) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΝΑ ΘΟ ΠΙΝΝΕ—"Well of the White Cow" (l).

MWEELAHORNA, ΜΑΟΙΛ Δ ΚΟΡΗΝΞ—"Hill of the Carrion Crow" (or of the "Foreign Invader"). The more important portion of this townland is within Ringagonagh Parish. Area, 127 acres.

(i) See *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IX., p. 228.

(j) 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.

(k) A writer of the Vallancey School translates the name—"Stone of the Daghdha (Tuatha De Danaan King)." See "Kilkenny Archæological 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, &c.

(l) Compare ΤΟΒΑΡ ΝΑ ΘΟ ΠΙΝΝΕ on Corbally, above.

MWEELING, ΜΔΟΙΛΙΝΝ—" Hill Summit." Area, 117 acres.

NEWTOWN, ΒΑΙΛΕ ΝΗΔΘ. Idem. ΛΑΘΑΡ ΒΑΝ (" White River-Fork ") appears to have been the original name. Area, 233 acres.

" Newtowne als Liarbane " (Forfeited Estates and Interests, 1688).

S.DD. (a) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΡΙΟΒΑΙΡΘ—" Robert's Well."

(b) ΥΘΤΑΡ ΒΟΥΘΕ—" Yellow Road." It is not quite certain whether this sub-denomination belongs to the present or to the adjoining townland.

PRAP, ΔΗ ΠΡΑΡ—" The Cluster (of Houses)." O'D. renders the name " Mud." Area, 162 acres.

PULLA, ΡΟΛΛΑ—" A Pole." O'D. makes it " A Pill." Area, 270 acres.

RATHLEAD, ΡΑΤ ΛΙΑΘ—" Liad's Rath." Area, 278 acres.

" Rathclead." (Distr. Bk.). " Rathleade " (A.S.E.).

RATHNAMENEENAGH, ΡΑΤ ΝΑ ΜΙΝΙΝΕΔΑΘ—" Rath of the Coarse Grass (or Sedge)." Portion of the townland belongs to Ringagonagh Parish. Area, 364 acres.

REAMANAGH, ΡΕΙΘ ΜΕΔΘΟΝΑΘ—" Middle Mountain-Plain." Area (in two divisions), 680.

S.DD. (a) ΜΘΙΝ Δ ΖΑΘΑΙΡ—" The Goat's Bog."

(b) ΜΘΙΝ Δ ΘΡΑΙΝΝ—" Bog of the Tree."

REANABOOLA, ΡΕΙΘ ΝΑ ΒΟΥΑΙΛΕ—" Mountain-Flat of the Milking Place." Area, 255 acres.

REANACLOGHEEN, ΡΕΙΘ ΝΑ ΣΤΟΙΘΙΝ—" Mountain-Plain of the Small Stones." The townland is perhaps better known as ΚΑΡΗ ΝΑ ΣΚΟΝΑΙΛ (" Cairn of the Connells "). Area, 224 acres.

S.DD. (a) ΜΘΙΝ ΔΗ ΥΙΡΤΕ—" Water Bog."

(b) ΠΑΙΡΕ ΝΑ ΦΑΘΗΡΑΘ—" Field of the Natural Water-hollowed Trench." In this field is a laneway along bottom of the natural trench aforesaid.

REANAGULLEE, ΡΕΙΘ ΝΑ ΣΚΟΙΥΙΖΕ—" Mountain-Plain of the Grouse "; thus O'Donovan,—perhaps however it would be safer to class the name as of doubtful meaning. Area, 305 acres.

REANASKEHA, Réir̄ na Sgeir̄e—"Mountain-Plain of the White-thorn Bush." Area, 203 acres.

REANAVIDOGE, Réir̄ na b̄reathóis—"Mountain-Plain of the Plover." Area, 196 acres.

RODEEN, Róir̄ín—"Little Road." This small townland is detached and forms a kind of island in Grange parish. Area, 40 acres.

S.DD. (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) Léac̄an—"Glen Slope."

RUSHEENS, Ruir̄íní—"Little Woods." Area, 114 acres.

Ṙait̄ce na Ruir̄íní—"Rusheens Hurling Green."

SCORDAUN, Scard̄án—"Small Cataract." Area, 127 acres.

SCRAHANA, Sc̄reathanna—"Light (Poor-soiled) Fields." Area, 285 acres.

S.D. Át̄ na Món̄a—"The Bog Ford."

TOOR, Tuar̄—"Cattle Field." This place was styled—*T. na Uó Uáine* (*m*) to distinguish it from other Toors. Area (in two divisions), 1,015 acres.

Ballymacart Parish.

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 Archæological Society*, Vol. IV., pp. 197, &c. In 1280 (Jan.) there is record of a grant in fee to Robert de Stapleton of the land of Balimaicort, a message called Knockedrum, 80 acres in Ballicullan, and the townland of Baliabraam (*n*).

(*m*) See note (*k*), above.

(*n*) Chart. 9 Ed. I., M. 10.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYCURREEN, *Ḅaite Uí Cúrraoin*—"O'Currin's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 700 acres.

"Ballycurrine" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *Ḅaite na Ḅó*—"Cliff of the Cow"; perhaps from a cow which fell over and was killed.

(b) *Ḅaite na muc*—"The Pigs' Cliff"; probably from some too enterprising pigs which met the hypothetical fate of the cow in the last.

(c) *Ḅaite na lunge*—"Cliff of the Ship"; where presumably she met the proverbial fate of everything which goes long enough to sea.

(d) *Ḅaite na glenn*—"The Glen"; strange to relate this is a cliff.

(e) *Ḅaite na buinnige*—"Cliff of the Water Gush."

BALLYMACART, *Ḅaite m'ic Airt*—"MacArt's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 620 acres.

"Ballymacarty" (Indenture, 21 Henry VIII., 1529).

"Bally McArtt" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *Glenanna (O.M.), glenn an Airtinn*—"Mass Glen."

(b) *Ḅaite na Tuad*—"The Eminence"; a sub-division.

Seaward (east to west):—

(c) *Cuan (and Baite) Ḅaite m'ic Airt*—"Harbour (and Cliff) of Ballymacart."

(d) *Soc Dub*—"Black Ploughshare"; a point of land bearing some resemblance to the implement from which it is named.

(e) *Ḅaite na sCaoirac*—"Sheep Cliff." Here the "Dunvegin Castle" was wrecked a few years since.

(f) *Cumair*—"Confluence (of Streams)."

(g) *Ḅaite na sCoiníní*—"The Rabbits' Cliff."

(h) *Ḅaite na m'buirdeacán*—"Cliff of the Primroses."

(i) *Ḅaite a Ḅreallairg*—"Cliff of the Seaweed"; a rocky wall of terrific height.

GOWLAN. (See under Ardmore, above). Area, 600 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ḅairra an Dá Clairde*—"Height of the Two Fences"; applied to a laneway.

(b) Cnocán Áirto—"Little High Hill"; name of a field.

(c) Cnocán Fuiréidige—"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 Celtic 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 a puzzling character. St. Cronin Mochua, a disciple of St. Carthage, 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 Archæological Society*, Vol. IV., pp. 201, &c.

TOWNLANDS.

ABARTAGH, An Abartad—“The Peat (or Puddle) Abounding Place.” Area, 34 acres.

ARDSALLAGH, Áirto Saitead—“Willow Height.” Area, 521 acres.

“Ardsillaghe” (in deed of 1340 which, moreover, has references to “The Blackmoor of Rossenthenane”—evidently beside, or part of, Ardsallagh).

S.DD. (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"; a well-known sub-division—probably an old townland.

(c) Tobar na Dó Fínne—"The White Cow's Well." Compare notes (l) and (m), Ardmore par., above.

(d) Dótar an Čallair—“Ferry Road.”

(e) Cairn a Raóaire—"Cairn of the View.”

(f) Σαρραϊθε αν λειρ-φορκαϊθ (?)—"Completely Sheltered Garden."

(g) St. Bridget's Well (O.M.), Τοβαρ Όριζοε. Idem. Reputed holy.

AUGHNACURRAVEIL, ἄε να Σαιρθέιλ. Somewhat uncertain. O'D. renders it—"Ford of the Midges (Cορραιμίθιολ)." Σαιρθέιλ looks like a Celticised corruption of the English word "Gravel"; Σαιρθέιλ (Gravel) is, however, masc., while the word here is (if in the sing.) feminine. Further investigation is needed. Area, 287 acres.

S.DD. (a) Τοβαρ Όριαιθ—"Brian's Well."

(b) Ρολλ να ζκαορδασ—" (Washing) Hole of the Sheep"; this and the next are in the River Lickey.

(c) Ρολλ να μυε—"Hole of the Pigs."

(d) Cnoc Δ λεαρδ—"Hill of the Lios"; this is a sub-division.

(e) Ρολλ Δ ζαιρ—"Muck Hole"; a small lake.

(f) ClocΔ Σαρθδ—"Rough Rocks"; ancient ford or crossing place of road (Rian Bo Phadraig) over the Lickey. This, no doubt, was the original ἄε from which the townland derives its name and in which Baillin, a disciple of St. Patrick, was drowned (o).

BALLINAMULTINA, Όαιτε να μΌυιτίνεΔε—"Homestead of the Beltons or Boltions." 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 forty years since. The Fair dates were:—Easter Tuesday, September 8th, and November 13th. Area, 540 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cross (O.M.), Cροιρ—"Cross roads."

(b) Όάν Δ Όειλίν—"Field of the Little Aged Tree."

(c) ΣεανΔ Όαιτε—"Old Village."

BALLINDRUMMA, Όαιτε αν Όρομα—"Homestead of the Ridge." Area, 241 acres.

S.D. Ράιρε να θφιζεΔοόιρ—"The Weavers' Field"; site of an ancient colony of weavers.

(o) "Vita S. Declani" (Bollandists).

BALLINURE, Βαίτε αν ιυβαιρ—"Homestead of the Yew Tree." Area, 79 acres.

BALLYCROMPANE, Βαίτε (also Βουαίτε) αν Ćpompáιν—"Homestead (or Cattle-Yard) of the Creek." Area, 182 acres.

S.D. Δν Σεαηα Śéipéα—"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.) Area, 232 acres.

BALLYHEENY, Βαίτε υί ηήνιϑ—"O'Heeny's Homestead." This is an Ulster family name. 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. Ράιτιν—"Little Rath"; a sub-division.

BALLYNACLASH, Βαίτε ηα Ćλαίρε—"Homestead of the Trench." Area, 283 acres.

"Ballineclashie" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Ćnocán Δ τSoλαίρ—"Little Hill of the Light"; from some sort of nocturnal illumination (supernatural) observed here.

(b) Τοβαίρ ηα υΫίανη—"Well of the Fianns (i.e., followers of Fionn MacCumhail)."

BLACKBOG, μóηη Όυβ. Idem. This is a small detached portion of the parish. Area, 31 acres.

CLADAGH, ĆλαϑαĆ—"Land on River Margin." Area, 282 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Ράιηρ Ć Ćλαμπαίρ—"Field of the Dispute (controversy as to ownership)."

(b) Ćαηραις ηα ηζαβδαίρ—"Goats' Rock."

(c) μóηη Όάη—"White Bog"; a small sub-division."

(d) Δν Σεηοιϑ—"The Cluster (of Houses)."

CLASHMORE, *CLAIR mhór*—"Great Trench." Four annual fairs were formerly held here, of which one was on the patronal feast, February 10th (*p*). On the day mentioned also, "rounds" were made at the Saint's Well. Close by the village stood the 17th century mansion of the Powers of Clashmore. Area, 541 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) St. Mochua's Well (O.M.), *Τοβαρι Μοχουαίξ*—"Mochua's Holy Well."

(*b*) Greagah River (O.M.), *Ξηέλαξάξ*. Locally this word is understood to signify "sparkling."

COOLBAGH, *Cúil Ûeíteáξ*—"Birch Abounding Corner." Area, 726 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) *Ùáite Uí Çiaráin*—"O'Keerin's Homestead"; a sub-division containing two or three farms.

(*b*) *Τοβαρι να μθραονάξ*—"Well of the Dripping."

(*c*) *πολλ á Çαπαίτ*—"Horse's (Drowning) Hole"; in river.

(*d*) *Speíne*—" (Hole) of the Ham (or Hough)"; another hole similar to last.

(*e*) *Ùðçáirín á Foley*—"Foley's Little Road"; called from a bailiff who was killed here.

(*f*) *Þáirç να Yoemen*—"The Yoemen's Field."

(*g*) *πολλ á Çairteáin*—"Castle Hole"; in river.

COOLBOA, *Cúil Ûuξá*; apparently—"Corner of the Fox-glove" (*q*). Area, 216 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) *Çαοί*—"Narrow Place"; a sub-division.

(*b*) *áç á Çáðáirín*—"Ford of the Little Causeway."

(*c*) *πολλ á Ταίθ*—"The Bull's Cavern"; a deep hole in a field

CRAGG, *Þá Çρεάξá*—"The Craggs (or Rocks)." Area, 34 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) *Τοβαρι να Ûεαç*—"Well of the Flagstones."

(*b*) *Çυρραίçín á Þúçá*—"The Pookha's Swamp."

(*c*) *Τοβαίρín Scíméíne*—"Film-Covered Well."

(*p*) Cronan, patron of Clashmore, is better known locally as Mochua—"Fair Star, offspring of victory. glowing mass of gold, bright pillar, Cronán holy, without reproach, white sun of Glais Mór." Calendar of Oengus, Ed. Whitley Stokes.

(*q*) "Ûuξ—Plant or herb of green colour." Hogan, "Irish Names of Plants."

KILMORE, CILU MÓR—"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 10 feet deep by 17 in width. Area, 98 acres.

KNOCKANARIS, Cnoc an Fíarair. Meaning uncertain; apparently—"Hill of Crookedness," but it may be C. an Fíadair ("Fever Hill"), from the fact that fever patients were removed thereto for sanitary reasons in time of pestilence, or, more likely perhaps, C. an Áruir ("Hill of the Dwelling"). Area, 667 acres.

S.DD. (a) CILU COLUM ÓEIRIS—"St. Columberg'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 (r).

(b) CLOC Fíonn—"Fionn's Rock."

(c) An Dúllán—"The Round Green (Field)."

KNOCKANISKA, Cnoc an Uirge—"Water Hill." Area, 73 acres.

LACKAMORE. (See under Ardmore). Area, 65 acres.

S.D. FAITĊE—"Fair Green"; the couple of fields at village of Cross on which the old fairs were held.

PILLPARK, Páirc a Póil—"Field of the Hole (or Pill)"; a detached portion of the parish. Area, 16 acres.

SHANACOOLE, Seana Cúil—"Old Corner." Area, 455 acres.

S.DD. (a) TRLÍĜ EILÍR—"Alice's Strand"; a sub-division.

(b) PÚNA ARĊAIR A MÍNIPTĊÉIR—"The Minister's Corn Pound"; a tithe-pound, square built, with high walls and iron gate; the only structure of the kind surviving in the County.

TINNABINNA, TIG NA BÉINNE—"House of the Pointed Gable (or 'Hill')." Area, 264 acres.

"Tinebing" (Distr. Bk.).

S.DD. (a) BAILTE AN TSRAOITĊEÁIN (?)—"Homestead of the Little Untidy Person."

(r) "Vita S. Declani Episcopi" (Bollandists, July 14th).

(b) Κομα να Σάιτε—"Salt Water Weir," in the Blackwater.

(c) Βότταϊρῖν να ηζαβάρ—"Little Road of the Goats."

ΤΙΚΝΟΚ, Τιζ αν Ἦνοικ—"House of the Hill." Area, 453 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Ράιρς Δ Τιζε ἠῆδιρ—"Great House Field"; a family named Hynes, and afterwards the Ronaynes, resided here.

(b) Κατταϊρ να ζCναῖ—"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. Forty years ago there was here a considerable village known as "The Cathair."

Grange Parish.

AN older name of this parish is Λιορ ζεινεάιν—"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 of Cush. Grange (ζρῆιηρεῶς) 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 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." (s)

TOWNLANDS.

AODRIGOLE, ΕΑΨΔΑΙΡ ζῆβαίτ—" (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.

(s) Brash—"Ogham Inscribed Monuments," p. 258.

BALLYBRUSA, ʋaite uí ʋrúpa—"O'Bruce's Homestead." Area (in three divisions), 459 acres.

S.D. Clair na muc—"Trench of the Pigs."

BALLYEELINAN, ʋaite uí Heannáin—"O'Heelinan's Homestead." Area, 265 acres.

S.DD. I. Inland :—(a) Cuap a ʋucáin—"The He-Goat's Cave."

(b) Tobap a Sgáil—"Well of the Champion."

(c) Capn Cait—"Cats' Cairn"; a sub-division.

(d) Sleann a Čairn—"Glen of the Cairn."

II. Coastwise :—(e) ʋail a m̄apraíó Ruaió—"The Fox's Cliff."

(f) Léim ʋeas and Léim m̄ór—"Little Leap" and "Great Leap" respectively.

(g) ʋail Seasáin m̄áire—"Cliff of John (son) of Mary."

(h) An Cuainín—"The Little Haven."

(i) Sairbín a ʋlaincéro—"Little Creek of the Blanket."

(j) ʋail an uirge—"The Water Cliff."

(k) Cuap na Lépac ʋáine—"The White Mare's Cave."

BALLYKILLMURRY; see place of same name—Parish of Ballymacart. The present townland is however always made ʋaite uí m̄uirige—"O'Murray's Homestead." Area, 51 acres.

"Ballygillimurry" (?), (Distr. BK.).

BALLYLANE, ʋaite Léan (Eiteáin)—"Ellen's Homestead." Area, 237 acres.

S.DD. (a) Sleann na Sreine—"Sunny Glen"; a sub-division.

(b) Tobap na m̄ban Riasalca—"Well of the Religious Women"; reputed to be holy and frequented some seventy years since for devotional purposes.

BALLYLANGADON, ʋaite uí Langadóin—"O'Langadon's Homestead." Area, 318 acres.

BALLYQUIN, ʋaite uí Čuinn—"O'Conn's Homestead." Area, 219 acres.

S.D. Lisnabrock (O.M.), Uop na m̄poc—"The Badgers' Lios." This was formerly a separate townland, as appears from

the 16th century list of temporalities of the See of Waterford, wherein it is enumerated amongst the Church (See) Lands. (*l*)

BAWNARD, Βάν Άρνο—"High Field." Area, 50 acres.

BAWNACOMMERA, Βάν Δ Çαμαρα—"The Seaweed Field" (O'D.). The quality of this land is vouched for by the fact that the mythic "Σλαρ Σέιμνεαδ" spent a night here; hence she went for another night to Ardmore, and thence again for a similar period to the Ferry Point. The "Σλαρ" was a legendary cow. We shall meet with her again many times in the following pages. Area, 110 acres.

S.D. Cnoc na Σράιηριζε—"Grange Hill."

BAWNAGARRANE, Βάν Δ Σάηηάηη—"The Grove Field." Area, 257 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Στεανη ηα Σηέηηη—"Sunny Glen."

(*b*) "The Castle Field," in which are some remains or traces of a ruined castle.

CAPPAGH, Çεραδ—"Tillage Patch." Area, 67 acres.

CLASHANAHY, Çλαηη Çελαηηζε—"Swampy Trench." C. Δηηαηό (pr. Δηαηηε)—"Stormy Hollow" has also been suggested. Area, 136 acres.

S.D. Ράηηç Δ Çεοηαηη—"The Boundary Field."

CROSSFORD; see under Ardmore Par. Area, 112 acres.

S.D. Δη Βαηηηα—"Glebe"; this is a field sometimes called Β. ηα Ρόηηηηζε—"Roche's Glebe," to distinguish it from another glebe in Churchquarter.

CUSH OF GRANGE, Çοηη ηα Σράιηηριζε—"The Place Lying Beside (or Adjacent to) the Grange." There is a rath here with extensive underground chambers. Area, 244 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Ράηηç ηα Βηηοη—"Field of the Holes"; a field which does not now exhibit the features which gave to it its name.

(*b*) Άρνο Λεηοίη—"Leddin's (?) Height."

(*c*) Σάηηηοίη ηα Çοηη—"Garden of the Cush."

(*d*) Σοηη Δη Μάζαηό—"Field of the Mocking." My informant could throw no light on genesis of the name. It is applied to a sub-division of about 15 acres.

(*l*) Inq. Apr. 14th, 1569, Public Record Office, Dublin.

(c) Cnocán na nGarraróite—"Little Hill of the Gardens."

GLENWILLIAM, Ξεανν υιλλιαμ. Idem. Area, 431 acres.

"Glanyvollen" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (a) An Clocharpealá—"The Stone Set Place"; a subdivision of about 20 acres.

(b) Clair Uí Cineádh—"O'Kinney's Trench."

(c) Tobairín Cuain—"Quann's Little Well."

GRALLAGH; see Ardmore Par. Area, 521 acres.

S.DD. (a) Burial Ground (O.M.), Ράηρσ να Cille—"Field of the Church"; site of an early Church.

(b) Ρολλ να Ξαπαλλ—"Hole of the Horses"; a place in the river.

GRANGE, Ξράηρηαδ. Idem. Area, 184 acres.

S.D. Gattanavoher (O.M.), Ξεατα αν Ύόταηρ Άηρη—"Gate of the High Road."

KNOCKAUNAGOUN, Cnocán na Ξεανη—"Little Hill of the Heads." Area, 138 acres.

S.D. Άρηαιξ Ξξίτ Ριηη—"Rock of Fionn's Rest."

KNOCKMEELMORE, Cnoc na Maolte Móire—"Hill of the Great Head (or Heap)." O'Donovan, however, makes it Cnoc Míot Móη. Area, 278 acres.

S.D. Tobair na Ύό Ριηη—"Well of the White Cow"; see *antea* under Corbally, Mount Stuart, &c.

KNOCKNASTOOKA, Cnoc na Στυαισε—"Hill of the Pinnacle." Area, 125 acres.

LISANISKA, Λιορ αν υηρη—"The Water Lios." Area, 94 acres.

S.D. Cnocán na ηΞεαρηρεαδ—"Little Hill of the Unfledged Birds"; a field name.

LISTEIGE, Λιορ Άαιόξ—"Tadhg's Lios." Area, 51 acres.

MILL AND CHURCH QUARTER, Σεατραμία αν Σεαρηυη—"Church Quarter." Area, 72 acres.

S.D. An Ύαηηηα—"Glebe"; a field.

MOANBALLYSHIVANE, Μόηη Ύαιτε Ξιοβάηη—"Bog of Johanna's Homestead." Area, 44 acres.

SHANBALLY, Seana Bóite—"Old Homestead." Area, 81 acres.

S.D. Bótar Sainne—"Sand Road"; it leads down to the sea.

SUMMERHILL, Cnoc na Scaoilac—"Hill of the Sheep." Area, 282 acres.

S.D. Tobair a 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 Liaróire—"House of the River Fork." Area (in two divisions), 305 acres.

S.D. Tobair na Bfiaca—"Well of the Teeth"; so called from reputed virtue of the water to cure toothache.

TONTEEHEIGE, Tóin Tige Tiaróg—"Bottom of Tadhg's House." Area, 160 acres.

TOOR, Tuair—"Cattle Field." Area, 211 acres.

Kilmolash 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 Fárraig—"Field of the Wild Growth." This is also called páirc na Mánaic (mBánaic ?); in it is an early church site known as "The Cill," and a well—Tobair an Fárraig.

KILMAGIBBOGE, Cill Mógibóg—"Mogibóg's (or My Gibóg's) Well." This place is more commonly known locally as Kilmaragat, in which name we see a very curious example of Anglicisation. Slobóg is understood locally to mean "a rag"—hence Kilmaragat. The church site, of which only a faint memory survived, was discovered with some difficulty. Area, 190 acres.

S.D. Bótarín na nIubair—"Little Road of the Yew Trees."

WOODHOUSE, Tigh na Coille. Idem. Area, 464 acres.

“Tenekilly” (Distr. Bk.).

S.D. Woodhouse Well (O.M.), ΤΟΒΑΡΗ Cínín Dáibíð—“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.

Kinsalebeg Parish.

THIS Parish CEANN TΣÁite—“Head of the Tide (or ‘Salt Water’)” is so called from its position. Its qualification, DεΑΣ, 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. ΡΟΛΛ Δ ΤΑΙΡΘ—“Drowning Hole of the Bull.”

BALLYSALLAGH, DÁite ΣÁiteΔC—“Willow Abounding Homestead.” Area, 376 acres.

“Ballysallagh” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. II. Inland :—(a) Δη ΣΡυC—“The Stream.”

(b) DεΔ ΔDΔ—“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) Dυη Δ DΘCΔIη—“End of the Road.”

II. Coastwise :—(d) Whiting Bay (O.M.); not Irish; origin unknown.

(e) Δν Καρραιζίν—“The Little Rock.”

(f) Γλοῦ Λιαῖ—“Grey Rock.”

(g) Καρραιζ Όυῦ—“Black Rock.”

(h) Ραίλλ Όυιρόε—“Yellow Cliff.”

(i) Σαίβλιν να Λεαῖόζ—“Sea Inlet of the Plaice.”

D'LOUGHTANE, Όολαῖτάν ; meaning unknown. Indenture of Sale (1851—Duke of Devonshire to Allen, for reclamation purposes) recites “the slobland of D'Loughtane between high and low water-mark” (106a. 3r. 35p.) and “that other piece of slob, Crawnpaunamand (Cρampán Eαῖμοιν)—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 āls Ḡloghtane” (Distr. Bk.).

S.DD. (a) Λινν να Σαζαῖτ—“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) Βάν Δ Ρύκα—“The Pooka's Field.”

(c) Ρολλ Δ Μῑοῖα—“The Dog's (or ‘Wolf's’) Cave.”

(d) Μῑοιῖέαρ να Cιττε—“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, Όρομ Σαλλάν—“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” was granted by Sir Nicholas Walsh in 1641 (u). Area (in two divisions), 387 acres.

S.DD. (a) Τοβαρ να Ρειῖρε (Ρειῖρετε)—“Well of the Spindle,” by side of the next.

(b) Όῑτάρ Όεαζλάν—“St. Declan's Road”; a section of the legendary “Track of St. Patrick's Cow.”

(c) Γλοῦ Δ Ταίῖῑ—“Rock of the Bull.”

GLEBE ; known locally by no Irish name. Area, 7 acres.

(u) Egmont MSS., Vol. II., p. 139.

GLISTINANE, ΣΙΡΤΕΛΝΕΔΙΝ (ΣΙΛΡ ΤΣΕΑΝΔΙΝ)—“ Senan’s Green Place.” Area, 167 acres.

“ Glestinan ” (Inq. Jas. I.). “ Listenane,” “ Listynane ” and “ Listenan ” (Egmont MSS. *passim*).

KILGABRIEL, ΚΙΛ ΣΙΡΙΑΜ (now generally ΚΙΛ ΤΙΤΙΔΙΑΜ)—“ Giriam’s Church.” The name of this church founder does not occur in the martyrologies, at least in the form here given. Area, 601 acres.

“ Kilgabriell aís Kilgereim ” (Inq. Jas. I.). “ Kilgabriell ” (Egmont MSS.).

S.DD. (a) ΠΑΪΡΕ ΝΑ ΚΙΤΤΕ—“ Field of the Early Church Site ”; on south side of the townland.

(b) ΚΝΟC ΝΑ ΟΔΡΑΙΞΕ—“ Hill of the Oakwood ”; a sub-division.

(c) ΚΝΟC ΡΙΔΘΑC—“ Grey Hill ”; another sub-division.

(d) ΜΟΜΙΝ Δ CΕΟΙΞ—“ Bog of the Mist ”; a small, well-known sub-division.

(e) ΠΟΛΙ ΝΑ ΣCΑΤ—“ The (Wild) Cats’ Cave.”

KILMEEDY, ΚΙΛ ΜΙΔΕ—“ Mide’s (or ‘My Ida’s’) Church.” Area (in two divisions), 322 acres.

“ Kilmydie ” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. ΠΑΪΡΕ ΝΑ ΚΙΤΤΕ—“ Field of the Early Church Site ”; on Kennedy’s farm.

KILMALOO, ΚΙΛ ΜΟΛΙΑ—“ 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 (*v*). Area (in two divisions), 558 acres.

S.DD. (a) ΚΛΑΙΡ ΣΑΙΝΜΕ—“ Trench of the Sand (Pit) ”; a sub-division of about 200 acres, locally recognised as a separate townland.

(b) ΚΝΟΙCΙΝ ΝΑ ΜΘΥΑCΑΙΤΙΒΕ—“ Little Hill of the Cowboys.”

(c) ΣΕΑΤΑΙΒΕ CΙΛ ΜΟΛΙΑ—“ Kilmaloo (Turnpike) Gates.”

(*v*) Egmont MSS., Vol. I., p. 114.

(d) *Loč mór*—"Great Pond"; a small lake on the ridge summit, close to which stand a couple of ice-houses. It is possible that this was originally a prehistoric "dewpond."

(e) *Ṗáircín a leac*—"Little Field of the Monument."

(f) *Ṗárra 'n Áir*—"Summit of the Height (Ridge)."

(g) *Ác na Caille*—"The Girl's Ford"; perhaps because a girl was drowned here.

(h) *Ṗáirín Ṗiarráir*—"Pierce's Garden"; so named from Pierce Fitzgerald, the poet, who, according to local tradition, lived here for a period.

(i) *Ṗócairín Loftus*—"Loftus' Little Road"; named after General Loftus, who marched this way with his troops to Wexford in 1798.

Knockbrack, Cnoc Ṗreac—"Speckled Hill." Extensive slate quarries were worked here half a century ago. Visitors to the Cork Exhibition will remember the exhibit of Knockbrack slate shown there. William Beale advises Sir Philip Percival (1941):—"A company of rogues and wicked members challenge part of Knockbracke to be of the lands of Dromgallen." (w) Area, 214 acres.

S.D. *Ṗáirc a Strae*—"Field of the Wandering (Stray)."

Lackendarra, leacain Ṗárra—"Oak Bearing Glen Slope" Area, 78 acres.

"Lackindoraghe" (Inq. Jas. I.).

Monatray, móin Otair—"Dung Bog (?)". O'Donovan makes it "Otter's Bog." Area (in three divisions), 661 acres.

"Monetray" (Distr. Bk.). "Monothirie" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. I. Inland:—(a) *An Cairteán*—"The Castle"; a field.

II. Coastwise:—(b) *Cuainín*—"Little Cove."

(c) *Ṗleann Beas*—"Little Glen."

(d) *Ṗáirín na mBulláir*—"Creek of the Bowls." The "Bowls" here are rounded water-worn stones.

(e) *Cuainín Roibeáir*—"Roberts' Cove."

(w) Egmont MSS., Vol. I., p. 135.

(f) *Καρραις να Πολυόριζε*—"Pollock Rock."

(g) *Ψαλλ α Ἐαπαλλ*—"The Horse's Cliff."

(h) *Ξεαλ-Τριάζ*—"Bright (White) Strand."

(i) *Ξαιβλίν ηεαρταιζ*—"Harty's Sea Inlet."

(j) *Ξεάρω*—"Yard."

(k) *Τοθαρ α Ἐυαλλε*—"Well of the Pole."

(l) *Ξαιβλίν Ξλαν*—"Clean Sea Inlet."

(m) *Νεαο α Ναιορε*—"The Babe's Resting Place (Nest)."

(n) *Καρραις α Στολα*—"Rock of the Pinnacle."

(o) *Καρραις Ἰάη α Τριάζ*—"Middle Rock of the Strand."

(p) *Ἰηφε ἡι Ἰλατάρτιζ*—"O'Flaherty's Island" ("Calasoe Bay").

(q) *Πολλ Ὀρέαν*—"Stinking Hole."

(r) *Τριάζιν Θεαζ*—"Little Strand" (tautologically).

(s) *Πολλ να Ξκάζ*—"Cave of the Jackdaws." *Κάζ* is generally a jackdaw, but along this coast the name is applied to the chough.

(t) *Ὀάρηα να Ριννε*—"The Headland Summit."

(u) *Ὀεάρωι να Ριννε*, (?); a rock seldom uncovered, even at low water.

(v) *Καρᾶν α Ἰλαομα*—"The Dog's Path."

(w) *Πολλ α Ξυαλλ*—"Coal Hole."

(x) *Ἀη Ξαιβλίν*—"The Sea Inlet."

(y) *Ξαιβλίν Ὀυρε*—"Yellow Sea Inlet" ("Carty's Cove").

(z) *Τοθαρ ἡθόαττα*—"Well of Will (Penance)"; a holy well at which "rounds" are regularly made. (x)

Μοορδ, *Ἀη Μοίρω* (*Ἀη Μαζ Ἰρω*)—"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.

S.D. St. Bartholomew's Well (O.M.), *Τοθαρ Ῥάρτανάηη*. Idem. This is a well-known holy well at which a pattern is held and "rounds" made on August 24th.

(x) See Tubbernahulla, Lismore Par. above; also Hyde, "Religious Songs of Connaght," Vol. II., p. 19.

MORTGAGE, Δη μαρζάριτε—"The Mortgaged Property." Area, 146 acres.

NEWTOWN, Νάιτε Νουα. Idem. Area, 211 acres.

"Newtowne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

PILLTOWN, Νάιτε Δη Πόιλλ—"Homestead of the River Inlet." Here are the site and insignificant remains of a castle of the Walshes. Area, 327 acres.

"Pilltowne" (Inq. Jas. I.)

PROSPECT HALL; fancy name of the usual meaningless character with no Irish name to correspond. Area, 358 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ferry Point (O.M.), Πόινντε Δη Ḷάιλαρό. 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. (y)

(b) Cnoc Δ Πόινντε—"Point Hill."

RATH, Ράτ. 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, Τοβάρ Δ Ḷουαί—"Well of the Coal"; better known now as Καρριάς Ὑι Ḷάιρ ("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

(y) Egmont MSS., Vol. I., p. 60.

name—*Rinn Ó ĞCUANA* (“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., Maynooth College. To Dr. Sheehan I beg likewise to express my indebtedness for many valuable suggestions as to the meaning of the sub-names in question.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYHARRAHAN, *Ḃaite Uí nAḂpućám* — “O’Harrahan’s Homestead.” Area, 309 acres.

“Ballyharrowhan” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) *Tobernabraher* (O.M.), *ḂoḂar na mḂrácár*—“Well of the Friars.”

(b) *Cillín*—“Ancient Burial Ground”; adjacent to last and on the boundary of Killongford.

BALLYNACOURTY, *Ḃaite na Cúirte*—“Town of the Great House.” Area, 264 acres.

“Ballynicourtie” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) *Scáirt*—“Thicket”; a small sub-division.

(b) *Cúlóigín*—“Little Nook.”

(c) *Currać mḂór*—“Great Swamp.”

(d) *Ḃor Ḃearna*—“Elder Bush.”

BALLYNAGOUL, *Ḃaite na nĞall* — “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 ḂTurcać*. Area (in two divisions), 180 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḃóćar Ḃánnra*—“The Glebe Road.”

(b) *Ḃarra Ḃaite*—“Homestead Summit.”

(c) *Ḃóćar ḂḂaite*—“Road of the Black (Peaty) Soil.”

(d) *Cnoc Ḃua*—“Hill of the Ashes (*Ḃuaite*)”: a sub-division.

(e) *Carraic Ğlír*—“Alice’s (?) Rock.”

(f) *Καρραις Σέαρλαιρ*—"Charles' Rock."

(g) *Cúil Δ Ćé*—"The Quay Nook."

(h) *Τρᾶις* (not *Τρᾶιξ*)—"Strand."

(i) *Ῥάιρ νὰ Ρειτσε*—"Field of the Graveyard," in which some hapless victims of black '47 found a resting place at last. This is also called *Ῥάιρ νὰ Ὑαρραισε*, from a police barracks (afterwards converted into an auxiliary hospital) which stood there.

BALLYREILLY, Ὑαιτε υἱ Ραξαλλαιξ—"O'Reilly's Homestead."

S.DD. (a) *Νὰ Ραιτίνιθε*—"The Flint Rocks"; a group of rocks under low-water mark.

(b) *Νὰ Σαιθντε*—"The Smiths (?)" ; another rock group—known to English speakers as "The Gaynors."

(c) *Σαιβλίν Δ τΣολιρ*—"Sea Pool of the Light." Compare *Καρραις Δ Σκαμαί* under Helvick.

(d) *Καρραις Δ Ἰνδορραιθ*—"The Dog's (Wolf's) Rock."

(e) *Ὑότταρ νὰ ζΚεαρραιτοῖθε*—"Road of the Carpets"; probably ironically so named, as it is in reality the reverse of easy.

CARRIGEEN, Καρραιζίν—"Little Rock." Area, 119 acres.

CUNNIGAR—Κοινηζέαρ—"Rabbit Warren"; also called "*Δν Κοίρ*." This is the well known sand hill extending across Dungarvan Bay. Area, 44 acres.

GORTADIHA, Σορτ νὰ Ὑαιθθε—"Garden of the Cauldron (or Hogshead)"; so named, no doubt, from tub-like dips or hollows in the soil. Area (in two divisions), 510 acres.

"Gortnydeihe" (Ing. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) *Ῥάιρ νὰ Σκίμιν*—"Field of the Film (or 'Scum')." "

(b) *Σεανὰ Ὑέιτελί*—"The Old Sod-Burned Place"; in allusion to a custom of burning the dried grassy skin of a lea field as a manure for potatoes.

(c) *Κιλλ Ἰθόρ* and *Κιλλ Ὑεας*; two fields (originally one), in former of which is an early church site.

(d) *Ῥάιρ νὰ Σρᾶιθε*—"Little Field of the Village."

(e) *Ῥάιρ νὰ νἰλονζαδ*—"Field of the Clawed Things (Crabs ?)."

(f) Βυλλάν να ηζέιτροε—"Round Field of the *Gates*." "ζέιτροε" seems to have been a kind of game; my informant failed to describe it intelligibly.

(g) Πουλ Ἐαίηρη—"Carbry's Pool."

(h) Κυρριάς α τσαλαίνν—"Wet Place of the Salt."

(i) Ζαρραιότε Ρίνν—"Gardens of (the) Point."

(j) Ὀστάρ α Ποιντε—"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 Ὀστάρίν να Τράζα at the far (Dungarvan) side. The track, scarcely ever used now, was of course covered by the sea at high water.

HELVICK; meaning unknown; it is almost certainly not Irish and is generally considered Danish. More probably however it is a family or other personal name, as witness the form "Helvickes-head" in an Inquisition of James I. Area, 231 acres.

S.DD. (a) Καρραις αν Ουτεάν—"The Island Rock."

(b) αν Σαντα—Meaning unknown.

(c) Καρραις Κύβάν—Meaning unknown. Perhaps C. Κύ Ὕαν—"White Hound Rock." Κύ (sing.) is not inflected in Waterford.

(d) Πουλ Τιζε α Ἐαθα—"Cave House Hole."

(e) Φαλλ α Πίοραιρη—"The Piper's Cliff." The local term for bagpipes is πίοραιρη, not πιάβαιρη.

(f) Φαλλ αν Ξυνα Ἰόρη—"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) Ξυλαίνν α *Weatherack*; meaning unknown.

(h) Φαλλ αν Ἐοιρέιλ—"The Quarry Cliff." The form for "quarry" in northern Decies is Κοιλέαρ.

(i) Φαλλ α Ὀραιζίν—"Cliff of the Blackthorn."

(j) αν Στραρα—"The Stile."

(k) Φαλλ αν τσαιξοιύρα—"The Soldier's Cliff."

(l) Φαλλ Κλάμα—"Flat Faced Cliff."

(m) Ποιντε α Πρεαδάν—"The Crow's Point."

(n) **CUAN NA ΣCOPIΔH**—"Haven of the Reaping Hooks"; in allusion, Dr. Sheehan suggests, to the sunken reef of sickle-edged rocks.

(o) **CUAN ΡΑΘΑΙΡH**—"Rory's Haven."

(p) **CEANN Δ ΒΑΤΛΑΙΣ**—"Clown's Head" (?).

(q) **CÚILIN ANTOIMNE**—"Antony's Little Nook."

(r) **CÚIL ΠΑΡΚΕΣΤΑΡ**—"Parkester's (?) Nook."

(s) **CAPIPAIZ Δ ΤΟΜΑΙΡ**—"Rock of the Measuring"; this is known to English speakers as Helvick Rock, and is always submerged.

(t) **CAPIPAIZ ΟΥΘ**—"Black Rock." This rock, near the middle of the bay, is marked Carrikapane on the Ordnance Map, and Irish speakers sometimes call it **CAPIPAIZ Δ ΠΕΙΜΕ**, the meaning of which is doubtful.

(u) **CAPIPAIZ ΒΑΤΑΡ**. Owing to the extraordinary gutturalisation of *l* in local pronunciation this name was very difficult to catch. **ΒΑΤΑΡ** appears to be a personal name—almost certainly not Irish.

(v) **CAPIPAIZ AN SCAMAI**—"Rock of the Shadow."

(w) **CAPIPAIZ NA ΒΠΟΤΑΙΘΕ**—"Rock of the (Lobster) Pots."

(x) **CAPIPAIZ Δ ΟΙΤΕ**—Meaning doubtful.

(y) **CAPIPAIZ ΘΡΑΙΞΗΝH**—"Blackthorn Rock."

(z) **CAPIPAIZ ΘΡΕΛH**—"Stinking Rock."

(aa) **CAPIPAIZ ΣΕΔΡ**—"Sharp Rock."

(bb) **CAPIPAIZ ΠΑΤΑ**—"Long Rock."

(cc) **CAPIPAIZ ΕΙΘΛHΝ CPHONA**—"Old Ellen's Rock."

(dd) **CAPIPAIZ ΣΕΔΞΑΙH ΜH CPHHΔH**—"John O'Curran's Rock."

(ee) **CAPIPAIZ AN CHTCEIM**—"Stepping Rock."

(ff) **CAPIPAIZ NA NEAPCON**—"Rock of the Eels."

(gg) **NA ΘHΘPΔHAIΣ**—"The Sprats"; a place where the fish named is taken with shovels from the sand on moonlight nights.

(hh) **NA CPAMH**—"The Trees"; a sub-division.

(ii) **PAIT AN MΔCAPH**. Uncertain; perhaps **MΔCAPH** for **UCAPH**—"Spawn."

KILLINOORIN, CILL AN UAIRĊINN; uncertain. O'Donovan renders the qualifying term "The Cold Spring." The ancient church site has, so far, eluded discovery. Area, 84 acres.

S.DD. (a) Linn Æuirċe—"Yellow Pool"; a sub-division. Here was formerly a pool with a stiff, yellow, clay bottom.

(b) ƑAILL NA ĞCAORAĊ—"Sheep Cliff."

(c) ƑAILL AN UIRĞE—"Water Cliff."

(d) ƑAILL A STÁICĪN—"Little Stack Cliff."

KNOCKANPOWER, CROC A ƑĀORAĪĞ—"Power's Hill." Area (in two divisions), 243 acres.

"Knockanpower aġs Knocke-poery" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) ƆAITE UĪ ņUBĪAĪĞE—"O'Dooley's Homestead"; the old name of Knockanpower Upper.

(b) CUMAIR—"Confluence (or 'Valley')"; a small cove.

(c) ƆĀĊAIR NA SOP—"Road of the Wisps of Hay (or 'Bog Deal Torches')."

(d) CĀRRĪAĪĞ AN TĞUAĊAIR—"Rock of the Rest (or 'Mirthful Intoxication')."

(e) CLAIR A ƑŪCA—"The Pookha's Trench"; a little glen which forms the western boundary of Knockanpower Lower.

(f) TALĀM A TĞAĞAIR—"The Priest's Land"; a small sub-division.

(g) CLAIR AN ƑĒIR—"Grassy Trench."

(h) ƆINN A ĆĀRNĀIN—"Peak of the Earth (or 'Rock') Pile."

(i) ƑOLL TALĀMAN—"Earth Hole"; a souterrain.

LEAGH, ƆIAĊ—"Grey Land"; see Barranaleihe (Ardmore) which adjoins. Area, 218 acres.

MOAT, AN MĀTA—"The Mote"; from a prehistoric mound, not now existing though its site is still traceable. Area, 24 acres.

"Mota" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) CŪL A TĊAMPURĪ—"Church Corner."

(b) St. Nicholas' Well (O.M.). (c) Glebe (O.M.). (d) Moat (O.M.).

(e) AN ĪNPE—"The Inch"; an *inch* is an alluvial flat by a stream or river.

(f) ƑOLL A ƑŪCA—"The Pooka's Hollow."

MWEELAHORNA, ΜΑΟΙΛ Δ ΟΪΡΗΝΙΞ ; see Ardmore Par. Area, 127 acres.

S.DD. (a) Glebe (O.M.).

(b) Τεαμπυλλ Ρέαδωμαιν—“ Redmond’s Church ”; the name is applied to a cliff and isolated rock in the sea.

(c) Ράιρε Δ Ομοαιρ—“ Field of the Ravine.”

(d) Βότταίρην Καοό—“ Blind Little Road.”

(e) Ψαδαιρ να Καίλιζε—“ Trench of the Hag.”

(f) Αν Καρην—“ The Pile (of Stones).”

(g) Αν Ρηάιρην ; 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 an exquisite dish. (z)

(h) Αν Ορμα—“ The Weir ”; a rock in the sea.

(i) Αν ΟΪρτελαό ; uncertain ; a field.

(j) Ζοριτ να Ζκλιατ—“ Garden of the Hurdles.”

RATHNAMENEENAGH; see Ardmore Par. Area, 254 acres.

S.DD. (a) Καρραις Όρέαν—“ Stinking Rock.”

(b) Muggort’s Bay (O.M.). Within the bay is a depression in the sea bottom well known to fishermen as “ Αν Ζτεανν ”—“ The Glen.”

(c) Καρραις να Κροϊρε—“ Rock of the Cross.”

(d) Ραιλλ να Κροϊρε—“ Cliff of the Cross.”

(e) Ζαιβλίν Δ Κυρραις—“ Little Sea Inlet of the Wet Place.”

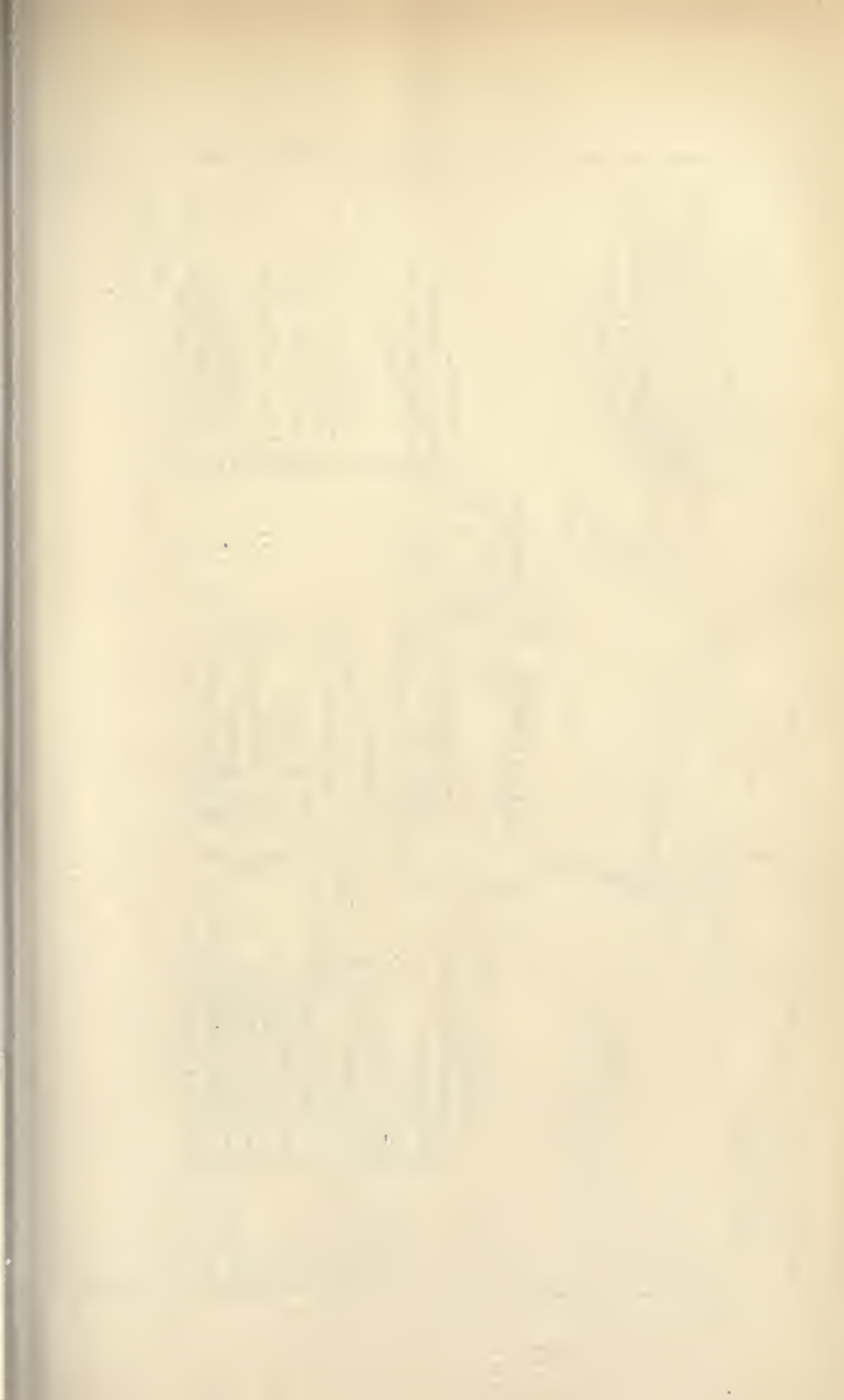
(f) Ζαιβλίν να μβό—“ Little Sea Inlet of the Cows ”; also Τραις να μβό.

(g) Ζηάις—“ Village ”; the name is applied to three rocks distinguished as Ζ. Ἰόρι, Ζ. Όεας and Ζ. Ἰάρι (Great, Small and Middle) respectively.

(h) Ούν Τηάξα—“ Strand Nook.”

(i) Αν Όινν—“ The Pinnacle.”

(z) Proceedings, R.I.A., Vol. XXVI., Sec. C., No. 11., p. 271.



REFERENCES TO MAP.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>1.—Lismore and Mocollop.
 2.—Kilwatermoy.
 3.—Tallow.
 4.—Knockanore.
 5.—Templemichael.
 6.—Leitrim (part of).
 7.—Aglish.
 8.—Clashmore (part of).
 9.—Kinsalebeg (part of).
 10.—Ardmore (part of).
 11.—Clashmore (part of).
 12.—Kinsalebeg (part of).
 13.—Lisgenan or Grange (part of).
 14.—Ardmore (part of).</p> | <p>15.—Ballymacart (part of).
 16.—Grange (part of).
 17.} Parts of Ballymacart.
 18.}
 19.—Kilmolash.
 20.—Ardmore (part of).
 21.—Kingsgoonagh.
 22.—Affane.
 23.—Modeligo.
 24.—Lickoran.
 25.—Seskinane (part of).
 26.—Colligan.
 27 & 30.—Dungarvan.
 28.—Whitechurch.</p> | <p>29.—Kilrush.
 30 & 27.—Dungarvan.
 31.—Kilgobinet (part of).
 32.—Kilrossaunty.
 33.—Fews.
 34.—Rossmire.
 35.—Ballylaneen.
 36.—Stradbally.
 37.—Clonea (part of).
 38.} Parts of Kilgobinet.
 39.}
 40.—Monksland.
 41.—Kilbarrymaiden.
 42.—Newcastle (part of).
 43.—Clonea (part of).</p> |
|---|--|---|

I F F A A N D
O F F A

BARONIES OF
COSHMORE & COSHBRIDE
DECIES WITHOUT DRUM
And DECIES WITHIN DRUM,
WITH SMALL PORTION OF
CONDONS & CLANGIBBON.

KINNATALLOON

Barony Boundary.....
Parish Boundary.....

N. Haney & Co Waterford.





READOTY, ΡΕΙΘ ΌΟΙΓΤΕ—"Burned Mountain Plain." Area, 86 acres.

SHANACLOONE, ΣΕΑΝΑ ÇΛΑΙΝ—"Old Meadow." Area, 33 acres.

SHANAKILL, ΣΕΑΝΑ ÇΙΛΛ—"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, ΣΕΑΝΑ ΌΔΙΤΕ—"Old Homestead." Area, 179 acres.

"Shanballymore" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) ÇΝΟÇ ΝΑ ΤΤΥΡÇΑÇ—"Hill of the Turks."

(b) ΤΟΒΑΙΡΗΝ ΝΑ ΜΘΡΔÇΔΡ—"The Friars' Well."

(c) ΜΔÇΑ ΝΑ ÇÇΙΟÇ—"Cattle Yard of the Rocks."





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 Finghin 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 names 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 get them from the lips of native speakers. Towards its eastern end considerable portion of the barony was known till recently as *Paoracha*, or Power’s 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* country.”

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 less than a century 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— $\text{D}\text{o}\text{c}\text{a}\text{r}\text{i}\text{n}\ \text{n}\text{a}\ \text{n}\text{a}\text{o}\text{m}$, which led east and west, and crossed the Blackwater river at Affane. For a detailed account of the Cashel-Ardmore road—known as the $\text{R}\text{i}\text{a}\text{n}\ \text{D}\text{o}\ \text{P}\text{a}\text{o}\text{r}\text{u}\text{i}\text{s}$ —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, $\text{d}\text{c}\ \text{m}\text{e}\text{a}\text{d}\text{o}\text{m}$ —"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 Ormond (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. Two fairs were held here—on May 4th and November 22nd. Area (in three divisions), 371 acres.

S.DD. (a) $\text{p}\text{o}\text{u}\ \Delta\ \text{p}\text{u}\text{c}\text{a}$ —"Hollow of the Pooka"; a limestone cavity surrounded by a low wall.

(b) Ρετις Όελαϊξ Δ τΣιέιθε—" 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) Τοβαρ Δ Μάοιη—" The Steward's Well."

(d) Finisk River (O.M.), ϖιοννιηξε—" White (Azure) Water"; for a river name the present seems suspiciously easy of translation.

(e) Ρολλ Δ τΣαξαιητ—" The Priest's Pool"; called from a priest who was drowned there.

BALLYHANE, Όαιτε υί Ξεαξάιη—" O'Shane's Homestead." Area, 407 acres.

BAWNFOWN, Όάν ϖιονη—" White (Azure) Field." Area, 187 acres.

S.D. Aughnacara (O.M.), Άετ ηήάιη—" Mary's Ford."

BELLEVILLE, Cιλλ Όοιηιείη—" Darahin's Church " (see Kilderraheen). Λαξ Δ Όάκυίη (" 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.), Όέαι υίσε—" River Mouth of the Flagstone." Compare Belleek, &c. The name Bealleac is popularly extended in the present case to a sub-division.

BLEANAHOURCE, Όεάν ηα ηΑβΑ Ρυαιόε—" 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, Cúη Δ Ξυιητ Όυιόε—" Corner of the Yellow Field." Area, 421 acres.

S.DD. (a) Τουαρ ηα Λαιόηε—" Cattle Field of the River Fork "; at County Boundary.

(b) Δη Κυηρδξ (κυηρδξ)—" The Wrinkle "; a field name.

(c) Όάν ηα Όοιητε—" Bark Field."

CARRIGEEN, Cαηηαιξίη—" Little Rock." A limestone quarry on the site has almost obliterated the " Little Rock." Area, 256 acres.

S.DD. (a) Όόεαι ηα υηοτοξ—" Road of the Puddings "; probably a reference to the battle of Affane.

(b) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΠΙΟΡΜΙΡΞΕ—“Clear-Water Well.”

CLOTTAHINA, ΚΛΟΤ Δ ΤΕΙΜΕ—“Fire Sod.” (a) Thus O’Donovan—but the derivation can hardly be admitted. C. ΔΙΤ (ΔΙΤΤΕ) ΤΕΙΜΕ seems more likely. Taking ΚΛΟΤ to be a sod (O’D.) we have “Sod of the Fire Kiln.” This, to be sure, is not very intelligible, but it is as good as O’Donovan’s “Fire Sod.” Formerly each village had its corn-kiln in which the grain was dried before treatment in the domestic quern or the local mill. On the town-land is a very well known souterrain. Area, 343 acres.

S.D. ΞΛΕΑΝΝ ΝΑ ΛΕΑΔΑ—“Glen of the Flagstones”; on west boundary.

COOLANEEN, CÚL ΔΙΤΝΙΝ—“Little Antony’s Corner.” Area, 144 acres.

COOLNACREENA, CÚL ΝΑ CΡΙΝΕ—“Corner of the Withered (Tree)” (?). Area, 362 acres.

S.DD. (a) ΛΟC ΔΗ ΠΕΟΡΔΑΙΝ—“Pond of the Water Horehound (Lycopus Europoeus).”

(b) ΔΙΠΟ ΠΕΙΟΛΙΝ—(?).

(c) ΒΕΑΔΑC ΝΑ ΣΑΙΞΕΑΘ—“Roadway of the Javelins”; perhaps another allusion to the battle.

CRINNAGHTAUN, CΡΥΙΝΝΕΑCΤΑΝ—Meaning uncertain. Probably for CΡΥΙΤΝΕΑCΤΑΝ—“The Wheat Growing Place.” Area (in two divisions), 376 acres.

S.DD. (a) One Mile Stream (O.M.); on east boundary.

(b) ΒΟCΤΑΡ Δ ΜΑCΑΡΜΕ—“Road of the Battle Field.”

CURRAGHROCHE, CΥΡΡΑC Δ ΡΟΙΡΤΙΞ—“Roche’s Morass.” Area, 514 acres.

S.D. ΤΟΒΑΡ CΟΛΥΜ CΙΤΤΕ—“St. Columba’s Well”; one of the most noted of the many holy wells of the Blackwater region. Fifty years ago it was much resorted to for devotional purposes.

DROMANA, ΔΡΟΜ ΔΝΑ or ΔΡΟΜ ΘΑΝΑΙΞ; meaning doubtful. O’Donovan makes it ΔΡΟΜΑΝΝΑ—“Ridges,” but this is certainly incorrect. “Ana’s Ridge” is more likely. Ana, a lady of the Tuatha De Danaans, became Queen of the ΣΛΑΔΞ or fairy hosts of

(a) “Morgan Evans of Clothenny” (Will of Earl of Cork, 2642).

Munster. Her name occurs apparently in perhaps half a dozen further instances throughout the Decies. At Dromana was a famous castle of the Desmonds, now metamorphised 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 FitzAntony, 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 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 fall that resulted in her death! 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 uniformly 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 the Decies (*temp.* 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. (b) 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

(b) See *antea*, under Affane townland.

Great Earl of 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 remembered 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.DD. (a) “ The Bastile,” locally corrupted to “ Back Stile ”; an eminence close to Dromana Castle, and adapted for defence of latter.

(b) *CAPIPAIS Δ TEAMPÁN* ; meaning doubtful ; *TEAMPÁN* is, ordinarily, “ trouble.” Here it seems to signify a standing stone. (c) The word occurs twice in Waterford place-names. The present name has a respectable antiquity, for we find it in an answer filed by Villiers, May, 1684.

(c) *DEAPNA AN FÍAIÓ*—“ Gap of the Deer ”; a point on the hill-top at the south boundary of the townland.

(d) *CLAIR Δ MÁRΓΑΙΟ*—“ Trench of the Market ”; at north-east end of demesne, where fairs were held on June 5th and Sept. 4th, 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, *Όρομ Ρυαό*. Area, 242 acres.

S.D. *Όόεαρ να ηασοή*—“ Road of the Saints ”; the ancient highway westwards towards Lismore ; it forms the southern boundary of the townland.

(c) See Joyce, “ Irish Names of Places,” Vol. I., p. 403.

KILDERRIHEEN, CILL Dóiricín — “Dorahin’s (?) Church.” Although the word is certainly cill (not corill, a wood) I searched in vain for trace of tradition or church site. Area, 144 acres.

S.DD. (a) páirc an fái — “Field of the Hedge.”

(b) páirc na Blair — (?).

KNOCKNASHEEGA, Cnoc na Síge — “Hill of the Streak (or ‘Stack’)”; see Cheekpoint, Par. Faithlegg. Area, 279 acres.

S.D. na Suisiamhóe — “The Swallow Holes.”

KNOCKACRONAN, Cnoc a Ćronáin — “Hill of the Humming.” Area, 51 acres.

KNOCKYOOLAHAN, Cnoc Uí Uallacháin — “O’Houlahan’s Hill.” Area, 157 acres.

LACKEN, Ueacáin — “Glen Slope” (locative). Area, 168 acres.

LACKENREA, Ueacáin Réiró — “Untilled (Smooth) Glen Slope”; really a sub-division of last. Area, 185 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cloč 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) Uótar Sáró — “Rough Road”; portion of the ancient roadway to Cashel and the northern Decies.

LITTLE BRIDGE INCHES, Inre an Dhoicéir — “Inch (or ‘River-Holm’) of the Bridge.” This was anciently, no doubt, portion of Kilderrriheen. Area, 53 acres.

“Killdurraheen or Little Bridges” (O.S. note).

LEFANTA, Uac-Óánta — “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 Glar — “Green Embankment (or ‘Landing Place’)”; at the point where Uótar na Naom 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, Μυνη Ζογμ — “Blue-Green Ridge (or ‘Thicket’).” Area (in three divisions), 596 acres.

S.D. ἄτ Δ τσαραναίξ—“Ford of the Englishman (or ‘Protestant’).”

MONEYROE, Μόιν Υί Όρο—“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 “Ὑά τὰ παδὰρ ιπρ ἀν ἑχαίρτεῖν κυανὰς” of Σεαμυρ νὰ Σρόν. Area, 361 acres.

“Moneroe” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Σκαίρε νὰ Cίρε—“Shrubbery of the (Heath) Hen.”

(b) πάιρε νὰ Cίτε—“Field of the Church”; site of an ancient burial ground, with well defined trace of circular enclosure, on Richard Walsh’s land.

POULBAUTIA, ποὺ ὕαιότε—“Drowning Hole”; so called from a swamp in the centre of Pender’s farm. Area, 277 acres.

QUARTER, Δν Ἐατμαῖα—“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. πορε Δ Ἐατ—“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, Σεϊρκίν—“Sedgy Bog.” Area, 152 acres.

“Seskin aĩs Seskiureadie” (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D. Poul nabrock (O.M.), ποττ νὰ μθροσ—“Badgers’ Hole”; a swallow-hole of considerable depth on east extremity of the townland.

SLUGGERA, Στοζαίρε—“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 sub-division of Kilderriheen. Area, 93 acres.

TURBEHA, ΤΟΡ Βεϊτε—" Birch Bush." Area, 249 acres.

S.DD. (a) Barnanagarlogh (O.M.), Βεαρνα να ηζάρλας—" Gap of the Children"; a spot where unbaptised infants, &c., were interred. The word Βεαρνα 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) Ξεανν Σιολτάν—" Siolan's Glen," ("Glen of the Dripping"—O'D.).

Ballylaneen Parish.

LYING in the very heart of Power's County this parish is still largely Irish speaking. Hence there is ample opportunity of submitting its place names to that best of 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 (ΣΑΟΨΑΛΑĆ) O'Sullivan.

TOWNLANDS.

AHANAGLOGH, Ἀτάν να ζCloc—" Little Ford of the Stones." Area, 258 acres.

BALLYGARRAN, Βαίτε αν ζαρράν—" Homestead of the Grove." Area, 237 acres.

BALLYDWAN, Βαίτε Όυβάν—" Duane's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 385 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cooneenacarton (O.M.), Cυαινίν να Cεάρτοσαν—" Little Cove of the Forge."

(b) St. John's Island (O.M.), Οίτεάν τσεαζάν—" John's Island."

(c) Poulatunish (O.M.), applied to a rock detached from the cliff.

(d) Ραίττ Δ ρλίρί—" Cliff of the Flour."

(e) Στατσα—" Something Stiff and Solid"; a rock on east side of the cove.

BALLYBANOGÉ, *Ḅαίτε na Ḅάνόγζε*—"Homestead of the Little Green Field." Configuration is extremely curious; towards its western extremity the townland extends for a full half mile with width of a few perches only. Area (in two divisions), 644 acres.

"Ballybenoge" (A.S.E.).

BALLYLANEEN, *Ḅαίτε Uí Láinneín*—"O'Lannen's Homestead." Area, 435 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Caρμαξ Δ Cιλόαιρε*—"Rock of the Traitor."

(b) *Ḅόξαιρín Δ Cυρταίν*—"Little Road of the Curtain (?)."

(c) *Caξαιρ Ḅρεαc*—"Speckled Cathair (or Stone Fort)." This is really an early church site and cemetery, surrounded by its original circular fence of stone. Perhaps this is the only true Cathair now remaining in Co. Waterford.

BALLYNAHILA, *Ḅαίτε na ηαίρλε (?)*—"Homestead of the Adze (?)." (d) Area, 190 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Τοβαίρín na Cρυαίρε*—"Little Well of the Pyramid"; in allusion to a pyramidal cap of masonry, not unusual over wells.

(b) *Δη τSeana Śμάρο*—"Old Village."

(c) *Ḅάν na Cρυίτε*—"Field of the Little Eminence."

(d) *Ḅάν na ηιολάροάν*—"Field of the Many Little Heights."

BALLYNARRID, *Ḅαίτε Δη Δίρο*. Meaning very doubtful. Area, 244 acres.

S.DD. (a) Foilnaglogh (O.M.), *ἲαίλλ na ζCιλόc*—"Cliff of the Stones."

(b) Wine Cliff (O.M.), *ἲαίλλ Δη ἲίονα*—Idem.

(c) Dane's Island (O.M.), *Οίτεαν Uí Ḅρυc*—"O'Bric's Island"; it is 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 "Dane's Island," from their tendency to attribute all prehistoric remains to the Danes (Danaans).

(d) See *Caρη na ηαίρλε*, under Ardmore Par., *antea*.

(d) Slippery Island (O.M.), Οἰτεᾶν Στεᾶνήαιν.—Idem.

(e) Rinnamo (O.M.), Ρῖνν νᾶ μῦδ—“Headland of the Cows.”

(f) Drumcoppal (O.M.), Ὀρὸμ Ἐραπαῖλ—“Horse’s Ridge.”

BALLYOGARTY, Ὑαῖτε υἱ ἴδζαῖρταῖζ—“O’Fogarty’s Homestead.” O’Fogarty is to-day a rather rare name in Southern Decies. Area, 222 acres.

“Ballyogerty” (Inq. Jas. I.).

BRENAN, Ὑραονᾶν; this word signifies a droplet or icicle. Area, 643 acres.

S.DD. (a) Σεᾶνα Ὑαῖτε—“Old Village”; a field in which stand two remarkable pillar stones. In a field adjoining stands a third.

(b) Ὑδῆαιρῖν νᾶ ἔρρητᾶν—“Little Road of the Crab Fish.”

CARRIGCASTLE, Καρρηαῖζ ἄ Ἐαῖρτεᾶν—“Rock of the Castle”; so called from a rock which overlooks the valley of the Mahon, and on which formerly stood a castle. No trace of the building survives. Area, 436 acres.

“Garrigahossian” (D.S.M.). “Carrickcastle aḷs Carrick Island” (Old Deed).

S.DD. (a) Ὑδῆαιρ νᾶ Ταῖρῦρ—“Road of the Phantom.”

(b) Ὑαῖτε νᾶ Ἐλαῖρ—“Homestead of the Trench”; a well known sub-division.

(c) μῶμ νᾶ ζCuῖζῆδ—“Bog of the Distaffs.”

(d) Τοβαιρ Ἀνα and Τοβαιρ Ὑμῖζοε—“St. Anne’s and St. Brigid’s Well” respectively.

(e) Καρρηαῖζ Ἐνάμῖν—“Little Bone Rock.” Ἐνάμῖν may be the personal name Navan, not unknown locally.

(f) Cnoc ἄ Ἐυῖλλῖν—“Hill of the Holly Bush.”

(g) Ὑαλλαιῖοε Ὑᾶνα—“White Walls”; the place where a gentleman named Smyth was murdered many years ago.

CARROWTASSONA, Σεᾶρμαῖᾶ ἄν τΣαραναῖζ—“The Protestants’ (Englishmen’s) Quarter.” This must have been originally a sub-division of Ballynamanoge. 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. *Καρραισίη* *να* *Σκαοράς*—"Little Rock of the Sheep."

COOLTUBRID, *Κύη* *Τοβραιό*—"Corner of the Well." Area (in two divisions), 193 acres.

S.D. *Μόη* *υι* *Όβρις*—"O'Bric's Bog."

CURRABAHA, *Κορρα* *Βεϊτε*—"Round Hill of the Birch Tree." On the townland is site of a ruined castle (O.M.) and portion of the village of Kilmacthomas (*Κοιη* 'c *Τομάθριν*—"Little MacThomas' Wood"). Area (in two divisions), 653 acres.

FAHAFEELAGH, *Ψαιτσε* *Ψαιγλεαδ*—"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, *Σράις* *Σεομίν*—"Little John's (Jennings') Village." Area, 553 acres.

"Grageshoneen" (Inq. *temp.* Eliz.).

LISARD, *Λιορ* *Άρο*—"High Lios"; believed locally to have been originally portion of Seafield. Area, 76 acres.

LISNAGEERAGH, *Λιορ* *να* *Σκαοράδ*—"Lios of the Sheep." Area, 427 acres.

"Lisnegeragh" (D.S.M.).

S.D. *Βαίτε* *αν* *Όρομα*—"Homestead of the Ridge"; a subdivision on which was formerly an old residence of the Powers.

SEAFIELD, *Σαρράη* *να* *Ψιοννόιζε*—"Grove of the Carrion Crow." The name of the crow is frequent in place names—probably because of the bird's inconvenient predatory habits. 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) *Λιορ* *να* *Καιλιζε*—"Lios of the Hag" (*Καιιλεαδ* *Βεαρα*?).

(b) *Αν* *Κυρραδ*—"The Morass."

(c) *Σλεανν* *Μαιγεστιαδ* (?)—"Glen of the Noisy Plain."

(d) *Σλεανν* *αν* *Θαρβαη*—"Glen of the Tail"; the stream which flows through was scooped out by the long trailing tail of the *Σταρ* *Σεμνεαδ* as she travelled this way in her course to

Carrigcastle. On the rich alluvial flats by the Mahon the legendary cow pastured one night, and there it was that the abortive attempt to milk her into a sieve took place.

TEMPELYVRICK, Τεμπυλλί υί Όριε—“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.), Οίτεάν να Σεαζαίθε. The shag is a well-known sea-bird, very destructive to fish and much hated by conservators of inland rivers, &c.

(b) Gull Island (O.M.).

(c) Trawnamoe (O.M.), Τρᾶνζ να μ’όδ—“The Cows’ Strand.”

(d) Trawnastrella (O.M.), Τρᾶνζ να Στρεϊλλε—“Strand of the Carpet (or ‘Mat’).”

Clonea Parish.

THIS Parish is generally styled *να ν’Οείρεαδ* (“Of the Decies”) to distinguish it from Clonea—*παοραδ* (“Power’s”), the popular modern name of Mothel Parish. Though maritime the present parish has comparatively few cliff, or sea-coast, names; this is probably 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 on the preservation 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. For a description of the church ruins, &c., see *Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Journal*, Vol. III. p. 3.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLAGHAVORRAGA, *Βεαλαδ α μ’αρζαίθ*—“Pass of the Market.” The place caps a low ridge. Where the market was held is uncertain. An old native says the market in question was for sale of cabbage plants. English speakers uniformly Anglicise the name—Ballymarket. Area, 201 acres.

S.D. *Κνοcάν α Πίοραιπε*—“The Piper’s Little Hill.”

BALLYRANDLE, *Ḫαίτε αν Ραντομί*—"Randal's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 44 acres.

CLONEA, *Cluain ĩaiṛ*—"Meadow of (the) Deer." Area (in three divisions), 546 acres.

"Clon Jeh" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.DD. (a) *αν Ḫανηρα*—"Glebe (Manse)."

(b) *Cúitín Šeağain ĩñiac*—"John Meade's Little Corner."

(c) *Loč ĩñamiac*—"Shining Lake."

(d) *ĩaiu na muc*—"Pigs' Cliff."

(e) *Ḫān a Ḫiocāire*—"The Vicar's Field" (Glebe?).

DUNSALLAGH, *Ḫúin Saileac*—"Willow Fort." Area, 30 acres.

GLEN, *Šleann*. Idem. Area, 221 acres.

S.D. *Cúllín*; the site of an early church on the farm of John McGrath (north side of old road which ran inland from the sea.)

KILBEG, *Cúll Ḫeağ*; apparently i.e. "Little Church." As however there is no trace or tradition whatever of a church, and as latter, if it had ever existed, could hardly have been completely obliterated, I am inclined to suspect the pronunciation to be a corruption of, say, *Coill Ḫeağ*. Area, 116 acres.

S.DD. (a) Toberavaw (O.M.), *Ḫobar a Ḫáirōce*—"Well of the Drowning"; most probably from the accidental drowning of somebody therein.

(b) *na Cuirraicínire*—"Little Marshy Places (Fields)."

KILGROVAN, *Cúll ŠruḪáin*—"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, *Cúll 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. *maoiltín*—"Hill Top"; a rounded mountain point.

KNOCKYOOLAHAN, *Cnoc Uí Uallaacáin*—"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.DD. (a) Cove Hill (O.M.).

(b) Σεανα Ἰριάρο—"Old Village."

(c) Ξεανη Ὑδατε να ηδβλιόητε—"Glen of the Apple Orchard Homestead." ἠβδαι-ῥοητ is masc. but it takes in Waterford the fem. form as given.

Colligan Parish.

THE Parish name is, of course, non-ecclesiastical, and is borrowed, in the 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, Culligeáin (loc. case)—"Hazel-Abounding Place." Area (in three divisions), 736 acres.

"Culligane aís Killcullegane" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.DD. (a) Tubberacreen (O.M.), Τοβαρ Δ Ἰριάινη—"Well of the Aged Tree"; this is a well in the next.

(b) Faheen (O.M.), φαϊτσίη—"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.), Σηυτ αν ἌτΔ Ὑυιόε. Idem.

(e) Parkatemple, παήηε Δ Τεαμπουη—"Field of (beside) the Church"; from a chapel of the penal days which stood here.

(f) Kylemore (O.M.), Κοηη ἠῖόη—"Great Wood."

(g) Ἄτ Δ Ὑεαλαιῖ—"Ford of the Highway"; here an old road formerly crossed the river.

(h) ἑαη Culligeáin—"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 Aonaidis—" Hill of the Fair."

(j) Suanán—" Sunny Spot (or Place)"; a hill on which was a circular entrenchment. " Grenanemore and Grenanebeg " (Inq. Jas. I.).

(k) Cnoc na mBualáidí—" Hill of the Boys "; a subdivision on which stand present police barracks.

(l) Tobair Caoch—" Blind (Dry) Well."

(m) Bóthar a tSteibe—" Mountain Road."

CARROWGARIFF, Ceatramha Sárth — " Rough Quarter." " Ceatramha Sárth mar a oibrigítear an Sreoréal " (Old Rann). Area (in three divisions), 616 acres.

S.DD. (a) Englishman's Hole (O.M.), áit a tSaranaidis—" Englishman's Ford "; from an English soldier, drowned here.

(b) Réir na bPleatós—" Mountain Plain of the Plover."

(c) Cnoc Daingean—" Strong (Fortified) Hill."

(d) An Carraidisín—" The Little Rock "; a hill of medium height.

(e) Áitín Buirde—" Little Yellow Ford."

(f) Lios Ruadh—" Red Lios."

CURRAGHNAMADREE, Currac na Madraide—" Swampy Place of the Dogs (Wolves)." Area, 210 acres.

S.DD. (a) The Currags (O.M.), na Curraidis—" The Swamps."

(b) Toberbawn (O.M.), Tobair Bán—" White Well."

(c) Liosaniska, Lios an Uirge—" 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 mediæval moat.

GARRYCLOYNE, Sárth-Cluain—" Rough Meadow." Area, 327 acres.

S.D. Dealach a Dúib—" Roadway of the Black (Earth) "; an ancient pathway.

GARRYDUFF, Sarraidhe Dub—" Black Garden." Area, 400 acres. " Sarraidhe bPleod, áit na ruidheadh an cúlós ceart " (Local Poet).

S.DD. (a) Lissavalla (O.M.), $\text{Lios } \Delta \text{ } \text{Ùealaidh}$ —"Fort of the Highway"; a square lios of medium size. Compare $\text{Àt } \Delta \text{ } \text{Ùealaidh}$, under Colligan, above.

(b) $\text{Cuirrad } \text{Mòr}$ —"Great Swamp."

KNOCKAMAULEE, Cnoc na Málaidhe —"Hill of the Bags." Area, 212 acres.

S.D. The Currags (O.M.).

KNOCKANPOWER, $\text{Cnoc } \Delta \text{ } \text{Ùaloraidh}$ —"Power's Hill." Area (in two divisions), 829 acres.

"Knockanepoery" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.DD. (a) Lispower (O.M.), $\text{Lios } \Delta \text{ } \text{Ùaloraidh}$ —"Power's Lios."

(b) $\text{Cuirrad } \Delta \text{ } \text{Ùaloraidh}$ —"Power's Swamp."

KNOCKROE, Cnoc Ruad —"Red Hill." Area, 298 acres.

"Knockanroe" (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (a) $\text{Sruic } \Delta \text{ } \text{Ùt } \Delta \text{ } \text{Ùuirde}$ —"Stream of the Yellow Ford."

(b) Inre 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. It is probable that the series of small parallelogram-shaped townlands to the north-east of the town are 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 Germanic origin, and is used to designate a measure (pole or perch) of land. Its use however in this parish 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.

TOWNLANDS.

ABBEYSIDE, *Ūín na Maimirteac*—"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 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 is a fine castle of the McGraths fast tottering to disappearance. Area, 177 acres.

"Ye Abbeyside of Dungarvan" (A.S. & E.).

S.DD. (a) *Cúl Δ τΣάιλιν* (Home Rule Street)—"Corner of the Pond."

(b) *Ūóτaρ Δ Çoiléapa* (Humble Street)—"Quarry Road."

(c) *Ūóτaρíηη Çaoc* (King Street)—"Blind Road."

(d) *Śíapa na Çpáçá*—"Back Strand"; the piece of shingly beach between the Causeway and the old hospital.

(e) *Ūóτaρ na mŪpáτaρ* (Castle Road)—"Friars' Road."

(f) *Ūóτaρ Δ Ūpouçíτo* (Bridge Street)—"Bridge Road."

(g) *Çobapa Çáιτ*—"Catherine's Well."

(h) *Δη Çúιτεac*—"The Nook."

ACRES, *ηΔαçapaíŪe*—"The Acres." Area, 7 acres.

BALLINROAD, *Ūaιτε Δη Ρóιτo*—"Homestead of the Road." *Ūóτaρ* is the ordinary word for road, the use of *ηóτo* being largely confined to poetry. *Ρóτo* seems to be, not a borrowed, but a true Irish word. Area, 66 acres.

BALLINURE, *Ūaιτε Δη íuŪaρ*—"Homestead of the Yew." Area, 58 acres.

BALLYCOE Uaite C6 ; meaning unknown; perhaps Uaite m'ic C6 (b. 'c C6). O'Donovan states (comment on this name in Ordnance Office) that *coagh* 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, Uaite Uí CóiUeáin —"O'Collins' Homestead." Area (in three divisions), 485 acres.

BALLYDUFF, Uaite 'Óub —"Black Town." Area (in three divisions), 542 acres.

S.DD (a) Uócairín 'Doráa —"Dark (Shaded) Road."

(b) $\text{Scaac na tCáirí tTeoimá}$ —"Three Boundaries' Bush (White-thorn)"; at junction of three townlands.

BALLYGUIRY, Uaite Uí Šáöma —"O'Guiry's Homestead." The family name Guiry is still common in the neighbourhood. Area (in two divisions), 425 acres.

"Ballygerry" (Distr. Bk.).

BALLYMACMAGUE, $\text{Uaite m'ic m'aoöóis}$ —"McMaigue's Homestead." This family name is now unknown locally. Area (in four divisions), 910 acres.

S.DD. (a) $\text{Uaite na m'Barraac}$ —"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) Uaite an C'áair —"Causeway Homestead."

(c) Uócairín na ŠCorp —"Little Road of the Corpses"; a name often given to a road by which funerals generally approach an ancient cemetery.

(d) "Ballynamacgough"—the peak on extreme boundary of parish, according to an old map in possession of the Christian Brothers, Dungarvan.

BALLYNACOURTY, Uaite na Cúirte —"Homestead of the Court (Mansion)." Area, 359 acres.

"Ballynecurty" (Distr. Bk.).

S.D.D. Coastwise (W. to E.) :—(a) *Καρραις Στρογγύ*—“Strong’s Rock”; the personal here incorporated has a decidedly Danish sound.

(b) *Κυαν να μβαν*—“Ladies’ Cove.”

(c) *Ποιντε να Ραννατοίθε*; meaning doubtful.

(d) *Καρραις Δ τΣύρα*—“Rock of the Blanket.”

(e) *Καρραις να βΨραννααδ*—“Rock of the Frenchmen.” A ship was wrecked here in 1839, but the name probably ante-dated the shipwreck.

(f) *Κλοδα Λιατα*—“Grey Rocks.”

(g) *Σεανα Τεμε Δοιτ*—“Old Limekiln”; a name applied to a small cove.

(h) *Κυαν Σκυροδύς*—“Haven of the Little Waterspout.”

The next five stand in the sea, at some distance off the shore:—

(i) *Καρραις Ύρεαδ*—“Speckled Rock.”

(j) *Καρραις Ξαθα*—“Long Rock.”

(k) *Καρραις Μόρη*—“Great Rock.”

(l) *Καρραις Δ Ξαίριν*—“Little Cap Rock”; from its appearance over water.

(m) *Καρραις να οΤυρκααδ*—“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) *Βαίτε αν Δίρο*—“Homestead of the Height.”

(o) *Βαίτε αν Ξάμπαρι*—“Homestead of the Dispute (or Quarrel).” This last is probably an old townland name. It is, at any rate, regarded locally as designating an independent division. One local authority stated that it was *Β. αν Ξάμπα* formerly.

(p) *Βαίτε αν Ξυαίεϊν*—“Little Cuckoo Homestead”; probably, like last, an old townland name.

(q) *αν Κνοϊεϊν*—“The Little Hill”; a small sub-division, on which stands the Coastguard Station.

(r) *αν Κορηάν* and *αν Ξλαίρ*—“The Reaping Hook” and “The Trench” respectively; these are two field names.

(s) “*αν Κλουσεν*”; meaning unknown; the second word looks like Norman-French; it is applied to three particular fields.

(t) *Loč a Tpuim*—"Elder Tree Pond."

BALLYNALAHESSERY, *Uaite na Leitpripriuge*—"Homestead of the Half-Plowland." *Seipreap* is a group of six persons, from which comes *Seipreac*, a yoke of ploughing oxen, or rather the six men who ploughed. One (*tanpoipib*) 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 (*zabaldog*) 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. (e) Later on the term *Seipreac* came to be applied to any team—even of two horses. (f) Area, 224 acres.

S.DD. (a) *An Tobair*—"The Well."

(b) *Uočair an Fionn*—"Road of the Wine."

(c) *An Tutac*—"The Hill Summit"; a sub-division containing two or three houses.

(d) *An Seacran*—"The Straying (or Wandering) Piece of Land."

BALLYNASKEHA, *Uaite na Sceice*—"Homestead of the White-thorn Bush." Area, 115 acres.

BARRANALIRE, *Uairia na Uairne*—"River Fork Summit." Area, 135 acres.

BAWNABRAHER, *Uan na mUracair*—"Friars' Field." Area, 18 acres.

BAWNACARRIGAWN, *Uan a Cairnagaim*—"Little Rock Field." Area, 63 acres.

BOHERARD, *Uočair Air*—"High (Elevated) Road." Area, 104 acres.

BORHEN, *Uočairin*—"Little Road." Area, 43 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Cloč na gCuiniróe*—"Rabbits' Rock" (Map 1760).

(b) *paip na Tpac*—"Strand Field" (Do.).

(e) For this information regarding the *Seisear* I beg to express my indebtedness to Rev. R. Henebry, D.Ph.

(f) *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. XVI., p. 221.

BURGERY, Βυροζερνε ; 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, Σεατραμα Δ Καρτελαιν—"Castle Quarter." Area, 56 acres.

CLASHMALEA, Κλαρ Μαιεϊτ—"Malea's Trench." The present name is practically now unknown in Waterford. Area, 2 acres.

CLONANAGH, Κλυαιν να ηθαδ—"Meadow of the Horses." Area, 10 acres.

CLONCOSKRAN, Κλυαιν Κορεδαιν—"Coscran's Meadows." There is an insignificant fragment of an ancient castle. Area, 198 acres.

S.D. Douglas Stream (O.M.), Τυβ-Σταιρε—"Black Stream."

CLOONEETY, Κλυαιν Φαιοιτιξ—"White's Meadow." Area, 10 acres.

CLONMORE, Κλυαιν Μορ—"Great Meadow." Area, 17 acres.

COOLCORMUCK, Κυλ Κορμαικ—"Cormac's Corner." Area, 268 acres.

S.D. Brickly River ; I suppose from Βρηαδ, "speckled."

COOLNAGOWER, Κυλ να ηζαβαν—"Goats' Corner." Area, 282 acres.

CROUGHTANAUL, Κροκτα αν Φαι—"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 a map in the possession of the Christian Brothers, Dungarvan. Area (in two divisions), 12 acres.

CRUSSERA, Κροραρε—"Cross Road." Area, 51 acres.

CURRANE, Αν Κορμδαν ; apparently "The Reaping Hook," but in reality "Pointed Hill." Area, 12 acres.

CURRAHEENARIS, Κυρρηενδιν Δριυρ—"Little Swamp of (beside) the Dwelling House." As this diminutive townland is uninhabited its name is hardly remembered locally. Area, 4 acres.

CUSHCAM, COIP ĆAIM—" (Place) Adjoining the Hollow "; from a ravine through which flows a stream forming the western boundary of the townland. Area, 46 acres.

DUCKSPool, CLAIR NA LAĊAN—" Trench of the Ducks." In this townland are two staings. Area, 166 acres.

S.DD. (a) DEAPINA ŪIRĊE—" Yellow Gap "; applied to the bridge at S.W. angle of townland.

(b) ŪĊĀIPĪN A MĪUITĪNN—" Little Road of the Mill "; this is the road running N.W.W. to Tournore.

DUNGARVAN, ŪŪN ĶARĪĀIN—" Garvan's Fort." Garvan was a common personal name in Celtic times, Pagan and Christian. It may be, in the present instance, the name of a saint; but, more probably, from his connection with a ŪŪN, Garvan was a warrior or chieftain. The martyrologies enumerate five saints of the name, but none of them is mentioned in connection with the Decies. Some local speakers sound the first part of the place name as if it was Ūomn, but the ŪŪN sound is just as common. The 16th and 17th century pronunciation of ŪŪN in the Decies was *dhown*. (g) Moreover the Four Masters invariably write the name ŪŪN ĶARĪĀIN, as above. (h) Before erection of the present bridge communication with Abbeyside was maintained by a roadway through a ford somewhat west of the causeway. Area, 95 acres.

S.DD. (a) "Buttery"; the eastern portion was formerly ŪĊĀIP A MĪAPĶAIPĪ—" Market Road." The present name, it is supposed, arose from the fact that dairy produce was the commodity chiefly sold here. More probably, however, it is the Anglicisation of ŪĊĀIP UĀĊĀIPĀĊ—" Upper Road," an old name for this whole street.

(b) "The Milk Market"; now occupied by a house and garden, at end of Parsley or Crimmins' Lane.

(c) "Fair Green"; west portion of Buttery, near its junction with "Fair Lane." It was so called in 1760.

(g) *Vide*, Inquisitions, Wills and Surveys *passim*, e.g. Will of William Power of Dunmore (*Dowmore*), proved 1671. Compare also *Fiddown* &c.

(h) A.F.M., 1574, 1598, 1599.

(d) *Ὀδὸς ἀριῖν νὰ Τριᾶξ*—“ 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 Rice’s Street, or Youghal Road; this led to the old church on site of the Christian Brothers’ present residence.

(f) “ Wolfe Tone Street.”

(g) *Ἀβιλόρητ (ὕδαλι-ξορητ) Ἀννα*—“ Anne’s Orchard ”; the name (in 1760) of the space to south of the Buttery, at present occupied by the Christian Brothers’ field and curates’ garden.

(h) *Ἱερῶναιθε ἀν Ἰοῦδα*—“ Garden of the Pond ”; this is the present new cemetery with the field to south.

(i) “ Clubbert’s Lane ”; now St. Augustine’s Street.

(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 ”; now Thomson’s Lane.

(n) “ Dead Walk ”; this is a very modern name. In old maps the road now so called is marked “ Buttery.”

(o) Blackpool, *Ὀδὸς ἀρ Ἰδὸς ἀριᾶ*—“ Lower Road ”; compare Buttery, above.

(p) “ Windmill Lane ”; former site of this is now occupied by Catholic Church and Cemetery.

(q) *Ῥᾶρη ἀ Ἰῆ ἀριξαιθ*—“ 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 still living, bull-baiting took place three or four times a year.

(s) “ Strameen Lane ” (now commonly Stramey, and Scramey’s, Lane), *Ἰᾶνα Στριαιμῖν*; origin uncertain.

FAIRLANE, *Ὀδὸς ἀρ ἀν Ἀοναίξ*—“ Road of the Fair.” Portion of the townland is in the adjoining parish of Kilrush. Area, 26 acres.

GALLOWS HILL, Cnoc na Croiúce—" Hill of the Gibbet." The hill in question is a fine mote, circular in plan, and at present without concentric embankment or trench. On the mote a gallows was erected in later times. Area, 7 acres.

GARRYNAGERAGH, Ḡarraidhe na ḠCaoiriac—" Garden of the Sheep (pl.)." Area (in two divisions), 235 acres.

" Garranygearach " (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Dán a Tuinne—" Field of the Quagmire."

GLENBEG, Ḡleann Beag—" Little Glen." Area, 283 acres.

GLENMORE, Ḡleann Mór—" Great Glen." Area, 325 acres.

GURTEEN, Ḡoircín—" Little Garden." Area, 30 acres.

S.DD. (a) St. Gehan's Well (O.M.), Tobair Ūid-hDoine—" Friday Well." 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.), Ḡleann Doimín—" Deep Glen."

JOULTERSPARK, Báirc a Iutair—" Fishmonger's Field." *Follers* 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 a LonḠruir—" 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 " bullan " of limestone was moved from the cill site many years since, and may now be seen in the Catholic Cemetery, Dungarvan. Area, 209 acres.

S.DD. (a) Seana Ćuir—" Old Mansion "; it was erected by a tyrannical and unpopular lady—Grace Hurst, by name—who cheated the builders out of their wages, &c., &c.

(b) Báirc na Sráide—" Field of the Village."

(c) Ceatráid a Ćamproun — " Thompson's (or Samson's) Quarter."

(d) Ζοικτ Ουιρδε—"Yellow Garden."

KILLOSSCRAGH, CILL ΛΑΡΡΑΔ — "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.DD. (a) Ρολλ να Cιοιτε Ζιτε—"Hole of the White Stone"; in river Brickey at the present new bridge.

(b) Ράιρε α Cαϊρτεδάν—"Castle Field."

KILMINNIN, CILL ΜΟ ΦΙΝΓΙΝ—"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 east. Area (in two divisions), 155 acres.

S.DD. (a) Οδεταιρίν να Horrys; probably called from a family known as Horry or Harry.

(b) Δη Cτεανγ—"The Staing."

(c) Δη Cραμπάν — "The River Inlet." Rev. P. Dineen ("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) Cαδαρ Σεαζαμ Οάιθιρό—"John (Son) of David's Causeway"; a crossing place over the pill to the north of the bridge.

KILMURRY, CILL ΜΥΙΡΕ—"St. Muire's Church." Site of the church was discovered close to John O'Donnell's farm-house. Area, 205 acres.

S.D. Cοβαρ ημυιρε—"St. Muire's Well"; it was close to the church site, but is now dried up.

KNOCKAHAVAN, Cnoc Uí CΔοβδαιν—"O'Teevan's Hill." This family name is not now known in Waterford. Area, 107 acres.

S.D. Cλαιρ να Λαογ—"Trench of the Calves."

KNOCKATEEMORE, Cnoc α Cιγε ημόιρ—"Hill of the Great House." Area, 155 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cοβαρ να Cραζα—"Well of the Strand."

(b) Rinn a Púca—"The Pooka's Headland.

KNOCKBOY, Cnoc Dúirde—"Yellow Hill"; from the blossoming furze which covered it. Area, 27 acres.

"Knockboy otherwise Sliganagh" (Sale Map, 1861, Devonshire Estate).

KNOCKNASALLA, Cnoc na Sailleac—"Hill of the Oziers." Area, 16 acres.

KNOCKBRACK, Cnoc Dúreac—"Speckled Hill." Area, 34 acres.

KNOCKNAGRANAGH, Cnoc na Socránac—"Hill of the Sows." Area, 224 acres.

S.D. Uíor na mDúroc—"Badgers' Lois."

LACKEN, Ueacain (loc. case)—"Glen (or 'Hill') Slope." Area, 202 acres.

LISFENNEL, Uíor Fíonξaite—"Fionghaile's Lois." Fíonξaite also signifies "murder"; the latter may possibly be its signification here. Area, 110 acres.

"Lisfinola" (Vallancey's Map). "Lisfinoly" (Distr. Bk.).

LISHEENOONA, Uírin Úna—"Una's Lios." Area, 51 acres.

LOUGHANISKA, Uoc an Uirge—"Water Pond." The Irish form does not suggest tautology like its English equivalent. Area, 80 acres.

LOUGHANUNNA, Uoc an Fíonnaig; meaning uncertain. Perhaps Uocán Anna—"Anne's Pond." Area, 51 acres.

S.D. Uócáir Anna—" (Queen) Anne's Road."

MIDDLE QUARTER, Ceatramha Uáir—Idem. On the townland is the site of an ancient castle. Area, 97 acres.

MONANG, Móin Fínn—"Finn's Bog"; perhaps Móin Abann—"River 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" (Distr. Bk.).

MONKEAL, Móin Cáoil—"Narrow Bog." Area, 12 acres.

MONROE, Móin Ruabó—"Red Bog"; portion of the Commons of Dungarvan (Distr. Bk.). Area, 9 acres.

NEWTOWN, Νάιτε Νουά—Idem. Area, 96 acres.

PARKATLUGGERA, Πάρκ Δ τΣιυζαίρη—"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, Πάρκείν Φλουκ—"Little Wet Field." Area, 13 acres.

PARKLANE, Πάρκ Ειθλίη—"Ellen's Field." Area, 8 acres.

"Nell's Field" (Humble Estate Map, 1775).

PARKNAGAPPUL, Πάρκ ηλ γκαπαλι—"Field of the Horses." Area, 14 acres.

RINGAPUCA, Ρίνη Δ ρύκα—"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.

"Otherwise Ardavulane" (Sale Maps, 1861, Devonshire Estate).

RINGCREHY, Ρίνη Γροιόε—"Gallows Headland." Area, 64 acres.

RINGNASILLOGE, Ρίνη ηλ Σαίτεόγ—"Headland of the Willows." Area, 34 acres.

SHANDON, Σαν Όύν—"Old Fort"; no remains of the fortress survive, unless indeed the mote 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.

SCART, Σκαίρτ—"Thicket." Area, 32 acres.

"Scarticristury," i.e. Christopher's Scart (A.S.E.).

SCARTORE, Σκαίρτεόρη; perhaps "Hore's Scart." Hore is an old Dungarvan name. Area, 67 acres.

SHANKILL, Seana Ćill—"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, Scead an Āirō—"Whitethorn Bush of the Height." Area (in two divisions), 52 acres.

SKEHACRINE, Scead a Ćrainn—"Whitethorn Bush of (by) the Tree." Area (in two divisions), 85 acres.

S.D. Dun a Īōctair—"Road End"; the piece of road to east of Glebe House—between latter and sea.

SLIGAUNAGH, Sliogānac—"Shell (or Slate) Abounding Soil." Area, 31 acres.

S.D. An Cūl—"The Nook"; a small sub-division.

STUCCOLANE, Stoc Calāin—"Callan's Tree Trunk." Area, 3 acres.

TWO-MILE BRIDGE; this is a modern name. Previous to erection of the bridge the ford was Ūéal an Āctā—"The Ford Mouth." Area, 193 acres.

TULLACOOBEG, Tulad Cūil—"Hill Summit of (in) the Corner." Area, 56 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Seana Ūaite—"Old Village."

(b) Ćaitce Ūéil Ćrāğā—"Hurling Green of the Strand Mouth."

(c) Cūilín na mĪlāctā—"Little Corner of the Flowers."

TERRYSTANG, Ćir Ūá Stainğ—"Land of the Two Staings." The frequent occurrence of the number two in Irish local names is very remarkable. (i) Area, 4 acres.

TURNORE, Tur an Ūir—"Cattle Night Field (or Bleach Green) of the Gold." Area, 62 acres.

WINDGAP, Ūeapna na Ćaioite—"Gap of the Wind." Area, 300 acres.

S.D. An Leactōrān (Leact-Ćorrān)—"Half Hillock."

(i) See a paper on the subject by Dr. Joyce, Proceedings R.I.A., Vol. X., p. 164.

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 Archæological Society*, Vol. III., p. 72. The name Fews is uneclesiastical in origin; it is applied to the parish, but to no particular townland, and, as locally pronounced, it is obviously incorrect, scil:—*ῥαρθίρτε αν ἡῖοε*, for *ῥαρθίρτε να ὕῖῖο*—“Parish of the Woods.” Fews is, by the way, singularly bare of trees at the present day. Names derived from timber and shrubbery abound in this neighbourhood indicating the former presence here of extensive forests; compare Kilmacthomas, Shanakill, Graigearush, &c. The region was probably portion of the Forest of Decies alluded to in the Martyrology of Aenghus, March 26th. The people of this parish were noted, a hundred years ago, for their pretensions, a trait which gave occasion to the sarcastic allusion of a local poet:—“*ἄρτε βοῦτα, ῥαοινη ῥαρθίρτε να ὕῖῖο.*”

TOWNLANDS.

ASHTOWN, *ἄσθε να ῖννεῖοιζε*—“Homestead of the Ash-tree.” There is a standing pillar stone on Kirwan’s farm. Area, 1,066 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḷḷḷḷ*—“Leap.” It is difficult to gather the exact significance of this word in place names; it is here applied to a large sub-division of the townland.

(b) *ḶḶḶḶḶḶ ἡḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—“Little Rock of Martin’s Bleak Eminence.”

(c) *ḶḶḶḶ να ἡḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—“Well of the Barrells.”

(d) *ḶḶḶḶ να ḶḶḶḶ*—“Hill of the Scollops” (see under Graigarush below).

(e) *ḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—“Ugly Potato Garden.”

BALLYBOY, *ḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶ*—“Yellow Wall.” In a bog or flat beside the Mahon Stream is a large stone with an artificial cup-shaped cavity of bullán type. Area, 707 acres.

“Ballaboy” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) *ḶḶḶḶ*—“Causeway.”

(b) *Ḫóταιρίν* *να Μόνα Ρυαίρε*—"Little Road of the Red Bog."

CUMMEEN, *Δη Κοιμίη*—"The Commonage." Area, 418 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Καρραϊς Ἀ Τύραιη*—"Rock of the Heath Hen."

This bird is locally called *Τύρην* from its cry, which resembles the whirr of a spinning-wheel.

(b) *ἨΔ Ὀλακάνα*—"The Peaty Fields."

(c) *Ρορ Κυίλ*—"Hazel Copse"; a sub-division of about 20 acres.

COUMMAHON, *Com Μαδάν*—"Mahon (River) Hollow." Area, 982 acres.

S.D.D. Mahonbeg and Mahonog (O.M.), two small streams which flow through the townland and subsequently join the Mahon River.

FURRALEIGH, *Δη Ἰόραθ Ἰλατ*—"The Grey Wattle Bridge"; 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, *Ἰράϊς Ἀ Ρυίρ*—"Village of the Shrubbery." Area, 322 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ἰαρηαίρε Ράινε*—"Spade Garden."

(b) *Ράιρε* *να Σκόιθ*—"Field of the Scollops." A "scollop" is a wooden pin of furze or ozier, used in thatching.

KEALFUNE, *Καοί Ἰιονη*—"White Narrow Place." Area, 902 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Δη Ἰεατάν*—"The Wide (Place)"; a well known sub-division.

(b) *Ḫóταιρίν* *να Ἰκορρ*—"Little Road of the Corpses"; an old road, now partly closed, abutting on the village of Few's (*Ḫun Ḫóταιρ*). Eighteen men, each of them named John Power, were, with many others, killed here in a battle.

KILLNAGRANGE, *Κίλ* *να Ἰράιηρϊζε*—"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 *κίλ*, enclosing about an acre and a half, is still faintly traceable. Area, 1,336 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Βότταρ να Ρέιρὸ Βυιρὸε—"Road of the Yellow Mountain Plain."

(b) Δη Μεαίρηαδ. Meaning unknown, though the word occurs several times as a field name. In the present instance it is, as usual, name of a field.

(c) Γηορ Δ Ξ(Δη)ηάιν—"Hill of the Grove."

(d) Βυη Βότταρ—"Bottom of the Road"; name of the village of Fews.

(e) Βαίτε ηυαδ—"New Homestead"; a sub-division, containing two farms.

RATHMAIDEN, Ράτ να Μαίξθεαν—"Fort of the Maidens." This townland is better known locally as Ράτ ηαέτρηαδ—"Upper Rath"; yet another popular designation of the place (of probably much wider extension, though, than last) is Ξεανν Όά ηαίηιρὸε. Area, 647 acres.

Kilbarrymaiden Parish.

CONSEQUENT on the maritime character of this Parish, cliff and sea-shore 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 *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. II., p. 195.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINGARRY, Βαίτε Δη Ξαρρηαιρὸε—"Homestead of the Garden." Area, 200 acres.

BALLINLOUGH, Βαίτε Δη Λοόα—"Homestead of the Lake"; from a sheet of water, covering (in winter) some twenty or thirty acres. Area, 284 acres.

BALLYMURRIN, Βαίτε ημυηίν—"Moreen's (Muirne's) Homestead." The personal name here incorporated is anglicised—Martha! Area, 236 acres.

BALLYVOHALANE, Βαίτε ηί ηόεηάιν—"O'Mohlan's Homestead." Area, 423 acres.

“ Ballyvolane ” (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) ΣΥΔΘ ΝΑ ΜΘΥΑΙΡΤΕΛΑΪ; meaning uncertain. The name is applied to an extensive and well known sub-division.

(b) ΚΑΡΡΑΙΣΙΝ ΝΑ ΚΟΙΤΤΕ—“ Little Rock (of the) Wood.”

BOG, ΜΟΙΝ ΡΥΔΘ—“ Red Bog.” Area, 190 acres.

CAHERUANE, ΚΑΤΑΙΡ ΎΔΙΝ. Uncertain; perhaps “ Rowan’s Stone Fort.” Area, 698 acres.

CARRIGEEN, ΚΑΡΡΑΙΣΙΝ—“ Little Rock.” Area, 365 acres.

S.D. ΚΑΡΡΑΙΣ ΣΛΑΤΑΡΑ—“ Slattery’s Rock.”

DUNABRATTIN, ΘΥΝ ΝΑ ΜΘΡΕΑΤΑΝ—“ 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-mBretan (now Dumbarton) the fortified residence of Coroticus on the Rock of Clyde in the time of Valentinian III. Area, 422 acres.

S.DD. (a) The Goul Cave (O.M.).

(b) Carrickyready Rocks (O.M.), ΚΑΡΡΑΙΣ ΎΙ ΡΙΔΘΑ—“ O’Reidy’s Rock.”

(c) ΔΝ ΠΡΙΟΡΥΝ—“ The Prison.”

(d) “ Boatstrand ”—ΤΡΑΙΣ Δ ΘΑΙΘ. Idem.

(e) ΤΡΑΙΣ Δ ΠΥΡΤΙΝ—“ Little Bank Strand.”

(f) ΤΡΑΙΣ ΜΙΘΕ ΟΙΣ—“ Ita, the Virgin’s Strand.”

(g) ΚΝΟΑΝ Ο ΞΕΑΛΛΑΪ—“ O’Kelly’s Little Hill ”; a sub-division.

(h) ΘΑΝ ΝΑ ΣΠΙΟΜΑΙΘΕ—“ Field of the Ghost.”

FARRANALAHESERY, ΞΕΡΑΝΝ ΝΑ ΛΕΙΤ-ΣΕΙΡΡΙΣΣΕ—“ Farm of the Half Plowland.” (See Ballynalahessery, Dungarvan Par.). Area, 274 acres.

S.DD. (a) Aughnagaul Br. (O.M.), ΑΪΤ ΝΑ ΝΞΑΛ—“ The Foreigners’ Ford.”

(b) ΠΑΙΡΚ ΝΑ ΣΕΑΝΑ ΣΡΑΙΘΕ—“ Field of the Old Village.”

(c) ΠΑΙΡΚ Δ ΤΣΕΑΝΑ ΜΜΙΛΙΝΝ—“ Field of the Old Mill.”

GARDENMORRIS, ΞΑΡΡΑΝ ΝΑ ΜΜΙΡΡ—“ The Morices’ Grove.” Area, 262 acres.

S.D. **Ḫán na Scead**—"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.).

GEORGESTOWN, **Ḫaite Šeoirre**. 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) (*j*). Area, 450 acres.

KILBARRYMEADAN, **Cill Ḫarrta Meirín**—"Church of my Little Ita's Height." Compare present Meirín with Miosáin in case of Kilmeadan. Area, 412 acres.

"Killbaremeadan" (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (*a*) **Δη μεανναδάν (mḪeannaδάν)**—"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 **Ḫobar Ḫarrta Meirín**.

(*c*) **Ḫáirc Δ τSeana Šéiréit**—"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 Ḫeas**—"Little Church"; formerly portion of Kilbarrymeadan (**Cill Ḫór**). Thomas O'Harney, Irish scribe, found here an ogham inscribed stone which is said to be now in the Kilkenny Museum. Area, 186 acres.

KILMURRIN, **Cill Ḫuirín**—"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. (*k*) Area, 284 acres.

"Kilmorin" (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (*a*) **Retirgead**—"Early Church Site"; in a field near the cliff at south-east angle of townland.

(*b*) **Ḫorrt Δ τSasairt**—"The Priest's Garden."

(*c*) Foilnacartan (O.M.), **Ḫaite na Ceartócan**—"The Forge Cliff."

(*j*) Egmont MSS., p. 53.

(*k*) *Vide*, "Gaelic Journal," April, 1902, p. 64.

(d) ΡΟΥ Δ ΡΟΙΝ—"Seal Hole."

(e) ΝΑ "Cribbies" (?).

(f) ΡΑΙΛ Δ ΟΥΑΙΝ—"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 statue—a piece of stalagmite in which only vivid imagination could detect a resemblance to the human form.

ΚΝΟΚΚΑΝ, ΟΥΟΑΝ—"Little Hill." Area, 266 acres.

"Knockandoraghy" (A.S.E. and also Old Deeds).

S.D. ΟΥΕΑΝ ΝΑ ΟΥΕΑΡΟ—"Glen of the (Heath) Hens"; a particularly well known sub-denomination; locally regarded as practically an independent townland name.

ΚΝΟΚΚΑΜΟΝ, ΟΥΟΑΝ ΜΑΟΑΝ—"Little Hill of the Mahon." On this are four mine shafts with engine houses, &c. Area, 154 acres.

S.DD. (a) Casaunnagreana (O.M.), ΟΑΡΑΝ ΝΑ ΟΥΡΕΙΝΕ—"Sunny Path."

(b) ΟΑΙΤΙΝ—"Remnant (of land)"; lit. "Little Heel," a well known sub-division.

(c) ΟΥΙΤΙΝ—"Little Corner."

(d) "Mt. Eyre Strand" and "Stage Strand" (O.M.)

(e) ΡΑΙΛ ΝΑ ΟΥΕ—"Cliff of the Flagstone."

(f) ΡΑΙΤΟΙΝ ΝΑ ΝΟΥΑΝ—"Little Green of the Lambs":—

"Hi for ΡΑΙΤΟΙΝ ΝΑ ΝΟΥΑΝ,

"Hi for ΡΟΥΑΙΝ ΝΑ ΡΑΡΡΑΙΟΕ,

"Hi for ΡΑΤΡΟΥΝ ΜΑΟΤΑΙ,

"Hi for ΔΟΝΑΟ ΝΑ ΟΑΡΡΑΙΟΕ." (Old Song).

RATHANNY, ΡΑΟ ΔΝΑ—"Ana's Rath." Area, 418 acres.

"Rathanny" and "Rathtunny" (A.S.E.).

RATHQUAGE, ΡΑΟ ΟΥΑΙΟ—"Cuaig's Rath." A fine rath, from which probably comes the name, stands on a splendid site near the east boundary of the townland. Area, 269 acres.

"Rathquage" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) ΟΕΑΙ ΡΑΙΡΟ—"Field Entrance."

(b) *Úóταρ να μυice*—"The Pig's Road."

SLEEVEEN, *Σλέϊβίν*—"Little Mountain." The church and half the village of Kill stand on this townland. Area, 225 acres.

TANKARDSTOWN, *Úότάριν να μυice*—"Little Road of the Pig." "*Úότάριν να μυice* *αγυρ ζαν α μύc ανν.*" (Old Rhyme). Tankard here is presumably a corruption of Tancred. Area, 235 acres.

"Tancardstowne" (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Foilaneena Cashel (O.M.), *Καιρτεάν ράιττε αν ριονα*—"Wine Cliff Castle"; name of a rock.

(b) *Καρραις να Κοιρceime*—"Stepping Rock."

(c) *Όριον Όό* and *Όριον Καρραιτ*—"Cow Ridge" and "Horse Ridge," respectively.

(d) Foilboy (O.M.), *ράιττ Όυιόε*—"Yellow Cliff."

(e) Carrickadda (O.M.), *Καρραις ράτοα*—"Long Rock."

(f) *Αν Ceallačán* (?); name applied to a small strand down to which an old woman was swept from the cliff above on a windy day.

(g) *Τοδαρ να ζκατ*—"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, Archæological 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. *ζοβνατ* is locally anglicised Abigal, Abina and Abby (1).

(1) "Gaelic Journal," Apr. 1902, p. 64; also, see Woulfe, "Irish Names and Surnames," p. 42.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINAKILL, *Ḅαίτε να Κοίλλε*—"Homestead of the Wood." Area, 438 acres.

"Ballynekilly" (Distr. Book).

S.DD. (a) Araglen River, *Αραγλίην*. See under Knockaveelish, Lismore Par.

(b) *Ρείϋ να ὄρεατοῶς*—"Mountain Plain of the Plover."

(c) *Αν Ἰνν*—"The Pool"; junction of the Araglen with Colligan River.

BALLINTOOR, *Ḅαίτε αν Τυαίη*—"Cattle Field Homestead." Area, 169 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḅαν Δ ὈύνΔ*—"Field of the Fort."

(b) *Ἷορτ Σεϋτε να Καίλλίγε*—"Garden of (beside) the Hag's Bush."

BALLYCONNERY, *Ḅαίτε υἱ Ḅοναίη*—"O'Connery's Homestead." I have little hesitation in identifying this as the birthplace of St. Christian O'Conarchy, Bishop of Lismore and Legate Apostolic, who died at the Abbey of Odorney (Kyrie Eleison) in 1186 (*m*). There is a local legend, somewhat truncated, of a bull (*ΤαρḄ Ḅοναίη*) which ran thither to drink in the Colligan. Area, (in two divisions), 380 acres.

BALLYEIGHTERAGH, *Ḅαίτε ἸοḄτραḄ*—"Lower Homestead." This was originally a sub-division of Kilnafrehan. Area (in two divisions), 208 acres.

BALLYNEETY, *Ḅαίτε αν ḄḄοιτιḄ*—"White's Homestead." Area, 343 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḅολλ Δ Ḅίη*—"Hole of the Tillage Plot"; a hole in river Colligan where the latter is spanned by the new bridge.

(b) *ḄḄḄαιήν αν ḄḄραḄίγε*—"Little Road of the Wild (Vegetable) Growth."

(c) *Ḅίλλ ḄεαḄ*—"Little Church"; an old graveyard site where, according to tradition of the locality, soldiers were buried who fell in a tribal war.

(*m*) "Sanctus Christianus nascitur quodam pago inter Lismoriam Civitatem et Dongarvan Taughonarchie dicto."—De Cisterciensium Hib. Viris Illustribus—Edit. Murphy, p. 234.

BALLYKNOCK, Ɔamte an Ćnocamĩz — “Knox’s Homestead.” Area, 687 acres.

BARRACREE, Ɔamra Ćpopte—“Cattle Summit (Ridge).” Area (in three divisions), 1,380 acres.

S.DD. (a) Com Ɔuĉam̄; meaning uncertain; probably “Kidney Hollow,” from its shape.

(b) Ćamramĩz a tšionnamĩz—“Fox Rock.”

(c) Carrigaruppera and Carrigabuccera (O.M.), Ćamramĩz a ropam̄te and Ćamramĩz a Ɔocam̄te—“Rock of the Rapparee” and “Rock of the Cake” respectively.

(d) Ɔéal Ɔán—“White Mouth”; saddle-like depression in mountain top.

(e) Ćnoc Ɔuĉ—“Black Hill.”

(f) Ćloĉa Ɔúim na mĉpoc—“Badger-Fort Crags”; three large rocks near north-east extremity of townland.

BOHADOON, Ɔoĉ a Ɔúim—“Cabin of the Fort.” Area (in three divisions), 1,728 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ŝoim̄tín—“Little Garden.”

(b) Ɔoll a Ɔáom̄amĩz—“Power’s Drowning Hole.”

(c) Ɔóĉam̄ín m̄óna Ruam̄te—“Red Bog Little Road.”

(d) Āĉ na Šam̄leac—“Willow Tree Ford.”

(e) Āĉ na Ŝam̄im̄ne—“Sand Ford.”

CARROWCASHLANE, Ćeāĉram̄a an Ćam̄leam̄ — “The Castle Quarter.” Site of the ancient castle is marked on the six-inch Ordnance Map. Area, 123 acres.

COOLNASMEAR, Ćúit na Šméam̄—“Corner of the Blackberries.” Area (in three divisions), 1,206 acres.

“Coolnesmeere” (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (a) Ɔóĉam̄ín na naĉram̄te—“Little Road of the Merchandise.”

(b) Ćram̄acán—“The Little Pile”; the remarkable and well-known point in which the Comeragh range terminates at the south. This is called Ćram̄acán Ɔéim̄leac to distinguish from another Ćram̄acán in Mothel Parish.

(c) An Ćúit—“The Ridge Back (or Corner).”

(d) Δη Βουαίτε—"The Milking Field." This was the old name of Coolnasmear Mountain.

(e) Ρεῖρὸ Ὀσίγτε—"Burned Mountain Plain."

(f) Δη Μαιολάν—"The Bare Hill-Point."

(g) Βότταρῖν Δ ῥύνα—"Little Road of the Pond."

(h) Glendermot River (O.M.), Σρυτ Ἰλεαυνα Ὀιάρμουδα—"Dermot's Glen Stream."

(i) Ράιρε να Cιλλε—"Field of the Graveyard."

(j) Λιρῖν να Cιυαίρε—"Little Lios of the Ear."

(k) Cnoc να Cαρραδῖο—"Hill of the Mange."

(l) Cnoc Δ Ἰομόρταρ—"Hill of Emulation." In Lismore Par. is a townland bearing the same name, which see.

(m) Ὀιάρμουτο Λιατ—"Grey Dermot"; a pillar stone.

(n) Cnoc Δ Ὀδραῖγε—"Hill of the Oak Grove."

COUMARAGLIN, Com Διρῖλιν—"Araglen Hollow," whence emerges the Araglen River (see under Ballinakill, above). Area, 2,474 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Dog's Gap (O.M.), Βεάρινα να Ἰνδορῖο. 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 (n). 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 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 over this gap which has ever since borne his name.

(b) Seefinn (O.M.), Συῖοε ῥῖν—"Fionn's Sitting Place"; height, 2,387 feet.

(c) Βουλάν να ἸCορρ—"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

(n) See Bollandists, July 14th—*Vita S. Declani, Episcopi*, Cap. VII.

locally called a "bullán," from, I think, the English "bowl." 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 *Bullán* na *gCopp* on, or by, the "Mauma Road," at the Kilrossanty side; see under Glendalligan.

CURRABAHA, *Currac* *Beite*—"Wet Place of the Birch." Area, 457 acres.

"Currabehigh" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) *gAorctad*—"Stream-Watered-and-Wooded-Place."

(b) *Fuarán*—"Cold Spring."

(c) *Tobar a' Úina*—"Fort Well." *Úin* makes a double genitive—*úin* and *úina*.

DEELISH, *Daoitear*; probably *Úuib-úior*—"Black Fort." *Úitear*=Mortmain. Area (in two divisions), 776 acres.

"*Úuib-úior*" (18th century Elegy on Death of Richard Power). "Dwylish" (Distr. Bk.).

S.DD. (a) *Árta na Saisiúirí*—"Soldiers' Height."

(b) *Polu na mBarrailli*—"Hole of the Barrels"; a place where poteen was formerly secreted.

(c) *Úrém a' Mharcais*—"The Horseman's Attempt (to Jump)."

(d) *Fuarán*—"Cold Spring."

(e) *Carraig Uiat*—"Grey Rock."

(f) *Maoilín*—"Hill Top."

(g) *Deárna Séirc*—"Barren Gap."

(h) *Carraig a' gRioll (gRiolla)*—"Rock of the Gravel."

(i) *gArdarthe na gCearc*—"Garden of the (Heath) Hens."

(j) *Carraig a' Púca*—"The Pooka's Rock."

(k) *Carraig na gDaoite*—"Windy Rock."

GARRANBAUN, *gArdarán Bán*. Meaning uncertain. Area, 522 acres.

"Garranbane" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) *Pike Úarra Leacan*—"Glen-Top Turnpike."

(b) *Tobar na gLóire*—"Glory Well."

GLEDANE, Σλιοθάν; meaning is not clear; ελαθάν, 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) ράηρ Δ Μύροδαιρ—“ Murder Field ”; from a duel fought there between Frank Barron and John Tallon.

(b) Οότδαιρίν αν Ξάραιξ—“ Little Road of the Wild Growth (of weeds, briars, &c.). ”

INCHINDRISLA, Ιηρε αν Όμυρτε—“ Bramble Holm. ” Area (in two divisions), 584 acres.

S.DD. (a) ρόυλ CΔm—“ Winding Hole ”; in Colligan River.

(b) ρόυλ να μθουδδαιύύ—“ Drowning Hole of the Boys. ”

(c) ρόυλ Δ Cύηρη—“ Hole of the Goblet. ” This and the preceding are likewise in the Colligan.

(d) Οότδαιρ Δ Τόδδαιρ—“ The Causeway Road. ”

(e) Cύλ ΝΔοιή CοννλΔίν—“ 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) Τοδδαιρ ΝΔοιή CοννλΔίν—“ St. Conlan’s Well. ” A space, now planted, surrounding the well and church site, was known as “ the *Counlaunis*. ”

(g) Τοδδαιρ Οέυλ Δ Μάτόμε—“ Gap Mouth Well. ”

(h) Τοδδαιρ Δ Cρηαιν—“ Well of the Tree. ”

KILADANGAN, Cύλ Δ ΌΔινγιη—“ 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.DD. (a) ράηρ να βΰοτδαιρδ—“ Field of the House Ruins. ” Ξοτδαιρδ is rather the mound indicating former existence of a house than the actual ruin.

(b) ρόυλ να βΰπιορδαιρ—“ Pipers’ Hole ”; in the river beneath present Railway Bridge.

KILBRYAN, Cύλ ΌρηΔίν—“ Bryan’s Church. ” O.M. indicates church site. Area (in two divisions), 734 acres.

S.D. **Ḫun an Ḫá Ḍáinn**—"Hollow of the Two Rivers"; a well known sub-division.

KILGOBINET, Cill Ḫobnait—"Gobinet's Church." Area, 300 acres.

S.D. **Toberaphona** or **Tobergobinet (O.M.), Tobar a Ḫúna**, also **Tobar Ḫobnait**—"The Pound Well," or "Gobinet's Well."

KILNAFREHAN, Cill na Ḫḫraocán—"Church of the Wortle-berries." 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 a τStéibe**—"The Mountain Well."

(b) **Ḫáirc an Ḍonait**—"The Fair Field."

(c) **Ḫótarín na nḌarraíbe**. See under Coolnasmear.

KNOCKAUNAGLOON, Cnocán na Ḫlúine—"Little Hill of the Knee"; from a rock basin (bullán type) resembling the impress of a knee. Area, 333 acres.

MONARUD, Móin a RuḪ; 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.), Maoitinn**—"Hill Top."

(b) **Cḫraocán** (see under Coolnasmear above).

(c) **Ḫleann Ḫoimín**—"Deep Glen."

(d) **Móin a Ḫeotéara**—"The Pedlar's Bog"; in which the murderer of a travelling dealer buried his victim.

(e) **Cnoc na Síosa**—"Hill of the Streak."

(f) **Cnoc a τSeana Ḫáite**—"Hill of the Old Village."

(g) **Carraig na Ḫaoite**—"Windy Rock."

(h) **Ḫáirc na Cḫoicé Naomhe**—"Field of the Holy Cross."

SCARTNADRINY, Scairt na Ḫoiḫeanaíḫe—"Thicket of the Blackthorn." Area, 715 acres.

"Skartnydrenny" (Inq. Jas. I.).

TALLACOOMORE. (See Tallacool, Clonea Par.). The present is a disjoined 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, Βέατ—“Opening,” (scil:—To the river or to road over the Drum ridge). At this place there is said to have been a preceptory of Knights Templars, but hardly any remains survive. (See *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 94). Area, 300 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ὑνν νὰ ζClúp—“The Pigeons’ Pool”; this and next are in the river Finisk.

(b) Πολλ CAm—“Curved Pool.”

(c) Πολλ αν Ὑρζε ζοιρμ—“Hole of the Black Water.”

(d) Πολλ νὰ νΟινα—“Hole of the Wool.”

(e) CαρρΔιζ αν ΕιθνεΔιν—“Rock of the Ivy.”

CLASHNADARRIV—Clair νὰ ρτΔρθ—“Trench of the Bulls.” Area, 140 acres.

CLOGH, Clóc—“Rock”; anciently—according to the testimony of intelligent Irish speakers—Clóc Ὑατε ζνύρα—“Rock of the Cattle-losing Homestead.” There are some insignificant remains of one of 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 17th century &c. wars. Area (in two divisions), 261 acres.

S.DD. (a) Poulanore (O.M.), πολλὸν ὄρυ—“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) Ὀὴν Ἄρυ—“High Field”; a sub-division of about 50 acres.

(c) Μόιν Ρυαδ—“Red Bog.”

CURRAMOREEN, Κυρραδὸς Μυρρίν—“Muirne’s Swamy Place.” (See Ballymurrin, Kilbarrymeadan Par., &c.). Area, 152 acres.

“Curoroach” (Tithe Composition Book, Registrar’s Office).

KILMOLASH, Ἐκκλ. Μολαίρε—“St. Molaise’s Church.” Area, 61 acres.

“Cnockan aĩs Kyllmolussii” (Visit. Book, E., 3, 14, T.C.D.).

KNOCKALAHARA, Ἐνοκ ἄ Λεατάρια—“Hill of the Leather.” Area, 687 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ὀδὸταίρην νὰ νζαλλ—“Little Road of the Foreigners.”

(b) Ὀεάρινα Ὑαιτέρι—“Walter’s Gap.” Walter (a Power—according to my informant) was killed here on the occasion of the battle of Affane.

(c) Λαδ νὰ Μαρδ—“Hollow of the Dead”; where the slain lay thickest and were buried as they lay.

(d) Μόιν νὰ ηὙιόριε—“Bog of the Dun Cow”; the name is connected doubtless with some forgotten legend or fact of history; compare “Λεαδάρ νὰ ηὙιόριε,” Ὀαίρινα νὰ ηὙιόριε (Bar. Glengheiry), &c. The present sub-division is regarded locally as a separate townland.

(e) Ἄν Στοζαίρε—“The Swallow Hole”; the mouth of a limestone cave into which a stream disappears.

(f) Ἄν Ροριε—“The Embankment”; this is really a field, surrounded by a bank as it is liable to flooding from the river.

(g) Ὀαίρινα and Ὀυν ἄ Ὀαίτε—“Top” and “Bottom” (respectively) “of the Village.”

(h) Ὀδὸταρ νὰ Σαιζοιύριε—“The Soldiers’ Road”; another memorial of the battle.

KNOCKNASKAGH, Cnoc na Scead—“ Hill of the Whitethorns.”
Area (in two divisions), 455 acres.

S.D. Coolaclampar, Cúil a Clampair—“ 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 clampair (a “ dispute ” or “ controversy ”) enters, by the way, into quite a number of place names.

WOODSTOCK, Coitl a Cúip—“ Wood of the Stock or Stump.”
Area, 302 acres.

“ Kilkipp ” (Memoranda Roll, Exchequer—16-28).

Kilrossanty Parish.

KILROSSANTY, a 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, Eadram Ód nÍóin—“(Place) Between Two Bogs.”
Area (in two divisions), 2,111 acres.

“ Addermon ” (D.S.).

S.D. Cúil a tSeana Úrírte; the elegant name of a well-known sub-division.

BALLINGOWAN, Ɔaite an Ğabann—"The Smith's Homestead (or Town)." The double fossed circular enclosure marked on the six-inch Ordnance Sheet is a cúil or early church site. Within the enclosure is an interesting bullán with circular basin. Area, 290 acres.

"Ballyngoon" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLINTLEA, Ɔaite an tStéibe—"The Mountain Homestead." Area, 473 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ɔáiricín na Ğaoidé—"Little Windy Field."

(b) Ɔorcáó—"Place of Burning."

(c) Com Clócaó—"Stony Hollow."

(d) Cnocán Ğoiríoeaibáig—"Turlough's Little Hill."

(e) Dun (and Móin) na Cleite Nuaidé—"Bottom (and 'Bog') of the New Hurdle."

(f) Ɔairra na Saiteáó—"Willow Summit."

BALLYKEROGE, Ɔaite Uí Ğearóig—"O'Kerog's Homestead."

A fair (by patent) was held here. It was later transferred to Enghishtown. Date, October 2nd and 20th. On this townland is a reputed holy well minus a special name (o). Area (in two divisions), 605 acres.

(o) 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 arrable land, pastures, meadows, comons, conygreys, woodes and underwoods, thornes, parkes, closures, gardens, mores, Marishes, bogges, waters, fishinges, springs together wth. all and everie thappurtennes, Comododities and emoluments to the said Castle, towne, howse &c. 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 certain place of marshe ground called Ynishtorny and on the south weste side of the meere or brooke called Agherloyne and adjoining to the comon called Corraghefowke and on the south east side of the said comon and adjoining to a place called Colteyge and on the south weste side of the said place and adjoining to a spring or fourde called Beyllaghdacon and one the weste side of the brooke or springe and adioyninge to a meere called Ardinighe and on the north side of the said mere and adioyninge unto an highway that leadethe towards a mote Called lysnagomge and on the east north east 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.

“Ballykerog” (Inq. Eliz.).

S.DD. (a) *Κιλλ Ὕρεαδ*—“Speckled Church”; an early church site with circular enclosure of earth.

(b) *Σεαηα ῥύηα*—“Old Pound.”

(c) *Στραπα α Ὕδααιξ*—“Beggar’s Stile.”

(d) *Κεατρηαῖα α Ἐαίρτεαῖη*—“Castle Quarter.”

(e) *Τοβαρι* and *Καοι ηα ηὝρηάταρ*—“Well” and “Narrow (Place) of the Friars.” The latter is about half an acre in extent.

(f) *Κιλλιηὶθε ηα ζκοιμῖνεαδ*—“Commings’ Little Graveyard Fields”; near south-east boundary of the townland.

(g) *Ἄτ Ὀρηνημ-λοη*—“Ford of Blackbird’s Ridge”; no doubt the *Agherloyne* of the indenture quoted in preceding foot-note.

BALLYKILMURRY, *Ὀαηε ῖηηε ζιοηηα-ῖηηηε*—“Mac Gilmurry’s Homestead.” “Edmdus Mac Gillamurray aῖs. Ed. Philippi vic. Kilros. et ffews” was deprived in 1591—“propter defectum ordinum, et pluralitatem beneficiorum” (p). Area, 205 acres.

“Ballygullumurry” (Forfeited Estates and Interests,—1666-84.)

S.DD. (a) *Τηηηαζζαη, Τηξ ηα Σαζαηη*—“Priests’ House.”

(b) *Ζηεαηη Ρεαδὸμοη*—“Redmond’s Glen.”

(c) *Κύτ Ρυαδ*—“Red Ridge Back.”

BALLYNEVOGA, *Ὀαηε ηαεῖδῖζε*; meaning unknown. 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.DD. (a) *ῥάηηε α τΣεῖρηε*—“Chapel Field.”

(b) *Τοβαρι ηα ἑαδὸβ*—“Well of the Rags.”

BARNAKILL, *Ὀεαρηα αη Ἐοηη*—“Gap of the Hazel Copse.” On this townland are some remains of an approximately 17th century castle of the O’Briens (“of the Silken Bridle”). 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 *αη τΣεαηα*

Հօււ ("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.DD. (a) Հարիւց Վ ինիւ Կիրօ—"The Wolf's Rock."

(b) Ան ԻճՕճիր—"The Trench"; probably from ԻճՕՅ, a cleft or gash. This is portion of the earthwork in which the Irish entrenched themselves during the above battle.

(c) Թճիրօ Վ Հճճ—"Field of the Battle"; adjoining last.

(d) Թճիրօ Վ Հարիւճին—"Field of the Castle."

BELLAHEEN, Յելիւճին—"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, Ան Ծրսիրօ. Meaning unknown. O'D. makes it Ծրսիրօ—"Brittle Land." On the townland is the site of a Penal Days' chapel. Area (in two divisions), 355 acres.

"Bruskagh" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Աճ ՆՃ Կօրճոն—"Weir Ford"; site of present bridge.

(b) Ծճճար ՆՃ ՄԾճճ—"The Beggars' Road" (q).

(c) Կնօճն ՆՃ ՅԿօմինի—"Little Hill of the Rabbits"; a sandhill.

BOOLATTIN, Ծուսիւ ճիրոն—"Furze Booley (Milking Yard)." Area, 810 acres.

Beelyattin (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (a) Արճար—"Natural Water Basin (Trough)."

(b) Ծարրճ Ծեճճար—"Dalligan Summit"; for Dalligan, see under Glendalligan below.

(c) Հարիւց ՆՃ Տրոնճ—"Nose Rock"; from its shape.

(d) Լեճճ Տլեճարճին—"Slippery (Sliding) Hill Side."

(q) "On the old road from Kilrosent to Kilmacthomas there was up to 1817, a village called Ծճճար ՆՃ Մ-Ծճճ, altogether inhabited by beggars, which they deserted in the month of May, barricading the doors of their huts, never returning till September, meantime engaged in collecting through the country and making sales of whatever they gathered." O'Daly, "Poets and Poetry of Munster," 2nd Series, p. 218.

(e) *ῥέιτ Ὀάν*—"White Bog-Vein."

CARRIGEENNAGERAGH, *Καρραιζίν να ὕκαομας*—"Little Rock of the Sheep." Area (in two divisions), 343 acres.

CARRIGMOORNA, *Καρραιζ Μύρνε*—"Muirne's Rock." (*r*). John Fleming, however, gives another derivation (*s*).

S.D. *Ὀάν να ηξάοαρ*—"The Dogs' Paddock."

CASTLEQUARTER, *Κεάτραμά Δ Ἐαίρλεάιν*. *Idem*. Area, 157 acres.

COMERAGH, *Κομαριάς*—"Abounding in 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 aís Killcomeragh" (*Distr. Book*).

S.D.D. (*a*) *Tay and Mahon Rivers* (O.M.).

(*b*) *ῥολαῖτ ῥιάο*; prehistoric cooking place.

CROUGH, *Κρυαός*—"Pile (of Natural Rock)." 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* type. Area, 417 acres.

S.D. *Crotty's Rock*.

CURRAHEEN, *Κυρραιῖν*—"Little Wet Place." Area, 341 acres.

"Curraghnedody" (*Distr. Book*).

S.D. *Κίττ Λοιμνίν*—"Lineen's Church"; an early church site, with circular enclosure, so called from name of the farmer on whose land it is.

CURRAUN, *Κορράν*—"Peaked Hill." *Κορράν* also signifies a reaping-hook, but this is a secondary meaning from *κορ*, a peak. Highest point, 1,952 feet. Area, 601 acres.

CUTTEEN, *Κοιτῖν (Κοιτῆαν)*—"Commonage." Area (in two divisions), 2,308 acres.

"Cottin" (*Distr. Book*).

S.D.D. (*a*) *Coumaknockan Glen* (O.M.), *Κομ Δ Ἐνοάιν*—"Hollow of the Little Hill."

(*b*) *Coumeage* (O.M.), *Κομ Ἰάς*. Meaning unknown.

(*r*) See Ballymurrin, Kilbarrymeadan Par.

(*s*) See "Gaelic Journal," Vol. II., p. 161.

(c) *Βόταρην ἃ Ἐπαυλ Ἐλαοικ*—"Little Road of the Blind Horse." This name is applied to various disjoined lengths of a trench which are remains of an 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 *ἄτ ἃ Τριωρεαίρ* ("Seaweed Ford"). Compare old road of same name under Carricklong, Drumcannon Par., &c. These horse, cow and other animal legends demand scientific investigation.

(d) *Ἐαρραῖς ἃ τΣειοῖς*—"Shell Rock."

(e) *Βεῖρνα ἃν Ἰἄορμαῖο*—"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 *Ἰἄορμαῖο* 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 (*Ἐαῖρ* type). The space enclosed is about ten yards square and the enclosing walls are about four feet in thickness by four feet high.

(f) *Ἐαρραῖς ἃν Ἰεοῖς*—"Little Rock of the Meat."

(g) *Ἰαλλερεῖς Ἰεῖρμα*—"Sharp-Edged Cliffs."

(h) *Ἐνοῖς ἃ Ἐύμα (Ἐύμα ?)*—"Little Hill of the Crooked Place."

(i) *Ἐαῖ-Ἐομ Ἐρεῖς*—"Speckled Half-Hollow."

(j) *ἃν Ἐοίρ*—"The Place Adjoining Below."

(k) *Ἰόμ ἃ Ἰύλλαις*—"Bog of (on) the Summit."

(l) *Ἐύλλαν Ἐεῖρμα*—"Wide Green-Rounded-Spot."

(m) *Συῖο Ἰύμν* (see Coumaraglen, Kilgobinet Par.).

(n) *Ἐομ Ἐνοῖς*—"Hollow of the Little Hill."

(o) *Ἐεἰρμα*—"Church"; some rocks resembling remains of a building.

(*p*) Com 1αρτυρ—"Remote Hollow." This is the extreme interior portion of Com 1αζ.

(*q*) Com ταε and Com μαδαν—the hollows in which the Tay and Mahon rivers rise.

(*r*) Αν κλοισεδαν—"Little Bell"; a rock, so named from its shape.

ENGLISHTOWN, 0ατε ζαλλοα—"Foreign Homestead." Area, 151 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Ράιρε α τΣεipεit—"Chapel Field"; from a chapel of the Penal days which stood there.

(*b*) 1ιpιν να ηζα0αρ—"Little Lios of the Goats"; a name reminiscent of the later use of lioses—as folds for cattle, goats, &c., at night.

GARRANMILLON, ζαρpάν μιοιόμ, also ζαρpάν να pιοννόζε—"Mellon's Grove" and "Grove of the Scald-Crow." Area (in two divisions), 848 acres.

"Garramillon" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Cιλλιν, an early church site with circular enclosure of earth. Close by are a couple of large pillar stones ogham-inscribed.

GLENDALLIGAN, ζλεανν 0εατζαμ—"Dealgain's (?) Glen." The second word is doubtful; it seems to be a personal name—a derivative apparently from 0εατζ, a thorn. Portion of the townland is in a neighbouring parish. Area, 1,304 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) 0αρpα 0εατζαμ—"Dealgain's Height," where Glendalligan River has its source.

(*b*) 0υλλάν να ζκοp—"Round Green Place of the Dead Bodies." See under Coumaraglin, Kilgobinet Par., *antea*.

GORTAVICARY, ζοpτ α 0ιοcάp—"The Vicar's Garden"; ancient endowment of the vicarage of Kilrossanty. Area, 294 acres.

"Gortinicary" (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (*a*) 0όταp να Ρυα0αν—"Road of the Moors."

(*b*) 0όταp 0εαημοζαμ Δνα—"Queen Anne's Road." Road-making seems to have been vigorously pursued in Ireland during the reign of Anne; a surprisingly large number of old Waterford roads like the present still bear her name.

GORTNALAGHT, ΓΟΡΤ ΝΑ ΛΕΔΕΤ—"Garden of the Monumental Cairns." Area, 636 acres.

"Gortnelogh" (Distr. Bk.).

KILCOMERAGH, ΚΙΛ Δ ΚΟΜΑΡΑΙΣ—"The Church of Comeragh." Here stood a smaller castle of the Desmonds. There is also a ΚΙΛ or early church site. Area, 124 acres.

KILROSSANTY, ΚΙΛ ΡΟΡΑΝΤΑ — "St. Rosanta's (Roxentius') Church" (?) The foregoing (queried) interpretation is Rev. Dr. Henebry's. O'D. however supposes the second word to be a derivative from ΡΟΡ, "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—ΤΟΒΑΡ ΙΟΡΑ, ΤΟΒΑΡ ΜΗΥΡΕ and ΤΟΒΑΡ ΨΡΙΣΤΟΕ. 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 extremely difficult to trace Wallis' origin, &c. His real name however appears to have been Walsh, and it looks as if the Walshes of the Piltown (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) ΣΕΔΤΡΑΜΑΘ ΔΝ ΤΕΑΜΠΟΥΤ—"Church Quarter."

(b) ΦΑΙΤΕ—"Hurling Green."

(c) ΛΑΘΑΡ Δ ΟΔ ΣΡΟΥ—"Two Streams' Fork."

(d) ΤΥΑΜ Δ ΨΑΙΤΙΝΤΙΝ—"Valentine's Tomb"; the vault above referred to. Notwithstanding the popular horror of this place, a whole family afflicted with typhus sought refuge therein in black '48.

(e) ΨΑΙΤΕ ΓΑΛΛΟΔ—"Foreigners' Village"; a sub-division.

(f) ΟΘΕΑΡ ΝΑ ΒΡΨΚΑΙΘΕ—"The Pookhas' Road."

(g) ΔΝ ΚΑΘΑΡ—"The Causeway."

(h) ΣΡΟΥ Δ ΒΟΥΝΝΕ—"Stream of the Water-Gush."

KNOCKNACULLEN, Cnocán Δ Cúillinn—"Little Hill of the Holly." Area, 511 acres.

KNOCKYELAN, Cnoc Uí Ídoláin—"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.DD. (a) Ράιρε Δ τSeana Tige—"Field of the Old (Great) House."

(b) Cúillín—"Early Burial Ground"; two adjoining fields (formerly one) are so called.

(c) Coimíneap—"Commonage."

(d) Bóδαίρín Δ ΡύcΔ—"Little Road of the *Pooka*."

LEMYBRIEN, Léim Uí Úriain—"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 (Thomond stock), "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 in 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" carried him the writer did not enquire. Part of the present townland is in Stradbally Parish. Area, 537 acres.

S.DD. (a) Δίρο na Léime—"Hillock of the Leap."

(b) Bóδαρ na Scraon—"Road of the Trees."

"Leamybryen" (Distr. Bk.).

LYRE, Λαύδαρ—"River-Fork." Area, 205 acres.

S.D. Δη Ρυτε—Meaning uncertain; a small stream which flows into the Mahon.

PAULSACRES, Δκαρταρε Ρόιλ. Idem. Area, 40 acres.

ROBERTSTOWN, Βαίτε Ροιβείρο. Idem. Area, 191 acres.

"Robertstowne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Bóδαρ na Rann—"Road of the Rhymes."

SHANBALLY, Seana Βαίτε—"Old Homestead." Area, 313 acres.

“Shanballymore” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Δη Ἐκκλ—“Early Church 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, Κοιμήν τῶν Ἐπιτρίων—“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:—

Καρραις Ἰάβλε — “Rock of the River Fork”; a jagged mountain point.

Δεῦμα ηἰριζε—“Gap of the Stream Cut Channel.”

Καρραις ἰν Ἄσορταίν — “Little Rock of the Rowan Tree (*Pyrus Aucuparia*).” The rowan or quicken is indigenous to these mountains and is generally reputed, by the way, to possess some supernatural virtues.

Δη Ἰάβαλ—“The River Fork.”

Δη Ἰεσα Ἰάρβ—“The Rough Glen Face (or Slope).”

Καράν Ἰάρβ—“Rough Path.”

Ἰεσ Ἰμόν—“(The) Half Bog.”

Κνοκ τῶν Σγεῖτε—“Hill of the Whitethorn Bush.” Σγεῖτ (gen. Σγεῖτε) is itself genitive of an older nominative—Σγι.

Καρραις ἰν τῶν Ἰννεόιζε—“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—Ἰφιόνος, i.e. “of the Scald Crows.”

Μόιν ἁ Πειρολέρα—“The Pedlar's Bog”; from a pedlar who was murdered and buried here.

Μόιν τῶν Ὀοῖνε—“Bog of the Deep Pit.”

Καρραις ἁ τσεαζαῖ—“Rock of the Rye”; a broken crag invisible from the plain.

Μάμ—"Gap"; through this runs the modern public road to Kilbrien (Βεαρνα Μάμα).

Μόμ Δ Μάμα—"Bog of the Gap."

Ρεαρ Βρέιζε—"False Man"; a pillar stone about eight feet in height; it stands on the junction of three townlands—Coumaraglin, Glendalligan and Treearla Commons.

Com Clocac—"Stony Hollow."

Μόμ Τοιρθεαλβαιξ—"Terry's Bog" (also Cnocán and Sál Τοιρθεαλβαιξ—"Terry's Little Hill" and "Terry's Remnant.")

Κλιρ να Βειννριζε—"Trench of the (Turf) Benches."

Cnocán Δοιβinn—"Beautiful Little Hill."

Λεαα Ξinn—"Fionn's Glen Slope"; lower portion of the outer lip of Com Íaξ.

Crampan—"Tree Trunk."

Λεα' Δ τσιννέρθ—"Glen Slope of the Chimney." "The Chimney" is a turret-shaped crag which serves the purpose of a sun dial to dwellers in the valley below.

Όαη Μόρ and Όαη Βεαξ—"Great Ox" and "Little Ox," respectively.

Com Cadorcainn—"Quicken Tree Hollow."

Λεαα Όρεα—"Speckled Glen Slope."

Ταοβάν—"Crossbeam (of a roof)."

Έαοαν—" (Mountain) Brow."

Στάαα Ξαορριξ Μόρ—"Big Patrick's Post"; a pillar stone.

Κλιρ Δ Όινξαιρσ. Meaning unknown.

Κλιρ Δ Τουαιρ—"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 of 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, *Uaite Uí Šaigín*—"O'Gaigin's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 329 acres.

"Ballygagine" (Inq. Jas. I.).

"*Uaite Uí Šaigín 'r Cill na Fearna,*

"*Tobar na Leabó ašur Cill Šráinne*" (Old Rhyme).

BALLYNAMUCK, *Uaite na Muc*—"Town of the Pigs." Area (in three divisions), 361 acres.

"Ballynemuck" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) *Loč na ŠCeann*—"Pond of the Heads." Beside this lived *Tomár na ŠCeann* whose son, Michael McGrath, is said to have betrayed Edmond Power in 1798.

(b) *Šaili Óearš*—"Red Cliff"; a red clay bank, overlooking the Colligan river at next.

(c) *Šoll a Šašairt*—"Priest's Drowning Hole."

BAWNAHILLA, *Uán a naóite*—"Field of the Staff." Area, 29 acres.

BAWNATANAVOHER, *Uán a Šeana Óóair*—"Old Road Field." Area, 27 acres.

CLOGHERANE, *Cloičreán*—"Stony Place." Area, 61 acres.

"Clogherane" (A.S.E.).

CURRAHEEN, *Curraicín*—"Little Šwamp (or 'Wettish Place')." Area, 29 acres.

GALLOWS HILL, FAIR LANE and LISFENNEL. (See under Dungarvan Par.). Areas:—25, 2 and 110 acres respectively.

GLEBE, *An Óannra. Óannra*, evidently the Irish appropriation of Manse, is used uniformly to indicate a glebe. Area, 21 acres.

KILRUSH, *Cill Ruir*—"Church of the Shrubbery." Area (in two divisions), 82 acres.

LACKENFUNE, *Leacán Šionn*—"White Glen Face." Area, 94 acres.

LOUGHMORE, *Leáct mór*—"Large Monumental Cairn." Area, 23 acres.

LUSKANARGID, *Lurc an Airšio*—"Cave of the Silver." This is probably the only instance in the Decies of occurrence of the term *Lurc* in a place name. Area, 52 acres.

MAPSTOWN, *Μαπτε αν μῆσραιξ*—"Mape's Homestead."

"Ballymapp" (Distr. Book).

S.D.D. (a) *Μότταρῖν α Ρυατόδαν*—"Little Road of the Moory Place."

(b) *Ράιρῖν αν Οῖρ*—"Little Field of the Gold."

(c) *αν Ρέιτῖν*—"The Little Wet Streak (Vein)."

PARKEENALOGHA, *Ράιρῖν α Λοῦα*—"Little Field of the Pond."

This was originally—*Ράιρῖν Λοῦα να ἔσσην*. Area, 10 acres.

SPRING with SPRINGMOUNT, *Τοβάρ α Ὑτε*—"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, *Θειξῖν* and *Ὀρεο*, 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, *Μαπτε να Ἰοτταῖξε*—"Homestead of the Broom (*Spartium Scoparium*)."

On the townland is a *ciú*, 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, *Ὀρεο*. Meaning unknown; the word certainly signifies flame or fire. Portion of the townland runs into the neighbouring parish of Seskinane. Area, 387 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḡleann Tpearnán*—"Glen of the Cross Beam"; from a temporary bridge which was supported on a wooden joist.

(b) *Clóc a Dálán*—"Pillar Stone"; size about $7' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$.

DYRICK, *Ḑeiric*; meaning unknown. (See Dyrick, Lismore Par.). Area, 244 acres.

FARNANE, *Ḑearnán*—"Alder-Abounding Place." Area (in two divisions), 456 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Aughnacartacleithe (O.M.), áit na Ceáruéan Cléite*—"Ford of the Wattle-Smithy."

(b) *Ḡleann a Teampuil*—"Church Glen," in which are the scant remains of the ancient parish church.

(c) *Linn a Púca*—"The Pookha's Pool"; a waterfall and bathing hole.

(d) *Finisk River (O.M.), Fionnrí*; probably = *Fionn Uirge*—"White Water."

(e) *Páirc an tSalainn*—"Field of the Salt."

LICKORAN, *Lic Uaráin*—"Flag Stone of the Cold Spring." Area (in two divisions), 311 acres.

"*Lic Uaráin na mBoðarán mBuirce*" (Old Rhyme).

To illustrate the quality of the pasture here it is told that the *Ḡlar Ḡeimín* 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 Liat*—"Grey Lios."

"*Lios Liat ví riamh as Pilib*," i.e., Philip McGrath of Sleady, 17th century. (Old Rhyme).

Area (in two divisions), 360 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Aughkilladoon (O.M.), áit Cotte Dúin*—"Doon-Wood Ford."

(b) *Carrickatinshera (O.M.), Carratús a tSinnríg*—"Rock of the Ancestor."

LYRATTIN, *Láðar Dairinn*—"River Fork of the Furze." Area, 594 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Tobar na Fionnóige*—"Well of the Scald-Crow."

(b) Parkaneedora (O.M.), *ῥάιρε αν ἔϊζεαυόμα*—"Field of the Weaver"; from the burial therein of a murdered Knight of the Shuttle.

(c) *Caτaιp να θaιόβε*—"The Bibe's Stone Fort."

(d) *θόταιpιν α ῥίopa*—"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 Archæological 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.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYKERIN, *θaιτε υί Ḷέιpιν*—"O'Kerrin's Homestead." Area (in three divisions), 543 acres.

"Ballikearne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. *θόταp and θeaρna να Saιξτοúιpυόe*—"Road" and "Gap" respectively—"of the Soldiers."

BALLYNAGLERAGH, *θaιτε να γCιέιpεαδ*—"Clergy Town"; ancient church land presumably. Area, 70 acres.

BAWNAVINOGE, *θάν να θῤιονnόγ*—"Field of the Scald Crows." Area, 235 acres.

BOHERAWILLIN, *θόταp α ἠιιιλλιn*—"The Mill Road." Area, 289 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Caρpαιγ α τSaγaιpτ*—"The Priest's Rock."

(b) *Caρpαιγ να λoθap*—"Lepers' Rock."

BROOKLODGE. No Irish name. Area, 52 acres.

CARRIGAUN, *Caρpαγάν*—"Little Rock." Area (in two divisions), 263 acres.

S.D. *τοθap να Cúιpτε*—"Well of the Court (Great House)"; a well to rear of Slady Castle.

CASTLEQUARTER, *Caατpαμά α Ḷaιpτεáιν*. Idem. Area, 64 acres.

S.D. Fair Green (O.M.), Δοναέ να θεαταίμε—"The May Fair."

CHURCHQUARTER, Σεατραμα αν τεαμπυλλ. Idem. Area, 103 acres.

COOLROE, Cúl Ruad—"Red Corner (or Ridge Back)." Area, 125 acres.

DERRY, Δοίμε—"Wood." Area (in two divisions), 314 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Kilmaline (O.M.), Cιλλ μο λιαδ—"Molua's Church"; this was the site of an early church and burial ground.

(b) Στραπα όοις—"Cooke's Stile"; where a gentleman named Cooke was killed, and his ghost afterwards seen.

GARRAUN, Σαρραν—"Grove." Area (in two divisions), 210 acres.

GLEN, Σλεανν. Idem. Area (in two divisions), 221 acres.

GRAIGUE, Σραίς—"Village." Area (in two divisions), 295 acres. "Graig" (Inq. Eliz.).

GRAIGUEAVURRA, Σραίς α Όυρρα—"Burr's Village." Area, 203 acres.

"Σραίς α Όυρρα, Σραίς αν τονυρ,

"Σραίς νάρ ζραδαρ-ραμαν." (Local Rhyme).

S.D.D. (a) Καρραις να ζκατ—"Cats' Rock."

(b) Αν ημυνε—"The Thicket"; a sub-division.

(c) "Murdering Glen."

KILLEA, Cιλλ λιατ—"Grey Church"; an early church site, marked on O.M. Area, 157 acres.

KNOCKACAHARNA, Cnoc α όεαταρραις—"The Kern's Hill." The term Σεαταρραδ is also used locally to designate a slow, heavy-coated beggarman. Area, 310 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Λιορ α όεαταρραις—"The Kern's Lios."

(b) φολατ φιαδ—Prehistoric cooking place.

(c) Λεατ—"Monumental Cairn."

KNOCKAUNAGLOKEE, Cnocán να ζClócaíde—"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) Ράιρε α Λεατ—"Field of the Monumental Cairn."

(b) Σορροί Μόρι (?); name of a field.

EAGLE HILL, Καρραις αν Ἰοδαίρ. Idem. Area, 215 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Καρραις Δ Ἰοδατα—“Rock of the Sleeping”; because, says one authority, here, in the shelter of an overhanging ledge, robbers, &c., slept by day. Ὀνονήδῳ Ρυαῶ, the poet, lived here for a time.

(b) Τοδαρ Δ ΛεαρΔ—“The Lios Well.”

KNOCKGARRAUN, Cnoc Δ Ḷαρράιν—“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 15th.

KNOCKNAGERAGH, Cnoc na ḶCaoiraḶ—“Hill of the Sheep.” Area, 54 acres.

“Knockanegorach” (Inq. Jas. I.).

LANGANORAN, Ḷmn an Ḷuaráin—“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, Ḷior Ρυαῶ—“Red Lios.” Area, 238 acres.

MODELIGO, μαξ Ὀειτσε—“Plain of the Thorn.”

MOUNTAIN CASTLE, Cairleán Δ τΣτείβε. Idem. Area (in two divisions), 350 acres.

“Mountaine Castle aḶs Caslane Sleeve” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Glentaunaboha (O.M.), Ḷλεανντάν na Ḷοιτε—“Little Glen of the Hut.”

NEWTOWN, Ḷαίτε Νυα. Idem. Area, 172 acres.

“Newtown” (“Forfeited Estates,” &c., 1688).

S.D.D. (a) Redgate (O.M.), Ḷεατα ὈεαρḶ. Idem. Presumably so-called from the gate, painted red, which led to the mountain commonage.

(b) Glenatassona (O.M.), Ḷλεανν Δ τΣαραναḶς, also Ḷετ Δ τΣ.—“Glen (and ‘Ford’) of the Englishman.”

PARKMORE, Ράιρσ μḶόρ—“Great Field.” Area, 63 acres.

ROCKFIELD, ΤḶς na Καρραις—“House of the Rock.” Both Irish name and English quasi-equivalent are really modern. The old name was Ḷαρράιν (“Grove”).

SCART (in two divisions) and SCART MOUNTAIN, Σκαίρτ Μαιζε Όειτσε and Σλιαθ να Σκαίρτε 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.), Σλεανν Τρεαρνάιν—"Glen of the Crossing Stick."

(b) Lisnagree (O.M.), Λιορ να Σχοιόθε—"Cattle Lios."

(c) Μόιν να Σεαρ—"Bog of the Dry (non-milking) Cows."

(d) Άρσο να ηΣunnαιόθε—"Height of the Guns."

SLEADY, Κυρραδ να Σλαοσδαιζε—"Sliding(?) Bog" The local poet, William O'Moran (latter half of 18th century), writes the name Καρραϊζ-ήλαοδ in his elegy on Donnchadh McGrath of Slieve Gua. O'Daly ("Poets and Poetry of Munster" 2nd Series), in a note thereto, says the place is now called—Κυρραδ να Σλαοσδαιζε. Area, 77 acres.

"Sledy aís Curraghnesleady" (A.S.E.).

STAIGUEBRAGHAD, Στείξ Όράξαιο—"Piece (?) of Neck Land." The exact meaning of Στείξ in place names has yet to be determined. Compare Staigue Fort, Co. Kerry, &c. Area, 753 acres.

TINALIRA, Τιξ να Λαιόρε—"House of the River Fork." Area, 307 acres.

S.D. Liosnaconduff (O.M.), Λιορ να Con Όυιόθε—"Lios of the Black Hound"; so named from an animal by which it was, or is, haunted.

TOOR, Δη Τουαρ—"Cattle Field"; Τουαρ has quite a variety of meanings; it signifies wheat-producing land, a green spot by a stream, a bleach green, &c., &c.

VICARSTOWN, Βαίτε Δη Όιοσάιρε. Idem. Portion of the ancient churchland of the parish. Area (in two divisions), 301 acres.

WOODHOUSE, Τιξ να Κοίτε. 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 King John. It is probable that an early Celtic church preceded the Cistercian establishment. At any rate the more ancient name is lost—though the present name (Fearnann 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, and 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 Archæological Journal*—Vol. II., pp. 198 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYNAGIGLA, *Uaite na gCuirgealeach*—“Homestead of the Distaffs.” Area, 214 acres.

“Ballinaglach” (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 just possible that this latter may be its force here.

BALLYNASISSALA, *Uaite na Soirata*—“Homestead of the Cecils (?)” Area, 334 acres.

“Ballysiselly” (A.S.E.).

S.D. *Cnoc Mačan*—“Mahon Hill”; Mahon is probably from *Mağ*, a plain.

BALLYRISTEEN, *Uaite Rirċin*—“Little Richard’s Homestead.” Area, 351 acres.

“Ballygrist” (A.S.E.).

S.D. *Tobar Uí Ūbric*—“O’Bric’s Well.” Compare O’Bric’s Island and Church in same neighbourhood.

BALLYVADEN, *Uaite Madairċin*—“Madan’s Homestead.” Area, 574 acres.

“Ballivaden” (D.S.M.).

S.D. *Ūdċairċin na Maċb*—“Little Road of the Dead,” by which funerals approached the ancient cemetery. A unique circumstance of the cemetery, by the way, is its separation by a stream from the church.

CARRICKAREADY, *ΚΑΡΡΙΚΑΙΣ ΗΪ ΡΙΑΥΔΑ* — “O'Reidy's Rock.”
Area, 323 acres.

“Carrycaredagh” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*ā*) *Κνοκ μεαυ*; this is tautological—both words signify a hill.

(*b*) *Κλαυρ Δ Ξυαυ*—“Trench of the Coal (Charcoal).” The charcoal may have been used in early times in the reduction of copper ore. The writer has an ingot (apparently prehistoric) of copper unearthed in the vicinity.

(*c*) *Ράιρ Δν Δτάν*—“Field of the Little Ford.”

KILLDWAN, *Κιλλ Δυβάν*—“Dubhan's Church.” St. Dubhan is patron of the parish of Hook, Co. Wexford. No certain trace or tradition of church site could be discovered here. Area, 285 acres.

“Killowan” (D.S.R.).

S.D. *Δν τσεαυα Ξράυ*—“The Old Village.” This is probably 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, *Λιου Δτάν*—“Little-Ford Lios” Area, 305 acres.
“Lisshane” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) *Καρρικαϊσίν Δ Μυιρτέυ* — “Little Rock of the Mortar.”

(*b*) *Ράιρ Δ Λιαζάν*—“Field of the Pillar Stone”; the pillar in question, which is of great size, is generally kept whitewashed.

(*c*) *Υότταρίν Δ Δαυαυ Δαυξ* — “Little Road of the Blind Horse”; this is the second time so far that 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)" — *Ror m̄aξaīr*. *m̄aξaīr* has not been, and probably never will be, identified. The name is written *Rosmeere* in the D.S.M. For further account of the church &c. see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. III., p. 72. The popular name of the church is not *Rossmire* but *Killcool* (*Cīll Cūil* or *Cūm̄aīl*).

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYBRACK, *Ḅaite Ḅreac*—"Speckled Homestead." On it is the site of a chapel which was used in the penal days. Area, 735 acres.

S.D. *Ḅaite Ḅoc̄c̄*—"Poor Village."

BALLYHUSSA, *Ḅaite Uī Ḥoraīξ*—"O'Hussey's Homestead." Area, 616 acres.

"Ballyhetty aīḥ Ballyhossey" (Forfeited Estates and Interests, 1688).

S.D.D. (a) *Ḥaīc̄c̄īn na Ḅeāīna*—"Little Hurling Green of (in) the Gap"; a sub-division formerly regarded an independent townland.

(b) *Ḅīannaīrīn*—"The Little Sheep-Fold," otherwise "Little Fallow-field"; a field name.

(c) *Seana Śrāīo*—"Old Village"; another field.

BALLYVADD, *Ḅaite UaḄ*; meaning uncertain; perhaps, *Ḅaite ī ḄḤaḄ*—"Distant Homestead." O'Donovan thinks it may be a corruption of *Ḅaite ḤaḄa*. Area, 420 acres.

BALLYSHONOCK, *Ḅaite Śeonaīc̄*—"Young John's Homestead." Area, 848 acres.

"Ballyshonick" (Distr. Book).

S.D.D. (a) *Ḅōc̄aīrīn a Ḥrom̄a*—"Little Road of the Ridge"; this runs through Greenan, &c.

(b) *Ḅān a Ḥīerōe*—"Wrangling Field."

(c) *Caīrīaīξ an UḄaīr*—"Rock of the Yew Tree."

(d) *Caīrīaīξ na Ḥaīaīge*—"Rock of the Oak."

(e) *Καρυαίς Ἀΐνου*—“Rock of the Dog (or Wolf).”

(f) *Σεάνα Ὀδοῦ*—“Old Poor (Road)”; name applied to an ancient by-road.

CARRIGEEN, *Καρυαίσις*—“Little Rock.” Area, 727 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Κεῖτραῖα νὰ μῦα*—“Cows’ Quarter”; a field.

(b) *Μεαῶβια*. Meaning uncertain.

(c) *Ὑάν Ἀν Ὀίη*—“Field of the Gold.”

CARRIGNANONSHAGH, *Καρυαίς νὰ νῶνρηαδ*—“Rock of the Female Idiots.” Area, 139 acres.

“Carrigenonshie” (Inq. Jas. I.).

GREENAN, *Ἥλιανῶν*—“Sunny Spot.” Area, 898 acres.

“Greenanebegg” and “G. more” (Forftd. Estates &c. *Sup. cit.*).

S.D. *Ὑάν Ἀ τΣτεῖβιν*—“Little Mountain Field.”

GRAIGUENAGEEHA, *Ἥλις νὰ Ἥλοιτε*—“Windy Village.” Area, 182 acres.

S.D. *Ἀν Μαιρηεῶν*—“Murmuring Mournfully”; name of a stream.

KILMACTHOMAS, *Κοῖλ Ἰε Ἱομάριν*—“Little Mac Thomas’ Wood.” The old castle of the Mac Thomas Geraldines (*l*) 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.

“Kilmacthomasyn” (Indenture, 1529).

S.D.D. (a) *Τοβερμὸρ (Ο.Μ.), Τοβερ μῶιρε*—“Well of the Big (Man).”

(b) *Φαῖρ Ἰλλ (Ο.Μ.), Ἄρσ νὰ Ἡκαῖνιρθε*—“The Girls’ Hill.” On the occasion of the annual hiring fair (May 12th) girls seeking service for the year took up their position on this hill—hence the name. Fairs (Old) were held on May 12th, March 17th, and Michaelmas Day.

(*l*) See “Topographical Poems” of Celtic Society, O’Donovan’s Introduction, p. 23.

(c) St. John's Well (O.M.), Τοβαν Σεαξάιν. "Rounds" were made here up to sixty years ago.

(d) Σεανα Όδοτάρ—"Old Road."

(e) Φαιτέε αν Δοναιξ—"Fair Green."

(f) "Castle Field."

(g) Άρτο α Μυιλινη—"Mill Height."

(h) Σαρραδοε α Καρτεάιν—"The Castle Garden"; former site of ancient castle, now railway cattle yards.

KILMOYLAN, Cιλλ Άτα Μδοιτινη—"Church of Maolin's Ford." Area, 551 acres.

"Killiamoylin" (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) "Cιλλιν," the field in which is the early church site from which the townland is named.

(b) Άτ α Ξέ—"Ford of the Goose"; a well-known ford on the Mahon.

(c) Ρου αν Διρξιο—"Money Pit"; an excavation close to the Cιλλ (above), made by searchers for buried treasure.

(d) Όαν α Λερα—"The Lios Field"; a name of so frequent occurrence that, as a rule, I have not recorded it.

NEWTOWN, Όαιτε Νυαο. Idem. Area, 227 acres.

"Newtowne" and "Lisnamaneskagh" (Distr. Book).

PARKEENAGLOUGH, Ράιρσιν να ΞCιoο—"Little Field of the Boulders." Newtown church and graveyard are in this townland. Area, 257 acres.

S.D. "All Saints' Well." The ancient "pattern" was abolished here in 1845.

ROBERTSTOWN, Όαιτε Ριθεαρο. Idem. Area, 535 acres.

"Robertstowne" (Distr. Book).

S.D.D. (a) Αν τΆτ—"The Ford"; a crossing place over a stream on the Ballyhussa boundary.

(b) Αν τSeana Σράιο—"The Old Village."

SCRAHAN, Scpeaταν—"Coarse Land" (?). Area, 470 acres.

S.D. Cút—"Ridge Corner (or End)"; a sub-division embracing too a portion of present Kilmacthomas townland, and hence, Cιλλ Cút—the old popular name of Rossmire Church.

SHANAKILL, Seana Coill—"Old Wood." Area, 614 acres.

"Shanakill" (A.S. & E.).

S.DD. (a) Aughshamus (O.M.), Ḃt Séamuir—"James' Ford."

(b) Toberanashig (O.M.), Tobar an Airis—"Vomiting Well"; believed to be efficacious in cases of dyspepsia.

WHITESTOWN, Bate na B'faoitead—"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 Glенаheiry. 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 Slieve Gua 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 Ruadh 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 Maire Ni Dhonogain (*u*), still honoured in popular memory. The ruined church near the centre 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

(*u*) See "Gaelic Journal," Vol. III., p. 104, also O'Daly "Poets and Poetry of Munster" 2nd Series, p. 211.

probably the composition of one of the many 18th century "poor scholars" who partook of the hospitality of the parish:—

" Ɔaite Ɔiocáinne an aráin aḡur ime,
 " Ɔior Ɔiaḡ bí riam 'ḡe pílub,
 " Ɔior Ruadḡ mar a buailtear an cúigean
 " Tuar an fíona mar a líontar an ḡloinne,
 " Caḡar na léige béal na rúḡte
 " Buailte mḡointín na bpuintín ime,
 " Ɔaite Uí Céirín an féirín mílir
 " Ɔaite na mḡolt na mbúlarḡe mbuirḡe
 " Ɔaite na ḡiolcaige an tuairín cluḡmar,
 " Aḡur Cnoc Ɔuirḡe mar a rionntar na ḡaoinne."

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINAMULT, Ɔaite na mḡolt — "Homestead of the Weathers." Area, 136 acres.

BALLYNAGUILKEE, Ɔaite na ḡiolcaige—"Homestead of the Broom (*Spartium Scoparium*)."
Area (in two divisions), 735 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cúll Ɔaite na hAille—"Church of the Cliff Village." The site of the early foundation is indicated by well defined traces of the circular enclosure.

(b) 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, Ɔléantar Oḡar (or Śáinḡar). Meaning uncertain. The first part of the name may be Ɔléanta—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 oḡar—dun or fawn colour. More probably however Ɔléantar is singular and the abstract from Ɔléan. Muine na Cúce 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 (O.M.), fAill na nḡárlac—"Cliff of the Infants"; a place in which unbaptised children are buried.

(b) Soldier's Ford (O.M.), ἄτ Δ τσαιζοιύμα. Idem.

(c) Dirty Ford (O.M.), ἄτ Σαλαδ. Idem.

(d) Lalisheen Stream (O.M.), λελτ-λιν—“Half Lios.”

(e) Mass Field (O.M.), πάρε αν Διρριν. Idem.

(f) Tobernagloch (O.M.), τοβαν να ζτολδ—“Well of the Stones.”

(g) Oxen Ford (O.M.), θελτ ἄτδ Ὀδιν—“Mouth of the Ox-Ford.”

(h) θελρνα να ζκοιλεδ—“Gap of the Cocks.”

(i) Κατριν Ὀλέαντιρ—“Bleantas' Stone Fort.”

(j) Cúinne αν ῥιζελοόμα—“The Weavers' Corner.”

BOOLAVOONTEEN, θυατε Δ ἴδιντιν—“Cattle Pen of the Little Bog.” “θυατε Δ ἴδιντιν ινα ῥιρδε κορ τιννε,” (Old Song). Area, 560 acres.

S.D.D. (a) τοβαν να τιννε—“Well of the Quagmire.”

(b) ζορτ να βῤρεδδάν—“Garden of the Crows.”

BONATOUK or MONATOUK, θυν Δ τσελδαιδ—“Hollow of the Hawk” (O.D.); more generally however, μιν Δ τσελδαιδ, “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. αν Στράκιν—“The Little Streak (or Riband)”; a subdivision.

CAHERNALEAGUE, Κατριν να λείζε—“Stone Fort of the Rock.” Area, 401 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Red Bog (O.M.).

(b) Aughdine (O.M.), ἄτ Ὀδιν—“Deep Ford.”

(c) Toberphole (O.M.), τοβαν ῥόιτ—“Paul's Well.”

(d) Sruhphole (O.M.), Σρυτ ῥόιτ—“Paul's Stream.”

(e) Glendermeen (O.M.) ζλεανν Ὀρμιν—“Little Dermot's Glen.”

CARRIGBRACK, Καρριδς Ὀρεδ—“Speckled Rock.” Entirely mountain and uninhabited. According to one local authority Σερσερεδν was another name. Area, 724 acres.

S.D. Τοβαρι Δ Μάοιη—“The Steward’s Well.”

CLOONACOGAILE, Κλουαν να ζκουζέαλ — “Meadow of the Distaffs.” Area, 511 acres.

S.DD. (a) Hurling Green ” (O.M.).

(b) Barnanagarlach, Βεάρνα να ηζάρταδ—“The Infants’ Gap”; a place of sepulture for stillborn &c. children. The exact significance of Βεάρνα in names of this character has not yet been determined. Compare Βεάρνα να ηζάρταδ, under Turbeha, Affane Par.; also Φαίλλ να ηζάρταδ, under Bleantasour, above.

CORRADOON, Κορη Δ Όύιν—“Round Hill of Doon (the Natural, Fort-like, Hill).” Area, 567 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ζοιητίν να ζκουορταλαίθε—“Little Garden of the (Quartz) Crystals.”

(b) Mweeling (O.M.), Μάοιημ—“Hill Top.”

DOON, Όύν—“Natural Rath-like Mound.” Area, 453 acres.

S.DD. (a) Toberadoon (O.M.), Τοβαρι Δ Όύνα—“Well of the Dun.”

(b) Cnoc Όύιν—“Dun Hill.”

(c) Πάηη Δ Όαλλάιν—“Field of the Pillar Stone.” This dallan is a fine specimen, 7' x 4' x 2'.

(d) Να Τουηίηίθε—“The Little Cattle-Fields.”

GLENANEANE, Ζλεανν να ηέαν—“Glen of the Birds.” Area (in two divisions), 386 acres.

S.DD. (a) Όοτάν Πάησίν—“Little Patrick’s Hut.”

(b) Δη Σπλινν—“High Projecting Rock.”

(c) Δη Όύν—“The Fort.”

(d) Λαθάρι Δ Όύιν—“River Fork of the Fort.”

(e) Καρηαιζ Όρηαδ—“Speckled Rock”; a large sub-division.

(f) Cnoc Μεαθόν—“Middle Hill.”

KILCOONEY, Κυλ Κουανα—“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 Όυίθε — “Yellow Hill”; from the pronounced colour of the blossoming furze. The fair of Knockboy

was held on September 8th, a fact which probably enables us to fix the patron of the parish. Area, 752 acres.

“ Knockboye ” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Toberatemple (O.M.), ΤΟΒΑΡ Δ ΤΕΑΜΡΟΥΤΤ—“ The Church Well.”

(b) Lisnatorny (O.M.), ΛΙΟΡ ΝΑ ΤΟΙΡΝΟΥΞΕ — “ Lios of the Thunder ” (O’D.), but the writer certainly heard ΛΙΟΡ ΝΑ ΤΟΡΝΟΥΞΕ —“ Limekiln Lios.”

(c) Fort of the Three Stones (O.M.), ΛΙΟΡ ΝΑ ΤΟΥΡΙ ΤΥΧΙΟΤ. Idem.

(d) Lalisheen (O.M.), ΛΕΑΤ ΛΙΡΙΝ—“ Little Half Lios.”

(e) Bittern’s Well (O.M.), ΤΟΒΑΡ Δ ΣΕΑΘΑΙΝ, 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.

(f) Aughclashanirin (O.M.), ΔΪΤ ΚΛΑΙΡΕ ΔΝ ΙΑΡΑΙΝΝ—“ Ford-of-the-Iron Trench.”

(g) Aughnalisheen, ΔΪΤ ΝΑ ΛΙΡΙΝ—“ Ford of the Little Lioses.”

(h) Shane O’Cahan’s Glen (O.M.); this appears a quite recent name.

(i) ΡΑΙΛ ΝΑ ΣΤΟΥΑΙΣΕ—“ Cliff of the Pinnacle.”

(j) ΙΝΡΕ Δ ΤΣΕΑΝΑ ΜΗΥΙΛΙΝΝ—“ Old Mill River-Holm.”

(k) ΛΑΣ ΝΑ ΒΡΟΤΑΡΙΑΔ—“ Hollow of the House Ruins ”; a well-known sub-division of large extent.

LACKENDARRA, ΛΕΑΔΑΝ ΤΑΡΑ—“ Oak-Wooded Glen Slope.” Area (in two divisions), 616 acres.

S.D. Laghtmanus (O.M.), ΛΕΑΔΤ ΜΑΓΝΟΥΡ — “ Manus’ Monument.”

REANADAMPAUN, ΡΕΙΘ ΝΑ ΤΤΕΑΜΠΑΝ—“ Mountain Plain of the Round Boulders.” “ The Tampauns ” are five great standing stones, which seem to be portion of a dismantled cromlech; they are now incorporated in a fence. Cian “ ΝΑ ΜΙΟΝΝ ΟΪΡ ” (of the golden diadems), from whom Kilkeany is named, was a Druid and possessed of a famous ΡΛΑΤ ΘΡΑΟΙΘΕΑΔΤΑ 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.

TOORANEENA, *Tuair an Fionn*—apparently "Green of the Wine." Area, 318 acres.

"Toorenyng" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Glenagow, *Glenn an Suidh*—"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 Loinnigh*—"O'Lynch's Homestead." Area, 395 acres.

BALLYVALOONA, *Baile an Málúndaigh*—"Maloon's Homestead." Area, 258 acres.

"Ballinvallyny" (A.S.E.). "Ballenvalleine" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLYVOONEY, *Baile uí Múgnáid*—"O'Mooney's (or 'O'Meany's') Homestead." O'Mooney and O'Meany are equated in the "Four Masters," "Book of Rights," &c. Area, 356 acres.

“ Ballyvony ” (Distr. Book).

S.DD. (a) Monastery in Ruins (O.M.). The ecclesiastical character of this ruin is doubtful.

(b) Τοβαρ να μὀρᾶτᾶρ—“ 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 subsidence of the cliff. The enclosure does not perhaps at present measure more than $\frac{1}{8}$ 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 height.

(d) Κυαινῖν Ὀννεᾶτῶ—“ Denis’ Little Harbour.”

(e) Φαίλλ να Κροίε—“ Cliff of the Crane (Mechanical).” This is, perhaps, a new meaning for the word κροῦ.

(f) Φαίλλ ᾶ τΣαζαίητ—“ Priests’ Cliff.”

(g) Φαίλλ ᾶ Ρακα—“ Wreck Cliff.”

(h) Κύλῖν να ἠυζαίρεᾶθ—“ Little Corner of the Hogsheads.”

(i) Boat Harbour (O.M.).

BALLYVOYLE, Βαίτε υῖ Βαοιζῖλλ. “ O’Boyle’s Homestead.”
Area, 527 acres.

“ Βαίτε υῖ Βαοιζῖλλ να ζερᾶνν, βαίτε βεᾶζ, ζορταᾶ,

“ ἠῖ ραῖθ μέ ᾶνν, ᾶτ ᾶσθ υαῖρ ᾶᾦᾶν

“ ’S ἠῖ ὀρυαίρεᾶρ ᾶν ᾶτ ρᾦᾶτῖθε ’ρ ρᾦᾶρεᾶᾶ.”

(Old Rhyme).

“ Ballyvoyle ” (Distr. Book).

S.DD. The first five are cliff names. (a) Ρολλ να ’Μαῶᾶν—
“ Fools’ Hole.”

(b) Καρραῖζ ᾶ Ὀρομῖρ—“ Rock of the Door.”

(c) Βυίλλε ᾶ ᾶλαῖῶᾦ—“ Sword Cut”—i.e., the Sword of Fionn as wielded by the owner.

(d) Ρολλ ᾶ Τοβαᾶ—“ Tobacco Hole ”; connected with Smuggling.

(e) Φαίλλ ᾶ Τοβαῖη—“ Well Cliff.”

(f) Σεανα Ξράινρεαδ and Τοβαρ να Ξράινριζε — “Old Grange” and “Grange Well”; the former is a sub-division, and the latter a well thereon.

(g) Γιλλίν. 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) Στοκ αν Ειρίν—“Rock of the Ivy.”

BRENAN, Όρμανδν—“A Droplet.” O’Donovan however writes it Όρμανδν and suggests a derivation from Όρι “a hill,” or Όρέαν “Stinking.” There is site of a castle but all traces have disappeared. Area, 634 acres.

“Brenane” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Σεανα Όαιτε—“Old Village”; a field in which stand two remarkable pillar stones. In an adjoining field there stands a third.

(b) Όδελριν να υρροτάν—“Little Road of the Crab Fish.”

CARRIGAHILLA, Καρραις Δ Κοιλιξ—“Rock of the (Heath) Cock.” Area, 427 acres.

“Karricke I Killie” (Inq. Jas. I.).

CARRICKBARRAHAN, Καρραις Όαρραδάν—“Berachan’s Rock”; evidently a very old name. Area, 181 acres.

“Carigbaraghan” (Inq. Eliz.).

CARRICKAREA, Καρραις Διήμειρό—“Rugged Rock.”

“Carrig Irea” (Inq. Jas. I.).

CARRIGEENNAHAHA, Καρραιςίν να ηδτα (or Διτε)—“Little Rock of the Corn Kiln.” Area, 181 acres.

“Carrigenahy” (Distr. Book).

CURRAHEEN, Κυρραιείν—“Little Marshy Place.” Area, 282 acres.

“Carreheene Landoney” (Distr. Book). “Lorryheene Londoney” (A.S.E.).

DURROW, Όυρρό (Όαρ-ήδξ)—“Oak-plain.” Area, 273 acres.

“Durro” (Inq. Jas. I.).

Cloghlowrish, Στοκ Λαθραι—“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 exclaiming with a human-like voice:—"Ir rearb i an fíunne."

DRUMLOHAN, *Dróm Lócáin*—"Chaff Ridge." *Lócán* may however be a personal name. Here is a famous ogham cave in a *cillín* or early church site. Within the precincts of the *cillín* 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, *Ḟaitcheac*—"The *Faithches* (or Hurling Greens)." Area, 685 acres.

"Fahagh" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) *Ḟótarín Δ Rider*, apparently—"Little Road of the Rider."

(b) *Ḟealaac an Iarainn*—"Roadway of the Iron."

FOX'S CASTLE, *Caisteán na Sionnac*—"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, *Ḟaróda heilir*—"Alice's Garden." Area, 194 acres.

GARRANTURTON, *Ḟarrán Torcain*—"Turton's Grove." Area, 1,063 acres.

"Garrantertin" (Distr. Book).

S.DD. (a) *Ḟaite na Muc*—"Village of the Pigs."

(b) *Ḟobair Óa na ḞCrann*—"David of the Trees' Well."

(c) *Ḟiolla*; meaning doubtful—probably it is the English "Pill"; this is the second or third occurrence of this word, and in each case it is applied to a stream.

(d) *Ḟt mór*—"Great Ford."

(e) *Ḟirín Δ τSeadhac*—"Little Lios of the Hawk."

(f) *Ḟn τSeana Ḟráir*—"The Old Village."

(g) *Ḟarraróe na ḞCaitleac*—"Garden of the Hags."

(h) The Killeens"; 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, one or two of which bear a few faint traces of what may have been ogham scores. There is also a bullán with cup-shaped basin.

ISLAND, Seán Oiteán—"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. ΤΙΣ ΣΣΑΗΡΑ, apparently—"House of the Raised Earth-work." *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 entrenchment above.

ISLAND HUBBOCK, Oiteán 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) ƲΑΙΛ ΣΑΙΡΟ—"Short Cliff."

(b) ΣΤΥΔΙC ΝΑ ΒΡΟCΑΝ—"Rock Cone of the He-Goats"; a promontory.

(c) ΘόΡΟ Δ ΡΙΟΣ—"The King's Table"; a remarkable table-like rock on the strand.

(d) Θυιττε CΛΑΙΘΙΜ—"Sword Cut"; a great cleft in a rock attributed to Osgar, grandson of Fionn.

(e) CΑΡΡΑΙΣ Δ ΘΟΡΜΙΡ—"Rock of the Door."

KYLLELTON, CILL EITCÍN—"Elton's Church." Area, 313 acres.

"Kylleltyne" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) Lady's Cove, CUAN AN CΑΙΤΙΝ—"The Girl's Cove."

(b) ƲΑΙΛ ΘΥΙΡΘΕ—"Yellow Cliff."

(c) CΥΔΙΝΙΝ ΘΥΡΙ—"Biddy's Cove."

(d) CILL, an Early Church site, of large extent, with traces of the usual circular entrenchment. I propose to demonstrate later that the foundation of this church dates from the time of Declan.

KILMINNIN, CILL ΜΙΝΓΙΝ (ΜΟ ƲΙΝΓΙΝ)—"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, **ΚΝΟΚ Δ ΟΡΜΟΔ ΛΕΙΤ**—"Hill of the Grey Ridge." Area, 194 acres.

"Knockadrumle" (Dist. Book).

MILLERSTOWN, **ΜΑΙΤΕ ΔΝ ΜΗΛΤΕΟΡΑ**. Idem. Area, 203 acres.

"Millerstowne" (A.S.E.).

MONAKERKA, **ΜΟΙΝ ΝΑ ΟΥΡΝΕ**—"Bog of the Grouse." Area, 155 acres.

"Moninekirky" (A.S.E.). "Monykircky" (Inq. Jas. I.).

MONAUAUD, **ΜΟΙΝ Δ ΨΑΥΟ**—"Bog of the Boat." The townland is not maritime. Area, 56 acres.

"Monevade" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Tobergal" (O.M.), **ΤΟΒΑΓ ΓΕΑΤ**—"Clear Well."

NEWTOWN, **ΝΑΙΤΕ ΝΝΑ**. Idem. Area, 157 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **ΚΝΟΚ Δ ΡΙΝΝΕ**—"Hill of the Dance."

(b) **ΚΥΛ ΜΟΝΑ**—"Bog Corner."

PARK, **ΡΑΪΡΕ**—"Field." Area, 177 acres.

RATHNASKILLOGE, **ΡΑΤ ΝΑ ΣΚΙΟΥΛΟΣ**—"Rath of the Slices." The waste, eyeless portion of the potato which is discarded and thrown away is **ΣΚΙΟΥΛΟΣ**: the eyed part reserved for planting is **ΣΚΙΟΥΛΑΝ**. A second name of the place appears to be **ΣΑΡΡΑΝ ΝΑ ΣΚΙΟΥΛΟΣ**. Area, 223 acres.

"Rathneshilloge" (Inq. Jas. I.).

SHANACOO, **ΣΕΑΝΑ ΚΥΛ**—"Old Corner." Area, 73 acres.

STRADBALLY, **ΔΝ ΣΤΡΑΥΟ ΨΑΥΕ**—"The Street Town," i.e. the town with a regular street, in contra-distinction to a homestead or a mere cluster of farmhouses. There were old fairs on September 14th 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) **ΡΑΥΛ ΔΝ ΔΙΡΓΥΟ**—"Cliff of the Silver."

(b) **ΡΑΥΛ ΝΑ ΣΜΥΡΕ**—"Cliff of the Snout."

(c) **ΡΑΥΛ ΝΑ ΟΥΤΕΑΟ**—"Cliff of the Ropes."

(d) **ΡΑΥΛ Δ ΚΑΚΑ**—"Cliff of the Ordure."

(e) **ΡΑΥΛ ΝΑ ΛΙΣΕ**—"Cliff of the Flagstone."

(f) Σῖδον ἰουερ—"Jones' Nose."

(g) Gull Island (O.M.), Οἰτεᾶν νὰ ὕψαιτεᾶν. Idem. There are two detached rocks, a mile apart, each called—"Gull Island."

(h) Καρραῖς ἃ Ἐομάρτα—"Rock of the Mark (or Sign)"; because its submersion is an indication of full tide.

(i) Ῥαῖτι Σῆανηα—"Earthwork Crowned Cliff."

II. Inland:—

(j) Friar's Well (O.M.).

(k) Κνὸς Ραῖηα—"Thick Stumpy Hill."

(l) Ὀδὸταρῖν Καοὸ—"Little Blind Road."

SCARTACROOKA, Σκαίηα ἃ Ἐρῦα—"Thicket of the Crook (or 'Handful')." Area, 99 acres.

SHESKIN, Σεῖρκιν—"Marsh (Sedgy Moor or Boggy Place)." Area, 200 acres.

"Seskin" and "Kilbrakan" (A.S.E. and Distr. Book).

"Sheskyreadye" (Inq. Jas. I.).

WILLIAMSTOWN, Ὀαῖτε Ἰλλιαμ. Idem. Area, 312 acres.

"Williamstowne aῖs Ballyellin" (Inq. Jas. I.).

WOODHOUSE, Τιῖς νὰ Κοῖτε. Idem. Area, 397 acres.

"Woodhouse aῖs Torcorron" (A.S.E.).

(a) S.D.D. Plateen Rock (O.M.), Πλάτεῖν. Meaning unknown.

(b) Blind Cove (O.M.), Ἄν Κυαν Καοὸ. Idem.

Whitechurch Parish.

THE name in Irish is Τεαμπυλλ Ἱεα, 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 5th August; it however appears to have been a Charter Fair. For

some notes on the ancient church of the parish see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 88.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINTAYLOR, *Ὀδοίτε Ἀν Τάιλιούρα*—"The Tailor's Homestead." 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. *Ἐνοσίτερον τῶν Ἰουλιούρων*—"The Boys' Little Hill."

BALLYARD, *Ὀδοίτε Ἄγρον*—"Elevated Village." Area, 84 acres.

BALLYGAMBON, *Ὀδοίτε Ἰαμβούνιον*—"Gambon's Homestead"; a family named Gambon still resides in the neighbourhood. Area (in two divisions), 497 acres.

S.D. *Ἀν Γωνίαν*—"The Corner"; a sub-division containing a single farm.

BALLYHANE, *Ὀδοίτε Ὑψίον*—"O'Cane's Homestead." Area, 133 acres.

"Ballyhanebegg" (Distr. Book).

BALLYKENNEDY, *Ὀδοίτε Ὑψίον*—"O'Kennedy's Homestead." Area, 60 acres.

"Ballykenedye" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLYLEMON, *Ὀδοίτε Ὑψίον*—"O'Loman's Homestead." Area (in four divisions), 434 acres.

"Ballilomen" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *Ἐνοσίτερον*—"Burnt Hill."

(b) *Ἰστέαν τῶν Κοιτῶν*—"Glen of the Wood."

(c) *Κυρηνάδ (Κρηάδ) Ἀ τῆς Σουαίτης*—"Swamp of the (Fairy) Host."

BALLYMULALLA, *Ὀδοίτε Ὑψίον*—"O'Mulally's Homestead." Locally the qualifying word is understood to signify "honey," and the name is accounted for by a story of a shower of honey which once fell here! Area (in two divisions), 398 acres.

S.D. Johnstown (O.M.), *Ὀδοίτε Ἰστέαν*. Idem.

BALLYNACOURTY, *Θαίτε na Cúirce*—"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 17th century. Dalton apparently held from the Dromana Fitzgeralds. Area, 242 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *ράρηc an Imirir*—"Field of the Wrestling"; a place where the dead play at night.

(b) *Σγιοβότ na nΘείρεαc*—"Barn of the Decies (Decies family—i.e. Fitzgeralds of Dromana)"; adjacent to site of the Mansion house.

(c) *Cυρραc na Θρίce*—"Swampy Place of the Brick (Making)."

BALLYNAHEMERY, *Θαίτε na nImirce*—"Homestead of the Removal (or Trekking)." *Imirce* may signify a holding away from home, i.e. an outfarm. (v) Area, 159 acres.

S.D. *ράρηc Δ Θαλλάμ*—"Field of the Pillar Stone."

BALLYNAMEELAGH, *Θαίτε na Míolac*—"Village of the Cattle." The meaning is however somewhat doubtful. *Míola* has more than one signification; it may mean lousy, brutish, or cattle abounding. O'D. makes it the first of these three in the present instance. Area, 192 acres.

S.D. *Άρσ Cromait*—"Cromwell's Height."

BALLYNAMINTRA, *Θαίτε na mΘαιντρεαθαc*—"Widows' Homestead." Compare same name, Kilmacleage Par. Area (in three divisions), 387 acres.

"Ballynemoyntragh" (A.S.E.)

BARNASTOOK, *Θαίρα na Σcύic*—"Summit of the Pinnacles." Area (in two divisions), 543 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Σαρραϊότε Σλαρα*—"Green Gardens"; the old name of one of the two present sub-divisions of the townland.

(b) Aughacorrick (O.M.), *Άc Δ Cómραιc*—"Ford of the Contention."

BRIDGEQUARTER, *CeάτραίηΔ an Θροίcίρσ*. Idem. Area, 236 acres.

(v) The word *immirge* occurs in the sense of removal in the ancient tract called "Tairired na nDessi," edited by Professor Kuno Meyer, Ph.D.

S.D. Ooangloor (O.M.), *υαση να ζCολύρ*—"The Pigeons' Cave."
CAPPAGH, *σεραδ*—"Tillage Plot." Area, 401 acres.

"Kyppagh" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *καρραις α ριοραιε*—"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 to sustain the theory that the remains are ecclesiastical.

CANTY, *να Cαιντε*—"The Dispraised Places." Area, 319 acres.

"Caynty" (Inq. Eliz.)

S.D. *καρραις να ζCρεαδαρ*—"Woodcocks' Rock."

CARRICKROE, *καρραις υρεο*; meaning uncertain. *υρεο* signifies "fire." The place was granted as portion of the forfeited Desmond estate to Sir C. Hamilton by letters patent 18th June, 1589.

S.D.D. (a) *ραιε α λεαζαιν*—"Field of the Pillar Stone."

(b) Moloneys' Village (O.M.), *υαιε να μαοταδαιηναδ*. Idem. This is a sub-division.

(c) *καρραις να υαιρνεαδ*—"Wynnes' Rock."

CARRIGLEA, *καρραις υιαδ*—"Grey Rock." Area, 202 acres.

"Carrickeligh" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. *Cύτ α Cραμπα*—"Corner of the Knot (clasp or cramp)."

This is an old townland name. It occurs as "Cowlecrompy" in a grant of forfeited Desmond land to Sir Christopher Hatton in 1589.

CLASHNAGONEEN, *Cλαρ να ζCομινιρθε*—"Trench of the Rabbits." Area, 247 acres.

CLONKERDIN, *Cλυαιν Cειρσιν*—"Kerdin's Meadow." On the townland is the site of an ancient castle (Fitzgeralds'). Area, 256 acres.

"Clwonkeardine" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. *φοταδτ ριαδ*; a remarkable cooking place of prehistoric character discovered on the bank of a small stream.

COOL, *Cύτ*—"Corner (or Ridge Back)." Area, 82 acres.

S.D. *τοδαρ να ζCρμαν*—"Well of the Trees."

COOLANAV, Cúil na n'Óamh—"Corner (or Ridge Back) of the Oxen." Area, 116 acres.

S.DD. (a) Páirc na bPiairt—"Field of the Worms (or Reptiles)."

(b) Pou na Mairt—"Hole (or Cavern) of the Bees." "

COOLATOOR, Cúil a Tuair—"Corner of the Cattle Field." Area, 98 acres.

S.D. Óroiéal a Tóair—"Causeway Bridge."

FARRENBULLEN, Feardann Duilín—"Land of the Loaf." One old man, a native, said—Cairn Duilín. 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. Cairneis Mair—"Maurice's Rock"; a limestone bluff or outcrop beneath which is an extensive cave explored by Mr. Usher and described in various communications to the Royal Irish Academy. On this rock, says another legend, the eponymous Maurice, presumably a criminal, was bound hands and feet to a post and there allowed, Tantalus-like, to starve to death within a few feet of a loaf placed there for his greater torment. There are indications that the bluff was once crowned by a *lios* or *cathair*.

GARRAUNFADDA, Sarrán Fada—"Long Grove." Area, 224 acres.

GLENAVADDA, Gleann a Mair—"Glen of the Wolf (or 'Dog')." Area, 204 acres.

"Glawn Ivaddey" (Inq. Jas. I.)

S.DD. (a) Toberatouk (O.M.), Tobair a tSeadhac—"The Hawk's Well."

(b) Sruair—"The Stroller (Vagrant)"; a sub-division, named from a small stream.

KILCLOHER, Cill Cluimh—"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 **Ράηε να Cιλλε**. **Clotair** is by some understood to be the name of the church founder—hence **Τοβαι ηλαιοη Cλοιτρη**—“St. Clothair’s Well.” Area, 222 acres.

“**Cιλλ Cλυτμαρ μαρ Δ ριτεανη να εαοιχοιν**” (Old Rhyme).

S.D. **Υοτταρηη να Μεακαν**—“Little Road of the Parsnips”; an avenue which led to a garden (attached to a mansion).

KILCANNON, **Cιλλ Cοναν**—“Conan’s Church.” Compare Kilcannon, Dunhill Par., also Drumcannon, Barony of Middlethird, Co. Waterford. Area (in two divisions), 213 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Glashalahan (O.M.), Ξλαρη λεαταν**—“Wide Stream.”

(b) **Poulnacragga (O.M.), ρουλ να Cραηε**—“Rock Hole.”

(c) **Parknakilla (O.M.), ράηε να Cιλλε**—“Field of the Church.” This is the site of an early church, surrounded by its circular fence of earth.

(d) **Poulnabrone (O.M.), ρουλ αν Υρηοη**—“Hole of Lamentation”; a pool in the Finisk.

KILGREANY, **Cιλλ Ξραηε**—“Graine’s Church”; site of the **cιλλ** will be found by north side of main road close to a cave and well. The personal name **Ξραηε** is usually anglicised—“Grace.” Area, 186 acres.

“Kilgrany” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. **ρουλ Δ Ρυκα**—“The Pooka’s Cavern.”

KILLISHAL, **Coιλλ Ϊρεαλ** (O’D. records it **Cιλλ Ϊ**.)—“Lower Wood.” Area, 108 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Douglas (O.M.), Ουθ Ξλαρη**—“Black Stream.”

(b) **ρουλ Cαητ Ορβοηηη**—“Catherine Osborne’s Cavern.”

KILNAFARNA, **Cιλλ να Ρεαρηα**—“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 Ronayne’s). To a well in the vicinity some sort of sacred character attaches. Area, 451 acres.

“Kilnefarny aġs Kilmafarnoge” (Inq. Cor. I., 1643).

S.D.D. (a) **Cnocān Surōe Fīnn**—“Little Hill of Fionn’s Sitting Place.”

(b) *Ḥαιτḥe*—"Hurling ('Fair' or '*Pattern*') Green"; this was formerly a commonage.

KNOCKAUN, *Cnocán*—"Little Hill." Area, 243 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Caḥḥaiḥ Ḍḥḥ*—"High Rock."

(b) *Ṭobari na ḤeḌḥ*—"Well of the Rags."

KNOCKACULLIN, *Cnoc a Ḥuillinn*—"The Holly Hill." Area (in two divisions), 121 acres.

KNOCKMAON, *Cnoc MeḌḥon*—"Middle Hill"; in allusion to the rocky outcrop in centre of the bog between two high ridges. 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 have been found here, for a description of which see a paper by the present writer in the journal just quoted, Vol. IV., p. 47. Area, 146 acres.

S.D. *SaiḥeḌḥán*—"The Place of Willows"; a small stream on which was formerly a drawbridge.

KNOCKNACROOHA, *Cnoc na Cḥuaitḥe*—"Hill of the Stack (of turf or rock)." Area (in two divisions), 670 acres.

Cuḥḥaiḥcḥn na Muice—"The Pig's Little Swamp."

LAURAGH, *Ḥáitḥḥḥ*—"Site (or ruins) of a Building." Area, 308 acres.

"Laragh" and "Lairhage" (Inq. Eliz.)

S.D. (a) The Roaring Waters (O.M.), *Ḥḥeann Ḭobari Uḥḥe*—"Deafening Water Glen."

NICHOLASTOWN, *Ḭaite na Ṭóna* (latterly however—*Ḭaite Ḥiocoláir*)—"Bottom Homestead." Area, 46 acres.

PARKEENGARRA, *Ḥáitḥcḥnḥḥe ḤeḤḥḥa*—"Little Short Fields." Area, 74 acres.

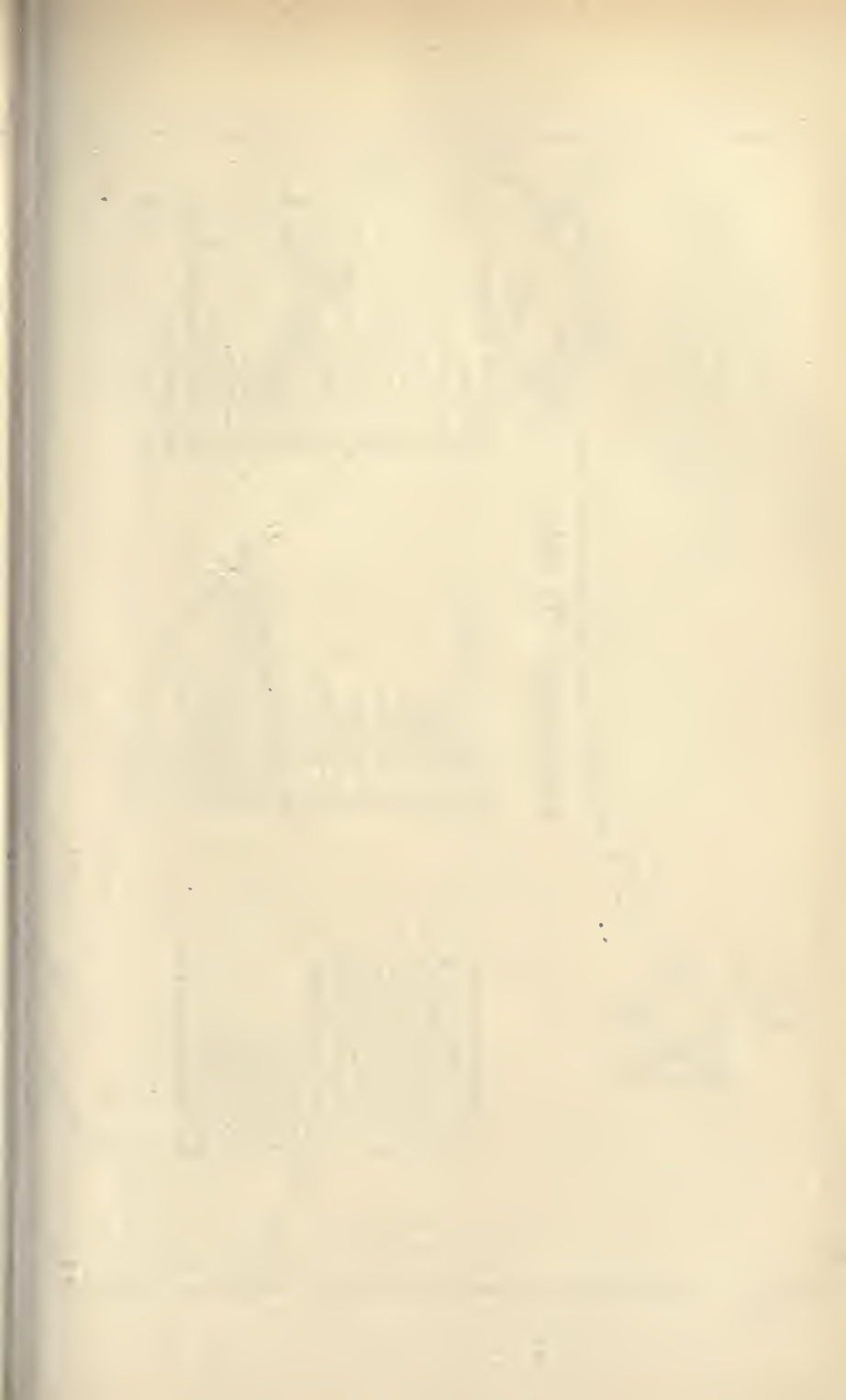
ROSS, *An Ror*—"The Underwood." Area, 79 acres.

SCART, *Scairḥ*—"Thicket." Area, 166 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ḥáitḥcḥ na Ḥaiḥḥe*—"Field of the Hurling Green."

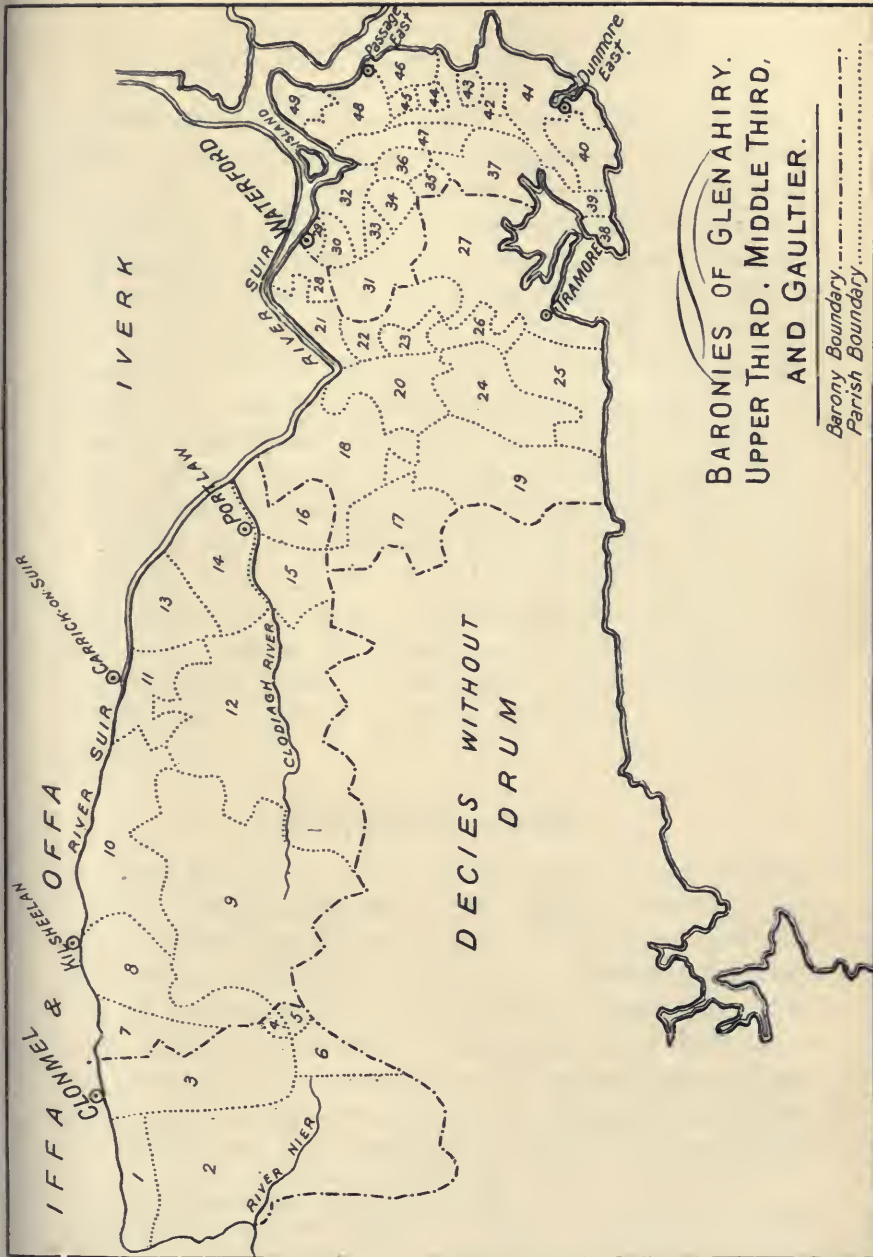
(b) *Ḭḥoice* (River Brickey). Meaning unknown.

WHITECHURCH, *Ṭeampull Ḥeal*. Idem. Area, 49 acres.



REFERENCES TO MAP.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>1.—Inislounaght (part of).
 2.—Kilronan.
 3.—St. Mary's (part of).
 4.—Kilsheelan (part of).
 5.—Rathgormack (part of).
 6.—Seskinane (part of).
 7.—Killaloan (part of).
 8.—Kilsheelan (part of).
 9.—Rathgormack (part of).
 10.—Dysert.
 11.—Kilmoleran.
 12.—Mothel.
 13.—Fenoagh.
 14.—Clonegan.
 15.—Gileagh.
 16.—Kilmeadan (part of).</p> | <p>17.—Newcastle (part of).
 18.—Kilmeadan (part of).
 19.—Dunhill.
 20.—Lisnakill.
 21.—Killoteran.
 22.—Kilburne.
 23.—Kilronan.
 24.—Reiske.
 25.—Islandkane.
 26.—Kilbride.
 27.—Drumcannon.
 28.—Trinity Without.
 29.—Waterford City Parishes.
 30.—St. John's Without.
 31.—Kilbarry.
 32.—Ballinakill.</p> | <p>33.—Kill St. Lawrence.
 34.—Killure.
 35.—Monamintra.
 36.—Kilcaragh.
 37.—Kilmacleague.
 38.—Rathmoylan (part of).
 39.—Corbally.
 40.—Rathmoylan (part of).
 41.—Killea.
 42.—Kilmacomb.
 43.—Kill St. Nicholas (part of).
 44.—Rosduff.
 45.—Kilcop.
 46.—Crooke.
 47.—Ballygunner.
 48.—Kill St. Nicholas (part of).
 49.—Faitblegg.</p> |
|---|--|---|



1885
No. 1000



BARONY OF GAULTIER.

GAULTIER (ḡaill-tír—"Dane country" or "Foreigners' land") was so called from the occupation of the district by a non-Celtic race. The term ḡaill 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" built in 1384, according to a plea-roll of Edward II.

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, (a) 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. (b) This Mochorog of Delgany is stated to have

(a) "Vet. Monumenta"—Pius II., A.D. 1459.

(b) Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland—June, 1901; page 186.

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 8th 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. (c)

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYGUNNER (in three parts:—B. More, B. Castle, and B. Temple), *Ḅαίτε ἡνις Ἰοναίη* ("Ḅ. ἡόη," "Ḅ. Ἀ Ἰαίητεάη," and "Ḅ. Ἀ Ἰεαμπίη," respectively)—"Town (or Homestead) of Gonar's Son." 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 Powre, 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. (d) The castle (modernised) of the Walshes is still in use as the residence of John Power, farmer. Area (in three divisions), 1,212 acres.

Sub-denominations—(a) *Ἰαίητε Ἰοίη*—"Blue Bog (or Marsh)," a small sub-division; the name is Anglicised—"Foxy Bog." The terms for "bog" or "marsh" are very numerous in Irish and of extremely frequent occurrence in place names. They

(c) Ordn. Survey Field Book.

(d) Inquis. IX., Eliz. (1567).

are however, by no means, synonyms and their different shades of meaning are well understood. *Μόιν*, for instance, is a turf bog,—*Κυρράς*, a swampy patch,—*Τομν*, a quaking bog,—*Σπυλλάς*, a heavy, miry place,—&c., &c.

(b) *Θάιτε να Σάοιτε*—"Homestead of the Wind," from its exposed position; a well-known sub-division, regarded locally as practically a separate townland.

(c) *Κιλ Ὕμοσάιν*—"Brican's Church"; site (nearly forgotten) of a primitive church on *Θάιτε να Σάοιτε*. There are no remains, but the exact site has been identified, scil:—immediately to N.E. of surveyor's mark 163, on Ordnance Sheet (six-inch) No. 18.

(d) *Δοιτάςάν*—Meaning uncertain; probably derivative from *Δοι*, lime; a large sub-division formerly well known by this name.

(e) *Δν Στεβίν*—"The Little Mountain," a sub-division of 25 acres.

(f) *Καρραιζίν Σεα*—"Little White Rock," on B. Castle.

BALLYMACLODE, Θάιτε μίε Λεότ—"McLeod's Homestead." On the townland is a comparatively late (16th or 17th century) castle in ruins. This was probably the homestead of the settler from whom the place derives its name. Ballymacclode, 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.); "Ballemacclode" (Inquisition, *temp.* Eliz.)

S.D. Glennacruther (O.M.), *Στεανν Δ Ἰμοσάιτε*—"The Harper's Glen." Of the ancient master of Irish melody no history or tradition whatever survives.

CALLAGHAN, Σελλάςάν—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 Queen's 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 tuairte buirde.” O’Donovan states (*e*) that the place name here is the personal name Callaghan. Elsewhere (*f*) he notes that in Co. Roscommon the word *caill* 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. (*g*) 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 afore-mentioned 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.

“Callahane,” (Down Survey).

KNOCKBOY, Cnoc Buirde, “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. Tobernackoakun (O.M.), Τοβαρ Δ Ἰννοσίμ, “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.W. 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 buildings survived till about a hundred years since.

(*e*) Ordnance Survey Field Books (Co. Waterford), Mountjoy Barracks.

(*f*) Annals of the Four Masters, Vol. III., p. 214 (note).

(*g*) Membrane 28th. 4, Chas. I. (1628).

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYNAKILL, *Dámle na Cille*—"Homestead of the Church." Area, 358 acres.

"Ballem-Kill" (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) "*Ceátramao an Múilinn*"—"Mill Quarter," extending to some twenty or thirty acres.

(c) *An Tuairín*—"The Little Bawn," a field close to the river.

Tuair 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 (*h*) 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 *Tuair* is in frequent use to denote a 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.

FARRANSHONEEN, *Fearann Seoinín*—"Little John's (or Jennings') Land." Area, 174 acres.

GRANTSTOWN, *Dámle an Ğrantaí*—"Grant's Homestead." The Grants were an old Waterford merchant family, long since extinct, whose tomb (17th 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

(h) Field Books O.S.

sense is—Homestead belonging to member of the tribe, or family, of Grant. Area, 276 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ὑάν Ὀράϊροε*—"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) *Ὑάν Δ' Ὀρκαιρ*, "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 17th century Alderman Samuel Barker.

LITTLE ISLAND, *Ἄν Τ-Οίτεἄν Ὑεἄς*, "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, (i) with Inisdomhle of the martyrologists where St. Bairrfhinn, 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 existed there tradition of it could not have entirely died out. Moreover the "Martyrology of Donegal" expressly place Inisdomhle in Hy-Cinnsealaigh (Co. Wexford). The adjective was added to distinguish our island from the "Great Island" lower down the river. Geographically the "Little Island" would seem to belong to Ossory rather than to the Decies, as the channel separating it from the northern mainland was formerly fordable. The ford exists no longer, for the channel has been deeply dredged. On the island is an ancient castle which has been metamorphosed into a beautiful modern residence. Area, 287 acres.

S.DD. (a) "The Ford," the river channel between the island and Co. Kilkenny.

(b) "King's Channel," the deep water channel separating the island from the Co. Waterford mainland.

(i) "Calendar of Irish Saints," p. 94.

(c) "Piper's Rock," in river on north side of the island.

(d) "Golden Rock," in river on south side of the island. "Golden" is here most likely a corrupt Anglicisation of *ḡuata*, a shoulder.

KILCOHAN, *Cill Cuacháin*,—"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 the southern boundary of the townland. Cuachan is the diminutive (or rather the endearment form) of Cuach, a virgin, whose feast falls on Jan. 8th. She is the patroness of Kilcock, Co. Kildare. Area, 228 acres.

S.D. "Yellow Ford Bridge" (Ord. Map)—*Cañairín Buirde*—"Little Yellow Ford." There were several words for a ford. The most common are *cañar* and *áic*. *Cañairín*—perhaps from the English, *causeway*—seems to have implied some sort of raised path across the stream, while *áic* was a more generic term. The ford was generally furnished with stepping-stones often of very large size.

WILLIAMSTOWN, *Baile Uilliam*—"William's Homestead." Area, 549 acres.

S.DD.—*Cañnaig a Buiréit*—"Bottle Rock"—(perhaps from its shape); a rock outcrop now largely quarried away for road metal.

(b) *ḡoll na Bricce*—"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) *Cuñnac na ḡ-Capall*, "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.

TOWNLANDS.

CORBALLY, *Corr Δ Όαιτε*—"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.DD. (a) *Ζαρραιθε Δ Ćαμάιν*—"Garden of the Hurly," from its shape.

(b) *Όάν Δ τ-Σηάιθε*—"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), *Caρραιζ Δ Όύιν*—"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) *Seana m̃uteann*—"Old Mill," at western extremity of the townland.

(e) *Ζεανν μεάννάν*—Apparently, "Kid's Glen"; perhaps *Ζ. μεανάν*—"Glen of the Smooth Side."

(f) *Ζεανν Δ Όοδαίξ*—"Dodd's Glen," forming boundary between this townland and Kilmacleague East.

(g) *Δη Σπριτο (Σπιορατο)*—"The Spirit"; a field frequented by a ghost and regarded with popular and appropriate dread.

COOLUM, *Cúllum*, probably for *Cuan-΄λίαν*—"William's Haven"; see S.D. (a) below. In composition *nt* becomes *tt*. The greater portion of this townland is in Rathmoylan parish. Area of the Corbally portion, 155 acres.

"Cooleham aĩs Coolum" (A.S. & E.)

S.DD. (a) Cloonliamgowl (Ord. Map), Cuan 'Uiam Ξαττοα —“Harbour of William the Foreigner.” The foreigner, according to local tradition, 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 is 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 about 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 “Ορειάν 'Uiam Ξαττοα.”

(b) Uamh Ćarām—“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 Uiaċ—“Grey Headland.”

Crooke Parish.

THE church was monastic and pertained to 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 had 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, Bante 'Oáibíó—“David's Homestead.” Area, 227 acres.

S.D. Lisaniska (O.M.), *Uor an Uirge*—"Water Lios" CARRICKSAGGART, *Carrraig Sagsairt*—"Priest's Rock." Area, 234 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Carrraig Fiaóais*—"Hunting Rock."

(b) *Carrraig Sada*—"Smith's Rock."

(c) *Deanna Crome*—"Gap of the Dun Coloured Place"; meeting place of four townlands.

COOLTEGAN, *Cúl Cairtigin*—"Little Tieve's (or Tegan's) Corner." A subterranean passage was discovered here some sixty years since, but was subsequently closed. Area, 118 acres.

"Cooletegin aís Cooletegan alias Cooltegin" (A.S.E.)

CROOKE, *An Cruac (Cruadac)*—"Hard Land." The name is certainly not *Cruac*. Area, 425 acres.

S.DD. (a) Glebe (O.M.)

(b) Passage Hill (O.M.); ruined windmill on summit.

(c) Carrickcannuigh, *Carrraig Ceannuisgte*—"Rock of the Purchase."

(d) Spy Hill (O.M.), *Carrraig a Radaire*—"Rock of the View."

(e) *Dóchairín a Tráda*—"Little Road of (to) the Strand."

DROMINA, *Dom Eithne*—"Ivy Ridge." Area, 373 acres.

"Druminagh" (D.S. Map); "Dromenagh" (S.S.E.)

S.DD. (a) *Carrraig Bairraig*—"Barry's Rock," forming northern terminus of Woodstown Strand.

(b) "The Pollock Rock," to east of last and below high water mark.

(c) *Rát a Leac*—"Rath of the Grave Monument (Stone Pile)." This is nowadays more commonly known as the "Giant's Grave."

(d) *Móiméar na S-Ceann*—"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.

KNOCKPARSON, *Cnoc Pearrain*—"Parson's (personal name) Hill." Area, 88 acres.

NEWTOWN, *Baile Nuá*. *Idem*. Area, 272 acres.

“Newtowne”—(A.S.E.)

S.DD. (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 Genevise, 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; they were used as a prison, whence transfer was made to a guardship at Passage. Many are the stories still current, or current a quarter of 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, *Ráitín*—“Little Rath.” Area, 200 acres.

“Rahine” (A.S.E.)

S.DD. (a) *Σεληνα Σπίδο*—“Old Village.”

(b) *Μάδα να μ-Θό*—“Milking Place of the Cows.”

Faithlegg Parish.

IN the Down Survey map (*j*) 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 is not a single native Irish speaker—a fact very regrettable from the point of view of a student of place names. The

(*j*) Record Office, Dublin.

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 moulded. Within the nave is a rather remarkable holy water stoup or baptismal font which has been deemed worthy of notice and illustration by Brash. (*k*) For further notice of this church see Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. I., Series 5, p. 481.

TOWNLANDS.

CHEEKPOINT, *Ποιντε να Σίοζα*—"Point of the Streak." Thanks to the ignorance of guide book compilers the name is popularly supposed to imply fairy occupation or connection (*Σίζε* —a fairy). *Σίοζα* however (not *Σίζε*) is the word entering into composition, and the origin of the name seems clear enough, scil.:—from a rock, *Καρραιζ να Σίοζα*—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. Area, 199 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) *Καρραιζ να Σίοζα*—"Rock of the Streak," as above.

(*b*) "The Russian Side," portion of Cheekpoint so called because, according to tradition, a Russian family or small colony once established itself there.

COOLBUNNIA, *Cúl Búinne*—"Ridge Back (or Corner) 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 bally. 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

(*k*) "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland."

the proprietor with his faithful retainers died, (*l*) like Horatius, facing fearful odds for his faith and his ancestral acres.

FAITHLEGG, *ḞÉIRĪLĪNN*. 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, *lemp*. Elizabeth, renders the name,—Faithlegg *als* faithlack; the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, which make it—Fathlegg *als* Faithlegg, are equally powerless to help. If conjecture be admissible for once, I would suggest *ḞÉIRĪLĪNN*, gen. *ḞÉIRĪLĪNN*, “Woodbine” (*m*) 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:—*ḞÉIRĪLĪNN*. The modern Irish for *woodbine* is *ḞÉIRĪLĪNN*, 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.); *fflyln* (Indenture, 1508.—*Sec Journal W. & S.E.I. Archæological Society*—April, 1906).

S.D.D. (*a*) “Knockrotton”—*Cnoc a Ruppá*. Meaning unknown; perhaps *Ruppá* for *Ropáire*, a robber. 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*) *ḞOBAR SIONAIG*—“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 over half a century.

(*d*) *ḞOBAR a ĆAIC*—“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.

(*l*) “Cromwell in Ireland,” Rev. D. Murphy, S.J.

(*m*) Hogan “Gaelic Plant Names,” p. 122.

(e) "St. Lawrence's Well." O'Donovan found this well on north-east side of the townland. (u)

(f) *meánán fáilinn*—"Smooth Hillside 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 entrancing beauty is afforded. Its coat of heather lent the hill a rounded (smooth) outline.

KILCULLEN, *Cill Cuilleinn*—most probably "Cullen's Church," though the name is locally pronounced as if it meant "Church of [the] Holly." There is a St. Cuilleann honoured on April 22nd in the Irish martyrologies, and a St. Cuillenn on Nov. 5th. (o) 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 *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 now, and the bog (on the east side of the townland) which gave the place its name, has been drained long since. Area, 348 acres.

(u) Field Books (Waterford), Ordnance Office.

(o) "Martyrology of Donegal," at dates specified.

S.D. *CAPIPAIGÍN NA Æ-PIAC*—"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.

BALLINDUD, *DAITE AN DOOMAIG*—"Dodds' Homestead. (*p*) 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 Prior 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." (*q*) The *Cromhan* stream flowing down from Tourgar is still generally resorted to, especially at Sheep's Bridge, for sheep washing.

(*b*) "Cromlech"; a fine specimen, 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 originally 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 (early Christian) 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 accurately.

BALLBEG, *DAITE DOCT*—"Poor Town." The real name was changed, half a century or more since, to *DAITE DEAS* ("Small Town") for reasons other than euphonic. Area, 267 acres.

BALLYHOO, *DAITE HUGH*—"Hugh's Homestead." Area, 300 acres.

(*p*) Comp. Gleannadodaigh, under Corbally, above.

(*q*) Charter of St. John's Priory, Waterford—see *Journal*, Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archeological Society, Vol. II., pp. 83, &c.

BALLYNANEASHAGH, *Ḅαιτε να η-Δερεαδ*—Meaning unknown. Dr. O'Donovan however writes it *Ḅαιτε να η-Ḑεϊρεαδ*—"Town of the Decies Family"—and suggests, in explanation, that a family of the Decies race may have lived here, amongst strangers, in the Danish or Norman period. (r) Area, 333 acres.

CARRIGANARD, *Καρραις αν Ἀιρο*—"Rock of the Height." This townland was formerly part of Ballybeg (Ballybocht). Area, 163 acres.

S.D. *Σεανα Σπᾶρο*—"Old Street"; the site of a former village.

CARRIGROE, *Καρραις Κεοῦαδ*—"Misty Rock." O'Donovan appears to be responsible for fixing, if not for inventing, the name *Καρραις Κυαῶ*—"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 *κεοῦαδ*, not *κυαῶ*. 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. *Σπᾶροϊν*—"Little Street"; site of a village.

COOLGOWER, *Κῦλ Ḑαβαν*—"Goats' Ridge-back (or Corner)." 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 (1742). Area, 93 acres.

KILBARRY, *Κιλ Ḑαρρα*—"Barry's (or Bearach's) Church"; so called, no doubt, from the founder. Area, 456 acres, of which nearly a third is marsh.

S.DD. (a) *Σεανα Ἰλαδ*—"Old Milking Place"; a field. (b) *Ḑᾶν Ἀ Ηαιροτε*—"Field of the Cooper's Adze"; the name of yet another field. The word *αιροτε* occurs at least three times in place names in the county. Its special force can only be conjectured.

(c) *Ḑαιτε Ἀ Σιτιριε*—"Homestead of the Neighing (of horses)." It indicates site of a farmstead where stud horses were at one time kept.

(r) Field Books, as above, Ordnance Office, Dublin.

LACKEN, Λεακαιν (Locative case)—“Glen Side.” Λεακα 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. Καρραγῑν Δ ΗρόνηΔ—“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.

TOWNLANDS.

BISHOP'S COURT, Cύδιπτ Δν Εαρροις. Idem. This townland, originally part of Kilcaragh, existed as a separate denomination as early at least as the middle of the 17th. century. It derived its name from a castle (every vestige of which has disappeared)—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, a few years ago. Area, 318 acres.

KILCARAGH, Cιλλ Κατάρμαδ—“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 still remember 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 few 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 (s) he makes it—"St. Carthage's Church," while in the Field Books of the Survey (t)—as the result, doubtless, of more mature consideration—he renders it "Church of the Stone Fort" Area, 333 acres.

"Killcaragh" (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) "Cnoc an Aócliam." Meaning unknown ; perhaps—"Hill of the Contention (Aócliam)." This is the well-known name of a remarkable elevation. Local speakers of Irish regard the name as referring to a dispute, or fight, in connection with which the following legend is recited. One harvest season, in the distant long ago, when portion of the hill was under cultivation, a meiceal, or harvesting band, was on a certain day engaged in cutting the crop. Towards evening a woman entered the harvest field and demanded that she should be given as many sheaves as she could carry away. The demand was conceded, whereupon she gathered up the whole quantity harvested that day and, tying it into a bundle, swung it lightly on her back and proceeded to carry it off. The harvesters, who had not bargained for this, remonstrated, and finally took the corn from her. Hereupon the woman, maintaining that the agreement made with her had been violated, went to lodge complaint with the men of her own family. These, enraged at the injustice to their kinswoman, came in hostile mood to demand satisfaction. The result was a fierce fight in which the weapons were sheaves of corn, wielded however with such force and fury that many of both sides were left dead upon the bloody field.

(s) Library, Royal Irish Academy. (t) Ordnance Office, Mountjoy Barracks.

(b) Cnoc an Áir (O'Donovan)—“Hill of the Plague (Slaughter)”; now however Cnoc an Óir—“Hill of the Gold,” most probably for Cnoc an Íogmair—“Harvest Hill.” The hill, though now furze and heath o'ergrown, was once cultivated as tillage marks up its side testify.

(c) Uán a Pátrúin—“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 and, in comparatively few instances, to its reformation.

(d) Seana Leamán—“Old Elm”; a field name. The elm rarely figures in place names.

(e) Uán na Réirce—“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 Crooke 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 must conclude they did not search far. St. Coppá, virgin (daughter of Bardan) is commemorated on January 18th in the Irish martyrologies.

TOWNLAND.

KILCOP, Cill Cópá—“Coppá's Church.” Area, 387 acres.
“Killcopp” (Inq. Jac. I.). “Kyllkippe” (Inq. Eliz.)

S.DD. (a) ἄτ να μῦρce—"Ford of the Pig";—probably from some legendary pig, as suggested by use of the singular.

(b) Cnocán na n-Ḡabair—"Little Hill of the Goats."

(c) Τοβαρ αν Ὀρομα—"Well of the Ridge."

(d) Ὀδν Δ Τεαμρυιτ—"Field of the Church," in which are traceable the exact site of the early church and the line of its circular fence.

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. (u) The English rededicated the church under the invocation of the Holy Cross (Sept. 14th.) All traces of the original church have disappeared, and of the 14th century church which succeeded only portion of the tower and south wall survive. (v)

TOWNLANDS.

AUSKURRA, ἄτ Σκυρριαῖο—"Scuire's (or Scurry's) Ford." Area (in two divisions), 48 acres.

BALLYMABIN, Ὀαίτε ἠἠαίβῖν—"Mabin's Homestead." Area, 291 acres.

"Ballymabbin" (Inq. Car. I.) ; "Ballyvabeene" (Down Survey Reference).

S.D. Τοβαρ να Ὀαίρβε—"The Bibe's Well." The "Bibe" is a supernatural being of *Beansidhe* character to whom we shall find numerous references as we proceed.

COXTOWN, Κοιτταῖε—"Woody Place," according to O'Donovan. This derivation is not above suspicion. The name is locally understood to be κοιτταῖε, a cock,—hence the Anglicised form, to account for which a curious story is told. (w) Area (in two divisions, scil—East and West), 417 acres.

(u) "Vita S. Declani" in Bollandists, July 14th.

(v) See Journal R. S. Antiquaries, Vol. I., 5th Series, pp. 476, &c.

(w) See *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. II., p. 370.

S.DD. (along cliff line from east to west). (a) **Uaim Ráta**—
“Cave of the Rath.”

(b) “Aby’s Folly.” This is a path down the cliff perpetuating the name, &c., of its maker, a man named Abel. Judging by the name the utility of Abel’s work was not generally recognised.

(c) **Uaim na Sgadóán**—“Cave of the Herrings.”

(d) **Port Sruetáin**—“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 red sandstone. This is almost certainly the “Ruddybank” of the invaders and of early charters.

(f) **Uaim a Sáiúilín**—“Cave of the Little Estuary.”

(g) **Pur na h-Uaim**—“Lip of the Cave.”

(h) “Bishop’s Cove”; the name is modern—probably from some man named Bishop who was drowned here. There is also “Bishop’s Cave,” a great and steep pit of the puffing-hole class, some forty perches inland from the cliff’s edge and forty or fifty 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.), **Uaim na Rón**—“Cave of the Seals.”

(j) **Port a Doruir**—“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 CHIAÓÁIN**, formerly **CEANN CRUAÓÁIN**;—
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 Waterford. Area, 497 acres.

“Credane” (A. S. & E.). “Arkredan” (Inquisitionum Repertorium Waterford, temp. Henry VIII., pp. 60-62, Record Office, Dublin). “Ceann Crete” (“Wars of Gaedhil and Gaill”).

S.DD. (a) **CLAIR RUIRÏM**—"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.), ΔΡΟ ΝΑ ΜΟΥΤ**—"High Place of the Wethers"; a headland less prominent than that from which the townland is called.

(c) **ΤΟΒΑΡ ΠΟCΑΙΡΕ**—"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, ΔΥΝ ΜΟΡ—"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 now stands 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.DD. (1) **Inland**—(a) **Parkmoe (O.M.), ΠΑΙΡΕ ΝΑ Μ-ΒΟ**—"Field of the Cows," the present public park of Dunmore.

(b) **Parkanearla (O.M.), ΠΑΙΡΕ ΑΝ ΙΑΡΛΑ**—"The Earl's Field."

(c) **ΞΙΕΑΝΝ ΜΑΡΥΞΑ ΑΝ ΛΑΟΙΞ**—"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) **ΡΑΙΤΤ Δ ΞΙΡΪΝ**—"Cliff of the Broken Piece of Stick."

(b) **Laweesh (O.M.), ΛΑΪΪΪΡ**; meaning unknown.

(c) **Cathedral Rocks (O.M.)**

(d) **ΠΟΤΤ ΔΟΥ**—"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.) ; does not seem to be known locally.
 (j) Badger's Cove (O.M.)
 (k) Stony Cove (O.M.)
 (l) Shanoou (O.M.), Seanuaíh—"Old Cave."
 (m) Black Knob (O.M.)
 (n) Uaíh na S-Colum—"Pigeons' Cave."
 (o) Oonagh (O.M.), Uaíh an Eic—"The Horse's Cave."

FORNAGHT, FÓRNACTA—"Completely Bare (Hill)." This word occurs in place names a few times only. Area, 384 acres.

"Fornaghty" (Down Survey Reference).

S.DD. (a) Τοβαρ Όατε υι Ϊάοιη—"Well of O'Keefe's Homestead"; reputed locally to possess curative properties.

(b) Τοβαρ να Ϊρίανόζε—"Well of the Sunny Place."

(c) An Ϊρίανός—"The Sunny Place."

(d) Ϊλεαν Όίοράν—"Glen of the Dropping."

GRAIGARIDDY, Ϊράτς α Ruíoe—"Village of the Scum." There is a large pond or water hole on which an impregnation of iron in the soil deposits a reddish scum. Area, 134 acres.

S.D. "Cudds"; presumably from curō, "portion," (con-acre plot). This name is applied to a field, or couple of fields, comprising a few acres.

KILLAWLAN, Cill Δελάιν—"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. (x)

S.D. Δετ An Διρρουν—"Ford of the Mass," because the road to a chapel of the Penal Days passed through it.

KILLEA, Cill Δοόα,—"Aodh's Church." Area, 2 acres.

(x) "Achlena vocatur mater SS. Fintane, Columbi, et Lugadii," Colgan, "Acta Sanctorum" note, p. 544.

KNOCKACURRIN, Cnocán Uí Chúirraoin—"O'Curran's Little Hill." Area, 38 acres.

KNOCKAVEELISH, Cnoc a Mhíir—"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 names of Bellelake (y) and Woodstown Strand. (z) Area, 364 acres.

S.DD. (a) "The Short Head"—in contradistinction to Credan (the Long) Head.

(b) Δη Καοι Γραιμνκεαδ—"The French Quay."

LICAUN, Λεακάν—"Little Glen Slope (or side)." Area, 232 acres.

"Leckane" (D. Survey Ref.)

S.DD. (a) Δη Κοιμίνεατ—"The Commonage"; an unenclosed area of several acres. This appears as an independent townland on the Ordnance Map.

(b) Δη Cúllín—"The Little Graveyard"; the site of an ancient burial place, and perhaps of an ancient church, discovered with difficulty. It will be found on Butler's farm, and indicated by a remarkable "bullaun" or stone carved with a basinlike depression. "Bullaun" is merely a corruption of the English word *basin*. These stones are found very generally on or beside ancient church sites, and occasionally too in other places. They possibly were connected with the rite of baptism.

LEPERSTOWN, Βαίτε να Λοβάρ—"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.), Λεατ Σγείτε α Όότμτ—"The *Leacht* of the Bush of (by or in) the 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.

(y) Speed's Map of "The Province of Munster," London, 1610.

(z) See Woodstown, Kilmacomb Parish.

(b) **Ῥῖνν Ῥυαδ**—"Red Headland"; a considerable sub-division—of very poor land—which derives its name from the colour of its iron impregnated soil.

(c) **Ἰαδα Ἀν Ἐσαρᾶναιξ**—"Cattle-yard of the Englishman (Protestant)." In the modern spoken language "**Ἐσαρᾶναιξ**" 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) **Ἀν Κομῖνεαρ**—See under Licaun above. The Commonage, embracing some thirty acres, is locally regarded as merely an appendage to Leperstown or Licaun.

PORTALLY, Ῥορτ Ἀλλᾶ—"Haven of the Cliff." **Ῥορτ** is a "haven," even in the figurative sense, *e.g.* "**Ἄτα να πῦρτ υασᾶν.**" (*bb*) The name, however, may be **Ῥορτ-Ῥᾶλλᾶ**, a term used in the Decies to designate a low wall or embankment; it would be applied, for instance, to a low protecting wall on top of a cliff. Area, 116 acres.

"Portallege"—(Inq. Jac. I.). "**Portallagh aĩs portallog aĩs portallug**"—(Acts S. & E.)

S.DD. (along cliff line—east to west). (a) **Ῥοττ Ἀ ἘΣεῖνε**—"Hole of the Seine Net." The pool so named is within next, *scil* :—

(b) **Κυαν Ῥορτᾶλλᾶ**—"Portally Cove."

(c) **Ῥοττ υῖ Ἐεαγᾶνᾶν**—"O'Ceagadan's Pool."

(d) **Ῥᾶλλ να ἘΚᾶορᾶξ**—"Cliff of the Sheep," down which possibly a flock, or number of them, fell.

(e) **Ἐεᾶξ να ἔῤεαρ**—"Flagstone of the Men."

(f) **Ἰαῖν Ὀυῖ**—"Black Cave."

Killure Parish.

THE parish is coterminous with the townland of Killure, from which it derives its name—Killure, **Κῖλλ Ἰυῖᾶν**, *i.e.*, "Church of (the) Yew tree." Its ancient church, of which portion still stands, was monastic (Knights Templars). It is pretty safe to infer from its

(*bb*) Leabhar Breac, as quoted in Felire of Aenghus (Stokes), p. xxxv.

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 a tSiota*—“Rock of the Silk.” Origin of the name is unknown.

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 till quite recently 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 church.

TOWNLANDS.

CARRIGVOE, *Carraig Uí Úada*—“O’Boy’s Rock.” Area, 160 acres.

S.D. “Cragheens,” perhaps from *cruidín*, a little lump or pile (of rock)—more likely, however, from *cruidín* (*carraigín*), little rock; the name is applied to a couple of small fields.

COUSE, *Casár*—“Causeway (or crossing place).” The *couse* is generally a line of stepping-stones; sometimes it is a tree trunk laid across a stream. The present townland is called “Couse Michael” in the ancient baptismal Register (middle of 18th century) of St. John’s Church, Waterford. Area, 111 acres.

S.D. *Ác Úuirde*—“Yellow Ford.”

KILL ST. LAWRENCE, *Cill San Labráir*—Church of St. Lawrence (the Martyr). Area, 36 acres.

S.D. *Tobar Naomh Labráir*—“St. Lawrence’s Well.”

Kill Saint 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 there may have been, and probably there was, 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 locally.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYCANAVAN, *Ḃaite Uí ĆeannaḂáin*—"O'Canavan's Town."

Area (in two divisions), 340 acres.

"Ballycanvane" (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

BALLYGLAN, *Ḃaite an Ĝteanna*—"Homestead (or town) of the Glen." Area, 381 acres.

"Ballinglanne" (Inq. Jas. I.); "Balliglann" (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) *ḂóḂairín na mḂean nĜorm*—"Little Road of the Black Women." *Ĝorm* is generally rendered "blue," but this is only approximately correct. In the present instance the force of the word is probably—*black*. Comp., *Ḃear Ĝorm*—a negro. *móm Ĝorm*, in Ballygunner, is popularly translated "Foxy Bog." The present "*bóthairín*" is an old road running east and west along summit of the ridge which ends in Knockaveelish Head. The general east to west direction of the oldest road lines in this Barony is very remarkable.

(b) *Ḃt Ḃamaín*—"Ford of the Crooked (Stick or Place)."

(c) *CaḂraig ḂOipe*—"Rock of the Oak Tree"; a remarkable elevation, crowned by a cromlech and stone circle.

BALLINABOOLA, *Ḃaite na Ḃuaithe*—"Homestead of the Booley (or Cattle Field)." *Ḃuaithe* is from the root *bó*, a cow. Area, 236 acres.

BARRISTOWN, *Ḅaite an Ḅarraigh*—“Barry’s Homestead.”
Area, 280 acres.

CARRIGLEIGH, *Carraig Liat*—“Grey Rock.” Area, 160 acres.
“Carriglee” (D.S. Reference).

S.DD. (a) Strongbow’s Bridge (O.M.).

(b) Coheen Bridge (O.M.), *Recte, CaḄairín* (pronounced *cowsheen*) Bridge. See Couse above.

CROSS, *Croir*—“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.

“Crosse towne” (D.S. Ref.).

S.DD. (a) Foxmount (O.M.); the fancy name of a single farm—*lucus a non lucendo*.

(b) *An Dubh Ćnoc*—“The Black Hill”; a furze-covered elevation of no importance. Some adjectives of colour precede the noun in place names; compare *Dub-ġlaire*, *Deairġ-riat*, &c.

DRUMRUSK, *Dróm Rurc*—“Ride of the Fleeces,” according to O’Donovan. (cc). The name savours of antiquity. Area, 306 acres.

“Drome Roske”—(D.S. Ref.).

KILL ST. NICHOLAS, *Cill San Nioctáir*—“Church of St. Nicholas.” Area, 189 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Tobar a Teampuill*—“Well of the Church.”

(b) *Carraig a Leirid*—“Rock of the Lios.”

(c) *An Seana Mhuilinn*—“The Old Mill”; applied to *quondam* site of mill.

KNOCKNAGOPPLE, *Cnoc na ġCarall*—“Hill of the Horses.”
Area, 115 acres.

“Knocknegaple” (D.S. Ref.).

KNOCKROE, *Cnoc Ruad*—“Red Hill.” Area, 273 acres.

S.DD. (a) Hell Point (O.M.); an unimportant promontory.

(cc) Field Books, O.S. (Waterford), in Mountjoy Barracks.

(b) ΛΑΘΑΡ Δ ΜΙΛΛΙΟΝ—“ 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) ΣΠΥΣ Δ ΘΡΑΒΔΑΡ; meaning unknown. ΘΡΑΒΔΑΡ is used locally to designate a heavy unwieldy person.

PARKSWOOD, ΚΟΙΛ ΗΔ ΡΑΪΡΕ—“ Wood of the Field.” Area (in two divisions), 291 acres.

“ Parckeswood *alias* Kyllneparcke ” (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

PASSAGE EAST, ΡΑΡΔΙΡΤΕ. In Munster ΡΑΡΔΙΡΤΕ is used in sense of the northern—ΣΝΔΜ, that is, a piece of water which one can swim across. (*dd*) The town of Passage continued, till recently, portion of the Borough of Waterford. (*ee*) 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.

Kilmacomb Parish.

SHEARMAN (*ff*) 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 in Ossory. There is a second ΚΙΛ ΜΟΧΟΜΑ in Waterford. (*gg*) On the arrival of the

(*dd*) See *Gaelic Journal*, Oct., 1901, p. 174.

(*ee*) “ Municipal Corporation Boundaries (Ireland) ”—1837.

(*ff*) “ *Loca Patriciana*,” p. 312.

(*gg*) See Barony of Glенаheiry.

English 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 21st) the "pattern" is still 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! (*hh*)

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINKINA, ΒΑΙΛΕ ΑΝ ΚΕΙΘΕΑΝΑΙΣ—“Kyne's Homestead.” The townland formed portion of the endowment of St. John's Priory, Waterford. (*ii*) Area, 302 acres.

“Ballynykeyny” (D.S. Ref.); “Ballychoyne” (Inq. Henry VIII.).

BALLYVOREEN, ΒΑΙΛΕ ΜΟΥΡΙΝ — “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.

S.D. ΑΝ ΤΑΤ—“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.

CROSS. See above, under Kill St. Nicholas Parish. Area, 37 acres.

HARRISTOWN, ΒΑΙΛΕ ΗΔΗΝΗΛΑΟΙ — “Henry's Homestead.” Area, 229 acres.

“Harriestown” (Inq. Car. I.).

S.D.D. (a) ΚΑΡΡΑΙΣ ΚΡΑΔΑ—“Long Rock”; the hill on summit of which is the cistvean, with stone circle, referred to under “Ballyglan.”

(b) “Fairy Bush” (O.M.); in Irish—ΚΡΟΡΑΙΡΕ ΛΕΔΕΤ ΣΖΕΙΤΕ Δ ΨΟΞΑΙΡ—“Cross Road of the Monument by the Bush on the Road.” ΚΡΟΡΑΙΡΕ = ΚΡΟΡ, *i.e.*, cross roads. The ΛΕΔΕΤ here had a small stone circle which has entirely disappeared; some of its stones were in position sixty years since. See also under Leperstown, Killea Parish.

(*hh*) See *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 475-9.

(*ii*) *Ibid*, Vol. II., p. 89.

(c) Δη Ράτ Όυθ—"The Black Rath."

KILMACOMB, CILL MOCOMA—"St. Mochuma's Church." Area, 448 acres.

S.DD. (a) "Tobernaparsonagh" (O.M.); apparently "Well of the Parsons." Parsons is a family name.

(b) Δη Λοιργεανδác—"The Burned Place"; a sub-division.

(c) Μάδα Δη τσαρannah—"The Englishman's (Protestant's?) Milking Yard"; a sub-division, of some thirty acres.

KNOCKHOUSE, Τίξ Δη Čnuic—"House of (on) the Hill." Area, 320 acres, of which a notable portion is under water.

"Cnockhouse" (Acts S. and E.).

S.D. Δοčαιρín Όυθ—"Little Black Road"; from the quantity of turf formerly stacked up there.

WOODSTOWN, Δαίτε ηα Coille. The English, or official, form is merely a literal translation of the Irish name. Area, 292 acres.

"Woodstowne ałs Woodhouse" (Acts S. and E.); "Baliowodam" (Charter of King John to St. John's Priory, Waterford). (*jj*)

S.DD. (a) Τηάίξ ηήηαι—"Miles' Strand"; this is the well known Woodstown Strand. See also Knockaveelish, Killea Parish.

(b) Μίν—"Smooth Green Plain," the Irish name of the "Rabbit Burrow."

(c) Douglas (stream), Όυθ-ξίαιρε—"Black Stream." ξίαιρε is evidently from ξίαιρ, *i.e.*, azure—colour of air or water.

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 (probably 6th century) founder of the latter. The English, as was their custom, re-dedicated the church, the new

(*jj*) See *Journal*, Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society, Vol. II., p. 83.

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 landslip 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 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, *Ḑaile an Ḑile*—"Homestead of the Old Tree." A leper resided at Ballinvella as late as the middle of the 17th century. (*kk*) The last windmill to cease working in the County Waterford still stands at Ballinvella, minus only its roof. Area, 251 acres.

"Ballyvelly" (D.S. Ref.); "Ballenvillore" (Inq. temp. Jac. I.).

S.D.D. (*a*) *Ḑán na mḐaḑḑ*—"Field of the 'Bibes.'" (*ll*) *Ḑaḑḑ* is the local Irish name for the Beansidhe.

(*kk*) Inq. temp. Car. II.; See *Journal*, Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society, Vol. I., p. 115.

(*ll*) See *antca*, under Ballymabin, Killea Parish.

(b) ἄτ να θυήμηγε—"Ford of the Water Gush" (θυήμηγε—scaturire).

BALLYGARRON, ὄμιτε ἀν ἑαρηάν—"Town (or Homestead) of the Grove." The word ἑαρηάν, though obsolete in the spoken language, is of very frequent occurrence in place names throughout the Decies. Area, 412 acres.

S.D. (a) Killenagh Burial Ground (O.M.)—ἀν ἑτιήνεαδ. This is the site of an early church, of which all trace has disappeared. The circular space, a quarter of 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 has recently been removed from the site. There was here also at the time of the Ordnance Survey a rough slab of stone, cross-inscribed and apparently of early date.

(b) στωδ ὄδωμη—"Stone of (by) the Road"; a large, coarse boulder by side of the present main road.

(c) Σεαηα ἑηάρο—"Old Village (lit. 'street')"; a field in which was formerly a village.

BALLYLOUGH, ὄμιτε ἀν λοδ—"Town of the Lake." This place name is, by snobbery, Anglicised—"Bellake." Area (in two divisions), 616 acres.

S.D. (a) Σεαηα ὄμιτε—"Old Town."

(b) ἑαηι εοḡαη—"Eoghan's Cliff"; a well known hill from which a rich and varied view is obtainable.

(c) σνωδ ἀν ἑηάρο—"Hill of the Deer (or ἑηάροḡ—"Of the Hunting')." This is the portion of the ridge on which Ivie's farmstead stands so conspicuously.

(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, ὄμιτε να μηαηηηεαδ—"Town of the Widows." Area, 702 acres.

"Ballynemontraghe" (Inq. temp. Jac. I.).

S.D. (a) *CEATEPAMADÓ ŻARŮ*—"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) *Żeann ŮoŮaig*—"Dodd's Glen."

(c) *Δε αν Οτοριρ*; meaning unknown.

(d) *Δε ŮoŮairin na CEAPŮOΔAN*—"Road-ford of the Forge."

(e) *ŮΔn na ŻCPŮibinrde*—"Field of the *Crubeens*." The *crubeen*, but little known locally, is a species of blackberry (*Rubus Caesius*). The fruit is known by the same Irish name in the Aran Islands, where it thrives on the rocks.

(f) *SEANA ŚPΔRO*—"Old Village"; a field in front (S.W.) of Flynn's farmhouse. The *rpΔro*, not a stone upon a stone of which now remains, was approached by an old road, debouching at an angle of 20 degs. from 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 30 perches to north of Ballynamintragh Cross Roads.

(g) *MULLION Ůi CŮmn*—"O'Quinn's Mill"; in ruins for half a century at least.

(h) *Δε ŮoŮ*—"Black Ford"; crossed by present Tramore Road on west side of the townland.

BALLYSHONEEN, ŮAITE ŚEONIN—"Homestead of Little John (or Jennings)." Area, 231 acres.

"Ballyshoneene" (D.S. Ref.).

KEILOGE, CAOL ŮOŮ—"Narrow Land (lit. 'sod')," from analogy of places similarly named (and Anglicised—Keeloge) throughout Connaught. (*mm*) More probably, however, *CAOLŮŻ*—"Little Narrow Place," from analogy of Waterford names. Locally the name is now often pronounced *COŮLEŮŻ*—"Little Wood." The townland is peculiar in shape; it terminates at its eastern end in 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.

(*mm*) Field Books, Ord. Sur., Mountjoy Barracks.

“Keyloggs” (D.S. Ref.).

S.DD. (a) **Ḑάν ḑιονν**—“White Field.” This is the “Baunfine” of the Down Survey.

(b) **Ḑετ αν Ḑολοδḑ**—“Narrow-Land Ford”; old people still living remember the ford and the line of stepping-stones previous to erection of the present bridge.

(c) **Ḑετ αν Ḑυρρḑ**—“Ford of the Marshy Place”; towards east extremity to townland.

(d) **ḑόιν ḑ τσεḑḑ**—“Bog of the Hawk.”

(e) **Ḑνυḑḑ αν ḑιρḑḑ**—“Little Hill of the Mass”; on boundary with Callaghane, and extending into latter.

(f) **Ḑολ ḑοḑḑ**—“Narrow Blue (Black ?) Place.”

KILMACLEAGUE, **Ḑιḑ ḑḑ ḑḑ**—“MacLiag’s Church.” This was anciently—with Ballygarron, Keiloge and Bawnfine—glebe land, pertaining to the See of Waterford.

S.DD. (a) **Ḑλοḑḑḑ**—“Stony Place”; a sub-denomination better known perhaps than the townland name itself.

(b) **Ḑεḑḑ ḑυḑḑ**—“Yellow Gap (or Pass),” no doubt from the colour of the blossoming furze.

(c) **Ḑεḑḑ ḑḑḑḑ**, (also **Ḑεḑ ḑḑ ḑḑḑḑ**)—“Roadway (or Ford Mouth) of Little Rod (or Stick);” formerly this was a passage across a small sea inlet. Yet another name was **Ḑεḑḑ ḑḑḑḑ**—“Dirty Gap.”

(d) **ḑοḑ ḑḑ ḑḑḑḑ**—“Lios of the Sheep”; because the enclosure was used as a sheepfold.

(e) Lismongrath (O.M.), **ḑοḑ ḑḑḑḑḑḑ**—“Roaring (or Howling) Lios.”

(f) **Ḑάν αν ḑεḑḑḑ**—“Bishop’s Field”; glebe land.

(g) **Ḑḑḑḑ**. This word, as name of a field, occurs a few times in the county; it is apparently a rendering of “Manse,” and in every case the field to which it is applied is glebe land.

(h) Rinnashark (O.M.), **ḑḑḑ ḑḑ ḑḑḑ**—“Headland of the Sharks.”

ORCHARDSTOWN, *Ὀάιτε ἀν ὕδαλι-ῥῆμα*—"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.DD. (a) *Ὀότῆρῖν Ἐροσ (Ἄ Ἐρρημαξ)*—"Little Road of the Marshy Place."

(b) *Ὀάη να ῥῆμα*—"Field of the Bones." Burials are supposed to have taken place in this field, and a ghostly horse sometimes shows himself! Also, *Ἐροσῆμα Ὀάη να ῥῆμα*; 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, *ἠόηη να ἠὈἠητρεἰῶδᾶς*—"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! (*nn*).

(*nn*) Kilkenny Archæological Journal, Vol. I., Third Series (1868-69).

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYMACAW, *Ḃaite mic Ḃáibíró*—"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 acres.

"BallymcDavin" (Inq. temp. Car. I.); "Ballymacka aĩs BallymacDavid aĩs Ballymaquile" (A.S.E.); "Coĩnon betweene BallymcKella and Brownestown" (D.S. Ref.).

S.DD. I. (Inland) (a) *Cúl uí Ćeallaċáim*—"O'Callaghan's Corner (or Ridge Back)"; a large sub-division, formerly an independent townland.

(b) "The Ruan" (*Δη RuαḂḂḂn*). *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.

(c) *Δη Ḃáitċe*—"The Hurling Green," a field on *Cúl uí Ćeallaċáim*.

S.DD. II. (Along Cliff Line)—W. to E. :—

(d) *Cuan Ḃaite mic Ḃáibíró*—Ballymacaw Cove.

(e) *Ćarraig na m-Ḃáto*—"Boats' Rock"; within last.

(f) *Ḃuirċic*. The name is probably a corruption of "derelict"; it designates a small cove.

(g) *Ḃort Δ ĩáitċe*—"Haven of the Stick (Piece of Timber)."

(h) *Δη Seomra*—"The Chamber"; an arched cave leading from one small bay to another.

(i) *Ḃail Ḃáto*—"Long Cliff."

(j) *Uáim Δη ĩaráimn*—"Cave of the Iron."

(k) *Ḃort Δ Ćlaitċe*—"Haven of the Earthen Fence."

BROWNSTOWN, *Ḃaite Δη Ḃrúnáig*—"Brown's Homestead." Area, 413 acres.

"Brownestown aĩs 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 CLOĊAIR*—"Little Stony Cove."

(c) *POINTE NA MĪAIR*—"Point of the Bass"; from a kind of fish caught here.

(d) *AN RŪIRC*; meaning unknown. *RŪIRC* is explained in the Dictionaries—a whipping, or violent slap. (*oo*) The name is, in the present instance, applied to a considerable extent of level strand, once mussel covered.

(e) Porthaige (O.M.), *POINTE ĊAIRĪS*—"Taidhg's (Timothy's) Point."

(f) *ḠLUGAIR*—"A Gurgling Sound," by onomatopœia; 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) *ḠAIR Δ MĪAIR*—"Cliff of the Wolf (or Dog)." *MĪAIR* in place names often signifies a wolf. (*ḠḠ*)

(h) *POUL SUINĠEAN*—"St. John's Hollow"; the place probably where a man named St. John was drowned or killed.

(i) *ḠRĪḠ ŪEAS*—"Little Strand."

(j) *CLOĊ LĪĀT*—"Grey Rock."

(k) *CUAINÍN AN ḠIONA*—"Little Cove of the Wine"; from a wine-laden ship wrecked there.

(l) Clashlacky (O.M.), *CLAIR LEACAIRĪE*—"Flaggy Trench."

(m) Porttoonakabeg, *POIRT UAIRNE ŪEAS*—"Little Green Haven"; a small inlet. See (*Ḡ*) below.

(n) 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.

(o) "Traction," a cliff; origin of name unknown.

(Ḡ) Porttoonaka (O.M.), *POIRT UAIRNE*—"Green Haven."

(q) Foilnaracka (O.M.), *ḠAIR Δ RĀCĀ*—"Cliff of the Wreck."

(*oo*) Vid. Dineen.

(*ḠḠ*) "Scottish Land-Names," Sir Herbert Maxwell, Edinburgh, 1894, p. 126.

(r) **Ἰαίλλη** **να** **Σχεάν**—"Cliff of the Knives."

(s) **Σκοίτ** **α** **Ἰνν** **Ἄιρ**^ο—"Cleft of the High Head"; this is the extreme point underneath the south-west tower.

(t) Garrigaunboy (O.M.). I failed to discover the name locally.

(u) Fouhnalium (O.M.), **Σηυῦ** **να** **Λέιμ**—"Stream of the Waterfalls. **Λέιμ** is primarily "a leap."

(v) Portalaun, **Πορτ** **Οιτεάν**—"Island Haven"; a small headland with an ancient entrenchment across its neck. See under Dunmore, Killea Parish.

(w) Poulhoulen (O.M.), **Πολλ** Howlett; probably from some man named Howlett drowned here.

(x) Beengarvoge, **Ἰνν** **Σαρβόιζε**—"Wild Mustard (*Sinapis Arvensis*) Headland."

(y) **Λι** **α** **ν** **Ἐίρ**^ς—"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.

(z) **Πολλ** **να** **Σκορ**^ς—"Pool of the Corks."

(aa) **Πολλ** **Ἰ**^α**οίτ**—"White's Pool"; from a fisherman drowned there.

(bb) **Ἰ**^α**ν** **Ἰ**^α**τ** **Ἰ**^υ**ρ**^ο—"Yellow Grey Head." The two first words are regarded as a single term which the (now second) adjective qualified. Observe use of the oblique, **Ἰ**^α**ν**, for the nominative.

(cc) **Σκοίτ** **α** **Ἰ**^υ**λίρ**^ς—"Cleft of the Dulse." **Ἰ**^υ**λίρ**^ς (Dulse, otherwise "Green Lavers"—*Ulva Latissima*) is an edible seaweed.

COOLUM; see under Corbally Parish. O'Donovan, however, writes it **Ḷúllom**—*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) **Ἰ**^ο**τ****Ἰ**^α**ρ**^ι**ν** and **Ἰ**^α**ν** **α** **Ἰ**^α**οῖ**^ς—"Little Road of King" and "Field of the King" respectively. *

(c) *CAIRRAIS* Δ *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ* and *CAIRRAIS* Δ *Swede*—"Rock of the Murder" and "Rock of the Swede" respectively. The Irish *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ*, it may be well to observe, is not necessarily the capital offence of British law, but violent death of any kind.

(d) *CLAIR* *ḡ* *ḡ*—"Ana's (or Anne's) Trench"; a small glen running out towards the sea.

(e) *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ*—"Yellow Bank."

(f) *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ*—"Goat-Fish (?) Cave."

GORTAHILLY, *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ* Δ *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ*—"Garden of the (Heath) Cock." Area, 155 acres.

S.D. *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ*—"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, *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ*—"The Village." Area, 95 acres.

"Graige" (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

S.D. *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ*—"Little Hill"; a hillock on which people assembled for amusement on Sunday evenings.

KILMAQUAGE, *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ*—"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 the Decies, and Kilmacow, Bar. of Kinnatalloon, Co. Cork.

"Killmaquage aḡ Killmcquage aḡ Kilmoguage" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ* Δ *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ*—"Meade's *Cillin*," 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 *ḡ* *ḡ* here is still surrounded by its original circular fence of earth. Very generally, as in the present instance, the *ḡ* *ḡ* is found in a valley or other secluded place, while the *ḡ* *ḡ*, which hardly differs from it in external appearance, is found, as a rule, in an open position on a ridge or hillside.

(b) *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ* *ḡ*—"Cuan's (or Quann's) Well." This formerly enjoyed some reputation for sanctity, and "stations" were performed here a century since.

(c) Cúl Dhoirígneac—“Blackthorn Abounding Ridge Back (or Corner)”; probably a suppressed townland name.

(d) Póll a Púca—“The Pooka’s Hollow”; name of a field.

KNOCKANPADDEN Cnocán Pátráin—“Little Patrick’s Little Hillock.” Area, 134 acres.

S.D. Póll Roibín—“Robin’s Hollow.”

RATHMOYLAN, Ráct Mholáin—“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) Faidéin a Pátráin—“Little Green of the Pattern.”

(b) Sarraidéin, aliter, Sarraidé Sadaínn—“Rough Piece of Land,” otherwise, “Garden of the Cattle Pound.”

(c) Slinn a tSeasail—“Slaty Place of the Rye.” Rye is now seldom grown in Waterford, but, judging from the frequency of the word in place names, it was once extensively cultivated. Seasail is a loan word from the Latin *Secale*.

S.D.D. II. (Coastwise, W. to E.). (d) “Entrenchment” (O.M.); a small entrenched headland of prehistoric type. The space enclosed by the circumvallation 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.), Póll a Suidé—“Coal Hole.”

(f) Faidéiríct—“Cloven (?) Cliff”; an allusion to a separated rock in the sea above low water mark.

(g) Carrraig na Faidéiríct—“Rock of the Cloven (?) Cliff”; a rock in the sea, at the distance of a furlong or more from the head. I do not understand how ríct in the present name and in the preceding come to be in the same case.

(h) Pórt Seite—“Haven of the Hide.”

(i) Uaim Mhionáin; apparently—“Kid’s Cave.”

(j) Seair Uaim—“Short Cave.”

(k) "Old Ship's Cove" (O.M.), *Seana Long*—"Old Ship"; name of a small cove.

(l) *port ġneanarōe*—"Gravel Haven."

(m) Rathmoylan Cave (O.M.), *uaim Rōin*—"Seal Cave."

(n) Green Cave (O.M.), *ġlar-uaim*—"Green Caves." *ġlar* is usually translated "green"; it indicates rather a light blue, or grey—the colour of air or running water.

(o) *uaim na maoilac*; meaning unknown.

(p) *uaim Ūub*—"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 Archæological Society*, Vol. IX., p. 124.

TOWNLAND.

ROSSDUFF, *Ror Ūub*—"Black Shrubbery." Area, 196 acres.

S.D. (a) *leacan Ūóizte*—"Burnt Glen-Side."

(b) *Ṫobair a Ūlaic*; *ulaic* is the English "black," which is occasionally appropriated in place names to signify a reclaimed peaty bog patch.

St. John's Parish (WWithout).

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
LIBERTIES OF WATERFORD

From Down Survey Map. Record Office, Dublin.

the Evangelist, in which it was inappropriate. For a full account of the Priory, church, &c., see *Journal Waterford Archæological Society*, Vol. II., p. 81. 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 and Avenue.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYTRUCKLE, Ὀμίε Ἐπιουαίτ—"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 Ἐπιουαίτ. O'Donovan derives Ballytruckle from Ἐπιουαίτ gen. Ἐπιουαίτε, 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, Ὀμίε Ὀρτοδρασοῦ, "Cordray's Homestead." There is in the Barony a second townland of the name, forming a detached portion (89 acres) of Drummannon 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. Ἐπίμπεαδ—"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 Katharine's Grandge" in the will (latter half of 16th 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.); 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, Νεὴ Πόλις—"New Town (or Homestead)." 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, Πριόρσκινοκ—"Prior's Hill." This land formed portion of the endowment of the Benedictine Priory of St. John's. 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 Infirmary, Fever Hospital, Waterloo House, &c.

(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.

(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, *Ἰερὰν Τίθε Εὐμν*—"Land (or Farm) of St. John's House," *i.e.*, St. John's Priory.

"Johnstowne *alias* Farretyoynn" (Inq. temp. Jac. I.).

(h) "Lower Road"—now called, by affectation, Lower Newtown. This was also called, through contempt—*ῤῥῖα ῤῥοῖν*—"Mud Wall (Town)."

(i) "Mendicity Lane"—running south-west from John's Bridge into Manor; now part of Railway Square.

(j) "Old Brewery" (Bell & Ramsay's)—present site of Tramore Railway Station.

(k) "Poleberry." (Poleberry Lane in lease of 1793); derivation unknown; probably *ῤῥῖα ῤῥοῖν*—"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 probably 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 some thirty years since; it is the "subterranean passage" concerning which there is a query in the first No. *Journal* of Waterford Archæological 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.

St. Stephen's Parish (Without).

THE fragment of St. Stephen's Parish which lay beyond the walls may be described generally as the triangular area bounded by Johnstown and Ballytruckle Road on the East, John's Pill on the West, and a very irregular line—from Waterloo House to Ozier Bank House—on the South. It has but few sub-denominations, and of these not more than four or five call for notice:—

S.DD. (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 Archæological 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 Infirmary), 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 two 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, *Ḑán Tige Uí Ḑearraig*—" Field of O'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 (this may be Ballyhoo); 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 embodied in a limekiln); St. Michael's Well; St. Patrick's Castle; St. Patrick's Stile; Tobber-Scheiin (no doubt *Ṭobar Sgeitín*—" Well of the Little Bush"); Windcroft.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH. For detailed account of the ancient monastic church, &c., see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. II., pp. 81, &c. For St. John's Without see above, under its proper heading.

S.DD. (a) Close Gate (otherwise Bowling Green Gate), at present junction of Castle Street with Manor. There were apparently two Bowling Greens; one was on, or about, site of present Lombard Street. (qq)

(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

(qq) Smith, " Hist. Waterford," (Ed. 1746), p. 194.

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 provided. New Street was then opened up to give access to the west through the new gate, and it soon became the fashionable residential street of the city. "Sic transit gloria mundi." It was still *New Street* two centuries and a half ago. (*rr*)

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH. Some remains of the ancient church stand in a cemetery at the rere of the shops on east side of Michael Street. A gateway (and gate which few citizens of Waterford have ever seen opened) gives 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 slightly to rere of the Female National School which has just been closed. 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. (*ss*)

(*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 (Amlaff, Amlav) is another Danish patron. The original parish church stood on, or partly on, the site of the present Protestant church of the name, erected in 1734.

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

(*rr*) Acts of Settlement and Explanation.

(*ss*) G.P.B.—"Rentail of Lands," 1599.

Colbeck. The word appears to be a personal name—the name, in all probability, of the builder of the gate and tower. The name “Colbeck” occurs in the Great Parchment Book.

(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 south-west 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 $\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\rho\upsilon\tau \rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma$. Some portions of cut stone mullions and transels from the earlier church will be found built into the churchyard wall to the rere of the houses in Carrigeen Lane. In the cemetery are many monuments and inscriptions of interest.

S.DD. (a) Barronstrand Street, $\Sigma\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron \ \text{να} \ \mu\theta\iota\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ —“Street of the Sprats.” The Anglicised form appears to be a corruption of the Irish name, without any reference to “Barron” or “a strand.” O'Donovan conjectures (arguing from an Irish form) that $\theta\iota\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$ may be an English personal name—Birrin; it certainly is not Barron or Barry. 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 16th century under the forms—Berronstrond and Barronstrond. (*tt*)

(c) Carrigeen Lane, $\text{C}\alpha\rho\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma\iota\eta$ —“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 Broad Street. The name was derived from the historic

(*tt*) Great Parchment Book of the Corporation, *ut Supra*.

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.

(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 (*uu*) describes it:—"A very narrow paved lane, generally very dirty, and occupied by mechanics and labourers."

(j) "Patrick's Well"; this occupied centre of the triangular space at junction of Patrick and Stephen's Streets, and was finally closed in only a few years ago; it was nearly thirty feet in depth.

(k) Patrick Street, Στράτο Ἰάκωβου. 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 rere 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 Police Station, and the ancient cemetery (portion of it) is represented by the grass plot in front of the Dispensary in Peter Street.

S.DD. (a) Bakehouse Lane and Trinity Lane appear under these names in A.S.E.

(*uu*) Field Survey Name Books, Mountjoy Barracks.

(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 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. (*vv*) 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.DD. (*a*) St. Stephen's Street ; this appears in A.S.E. under same name.

(b) "St. Stephen's Well"; now built over and filled in. It adjoins the workshop of Mr. Thomas McGrath, turner. A subterranean aqueduct carried hence a water supply to a hydrant at top of New Street.

(c) New Gate ; this stood at junction of present Newgate Street with Stephen Street, where portion of the city wall is still preserved.

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 since. Within the parish stood the Dominican and Franciscan Friaries. (*ww*) For Trinity Without, see under Bar. of Middlethird.

S.DD. (*a*) "Arundel Castle"; this stood on the wall of the Danish city, almost exactly in the middle 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

(*vv*) See *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. I., p. 115 ; see also Ballymacadulan, under St. John's Without, above.

(*ww*) 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 Archæological Journal*, Vol. I., p. 202.

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 (Cruibín) 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 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, (xx) 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 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 Mr. P. M. Doyle's establishment on the Quay.

(xx) See Kingsley's “Hereward the Wake.”



BARONY OF GLENAHIERY.



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 (Ḡleann na nUíróire) 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 Ḡeadaí na nUíróire suggests "Cow" as the word qualified by "Dun." At any rate the name communicates itself to the river—Ḡeann na nUíróire (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. 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 is still 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 Uírin an tOíghín tónta,

"Túralá maí a bidead an tialal ra éinne,

"*Ḥpáig na nḤabair Ḥan éabair Ḥan éonḤnam,*
Caiplean Riabac ná raib miam ar fódḤnam.
Ḥaite mic éairḤne, blacks Ḥan múneac,
Ḥáirc an fíac, na Ḥfíac na' maoiac,
 'S Cnoc a Tríoláin na ríleán ríaoileac."

II.—What Crotty, the outlaw, sang as he surveyed Glenahery from his retreat high up on the Comeraghs:—

"*Ir breac an raḤaric a éibim óm leab,*
 " Cnoc máoileoimnais aḤur Cnoc a Ḥainne,
 " Cnocán Ḥrannóain aḤur Seana Ḥail' Ana,
 " Mullac a Staisne aḤur Ḥleann Óá Lacan,
 " S Tuairín líacraic ar Ḥruac a Ḥleanna."

III.—Finally I got the following, unrelated to either of the foregoing:—

"*Cill na Mac—baite Ḥan rmac,*
 " Cill Mairničín—baite Ḥan bainbín,
 " Cill Ronáin—baite Ḥan rḤrúnam,
 " Ḥaite Ruiréalais—baite Ḥan béarla,
 " aḤur Cill Mocomá—baite Ḥan cumar."

Inislounaght Parish.

INISLOUNAGHT, which lies mainly within the Barony of Iffa and Offa East, has some five townlands in Glenahery. The parish was monastic, and impropriate in the Cistercian Abbey of Inislounaght (Inir Leimnacra—"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, Cačair Ḥán—"White Stone-Fort." Area, 303 acres.

S.D. Whitefort (O.M.); name applied to site and some remains of the eponymous "cathair."

GREENAN, An Ḥriánán—"The Sunny Place (or 'Palace')." Area, 245 acres.

“Grenan” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) Castle (in ruins) (O.M.).

(b) Moat (O.M.); the prehistoric mote from which the townland derives its name.

(c) Site of Graveyard (O.M.), *Cill Mocomma*—“Mocomma’s Early Church Site.”

(d) *poll a bharradain*—“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 Mocomma*—“Mocomma’s Church.” Site of the early church is just without the present boundary of the townland—on Greenan. Area, 1383 acres.

“Killmacombe” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) Curraghgorm (O.M.), *Currac Zorm*—“Blue-Black Bog.”

(b) Glashaniska Well (O.M.), *Clair an Uirge*—“Water Trench.”

(c) Wood Tower (O.M.), *Cairteán na Muice*—“The Pig’s Castle”; built in 1814—minus mortar—to celebrate the fall of Buonaparte.

(d) Tobernacallybeara (O.M.), *Tobar Caille Bera*—“Caille Bera’s Well.” The lady from whom this well is called is celebrated in place names and local legend all over Ireland. (a)

(e) Cannon Hill (O.M.), *Cill na Ceannaine*—“Wood of the Bald-Faced Hill.” Cannan it is locally believed was a druidess who leaped across from this place to Wood Tower Hill. Another local tradition states Cromwell mounted *cannon* here in 1650.

(f) Ardnagustaun Hill, *Ard na Zcarán*—“Height of the Paths.”

(g) *Carratigin*—“Little Rock”; a sub-division.

(h) *An Cumair*—“The Confluence.”

(a) See *antea* under Ardmore and Lismore Pars., &c.

(i) *Κνός νά ηζαδάρ*—"Hill of the Goats."

KILNAMACK, *Κίλλ νά μακ*—"Church of the Sons." The "Sons," according to O'Donovan (*b*) were the Seven King's Sons—*Σεαδτ μακ ριοζ*, 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), 1089 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.)**, *Καράν μίσιλ*—"Michael's Path."

(*d*) ***Κνός νά μαναδ***—"The Monks' Hill"; a sub-division. The *ζλαρ ζαϊθνεαδ* slept here of nights while she grazed during the day on the Marlfield flats.

(*e*) ***Ὀδταρην αν δττα***—"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*) ***Αη τ-δτ***—"The Ford" in question; it is shown on the 6 in. Ordnance sheet.

(*g*) ***δτ νά Σεαρθιζε***—"Ford of the Rough Shallow Place"; another ford, represented now by the Bridge of Knocklofty.

(*h*) "Neill's Weir" and "Butler's Weir," in river.

(*i*) ***Λιορ Καμ νά μβδ***—"Crooked Lios of the Cows."

Kilronan Parish.

THIS is one of the largest parishes in the 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—*Κίλλ Ρονάν*, ("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

(*b*) Ordnance Survey Field Books, Mountjoy Barracks.

in the townland of Glebe, possesses considerable architectural, &c. interest, and the ruin is in a fair state of preservation. Indeed the church appears to have been in use in comparatively recent times. 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.

TOWNLANDS.

ARDPADDEN, ἄρτο βᾶτρίν—"Little Patrick's Height." Area, 167 acres.

"ἄρτο βᾶτρίν να ζερμαοβ,
"ἄιτ α mbrδελθ βότ ποερ α πορριρε."

(Old Rhyme).

"Ardpadeene, (D.S.R.).

BALLYDONAGH, βαίτε υἱ Ὀοννῆσῶδ—"O'Donohue's Homestead." On the townland is an early church site—Cιτ μῆσιτ ξᾶβδ ("Michael the Blacksmith's Church"). Area, 462 acres.

"Ballydonnogh" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) "Kealrush Stream" (O.M.), Cαοτ—"Narrow Stream."

(b) ιηρε αν τSαζαιρε—"The Priest's River Holm."

(c) αν ποττ Cαμ—"The Crooked Hole"; this is in the River Suir, which forms the Northern boundary of the townland.

BALLYMACARBRY, βαίτε μῆιC Cαιρβρε—"Homestead of Cairbre's Son." Area, 865 acres.

"BallymacCarbrey," (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) Tobernafallia (O.M.), τοβαν να βᾶιτε—"Well of the Cliff"; from this well a stream runs into the Nire.

(b) τοβαν αν βᾶσῶδ—"Whistling Well."

(c) ζαιρε να ηζιυμᾶιρ—"Rapid of the Pines"; a point on River Nire. ζαιρε is the word current in the locality—even among English speakers—to designate a river rapid or "scour."

(d) ἄρτο να βρηῆαCᾶν—"Height of the Crows"; a rookery.

(e) ζαρραιῶτε Cαιῶζ—"Timothy's Gardens."

(f) Ράιηε ηα Ғαιτῶε—“Hurling Field.”

(g) Sruhnascreaghan (O.M.), Σρυτ ηα Σρεατῶη—“Coarse-land Stream.”

BALLYMAKEE, ፀαιηε ἡηε Δοηῶ—“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, ፀαιηε ፀί Ἠῶῶῶη—“O’Roughan’s Homestead.” Area, 178 acres.

“Ballyroughan” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Ἦῶη Καηηῖῖε—“Hag’s Flat.”

BAWNFUNNE, ፀῶη Ғηῶηη—“Fair (White) Field.” It is locally believed that this was the birthplace of Rev. Nicholas Sheehy, who was legally murdered in 1766. (c) It was probably likewise the birthplace of his kinswoman the gorgeous Countess of Blessington. Sheehys resided here as middlemen, under Lord Middleton, till 1848 and their 18th century homestead still stands—a large old fashioned farmhouse occupied by a farmer named Walsh. 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 the Dr. Bray, Archbishop of Cashel, was closely connected with this Waterford family. Area, 631 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Ράηηε Δ Ἦῶῶῶηηηη—“The Priest’s Field.” The “Priest” is popularly believed to be Father Sheehy whose parents’ property the field was. In the field is a well—Ἦῶῶῶη Δ Ἦῶῶῶηηηη—“The Priest’s Well,” and whoever—my informant gravely assured me—looking into this well pronounces slowly the words, “Ғηῶῶ, Ғηῶῶ, ἡ η-ῶηηηη Father Sheehy,” will see the water bubble and boil.

(b) Ḳηη, an early church site, shown on the ordnance sheet as a large irregular lios.

(c) Madden “Lives and Times of the United Irishmen”—historical introduction.

(c) *Deáirna na Sáoite*—"Windgap." Here twice a year (on Corpus Christi and some date in August) was held a famous fair which has been immortalised in the popular Waterford ballad—"Donac Deáirna na Sáoite," the production of Thomas O'Moran (otherwise *Tomár na mBoðarín* 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, Duáite Æriáin—"Brian's Cattle Shed." Area (in two divisions), 893 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Cnoc an Ócaóóir*. Meaning unknown; this is also called *Boctán na nSáðar*—"The Goats' Little Hut."

(b) *Coðar na Móinte*—"Well of the Bogs."

CAHERBRACK, Caðair Æreac—"Speckled Stone Fort." Area, 426 acres.

"Caherbreake" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) *Glenacaheragh (O.M.), Slean na Caðreac*—"Stone Fort Glen."

(b) *Lisbrack (O.M.), Liof Æreac*—"Speckled Lios."

CARRIGROE, Carrraig Ruac—"Red Rock." Area, 149 acres.

CASTLEQUARTER, Cairleán Cuanaç—"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. "Caislean Cuanach" is the title and subject of an Irish song well known in Waterford. Its composition is attributed to James Power of Graig-nangower, better known by his nickname of *Séamur na Sróna*.

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,
 “ To fife or fiddle dance jig or reel;
 “ I’d teach two bumpkins, 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, 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.D.D. (a) Δη Contαοιρ. Meaning unknown; a stream which flows into the Nire from the north.

(b) Ρολλ Δ Ξεαραιν—“Murmuring Hole”; a part of the river which, in certain winds, emits a moaning sound locally regarded as a sign of rain.

CASTLEREAGH, Cairteán Riadaé—“Grey Castle.” The castle site is shown on O.M. Area, 368 acres.

“Castle Reigh” (D.S.M.).

S.D. Cnoicín Δ Coubair—“Little Hill of the Pigeon.”

CLOGHEEN, Δη Cloiócin—“The Little Rock.” Area, 291 acres.

“Clogheene” (A.S.E.).

S.D. Δη Seana Úcár—“The Old Road.”

CLONANAV, Cluain na nÓam—“Oxen Meadow.” Area, 300 acres.

“Clonaffle” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) ΠΟΤΤ ΝΑ ΚΤΟΙΧΕ ΟΥΙΒΕ—" Pool of the Black Rock"; this is a hole in the river.

(b) " Newtown," ΟΔΜΤ ΝΗΔ. Idem; a well-known sub-division.

(c) ΠΟΤΤ ΝΑ ΒΑΡΡΙΑΤΕ—" The Barrel Hole "; the name is applied to a little glen.

(d) ΕΑΝΑĆ—" Swamp "; a well-known sub-division.

(e) ΟΔΪΑΡ ΝΑ ΜΟΝΑ ΟΥΙΒΕ—" Yellow Bog Road." On the boundary of this townland with Toorala the O.M. records—" Battle Field." It almost certainly is only a coincidence that the " Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gall " (d) 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 ΝΑ ΒΡΪΕΑΡÚΝ — " Corner of the Pheasants." Area, 248 acres.

S.DD. (a) ΟΔΪΑΡ ΟΕΑΡΪ—" Red Road."

(b) ΛΔΪ ΝΑ ΣΑΡΑΝΑĆ — " The Saxons' Hollow," where, according to a local tradition, a battle was fought between the Prendergasts and some clansmen of the O'Briens.

CREGGANE, ΔΗ ΚΡΕΔΪΔΗ—" The Rocky Place." Area, 59 acres.

CURRAHEENVOHER, CUPPAICÍN Δ ΟΔΪΑΡ—" Swamp of (by) the Road." Area, 411 acres.

CURRAGHNAGREE, CUPPAĆ ΝΑ ΪΚΡΟΙΒΕ—" The Cattle Swamp." Area, 172 acres.

S.D. ΣΚΡΕΔΪΔΗ—" Stony Hillside "; a sub-division containing one farm.

CURRAGHATESKIN, CUPPAĆ Δ ΤΣΕΙΡCIN—" Wet Place of the Sedge." Area, 489 acres.

" Curraghateskin being part of Castlereagh " (A.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) ΜΟΜ Ν Δ ΛΙΝ—" The Flax Bog."

(b) ΜΟΜ ΝΑ CΥΔΙĆΕ—" Bog of the Cuckoo."

(c) ΦΛΩΔΑΡ ĆΛΟĆ—" Blind Waterworn-Trench."

(d) CΕΔΤΡΑΜΔ ΝΑ ΗΪΕΔΘΝΑ—" Geese Quarter."

(e) Cnoc a Śoib—" Hill of (with) the Protruding Mouth."

(f) Uoatáirín Śrúleac—" Untidy Little Road."

CURTISWOOD, Coill a Ćuirteáiríς. 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) Δίρο na Reacetaimúde—" The Dairymen's Height."

(b) Τοβαίρín Múolmúairne—" Maolmurray's Well."

DEERPARK, Πάίρε an Fíadúaiς. Idem. A Colonel Stanley enclosed this townland with a wall. Area (in two divisions), 358 acres.

S.D. Uúinín—" Little Fort "; name of a field.

DRUMGOREY, Uíom Śuáirne — " Guaire's Ridge." Area, 263 acres.

" Drumgorry " (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (a) Tooreagh Hill (O.M.), Cnoc a Tuáirúaiς (Tuár Ríadúac)—" Hill of the Grey Cattle-Field."

(b) Τοβαί na Śtuáice—" Well of the Pyramid-Shaped Hill."

(c) An Tuinn Ćúíra—" Fragrant Swamp."

GLASHA, Śuáirne—" Stream." Area, 350 acres.

GLEBE, Cill Ronáin—" Ronan's Church." Area, 13 acres.

GRAIGNAGOWER, Śrúáίς na nŚadúar—" The Goats' Village." Here lived in the first half of the 18th century the Irish poet, James Power (Seamur na Śróna). Area, 983 acres.

" The part of Castlereagh called Gragenagower " (A.S.E.).

S.DD. I. Inland:—(a) Cnocán na nŚearraicac—" Hillock of the Unfledged Things (Chickens ?)"

(b) Réirò Uán—" White Mountain Plain "; a sub-division.

(c) Cnocán Uúb—" Little Black Hill "; a sub-division, all mountain.

(d) Πoll a Ćúainín—" Hole of the Little Haven "; a well to the north of village.

(e) Bennett's Church (O.M.), Teampull na Meinéao (mÚeinéao)—" Bennetts' Church "; a sub-division on which is a graveyard still occasionally used for interments and within which

the foundations of a church are faintly traceable. The sub-division is also called *Ἐκκλησιαστικὴ ἄνω Τεταρτημιλί*—"The Church Quarter."

(f) *Μυλλιάς ἡ Ἰερά*—"Lios Summit."

(g) *Ὀλοδαίρνεα*—"Stony Place"; a sub-division.

(h) *Κυρράς ἡ ἀνω Ἰερὰ*—"The Friars' Swamp"; a field, formerly a morass, in which some friars are said to have been drowned.

II. In the River:—

(i) *Ῥοῦ Ἐκκ*—"Crooked Hole."

(j) *Λίμνη Ἰσθμίου*—"Long Bay."

(k) *Κοιρὴ τοῦ ἄνω Ῥουαίου*—"The Fox's Step."

(l) *Ῥοῦ ἡ Ὀρειώτις Ὑπερ*—"The Wooden-Bridge Hole."

(m) *Ῥοῦ ἡ Κριμαία*—"Crimea Hole"; from the quantity of salmon slaughtered there.

(n) *Ῥοῦ ἡ Ἐκκ*—"Hole of the Rock."

(o) *Ἰστὸς ἡ Ἐκκ*—"The Carpenters' Ford."

(p) *Ῥοῦ ἡ Ἰσθμίου*—"River Holm Hole."

ΚΙΛΚΡΕΓΓΑΝΗ, Ἐκκ *Ἰσθμίου*—"Church of the Rocky Place." This is an old graveyard still occasionally used, but there is no trace of a church. Area, 106 acres.

ΚΙΛΓΡΕΑΝΗ, Ἐκκ *Ἰσθμίου*—apparently "Greine's Church." I could find neither trace nor tradition of the eponymous church. It is possible that this and the neighbouring 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. *Ἰστὸς ἡ Ἐκκ*—"Ford of the Robber"

ΚΙΛΜΑΝΑΧΑΝΗ, Ἐκκ *Ἰσθμίου*—"Munchin's Church." Kilmanahan, which formed portion of the immense Desmond estate, was forfeited with its twenty carucates (e) 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 (*Κοιρὴ Ἰσθμίου*)"; it also refers in detail to "divers parcels of land to the said manor belonging," scil.:—Russelstowne (1 carucate), Kylronan ($\frac{1}{2}$),

(e) A carucate is a measure of land, reputed at about 120 acres.

Bannfyne (1), Conoghe (1) (*f*), Syllhyhynn (1), Walshe's Garden (1), Ballewickarebre (1), Courteswood (1), Ballygoure (1) (*g*), Ballyrowcha (1) (*h*), Ballemache (1½). Area, 626 acres.

"Kilmanchin" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Kilmaneheene" (A.S.E.).
"Kilmany" (Council Order Book, 1560).

S.DD. (*a*) *Ῥάτ Ἄρθο*—"High Rath"; a sub-division.

(*b*) *Ἄτ Καρριαιζε Δ τσεαρτα*—"Ford of Geoffrey's (Fitz-Patrick's?) Rock"; a ford in the river between two islands.

(*c*) *Ἦεαλ Ἄτα ἠῆαρζαρθ*—"Mouth of Market Ford," close to present bridge of Kilmanahan.

(*b*) Boding Stream (O.M.), *Ἦυαθαιηη*; possibly the name of a kind of dark-flowered waterflag (*Sparganium Natans*?).

KNOCKACoola, *Κνοκ Δ Ἰουαλλε*—"Hill of the Pole." C., ordinarily fem., is certainly sometimes masc. in Waterford. Area, 196 acres.

S.D. *Κνοκ Δ τσαιζοιύρη*—"The Soldier's Hill."

KNOCKALISHEEN, *Κνοκ Δ Ἰρῖη*—"Hill of the Little Lios." Area, 564 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) *Κοιρσέημ*—"Stepping Stone."

(*b*) Cloghanillar (O.M.), *Κλοκ Ἀη Ἰῖολαιη*—"The Eagle's Rock."

(*c*) *Ῥοηλ ηα Σαζαρτ*—"The Priests' Drowning (or Fishing) Hole."

(*d*) *Τυαρ ζαρθ*—"Rough Cattle Field."

(*e*) *Τοη Δ Ἰύκα*—"The Pooka's Bush"; applied to a wood.

KNOCKARaha, *Κνοκ Δ Ῥεατα*—"The Ram's Hill." (*Κνοκ Δ Ῥάτα*—O'D.). Area, 99 acres.

KNOCKATRELLANE, *Κνοκ Δ Τηῖολαιη*—"Hill of the Water-Cut Track." Area, 174 acres.

S.D. Copper Mines (O.M.), *Ῥάηη Δ ἠῆηαιη*—"The Mine Field."

RUSSELSTOWN, *Ἦαιη Ἀη Ῥυηρέλαιη*. Idem. Area (in two divisions), 2,613 acres.

(*f*) Castle Coonagh, the present Castlequarter.

(*g*) Graignangower.

(*h*) Ballyrohan.

“Russellstowne” (D.S.M.). “*Ḅaite Riocóit*” (MS. of Ignatius Denn in R.I.A. collection). (*i*)

S.DD. (*a*) Barrack Village (O.M.).

(*b*) *ῤεann Caoi*—“Narrow Glen”; a sub-division.

(*c*) *Ḅun Δ Ḅaite*—“Village End”; another sub-division.

(*d*) *Ḅeaḗ-Ḅaite*—“Half Village”; a third sub-division.

(*e*) *Reaḗaiḗe Réiḗe*—“Mountain-Plain Straggler”; a further sub-division.

(*f*) *Ḅobai Δ Ḅioḗai*—“The Watercress Well.”

(*g*) *Ḅóḗai Ḅuḗe*—“Yellow Road.”

(*h*) *Ḅóḗai ḗaḗa*—“Long Road.”

(*i*) *Caḗraḗín Ruḗḗ*—“Little Red Rock.”

(*j*) *Cnoc Δ Ḅeaḗpuḗu*—“The Church Hill”; overlooking the ruined church of Kilronan.

SILLAHEENS, *Saiḗiḗín*—“Willow Growing Place.” Area, 394 acres.

“Sillyheene” (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) *ḗoll Δ Ḓuaḗaḗ*—“Hole of the Post (or Pile).”

(*b*) *Cḗaiḗ (& Ḓoḗ) na Ḓaḗan*—“Trench (and Pond) of the Ducks.”

SMALL QUARTER, *Caḗraḗa Ḅeaḗ*. Idem. Area, 68 acres.

TOORACURRA, *Ḅuai Δ Ḓuḗraḗ*—“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, *Ḅuai Δ Ḓáḗa*—“Cattle Field of the Hill.” O’Donovan conjectures that *Ḓáḗa* may be Germanic. Compare Ballinlaw &c. Area, 194 acres.

S.D. Battle Field (O.M.), *ῤoḗt Δ Ḅuḗiḗḗ*—“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.

TOORREAGH, *Ḅuai Riḗḗaḗ*—“Grey Cattle-Field”; from the mixed green and white of the grass, bushes, &c. Area, 251 acres.

(*i*) 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.

WHITESFORT, *Ἰνρε Ḳλοῦ*—"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 (*j*) 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. *Ἰεαα Ἀν Ἰνυλλαιξ*—"Glen Slope of the Summit."

WHITEHOUSE QUARTER, *Ἐατραιῆα Ἀ Τριξε Ὀἰν*. Idem. Area, 69 acres.

Kilsheelan Parish.

SEE under Barony of Iffa and Offa East, also under Upperrthird. A single townland of the parish belongs to the present barony, scil:—KNOCKNAREE, *Ἐνοκ νἈ Ριοξ*, apparently—"The Kings' Hill." Area, 1,258 acres.

"Cnocknary" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) *Ἐνοκ Ἀ τἘριεἰῶν*—"Hill of the Blowing."

(*b*) *Ἰῶν υἰ Ἰαταξ*—"O'Fahy's Bog."

(*c*) *Ῥῶο Ὀυιῶε*—"Yellow Road"; a boggy road with a stiff yellow clay bottom.

(*d*) *Ἰῦ νἈ Ριοξ*—"Ford of the Kings." Perhaps *Ἰῦ-νἈ-ἠυιῶε*.

"Achnyre" (Inq. at Clonmel, 1279).

Rathgormack Parish.

SEE under Barony of Upperrthird.

TOWNLANDS.

GLENANORE, *Ἰλεανν Ἀν Ἰῶξῆναιρ*—"Harvest (or Autumn) Glen" Area, 1295 acres.

S.D. *ἸτολλἈ νἈ Ἐαιξῶιῦρἰ*—"The Soldiers' Rock Post."

(*j*) See Appendix to Kelly's *Cambrensis Eversus*, Vol. III., pt. II.

KNOCKANAFFRIN, Cnocán an Aifreunn—"Little Glen 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 ḡCaraid—"The Horses' Hollow." Area, 303 acres.

KILKEANY, Cill Ċiana—"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. (*k*) Area (in two divisions), 480 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) ḡáire Δ τSeipéit—"Field of the Chapel," in which stood a church of the Penal Days.

(*b*) ḡáire Δ ḡúna—"Pound Field."

(*c*) ḡáire Δ ḡuileinn—"Mill Field."

(*d*) Deáirna Ċill Ċiana—"Kilkeany Gap."

(*e*) ḡarra na hUíóire—"Nire River Summit"; a sub-denomination of rather elastic and indefinite application.

KNOCKAUNBRANDAUN, Cnocán Ūrannóáin—"Brendan's Little Hill." Area, 694 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Aughnaree (O.M.), áit na Ríog (O'D.)—"Ford of the Kings." I have heard it however called áit na hUíóire—"Ford of the Dun Cow."

(*b*) Léim an Uirge—"Waterfall."

(*c*) Currađ na Muc ḡiáóáin—"Marsh of the Wild Pigs."

KNOCKAVANNIA, Cnoc Δ Ūainne—"Hill of the Milk." Area, 519 acres.

(*k*) Under date Nov. 19th the Martyrology of Gorman commemorates "Cian, holy, heavenly."

S.DD. (a) μόνι να μαοραιοε (*sic*)—"The Dogs' Bog."

(b) ἄτ Δ τσαιζοιύρα—"The Soldier's Ford."

(c) Ὑάν Δ Ὅαλλάν—"Field of the Pillar Stone"; the field and name remain, but the stone has disappeared.

(d) Cnoicín Δοιθinn—"Pleasant Little Hill."

(e) Δη Στραίειν—"The Streak."

LYRE, Ἰαῶαρ—"River Fork." Area, in three divisions, 2,068 acres.

S.DD. (a) Eagle's Rock (O.M.).

(b) Couma Lough (O.M.), ηΔ Comaλοά—"The Lake Hollows."

(c) Glenastuckaun (O.M.), ζλεανη Δ Στούειν—"Glen of the Little Cone-shaped Rock."

(d) Coumfea (O.M.), Com ἴειν—"Deer Hollow."

(e) Lough Coumstellage More and L. C. Beg (O.M.). Com Σιοιλλόζ—"Hollow of the Cut-off Halves."

(f) Σηόν Ḷom-ἴειν—"Coumfea Nose"; a cliff overhanging the valley.

(g) Cnoc Ὑάν—"White Hill."

(h) Cnoc Δ ζἱηηἴειν—"The Hare's Hill."

(i) Cnoc Δ Ḷροάειν—"Hill of the Hangman."

(j) C11—Site of early church on Galvan's Farm, Lyre West.

SHANBALLYANNE, Σεανα Ὑαίτε Anna—"Ana's Old Village."

This Ana is locally believed (*volks-etymologie*) to have been sister to Cian of Kilkeany, Brendan of Knockaunbrandaun, and MacCairbre of Ballymacarbry. At any rate the lady here commemorated does not appear to be identical with the legendary Áine of early Irish story. On Wall's farm in this townland there was found, some 40 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, a few years ago, a bronze spear head, which he gave to the late Rev. D. B. Mulcahy, P.P., M.R.I.A. Area, 389 acres.

S.DD. (a) ποττ Cαρ—"Curling (Whirling) Hole."

(b) ποττ να Σερέειν—"Hole of the Moaning."

(c) ΠΟΤΤ ΝΑ ΣΑΖΑΡΤ—“The Priests’ Pool.” Local explanation of the name is to the effect that two priests were drowned here in the Penal times.

TOORIN, ΤΟΥΡΙΝ—“Little Cattle Field.” Area, in three divisions, 1,644 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cromlech (O.M.).

(b) ΛΕΑΔΑ ΝΑ ΜΟΙΝΤΕΑΝ—“Glen Slope of the Little Turf Bogs.”

(c) ΝΑ ΚΑΡΡΑΙΣΙΝΙΘΕ—“The Little Rocks.”

(d) ΜΟΙΝ Δ ΘΕΙΤ—“Bog of the Mouth (of the Gap).”

(e) ΚΝΟΙCΙΝ ΘΟΙΞΤΕ—“Little Burnt Hill.”

(f) ΚΝΟC ΔΝ ΔΙΡΡΥΝΝ—“The Mass Hill.”

(g) ΔΝ ΣΡΥΑΝΝC—“The Ray-like Projection,” *i.e.*, a ridge emanating like a ray from the main mass of mountain; the name is applied in the present instance to a considerable sub-division.

(h) ΚΟΨΗC ΔΝ ΣΤΑCΑ—“Junction of the Mountain Stack.”

(i) ΝΑ ΣCΕΙCΙΝΙΘΕ—“The Little Bushes”; a sub-division.

(j) ΚΝΟC ΡΙΑΘΑC—“Grey Hill.”

(k) ΘΑΡΡΑ ΝΑ ΣΤΑC—“Summit of the (Willow) Rods.”

(l) ΣCΑΙΡΤ Δ ΤΟΒΑΙΡ—“Thicket of the Well.”

(m) ΜΟΙΝ Δ ΡΨΗΡΤ—“Bog of the Embankment.”

(n) ΝΑ ΛΕΑCΑΝΝΑ—“The Glenslopes.”

(o) ΡΑΙΤΤ ΝΑ ΝΖΑΘΑΡ—The Goats’ Cliff.”

(p) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΜΟΡΑ—“Mora’s (female name) Well.”

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.

CROAN, *Cruidhán*—"Hard Land." Area (in two divisions), 122 acres.

GLEBE, *Teampull na Pláige*—"Church of the Plague"; from the old church and graveyard of St. Nicholas which was used for interment of victims of plague in 17th and preceding centuries. Area, 3 acres.

GLENAGAD, *Gléann na nSáio*—"Glen of the Withes (or Tough Willow Twigs)." Area, 160 acres.

GLENARY, *Gléann Araidhe*—"Araidh's Glen" (O'D.). Compare Dal Araidh. More likely, however, *Gl. Aímhéirí*—"Crooked Glen." (*l*). Area, 2,502 acres.

"Glennaure" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (*a*) *Leat-Átharc*—"Half Horn"; the name of a hill.

(*b*) *Baite Ćait*—"Village at the Other Side."

(*c*) *Comínear*—"Commons" of Clonmel, on, or within, which occur the following:—

(*d*) *Cnoc a Comórcuir*—"Hill of the Emulation"; so named because of its imaginary rivalry in height with a neighbouring elevation.

(*e*) *Com na Saitliže*—"Willow Tree Hollow."

(*f*) *móin Bán*—"White Bog."

(*g*) "Bishop's Field"; a level patch between two streams.

(*h*) *Át a Boinne*—"Ford of the Milk."

(*i*) *Át a Staiže*—"Ford of the Stairs," from its position leading to a mountain road called *Staiže* (Stairs).

GLENDALOUGH, *Gléann Dá Lácan*—"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 *Gl. Dá Loć*, which seems to be the original of the Anglicised, or official, name. That, however, the name is derived from ducks, not lakes, is proved by the popular local name:—"Gléann Dá Lácan, *žan Lácan žan Bápóit*." Area, 2,902 acres.

(*l*) Compare Ulster Journal of Archæology, Vol. XII., p. 81.

S.DD. (a) Glenasup (O.M.), $\zeta\lambda\epsilon\alpha\text{nn na Sop}$ —"Glen of the Bog-Deal Torch." Salmon poachers, plying their calling at night, use such torches.

(b) Aughteetota, $\bar{\alpha}\tau \Delta \tau\iota\zeta\epsilon \bar{\upsilon}\delta\iota\zeta\tau\epsilon$ —"Ford of the Burnt House."

(c) Lachtnafrankee, $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\tau \text{ na } \text{b}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{nn}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{c}}$ —"Monument of the Rats," at height of 1,700 feet.

(d) $\text{m}\bar{\text{o}}\text{i}\text{n na } \lambda\text{u}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{a}}$ —"Bog of the Rushes."

(e) $\text{m}\bar{\text{o}}\text{i}\text{n } \Delta \text{Sc}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{o}}$ —"Bog of the Separation (of Streams)."

(f) $\lambda\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{r}} \text{ b}\bar{\text{a}}\text{n}$ —"White River Fork."

(g) $\text{Com na } \text{m}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{e}}$ —"Hollow of the Bareness."

(h) $\text{Com } \bar{\text{f}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{L}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{i}\text{n}$ —"Faolan's Hollow."

(i) $\text{Com na } \lambda\epsilon\alpha\tau$ —"Hollow of the Stone Monuments."

(j) $\Delta\text{n } \text{St}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{e}}$ —"The Stairway"; a roadway over the mountain.

(k) "Stoney," a rough patch of mountain side.

KILGAINY, $\text{C}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{u}} \bar{\zeta}\bar{\text{a}}\text{i}\text{ne}$ —"Gaine's Church." The traditional site of the church is close to the ancient castle ruins. Area (in two divisions), 143 acres.

"Kilgaine" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Two-Glen Water (O.M.).

(b) "Dudley's Hole," in river; so called from its proximity to Dudley's Mill.

KNOCKALISHÉEN, $\text{Cnoc } \Delta \text{U}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{i}}\text{n}$ —"Hill of the Little Lios." Area, 1,251 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cross Glen (O.M.); a sub-division.

(b) $\text{To}\bar{\text{b}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{r}} \text{ na } \text{Sc}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{e}}$ —"Well of the Bleak Place."

(c) $\zeta\lambda\epsilon\alpha\text{nn } \text{b}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{o}}\text{n}$ —"Handmill Glen."

(d) $\text{p}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{u}} \Delta\text{n } \text{E}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{a}}$ —"Hole of the Waterfall."

KNOCKLUCAS, $\text{Cnoc } \lambda\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{r}}$ —"Lucas' Hill." Area, 103 acres.

S.DD. (a) Tobernagreana (O.M.), $\text{To}\bar{\text{b}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{r}} \text{ na } \bar{\zeta}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{e}}$ —"Well of the Sun"; a reputed holy well.

(b) Radcliffe's Glen (O.M.), $\text{S}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{c}} \text{ m}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{r}}$ —"Great Stream."

KNOCKNAGRIFFIN, $\text{Cnoc na } \bar{\zeta}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{nn}$ —"The Griffins' (personal name) Hill." Area, 49 acres.

LYRANEARLA, ΛΑΪΑΡ ΔΗ ΙΑΡΤΑ—"The Earl's River Fork." Area, 449 acres.

S.DD. (a) Prison Waterfall (O.M.), ΔΗ ΠΡΪΟΡΪΝ—"The Prison."

(b) Aughnablahee (O.M.), ΔΈ ΝΑ ΒΛΑΪΑΙΞΕ—"Ford of the Buttermilk"; so called because the dairy utensils from the neighbouring farmstead were rinsed in the stream.

(c) Cnocán na SioicaiΞe—"Little Hill of the Broom."

(d) Sleann Óomnail—"Donal's Glen."

(e) Clair na Muc—"The Pigs' Trench."

(f) Leaca na Laithe—"Glen Slope of the River Fork."

(g) Tobair na Baineíogha—"The Queen's Well."

(h) Sleann Meadógha—"Middle Glen."

MONACALEE, MÓIN ΝΑ CAITLÍΞE—"The Hag's Bog." Area, 20 acres.

S.D. Whitening Stream (O.M.); so called from one Antony Whitening.

OLD BRIDGE, ΟΡΟΙΔΕΛΟ ΝΑ ΝΞΑΒΑΡ—"The Goats' Bridge." Area, 51 acres.

S.DD. (a) Βόταρ ΔΗ ΑΙΡΞΕ—"Road of the Water."

(b) ΡΟΛΛ ΤΡΑΟΛΙΞ (ΤΟΙΡΘΕΑΙΒΑΙΞ)—"Turlough's Drowning Hole."

(c) "Turtle's Hole" and "Goose Island"; both in river.

POULNAGUNOGE, ΡΟΛΛ ΝΑ ΞCUMNEÓΞ—"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.

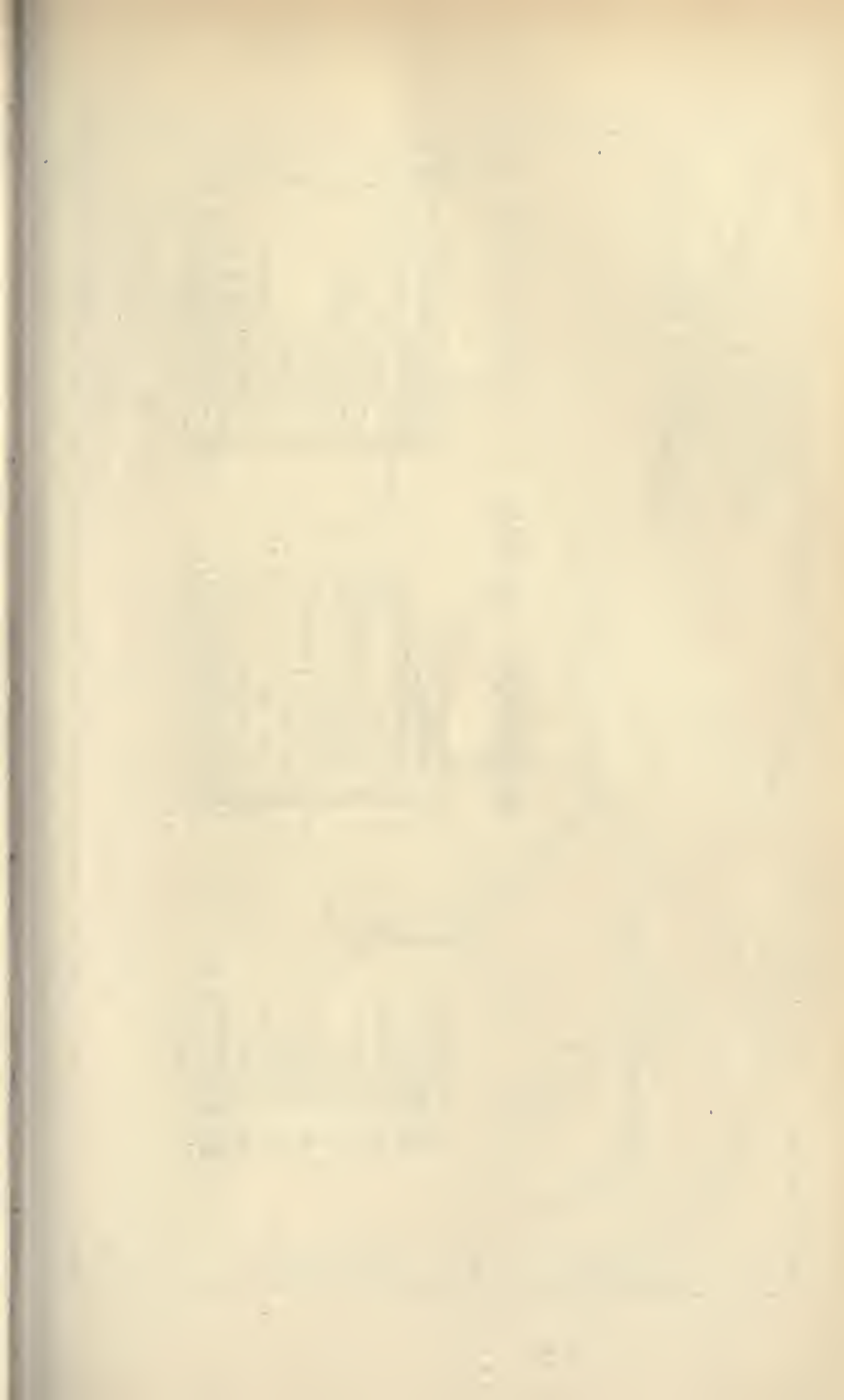
S.D. CARRAÍΞÍN SOLAIR—"Little Rock of Light."

POULBOY, ΡΟΛΛ ΒΥΙΘΕ—"Yellow Hole"; so named from a pond which took a yellow colour from flax steeped therein. Area, 123 acres.

S.D. ΡΟΛΛ ΝΑ ΞCΑΟΡΑĆ—"Washing Hole of the Sheep."

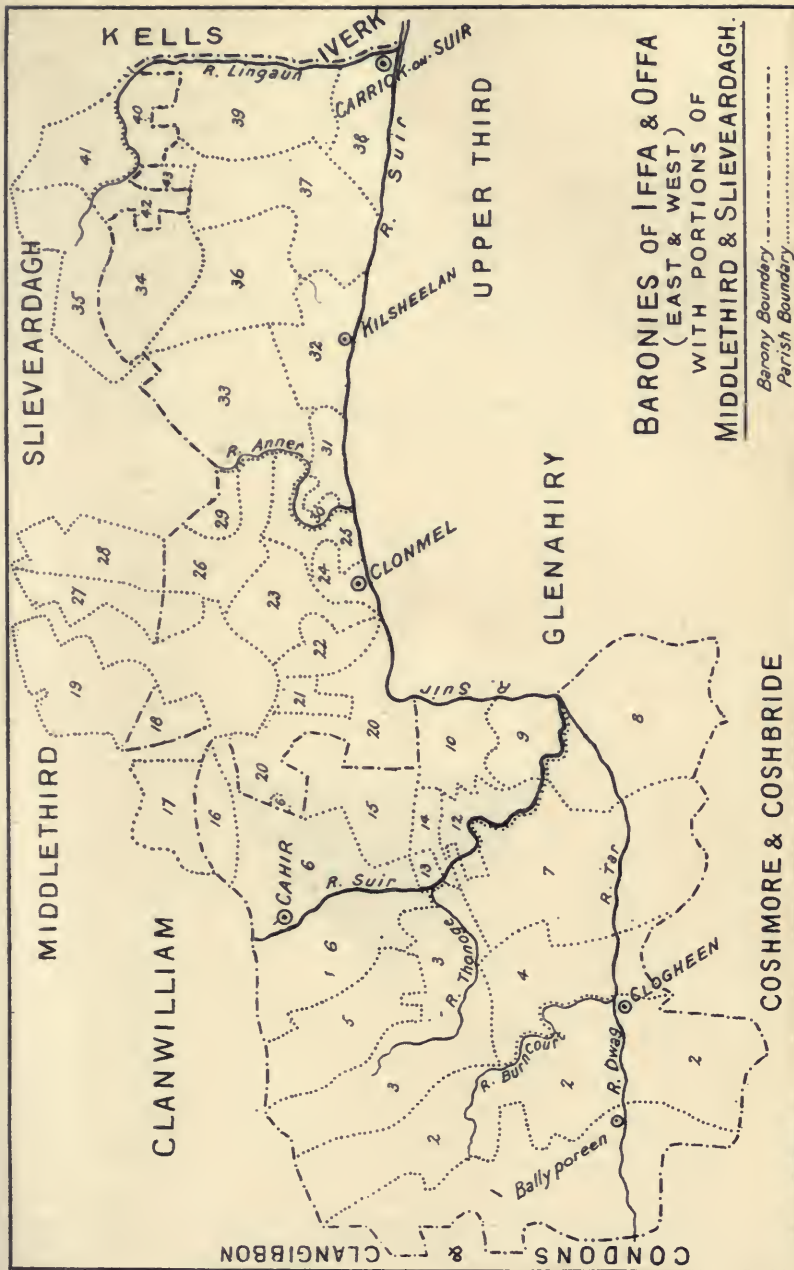
RAHEEN, ΔΗ ΡΑΙΈΙΝ—"The Little Rath"; named from a small fort which occupied present site of Raheen House. Area, 37 acres.

S.D. Fairy Hill (O.M.); the place now more commonly known as Merlin.



REFERENCES TO MAP.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1.—Templetenny.
 2.—Shanrahan.
 3.—Tubrid.
 4.—Tullaghortan.
 5.—Whitechurch.
 6.—Cahir.
 7.—Ballybacon.
 8.—Newcastle.
 9.—Molough.
 10.—Tullaghmelan.
 12.—Neddins.
 13.—Rochestown.
 14.—Ardinnan.
 15.—Derrygrath.</p> | <p>16.—Mortlestown.
 17.—Outeragh.
 18.—Inislounaght (part of).
 19.—Mora.
 20.—Inislounaght (part of).
 21.—Rathronan (part of).
 22.—Kiltegan.
 23.—Rathronan (part of).
 24.—St. Mary's (part of).
 25.—Kilgranit.
 26.—Lisronagh.
 27.—Donaghmore.
 28.—Baptist Grange (part of).
 29.—Baptist Grange (part of).</p> |
| <p>30.—Kilsheelan (part of).
 31.—Killalaoan (part of).
 32.—Kilsheelan (part of).
 33.—Templetney.
 34.—Garrongibbon (part of).
 35.—Grangemockler.
 36.—Kilcash.
 37.—Kilmurry.
 38.—Carrick.
 39.—Newtown Lennon.
 40.—Newtown Lennon.
 41.—Templemichael.
 42.—Garrongibbon (part of).
 43.—Garrongibbon (part of).</p> | |





SCROTHERA, Σκροθραε; most probably for Σκραιτ-Ταιθ—
 “Sward Side.” Area (in two divisions), 295 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Roaring Spring (O.M.).

(b) Parknaglough (O.M.), Ράιρε να ζCloó—“Field of the
 Stones.”

(c) Waterfall (O.M.), Βαρια αν Τοβαιρ—“Well Summit.”

SPA. No Irish. The townland gets its name from a well at
 which, 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 Δ τSpuταιρε—“The Vagrant’s Hill.”





BARONY OF IFFA AND OFFA EAST.



IFFA and Offa are Anglicised forms of the ancient tribe name (Ui-Eathach) of southern Tipperary. (a) The compound name, "Iffa and Offa," 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 southerly 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 long record of planting 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 5th century that, on the expulsion of the Ossorians—its original occupiers, *MAG FÉINN* 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 (root *ada*, a river), flowing through its centre, and the Lingaun (derivation 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

(a) The Bollandists give *Eatach* as the name of a chieftain of the Decies in the 7th century. See *Vita S. Mochoemoci*, March 13th.

elevation of note is Slievenamon (Sliað 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:—*Deárina Cúile a Deáraig* (“Wood-Roadway Gap”) on the west, and *Deárina Cúile Cúir* (“Kilcash Gap”) and *Deárina Ráit-Cúair* (“Rathclarish Gap”) on the east. (*b*) 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 *Cúil* and four additional incorporate some other ecclesiastical term, v.g. *Teampull*, *Domnac* &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, *Baite 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 comparatively modern successor occupies the site of the ancient parish church, and in the graveyard attached are some

(*b*) “Proceedings of Kilkenny Archæological Society,” Vol. III. (1854-5), p. 16.

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, *Βεαλαδ αν Όοιρε*—"Pass of the Oak-Wood." Area, 293 acres.

"Ballyderry and Banenegeragh," (Book of Survey and Distribution).

BALLYLYNCH, *Βαίτε υί Λοινηριξ*—"O'Lynch's Homestead." Area, 314 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Μόιν α Όαίinne*—"Milk Bog."

(b) "The Cunnawarras"—a group of fields in which are situated some gravel pits. The curious name seems a corruption of Coney-Warrens.

(c) *Ρουτ βεαξ*—"Little Hole"; a place in the river.

(d) *Αν Σκαίρηβεαδ*—"The Scour (or Rough Gravelly Ford)"; this is also in the river.

BALLYNAGRANA, *Βαίτε να ξΓρανάδ*—"Homestead of the Sows." This townland is of very irregular shape. Area, 279 acres.

S.DD. (a) "The Figgery" (presumably for "Piggery"); a field.

(b) *Γρανν να Ράττα*—"The Rath Tree."

BALLYRICHARD, *Βαίτε Ριρτείρω*—"Richard's Homestead." Area, 234 acres.

"Ballyrickard cōiter voce Lisnesonlemoy" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Wilmar Mill (O.M.).

DEERPARK, *Ράιητ να Όΐιαδ*—"Field of the Deer (plural)," not of the *Deer* (singular), as in other places called "Deerpark." Area, in two divisions, 725 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Σεααδ Όαίτε*—"Old Village,"; a sub-division.

(b) *Όόταίητν α Έαρηαιτ*—"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) *ḪóτΔιρῖν Ḫúιρόε*—"Little Yellow Road"; forms western boundary of the townland.

(d) *CoṛΔ Δ ḪρεΔḪáιν*—"Weir of the Booty (?)"; in the river.

(e) *ScΔιρθεΔḪ ná Ṗáιρce*—"The Park Shallow"; also in river.

(f) *CoṛΔ ṢḪóρ*—"Great Weir"; likewise in river.

(g) *Ṗáιρc Δ Review*—"The Review Field."

KNOCKNACONNERY, Cnoc ná ConΔιρe—"Hill of the Beaten Path." Area, 163 acres.

TINVANE, Tíḫ Δη ṢḪεΔḪáιν—"House of the Middle Place." Area, 161 acres.

TOWNPARKS, CarrṛΔḫ ná Sṫιιρe—"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 celebrate the occasion by a bonfire on its surface. The town was, half-a-century or so since, the seat of an extensive woollen industry, of which hardly a trace survives. The Castle of Carrick is one of the finest specimens of feudal architecture in Ireland. Originally erected in the 14th century, it was considerably extended in the 16th century by Black Thomas Butler, 10th 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 (c) In 1242 Matthew Fitzgriffin obtained a grant of a fair in his Manor of Karrec (d). Area, 222 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Cláιρῖν*—"Little Board"; named from a rude wooden bridge which spanned the stream.

(b) *CoṛΔ ná mḪṛáτΔιρ*—"The Friars' Weir."

(c) The Rocks (O.M.).

(d) *ḫΔιρṫáιθε ṚuΔḪ*—"Red Garden"; on south side of present New Street.

(c) O'Clery's Book of Pedigrees, in Journal R.S.A.I., 1879-82, p. 423.

(d) "Calendar of Documents Relating to Ireland," Sweetman, Vol. I., No. 2,573.

(e) "Lough Street," Σηάτο Δ Λοῦλα—"Street of the Pond."

(f) Δν Ʋαιτῆ—"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 30th. 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 27th,—“Ethern, Bishop of Donaghmore.”

TOWNLAND.

DONAGHMORE, Ʋοιῖναῆ Μόρ—"Great Church." Only the most famous churches—usually indeed only churches established by St. Patrick—were styled Ʋοιῖναῆ. 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, 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 (*e*). Area 652 acres.

"Donaghmore" (Down Survey).

Garrangibbon Parish.

THIS parish, which occupies the summit and side 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, *Ḃṛṇṇṇṇṇ Ṁṅṅṅ*—"Great Fallow." Area, 1892 acres.

"Brenermore" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Sheegouna (O.M.), *Ṣṅṅ Ṗṅṅṅṅṅṅṅṅ*—"Fairy Mound of the Cow (*Ṗṅṅṅ Ṗṅṅṅṅṅṅṅṅ*?)"

(*b*) Bawndunhill (O.M.), *Ḃṅṅ Ṗṅṅṅṅṅṅṅṅ*—"Donal's Field"; a village and sub-division.

TOLLOHEA, *Ṗṅṅṅṅṅ Ṗṅṅṅṅṅ*—"Hugh's Hill-Summit." Area, 587 acres.

"Tullaghea" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) *Ṗṅṅṅṅṅ Ṗṅṅṅṅṅ*—"White Well."

⁴ (*e*) See Colgan, "Acta Sanctorum," p. 73, Appendix *Vit. S. Itaë*; also O'Hanlon, "Lives of the Irish Saints," Vol. IV., pp. 554, &c. and Dunraven, "Notes on Irish Architecture," Vol. II., p. 195.

(b) "Paw-rc"—presumably *πάρις*, "a field"; the name is applied in the present instance to a spring.

(c) *Ῥάτ να Ρειτίροε*—"Rath of the Rams."

GARRYDUFF, *ῤαρρηαιροε Ὀυβ*—"Black Garden." On it are marked no fewer than four lioses (O.M.). Area, 536 acres.

S.D. *ῤοττ ῤαίμμαν*—"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, presumably, 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. If 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) two other early church sites, scil:—Kilmolash and Decoy. The Cistercian Abbey of Inishlounaght was founded in 1187 by King Donald O'Brien and Malachy O'Faolan, Prince of Desii. From a reference in Colgan (*f*) it is however evident that there had been a religious house at Inishlounaght in the 7th century.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINGARRANE, *Ὀαιτε αν ῤαρρηάν*—"Homestead of the Grove." Area, 9 acres.

"Ballygarran" (Inq. Chas. I.).

(f) "Acta Sanctorum"—*Vita S. Mochoemoci*, p. 595.

BARN, Βηρέαςζος. The name is a derivative from Βηρέαςζ—"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 *ἔρειπ Βηρέιζε* &c.), but its exact force in place names is not always easy to determine (g).

S.D. Δη τΣεαηα 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, Καίρτελν Όυθ. 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 (Cιτ), are several tombstones all, curiously enough, commemorating persons of the name—Slattery. Kyle was a very important and early church, allusion to which will be found in the 10th century life of St. Declan at present in preparation for publication. Area, 53 acres.

"Castlemoell als Blackcastle contin decem acre" (Inq. Chas. I.).

CARRICKONEEN, Καρρικαιζ Κομίν—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, Κλαίρ Δ ἰλάσφρα—"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, Κλυαίν ἰἰόφ—"Great Meadow." Area, 95 acres. "Clonmore" (Inq. Chas. I.).

COOLE, Δη Cúl—"The Ridge-Back." Area, 147 acres.

CURRENSTOWN, Όαίτε Uí Cuirín. Idem. Area, 211 acres. "Currenstown" (Inq. Chas. I.).

DECOY, Κλαίρ Cίαρδίν—"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

(g) See Joyce—Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy, Vol. X. (1867) p. 6.

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" (*h*) and a cross inscribed plummet or bell-tongue of stone, now in the writer's possession. Cuana as a personal name was not uncommon amongst the Nan-Desii: a chieftain of the name, resident somewhere in this neighbourhood, is referred to in the Irish Life of Mochoemoc of Liath. (*i*) Area, 90 acres.

DEERPARK. No Irish name. Area, 54 acres.

GARRYTEMPLE, *ḡarrparde 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. *ḡóḡairín ḡlar*—"Little Green Road."

GARRYSHANE, *ḡarrparde ḡeaḡáin*—"John's Garden." Area, 52 acres.

"Garrysane" (Inq. Chas. I.).

GORTMORE, *ḡort mór*—"Great Garden." Area, 43 acres.

"Gortmore" (Inq. Chas. I.).

INISHLOUNAGHT, *máinricir*—"Abbey." Area, 348 acres.

"Abbyneslawnaghty a's Little Abby" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D.D. (*a*) *loḡ ḡuirde*—"Yellow Pool"; a well-known hollow in the Clonmel-Marlfield Road.

(*b*) *crann a mío-áda*—"Tree of the Ill-Luck"; an old crab-tree by the river bank.

(*c*) *poll a ḡraḡáin*—"Salmon Hole"; a pool in the river.

(*h*) See *Waterford and S.E. Archaeological Journal*, July, 1906.

(*i*) O'Hanlon, "Lives of the Irish Saints," Vol. III., p. 355.

(d) "Petty Bone Field" (Old Lease)=present holding of Chas. Jackson; the name is perhaps a corruption of "Petty Bawns."

KILMOLASH, *Cill Molaire*—"Molaise's Church." This is the second ancient church in the diocese so named. 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 aĩs Kilmolashe" (Visitation Book, Eliz.).

LOUGHTALLY, *ḡleann ḡán*—"White Glen." Origin of the official name, which appears to be modern, is uncertain. My informant—an aged native—stated he heard the name Loughtally for the first time only about fifty years ago. Area, 536 acres.

MARLFIELD, *ḡabbairt*—"Abbey." Area, 436 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *ḡḡairín na hḡḡann*—"Little Road of (to) the River."

(b) *Clair na ḡcorr*—"Trench of the Goblets."

(c) *Seana ḡaite*—"Old Village."

(d) *ḡorr a ḡrom*—"Garden of the Ridge."

(e) "Malcolm's Rock," on the river bank. This, according to the late Rev. D. B. Mulcahy, M.R.I.A., (j) was known to Irish speakers as *ḡúin Uí ḡḡoláin*—"O'Phelan's Stronghold."

MONKSGRANGE, *An ḡráinreac*—"The Grange." Area, 415 acres.

MONKSTOWN, *ḡaite na ḡanaic*. Idem. Area, 94 acres.

MOORSTOWN, *ḡaite na ḡóna*—"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 ḡáḡraic*—"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

(j) In series of papers on local nomenclature in *Clonmel Nationalist* newspaper some time in, or about, 1886.

water clear as crystal. The well is alluded to in the 10th century Life of St. Declan already quoted. There is also (half hidden in water and water weeds) a rude Celtic 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 morū conspicuus et amabilis.
 Obijt 30 die Augusti Ao. Dni. 1622, ejus corpus
 Ex antecessorū capellâ quae borealem sacelli
 hujus partem respicit in hoc monumentū
 22 die Decembris A^oD. 1623 translatus est
 Cuius animae propitiatur Deus.
 Sacellū hoc S. noī Jesu ejusq, genetrici B. Mariae Virgini
 dicatum construxerunt in perpetuam dicti Nicolae memoriam
 Barbara White uxor ejus vidua et Henricus White filius ejus
 et Haeres.”

Area, 330 acres.

SHANBALLYARD, Seana Bate Árto—“ 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.” Compare also Tobar Oia hAoine, Glendine, Dungarvan Par. Area, 115 acres.

S.DD. (a) “ Moore's Island ” (O.M.); an island in the river bed—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, Coirtear—“ Odd Lios.” 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 archæological 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 14th 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 teadh ar na marb do léagtar
“ Án nEabhog ’r 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, Carrraig a Luaidhe; perhaps C. a Lúit or C. a Luaidh. Meaning uncertain. Area, 297 acres.

“Sliabh na mBan Feirín (Fionn)
“Aghur Sliabh or a ceann tré teine,
“Carrraig a Luaidhe aghur Tuar a Dáinne.”

(Old Rhyme).

“Carrigloe” (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Áro Duirde—“Yellow Height.”

(b) Uéal Áta Lín—“Month of Flax Ford.”

CLASHANISKY, Clair an Uirge—“The Water Trench.” Area, 119 acres.

S.DD. (a) “The Cooleens” (Cúitín—“Little Ridge Back”).

(b) “The Long Acre”; a field name.

(c) “The Crooked Acre”; another field.

KILCASH, Cill Ćair—“Caise’s Church” (k). The ruined Castle of Kilcash is a prominent object in the landscape. Here Lord

(k) See “Martyrology of Donegal” &c. under April 26th; also Shearman, “Loca Patriciana,” pp. 315-6. “A.D. 846—Dairmaid of Cill Caisi died.” (Ann. Four Masters, at date quoted).

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 a century since. Area, 1,115 acres.

"Kilcaishe" (Inq. Henry VIII.).

S.DD. (a) "The Paddock"; a field, commemorated by name in the "Caoine for Kilcash."

(b) "Lady 'Veagh's Well."

(c) Σορε Όρομαδ—"Ridged Garden."

(d) Δη Ρυαδ. Meaning uncertain. The name is applied to a well (l).

KNOCKRATHKELLY, Cnoc Ráite Céallaiḡ—"Hill of Cellach's (Kelly's) Rath." Area, 90 acres.

S.D. Cuirriáicín—"Little Marsh."

KYLANOREASHY, Coill an Fíoréirḡ—"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.).

S.DD. (a) Ḍro na Cuáille—"Eminence of the Pole."

(b) tocán—"Little Pond"; a field.

TOOR, Tuár—"Cattle Field." This townland occupies almost the whole eastern slope of Slievenamon. Area, 1,026 acres.

"Tuor Icurry (?)" and "Twore Ieghtragh" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Suíbe Fínn—"Fíonn's Sitting Place"; a name common to a rather large number of mountain points.

(b) Δη Cuirriáic—"The Marshy Place"; a field name.

(c) Ḥleann an Iubáir—"Glen of the Yew Tree."

(l) "Ρυαδ, pursuit or incursion" (Dineen).

(b) Σαιμεσὴν ἃ Ρεαύταϊρε—"The Dairyman's Sandpit."

(c) Σορετ ἃ Ἐυρετα. (?)

LAGANORE, Λαγ ἄν Ὀϊρ—"Hollow of the Gold." Area, 68 acres.

MOANGARIFF, Μόιν Ἐαρθ—"Rough Bog." In a gravel pit on this townland a labourer recently found a large stone hammer (neolithic), now in possession of the writer. The exact locality of this remarkable find was several feet beneath the surface and a quarter of a mile or more from the river bank. Area, 125 acres.

MOANMEHILL, Μόιν μῆϊσίλ—"Michael's Bog." Area, 72 acres.

MOORSTOWN, Βαϊτε να Μόνα—"Homestead of (in) the Bog." Compare Moortown, Inishlounaght Par., &c. The place is sometimes styled popularly—Moortown-Walsh. Area, 108 acres.

"Ballynemony, aís Mooretown" (Inq. Chas. I.).

MYLERSTOWN, Βαϊτε μῆϊλίρ. 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, Βαϊτε ἄν Ἰάορταϊξ. Idem. There are some remains of an old castle of the Powers. Area, 133 acres.

"Powerstown" (Inq. Eliz.).

RATHLOOSE, Ράτ—"Rath." Area, 80 acres.

REDMONDSTOWN, Βαϊτε μῆϊκ Ρέαῶμοϊν—"Mac Raymond's Homestead." Area, 403 acres.

S.DD. (a) Στυζαϊρε—"Swallow Hole"; applied to a field in which is a subterranean cavern wherein a stream disappears.

(b) Σαρραϊῶε Ἐεῶηρε—"George's Garden."

TANNERSRATH, Ράτ ἃ Τεανέαρα. Idem. In a sandpit hereon, human bodies, to the number of perhaps forty, have recently been found. These are supposed to have been soldiers slain during the siege of Clonmel, 1649. Area, 53 acres.

TWO-MILE BRIDGE. 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 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.”

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYNAVIN, *Ḃaile Uí Ćnámáin*—“O’Cnavin’s Homestead.” Area,

“Ballenavin” (Inq. Eliz.).

FARRANJORDAN, *Ḃeardann Siúroáin*—“Jordan’s Land.” Area, 52 acres.

INCHNAMBRAHER, *Ḃnne na mḂrúácar*—“The Friars’ River Holm.” Area, 30 acres.

KILHEFFERNAN, *Cill Uí Ḃhearnáin*—“O’Heffernan’s Church.” O’Donovan, however, suggests *Cill Eithearna* (“Ehearn’s Church.”) The Martyr. Donegal, gives—“Ethern, Bishop of Donaghmore,” under May 27th. Area, 209 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḃobar a Ćurraic*—“Well of the Marsh.”

(b) *Ḃobar an Ime*—“Well of the Butter.”

(c) *Ḃobar Ćaitlín*—“Kathleen’s Well.”

KILLALOE, *Cill Uí Luáin*—“O’Loan’s Church” (Survey Field Books). I however got *Cill Áta Luáin* (“Church of Luain’s Ford”) from local Irish-speakers. Area, 282 acres.

“Killaloe” (Inq. Henry VIII.).

NEWTOWN, *Ḃaile Nuá*. Idem. Area, 156 acres.

“Newtowne” (Inq. Chas. I.).

PRIORSTOWN, *Ḑaite an ḫrír*. 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 all level country lying along the north bank of the Suir. The ruined church, on the townland of Ballyneill, is a rather large plain rectangular building with no remaining architectural feature of special interest. 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 Coniu—

Stantinus Neale et Honora Purcel de Ballyneale. Ille obyt 12
 Mart 1629: illa 4 Mart quorū

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 (apparently Celtic) 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—Ardcolum, 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 importance.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINAMONA, *Ḫαίτε να μόννα*—"Homestead of (in) the Bog." Area, 555 acres.

"Ballinamoney" (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) *ἄρτο να κυάιτε*—"Height of the Stake."

(b) Glebe (O.M.).

BALLYCURKEEN, *Ḫαίτε υἱ Ḫυρρίκιν*—"O'Curkeen's Homestead." Area, 310 acres.

"Ballyquirken" (B.S.D.).

S.D. *ἴοc ἴεἴνε*—" (Washing) Pond of the Linen."

BALLYDINE, *Ḫαίτε υἱ Ḫἴαννα*—"O'Dyne's Homestead." Since Irish died out in the locality the latter (qualifying) part of the name has been popularly mistaken for *Ḫέαθνα*—"Geese," and its application explained, by *volks-etymologie*, as follows:—The geese of the district all took to wing one day, and flying away were never afterwards heard of; hence the imprecation—"Ἰμπεραὲτ Ḫαν Ḫαραθ κοἰθόce ορτ, ἀρ νόρ Ḫέαθνα Ḫαίτε Ḫέαθνα." A man still living remembers 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 remembers 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! Area, 445 acres.

"Ballideyne" (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Gloragh (O.M.), *Ḫιόρναc*—"Noisy"; the name is attached to a well, and to the stream flowing from it into the Suir.

(b) *Ἀν Cαοἰ*—"The Narrow (Strip of Land)"; a sub-division.

(c) *Ḫορτ να ἴυαίτε*—"Garden of the Ashes"; another sub-division.

(d) *Ḫορτ να Scεαρτάν*—"Garden of the Crablice"; yet another sub-division.

BALLYNACLOONA, *Ḫαίτε να Cλυαννα*—"Homestead of the Meadow." Area, 400 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Cnoc Ἀ μἴυἰἰἰnn*—"The Mill Hill."

(b) ΤΟΒΑΡ Δ ΤΣΑΞΑΙΡΤ—“The Priest’s Well.”

(c) Glenbower (O.M.), Ξτεανν Βοϑοαρ—“Deafening Glen”; in allusion to the noise of falling water therein.

(d) ΚΛΑΙΡ ΞΟΡΗ—“Blue-Black Trench”; a well known and important sub-division, probably once an independent townland.

BALLYNEILL, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΥΙ ΝΕΙΤ—“O’Neill’s Homestead”; so named from a family of the O’Neills settled here before the troubles of the 17th 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’Neills 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, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΑΝ ΞΥΑΡΔΙΜ—“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. ΚΛΑΙΡ ΗΜΕΑΡΑ—“Meara’s Trench.”

BRITTAS, ΒΡΗΟΤΑΡ, perhaps “Speckled Land.” ΒΡΗΤ means speckled and the suffix ΑΡ adds little, if anything, to the meaning (*m*). More probably however βρηοταρ is the equivalent of the Norman-French *Bretsche*, a stockaded dwelling of the invaders (*n*). Area 324 acres.

BUTLERSTOWN, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΜΒΟΥΙΤΕΑΡΑΔ—“The Butlers’ Homestead.” Area, 409 acres.

“Butlerstown” (B.S.D.).

S.D. ΚΛΑΙΡ ΑΝ ΔΥ[Δ]ΜΑ—“Trench of the Alms (?)”

CURRAGHDOBWIN, ΚΥΡΡΑΔ Δ ΤΟΒΑΙΝ—“Dobbyn’s Morass.” There are some remains of an old church (St. Bride’s) standing in its

(*m*) Joyce—“Irish Names of Places,” 2nd series, pp. 13-14.

(*n*) Goddard H. Orpen, in “English Historical Review,” 1906, pp. 417 &c.

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 (o). Now, however, I know for certain the latter was Tybroughney, which at one period belonged to the Diocese of Lismore (p). Area, 682 acres.

"Curraghdobben" (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) *Θαίτε να Ξαίλληζε*—"The Foreign Woman's Homestead"; a sub-division of some sixty acres.

(b) *Κυρραδ Δ Τουβλαϊξ*—"Dooley's Swamp."

(c) *Κορρηδξ*. Meaning unknown. The name is applied to two fields separated by a public road.

(d) *Κεληρ υίρηε*—"Water Hen"; a field.

(e) *Τεαμπτίλιν*—"The Little Church"; the church ruin above referred to. In addition to this there is on the townland another early church site, scil:—

(f) *Ράιρσίν να Κίττε*—on O'Donnell's farm.

(g) *Τοδαρ να Καίληρ*—"The Chalice Well," beside last.

FIGLASH, *Ψιόθ Ξλαίρε*—"Wood of the Stream." Area, 763 acres.

"Finglass" (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) *Να Ιόδα Θυρθε*—"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 unfrequent locally and are called "tubs." Compare *Θαθαδ, Θαθθε*, in Gortnadeihe (Ringagoona Par.) &c.

(c) *Τοδαρ αν Δοιηθε*—"Well of the Elevation." It is at the base of a hillock beside a stream.

(d) *Σεανα Ψυίλ*—"Old Holes"; name of a field.

(e) *Ράιρσίν να ΞΚοκ*—"Little Field of the (Hay) Stacks."

(f) *Ράιρσιν Δ Κοιέαρα*—"Field of the Quarry."

LISADOBBER, *Λιορ Δ Τοδαρ (Τοδαρ)*—"Lios of the Well." Area, 375 acres.

(o) MS., T.C.D. E. 3, 14, fol. 92.

(p) MS. *Liber Regalis Visitationis*, (Reeve's Collection) T.C.D.

“Lissadober” (B.S.D.).

MACREARY, *Μαξ Κυατρὰς*—“Pit-Abounding Plain.” Names derived from presence of pits are common in this neighbourhood. Compare “Manning’s Hole” and “*Seana ðuill*,” above. On the townland are some remains (in a crumbling condition) of a church; the masonry was fine ashlar and looks like Celtic 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. *Καρραις ἃ Κοιλίξ*—“Rock of the Woodcock.”

MULLAGH, *Μυλλὰς*—“Summit.” The eminence is hardly noticeable but, in place names, height, size &c. are to be understood relatively, or by comparison only.

S.DD. (a) *Ῥάϊρε ἃ Ὀοίρε*—“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 residence of a gentleman, named Shaw.

(b) *Ἡ Ἰουαδαιίρε*. Literally, “The Cowboys”; the name is applied to a couple of fields.

(c) *Ῥοῦ Ἰρεατ*—“Lower Pond”; by roadside.

RATHCLARISH, *Ῥάτ Ἰλάιρη*—“Clarus’ (Clare’s?) Rath.” Area, 314 acres.

“Rathclaris” (B.S.D.).

S.DD. (a) *Ἰλεανν ἃ Ὀοίρε*—“Glen of the Hut”; a sub-division of about 70 acres.

(b) *Ὀάν ἃ Ὀοτάν*—“Field of the Hut”; the difference in gender between the diminutive and its positive is exceedingly 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 12th century work—contemporaneous with the doorway of Kilcass. Kilsheelan was formerly (16th 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), *Ṫéat an áta mór*—“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, *Ṫaite Uí ḡlasáin*—“O’Glassin’s Homestead.” There is a fine 16th century castle in a good state of preservation. Area (in two divisions), 332 acres.

“Ballyglissinbeg” (Inq. Chas. I.).

BALLYNARAHA, *Ṫaite na Ráta*—“Homestead of the Rath.” Area, 713 acres.

“Ballinarghy” (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) “Burntchurch,” *Ṫeamputt loirḡte*. Idem. Here is portion of a church ruin standing in a small cemetery still occasionally used. I also got for it the name *Cill Ṫeasdaig* (“St. Peter’s Church”). On the other hand, the Ordnance Survey

correspondence (*q*) gives Τεαμπυλλ Ὀρυξοε ("St. Brigid's Church"). This is almost certainly the church recorded as "Tahinny aĩ Templehinny" in the Visitation Books.

(*b*) Τοβαρ ηλαοιη ηηδραναιη (Μο Ἰορναναιη)—"St. Forannan's Well"; close by last. This was doubtless Forannan of Donoghmore Maighe Feimhin. (*r*)

(*c*) Cappa Bridge (O.M.), Σεραδ—"Tillage Plot."

CLOGHCARRIGEEN, Στοε Ἐαρραιξιν—"Stone of the Little Rock." Area (including two acres of disjointed fragment), 234 acres. "Cloghargine" (Inq. *temp.* Cromwell).

CURTISTOWN, Βατε Κυρτεριξ—"Curtis's Homestead." Area, 52 acres.

"Curtestowne" (B.S.D.).

EUSTACELAND, Ξεραων ηυρταρ. *Idem.* Area, 40 acres.

"Eustacelend" (B.S.D.).

GAMBONSFIELD, Ἰορτ Δ Ξαμβουναιξ—"Gambon's Garden." Area, 22 acres.

"Gortambone" (B.S.D.).

GORTBRACK, Ἰορτ Ὀρεαδ—"Speckled Garden." Area, 46 acres.

"Gortbreage" (Inq. Chas. I.).

GREENSLAND, Ἄρτ Ἰταρ—"Green Height." Area, 37 acres.

KILSHEELAN, Κυλλ τεσιολαιη—"Sillan's Church." This may have been Sillan, Abbot of Bangor (Feb. 28th) (*s*), 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. (*t*) An Inq. of 1279 finds that a half carucate of land in Kylsylan aĩ Kynsinan belonged to the Priory of St. John, Waterford. (*u*) Area, 92 acres.

"Kilshellan" (Inq. Jas. I.).

MAUGHANSTOWN, Βατε ηηαγουν—"Magin's Homestead." Area, 292 acres.

(*q*) Library, Royal Irish Academy.

(*r*) Martyr. Dungall, p. 115; Bollandists, Apr. 30th; Colgan Act. SS., p. 152; Mabillon Act. SS. Ord. S. Bened. tom. VII., pp. 575 &c.

(*s*) Martyrology of Aenghus, under above date.

(*t*) "Silán icath na cell air bru aba moiri."

(*u*) Sweetman's Calendar.

“Magonstowne” (B.S.D.).

MINORSTOWN, ΜΑΙΤΕ ΜΙΟΝΟΥΡΑ—“Minor’s (personal name) Homestead.” Area, 235 acres.

“Mynerstowne” (B.S.D.).

NEWTOWN ANNER, ΝΑΙΤΕ ΝΝΑ—“New Village.” Area (in two divisions), 227 acres.

“Ballynoeannragh aġs Newtownannor” (Inq. Chas. I.).

POULAKERRY, ΠΟΥΛΑ ΚΟΙΡΗ—“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.

“Poulekirrye” (Inq. Chas. I.).

SESKIN, ΣΕΙΡΣΕΑΝΝ—“Marsh.” Area, 975 acres.

“Seskine” (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) ΤΟΒΑΡ Δ ΤΥΤΑΙΣ—“Well of the Summit.”

(b) ΡΑΙΡΕ Δ ΡΡΟΙΡ—“Field of the Marl (?)” “ΡΡΟΡ” was some substance quarried or dug from a pit for manure.

(c) ΚΛΑΙΡ ΝΑ ΣΤΑΙΤΕ—“Trench of the Stallion.” Strangely enough the Irish word for a stud horse, as above, is feminine.

(d) ΚΛΑΙΡ Δ ΚΟΝΝΑΙΘ—“Trench of the Firewood.”

(e) ΛΑΣ Δ ΜΑΣΑΙΘ—“Hollow of the Mocking”; probably so called from an echo.

SKEHANAGH, ΣΚΕΑΘΑΝΑΘ—“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 ΣΕΑΝΑ ΘΕΙΜΝ—“Old Steeple.” The Irish name of the parish is ΚΙΛ ΤΑΘΓΑΙΝ (“Church of Tagán”), no doubt from its original

founder. Shearman (*v*) 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. 9th.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYGARRANE, **Βαίτε αν Ξαρράιν**—"Homestead of the Grove." Greater portion of this townland lies in the neighbouring parish of Inishlounaght. Area, 216 acres.

"Ballygarrane" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Deer Park (O.M.).

(*b*) **Τοβαρ Δ Όυιρνίν**—"Well of the Little Handful."

GARRYROE, **Ξαρράιθε Ρυαθ**—"Red Garden." Area, 61 acres.

S.D. **Ράιρε Δ εСуιc**—"Field of the Ploughshare," probably from its shape.

GLENCONNOR, **Ξλεανν υι Cονcαβαιρ**—"O'Connor's Glen." Area, 148 acres.

KILTEGAN, **Сιυ Cαθξάν**—"Tagan's Church." Area, 116 acres.

"Kiltiggan" (Inq. Eliz.). "Kiltagan aĩs Garryroe" (Inq. Chas. I.).

LAWLESSTOWN, **Βαίτε αν Λαιξλέιριξ**. Idem. Portion of this townland lies in the adjoining (Rathronan) parish. I also got Ballinrilea (**Βαίτε αν Ραιρλίε**) as an alternative name. **Ραιρλίεαθ** I was informed locally is the name of a species of wild rye (*Lolium Temulentum*) (*w*). Area, 226 acres.

S.D. **Όcεαιρίν Ξόινν**—"Going's (a local family name) Little Road."

MONKSTOWN, **Βαίτε να Μανac**. Area, 13 acres.

"Monkestowne" (Inq. Chas. I.).

PARKNASCADDANE, **Ράιρε να Scαθάν**—"Field of the Herrings"; perhaps it was once manured with fish which had become unsaleable. Area, 16 acres.

RATHNASLIGEEEN, **Ράτ να Cυξιν**—"Rath of the Little Slates"; so called from the shaley character of the soil. Prospectors bored

(*v*) "Loca Patriciana," p. 227.

(*w*) Rev. Dr. Hogan ("**Λαιρλίεαθρίαν**") renders the word "Darnel Grass."

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= Bóat-leac —"Mouth (Opening) of the Flagstones," or (less probably)= Búitic a modification of Buaité —"Milking Place."

* SUMMERHILL. No Irish; a modern fancy name. Area, 64 acres.

TOBERAHEENA, Tober 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.

TOWNLANDS.

CAHERCLOGH, Cair Chair —"Stone Chair." So called from a seat of stone which formerly crowned an eminence on the holding of Michael Purcell. Intelligent tradition of the locality connects the monument with inauguration of the local chieftain. Area, 614 acres.

"Cahirclough" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. "Half-penny Well"; 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, $\text{Carraguis a Millinn}$ —"Rock of the Mill." Area, 43 acres.

KILMORE, Cill Mór—"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.).

LISRONAGH, Lios Ruaidh-Éadaiḡ (?)—"Lios of the Red Morass." Lios Ruaimnead—"Feathery Lios" has also been suggested. The name-giving lios lies on the east side of the main road. "Lisronagh" is however more probably a corruption of *Lisroragh* which appears in Calendar of State Papers (1405) and is no doubt identical with the Four Masters' "Leas-Ruadhach (Rory's Lios)" of 939. The proper Irish name is therefore—Lios Ruadhraḡ and it has been pointed out to me by a distinguished member of the Clann O'Phelan how the name Ruadhraighe figures in the family pedigree, thus:—Mothla O'Felan (slain at Clontarf) was son of Domhnal, son of Felan, son of Cormac, son of *Ruadhraighe*. Area, 537 acres.

"Lisronagh" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. Glebe (O.M.).

MOANROE, Moin Ruaid—"Red Bog." Area, 191 acres.

MULLENARANKY, MuiUean a Rinnce—"Mill of the Dancing"; named from a tuck mill which stood here, on the west bank of the Anner. Area, 438 acres.

SHANBALLY, Seana Buite—"Old Homestead." Area, 510 acres.

Newtown Lennon Parish.

THE present name is—as itself suggests—comparatively modern; unfortunately the older name is undiscoverable. Buite 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, is of fine sandstone and resembles early Irish work. There is, in the parish, a second and still more interesting church

ruin—Ahenna (Kilklispeen). In the graveyard adjoining this second ruin stand two early Celtic crosses of great beauty, and portion of a third partly buried in mould and coarse vegetation. The two perfect crosses have been drawn in detail and lithographed by Henry O'Neill (*x*). Portion of the parish, it ought be added, lies within the adjoining Barony of Slieveardagh—which see.

TOWNLANDS.

AHENNY, Ἀῖτ Ἐνε—“Fire Ford (or Kiln).” Area, 655 acres.
“Agheeney” (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (*a*) Kilklispeen Church &c. (O.M.), Cιη Ἐιρρῖν—
“Clispin’s Church.”

(*b*) Tinnakilly, Τιξ ηα Κοιτε—“House of the Wood”; a considerable sub-division.

(*c*) Σορτ Ἀ Πῖοβᾶιν—“Garden of the Little Pipe.”

(*d*) Σορτ ηα βῖρρεᾶῶν—“Garden of the Crows.”

(*e*) Σεᾶῶ Ἀ Ἐιρρῖναιξ—“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” (Τοιβρεᾶῶ)—“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*) Τοβαρ Ἀ τΣαῖρηαιῶ—“Summer Well”; because it does not run dry in summer.

(*i*) Οἰεᾶν Ἀ Ἐιρτ—“Island of the Justice”; perhaps because, at one time, the object of a legal decision.

(*j*) Σεᾶνα Ὑᾶιτε—“Old Village.”

(*k*) Coodáloaka. I took this name down phonetically from a non-Irish speaker; as pronounced I could make nothing of it.

(*l*) Ὑῶιρῖν Ἀ Στῶῶαιξ—“Little Road of the Pole.” Observe the Ossory pronunciation of slender ρ, which = ρ.

(*x*) “The Most Interesting of the Ancient Crosses of Ireland,” London: Ackermann & Co.

(m) *ῥεαρῆαν*—"Alder Abounding Place"; a sub-division.

(n) "Lingaun River," *Ἰαυγεῆαν*. Meaning unknown. The name appears in the form *Ἰαυννεν* 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, *Ἰαυτε Ἀν Νορμαῖξ* (?)—"Norris' Homestead."

"Ballinorry" (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Carrigadoon (O.M.), *Καρρμαῖξ Ἀ Ὀύιν*—"Rock of the Fort"; a monster meeting was held here in 1848.

(b) Tobernascarta, *Τοβαρ να Σκάρτοε*—"Well of the Spurting."

(c) Cooran's Well (O.M.). It does not however appear to be now known locally by this name.

(d) *ῤοῦλ να ηζαῖα*—"Goats' Pool."

(e) *Ἰαυτε Ἰί Ἐαρῖαυ*—"O'Carroll's Homestead"; a sub-division of some eighty acres.

BALLYNAGRANA, *Ἰαυτε να ζΚηῆανᾶ*—"Homestead of the Sows." See under Carrick, in which parish portion of the townland lies. Area, 253 acres.

"Ballinagranagh" (B.S.D.).

S.D. *Ἰδῆαυῖν Ἀ Ἰῖαυῖν*—"Little Road of the Mill."

BALLYRICHARD. See under Carrick. Area, 222 acres.

S.D. *Κνοῆαν Ἰαυτε ῤῖρτεῆαυ*—"Little Hill of Ballyrichard"; a couple of fields in which St. Brigid's Cow (*ζῤαυ ζαῖναῶ* perhaps) depastured once on a time.

"Richardstowne" (B.S.D.).

CLOGHAPISTOLE, *Κλοῶ Ἀ ῤῖορτοῖλ*—"Pistole's Rock." Dr. Reeves (y) gives *pistol* here as a British adoption of the Latin *fistula*, a pipe, channel or stream. Portions of the Pistoles' mansion survived till recently. Area, 112 acres.

"Cloghastley" (B.S.D.).

CREGG, *Κηῖξ*—"Rock." Area, 707 acres.

(y) R.I.A. Proceedings, Apr. 1861.

“ Crig aĩs Craige ” (B.S.D.).

S.DD. (a) “ Cromwell’s Road ”; a by-road running east and west.

(b) *Ḫαίτε* *να* *Σύρτι*—“ 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) *ῤοβ* *ῤαίμνε*—“ Spade Beak ”; a sub-division, so called from its shape.

(d) *Ḫnoc* *ῤυαῶ*—“ Red Hill ”; another sub-division.

(e) *Ḫnocán* *να* *Ḫαίλιζε*—“ Little Hill of the Hag.”

(f) *Ḫοβαρ* *ῤέαῶμαιν*—“ Raymond’s (or Redmond’s) Well.”

MAINSTOWN, *Ḫαίτε* *Ḣαίρνε*—“ Mayne’s Homestead.” Area, 297 acres.

“ Maynestowne ” (B.S.D.).

S.DD. (a) *Ḫοβερΰσαι*, *Ḫοβαρ* *ἰοῤα*—“ 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 tufts of hair cut from the pilgrims’ heads.

(b) *ḪόḪαίρην* *να* *Ḫῤου*—“ Little Road of the Holes.”

NEWTOWN, *Ḫαίτε* *Ḣυα*. *Idem.* Area (in two divisions), 657 acres.

“ Newtowne Lennan ” (B.S.D.).

S.DD. (a) *Ḫουḡανισκα* (O.M.), *ḪλοḪ* *αν* *Ḫίρζε*—“ Stone of the Water.”

(b) *ḢαίḪḪḡν*—“ Little Hurling (or ‘Fair’ Green ”; a sub-division. Formerly this was *ḢαίḪḪḡν* *να* *ḪαίḢḡḡḡνα* (“ The Queen’s Green.”)

(c) *ḪαḢḢḡḡ* *αν* *Ḣḡḡḡḡḡ*—“ The Eagle’s Rock ”; a name of frequent application.

OLDCASTLE, *Ḫεαν* *ḪαḢḢḡḡḡḡ*. *Idem.* The site (no remains) of the castle is still pointed out. Area, 77 acres.

POULMALEEN, *Ḣου* *ḢοḢḡḡḡ*—“ Moling’s Pit.” Area, 380 acres.

S.D. (a) *ḪλοḪ* *α* *Ḣḡḡḡḡḡḡ*—“ The Crow’s Rock.”

(b) ΡΙΟΪΑΝ. Meaning uncertain; possibly for ΡΙΟΪΑΝ "Wheezing"; more probably however for ΒΥΙΘΕΔΑΪΑΝ 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 "ΡΙΟΪΑΝ" and separated from it by the public road is a field wherein a heap of stones marks the site of a church.

(c) ΚΛΑΪΪΝ ΑΝ ΔΙΪΪΜΝΝ—"Little Trench of the Mass"; a quarry-like depression within which Mass was celebrated in the penal times.

(d) ΒΟΪΔΑΪΪΝ Δ ΜΗΙΛΛΙΝΝ—"Little Road of the Mill."

TIROE, ΤΙΞ ΡΗΔΟ—"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 portion 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, ΔΪΡΟ ΞΑΟΙΤΕ—"High Place of the Wind." Area (in two divisions), 231 acres.

S.D. ΔΪΡΟ ΚΙΑΡΑΙΝ—"Kyran's Height."

BOHERDUFF, ΒΟΪΔΑΪ ΏΟΥ—"Black Road." Area, 121 acres. "Boerinduffe" (Inq. *temp.* Chas. I.).

CLASHANISKA, ΚΛΑΪΡ ΑΝ ΟΥΪΞΕ—"Water Trench." Area (in two divisions), 240 acres.

S.D.D. (a) ΡΟΛΛ ΑΝ ΙΜΕ—"Pit of the Butter."

(b) ΡΟΛΛ Δ ΜΗΥΡΟΔΑΪΡ—"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, *ClóC Íaroda*—"Long Stone"; from a remarkable pillar stone standing on a hill-top and visible in every direction for miles. Of course there is the old familiar legend—that it was flung here by Fionn McCumhail from the summit of Slievenamon. A curious tradition existed some eighty 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. Area, 256 acres.

S.D. *Íaitt na Íire*—"Cliff of the Pease."

JAMESTOWN, *Úaitte Séamuir*. Idem. On this townland is a very fine lios in an excellent state of preservation. Area, 310 acres.

LAWLESSTOWN. See under Kiltegan Par. Area, 179 acres.

S.D. "The Mile Tree," *Cíann a míte*. Idem. A well-known land mark on the old mail coach road to Cashel. Compare "Mile Post" near Waterford, "Mile End," &c.

PARKVILLE, *Clair an Uirge*—"Water Trench"; formerly a sub-division of Clashaniska townland. Area, 70 acres.

RATHDUFF, *Rát Úub*—"Black Rath." Area (in two divisions), 72 acres.

RATHKEEVAN, *Rát Óeimġin*—"Kevin's Rath"; also *Rát Caircín*, according to Ordnance Survey (z). Area, 481 acres.

"Rathcaskeen alias Rathkeevan" (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) *Úócairġin ġlar*—"Little Green Road."

(b) *Úarġán*—"Pillar Stone"; the name is applied to the field in which the pillar stands.

RATHRONAN, *Rát Ronán*—"Ronan's Rath." Area (in two divisions), 651 acres.

"Rathronane" (Inq. *temp.* Eliz.).

(z) Survey Field Books, Ordnance Office, Mountjoy Barracks.

S.DD. (a) Δε α Ὀαρτοάιν (Ὀρτοάιν)—“ Ford of the Salmon.”

(b) Cúirt Ὀάν—“ White Mansion ”; this, according to Felix O'Neill, already quoted, was the Irish name for Rathronan demesne.

(c) Ὕεανν Σεαδ α Ḷαιτ—“ 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 (*aa*), 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 Haywood (of which the original Irish forms also survive), the official names of all are Irish. Although the derivation appears fanciful, *Clonmel* (Cιυαιν Μεαλα) probably signifies—“ Meadow of Honey.” The name appears frequently in the Four Masters, in the formula—Cιυαιν Cιυανα Μεαλα (*bb*). 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 first assault 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 woollen 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 (*cc*) a chapel of ease 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

(*aa*) Barony of Glennaheiry, *antea*.

(*bb*) A.F.M., A.D. 1559, 1566, 1581, 1582, 1596, 1598 and 1599.

(*cc*) Dominican (1269) and Franciscan (1269)—Archdall.

suburbs, as we have already seen (*dd*). 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, Ctuán 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.DD. (*a*) Gallows Hill (O.M.), Cnoc na Croiúe. Idem; the place of public execution in former times. The name is now applied to a sub-division, or district.

(*b*) "Johnson Street," Sráto mhic Sheagáin. Idem.

(*c*) "Kerry Road," Uótar na SClarrairíeac. "Road of the Kerry men"; named from the number of Kerry labourers who settled down here in the old potato-digging days.

(*d*) Uroiúeac na nSábar—"Bridge of the Goats." It was over this that Hugh Duff and his Ulster men retreated during the siege of Clonmel.

(*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.

(*g*) "Main Guard."

(*h*) "Silver Spring."

(*i*) Uótarín Caoú—"Blind (Dark) Little Road"; called also *b*. Uub ("Black Little Road").

(*j*) Ráirc na Fola—"Field of the Blood." This and the last are close to the extreme south-east boundary of the townland.

CARRIGEEN, Carrraigín na Uíac—"Little Rock of the Ravens." Area, 44 acres.

COOLEENS, Cúilín—"Little Corner." Area, 69 acres.

S.D. Elmville (O.M.), Uas an Iubair—"Hollow of the Yew Tree."

(*dd*) Barony of Glenahery, *antea*.

GORTMALOGE, Σορτ Μαλόγ—"Mallock's Garden." Area, 67 acres.

HAYWOOD, Βάιλνιε (modification of Βουαίτε)—"Dairy Place"; from βό, a cow. Βέατ Λίσε ("Mouth of the Flagstones") is, however, more likely. Portion of this townland is in Rathronan Parish. Area, 68 acres.

S.D. Τοβάρ Δέλιμ—"Well of the Little Ford."

ΚΝΟΚΚΑΥΝΚΟΥΡΤ, Κνωκάν νη Κυρτε—"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 Τεαμπνι there were two other ancient churches in the parish—one at Killurney, where portion of the ruin may be seen close to the residence of Mr. St. John, and the second at Ballypatrick. The physical character of the parish is somewhat peculiar; 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, Βάιλνιε υί Βουαίτ—"O'Boy's Homestead." Dr. Reeves, however, derives (*ee*) the name from βάιλνιεβό, 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.

(*ee*) Townland Distribution of Ireland, *supra cit.*

BALLYKNOCKANE, *Ḅaite Ćnocáin*—"Homestead of the Little Hill." Area, 1562 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḗeann Ḅuuláin*—"Glen of the Bullock (or, of the Round-Hollowed Stone)."

(b) *Cnoc CárḖa*—"Easter Hill"; portion of hill side.

BALLYNEVIN, *Ḅaite úi Ćnaimín*—"O'Nevin's Homestead." Area, 230 acres.

BALLYPATRICK, *Ḅaite ḖáḗoraḖ*—"Patrick's Homestead." Area, 825 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḗáirc 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 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 Waterford Museum.

(b) *Sruct Ḗearcáin*—"Bearchan's Stream."

COOLORAN, *Cúil Oḗráin*—"Odran's (or Oran's) Corner." I also heard *Cúil Uainín*—"Little Verdant Corner." Area, 148 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḗeann na n-Iubair*—"Glen of the Yew Trees."

(b) *Ḗear ḖréaḖaḗ*—"Simulating a Man"; a pillar stone on the mountain ridge.

(c) *Tobar Ḗeal*—"Clear Well."

KILLURNEY, *Cill UḖraḖige*—"Church of the Praying (i.e. Oratory)." This townland includes a considerable area of mountain. Area, 1262 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḅaite na ḗTurcaḗ*—"Turks' Town"; a sub-division well known under this name half a century since.

(b) *Ḗeann Ḗaibte*—"River Fork Glen."

(c) *Clóroeaḗ*. Meaning unknown; a stream flowing through last. Compare—Clodagh River, Barony of Upperrthird.

(d) *Ḅean Ruadḗ*—"Red Woman"; a point near the summit of Slievenamon.

(e) *Coill ḖeaḖ*—"Little Wood"; a sub-division.

(f) A small Cromlech, not recorded on Ordnance Map; it will be found a few perches to east of the ruined church.

(g) ΣΤΙΑΘ ΝΑ ΜΘΑΝ—“Mountain of the Women”; portion of the mountain *especially* so named and so recorded by Ordnance authorities. On the summit is a cairn 80 yards in circumference, erected as a sepulchral monument to one of the sons of Ugony the Great (*ff*).

(h) Καρραιζίν ΝΑ ΒΡΙΑΘ—“Little Rock of the Ravens.”

(i) ΜΟΙΝΨΕΔΑΡ ΣΥΙΘΕ ΡΙΝΝ—“Meadow of Fionn’s Sitting Place”; a level space near the summit, on which turf was formerly cut.

KNOCKNACLASH, ΚΝΟΚΑΝ ΝΑ ΚΛΑΙΡΕ —“Little Hill of the Trench.” Area, 354 acres.

LISNATUBRID, ΛΙΟΡ ΝΑ ΟΤΙΟΒΡΑΘ—“Lios of the Wells.” The lios from which the place gets its name can be traced on the south side of the *bothairin* which runs north and south through the townland. Area, 540 acres.

S.DD. (a) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΝΑ ΡΑΤΑ—“Wall 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 sub-division.

(b) Anner River (O.M.); probably ΔΘΔΙΝΝ ΨΥΑΡ—“Cold-water River.” The name appears ΔΝΝΨΡ in Keating’s Poems (*gg*), and ΔΝΨΟΒΥΡ in the ancient tract on the “Expulsion of the Dessi” published by Professor Kuno Meyer.

(c) ΟΙΤΕΑΝ ΝΑ ΜΘΑΝΤΑ—“Island of the Fields”; now a ford in the Anner River.

(d) ΔΝ ΡΑΙΤΙΝ—“The Little Lios.”

(e) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΞΕΑΡΟΙΘ and ΔΝ ΛΙΝΝ—“Gerald’s Well” and “The Pool” respectively; these are two wells close by the lios from which the townland gets its name.

(f) Καρραιζίν ΝΑ ΒΡΙΑΘ—“Little Rock of the Ravens”; this stands on the mountain portion of the townland.

(g) Καρραιζίν Δ ΨΑΟΡΨΑΙΝΝ—“Little Rock of the Quicken Tree.”

(*ff*) Ordnance Correspondence, Library, R.I.A.

(*gg*) “Θάνα &c., Ξεατήριον Κείτινν,” Rev. J. MacErlean, S.J., p. 64.

(h) ΛΑΣ Δ ΤΣΕΔΑΝΑ ΘότΔιη—“The Old Road Hollow.”

(i) Θρηιηε. Meaning somewhat uncertain; the name is applied to a stream which forms the western boundary of the townland. Probably the name is a form of θρηιηε, the *debris* of underwood, rushes &c. left on a river-bank after floods.

SHANBALLY, ΣΕΔΑΝΑ Θόιηε—“Old Homestead.” Area, 510 acres.

S.D. Σιηόε Φιηη—“Sitting Place of Fionn”; a cairn.

TEMPLETNEY, ΤΕΔΠΠΙΤΤ ΕΙΤΙΠΠΗ—“Eithne’s Church.” There are some slight remains of the church standing in a cemetery still occasionally used. The “pattern” was held *about* September 25th and the particular day on which it fell was observed as a holiday; unfortunately the exact date is forgotten.





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 very 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 Celtic stock down from the hillsides to hew and carry, reap and sow for the sons and grandsons of those whom they regarded their fathers' despoilers.

Ardfinnan Parish.

THE name *Árto Fionáin* ("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 traces of the ancient Celtic 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 small extent—is bisected by the Suir; the townlands are mostly of small extent and hence very

many sub-denominations are not to be expected. Archdall gives Drumabhradh as an 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. (*a*)

TOWNLANDS.

ARDFINNAN. See above. The castle, built here (1185) by King John, survives, and is still used as a residence. An Earl of Desmond (John, son of Garrett,) was drowned in the ford of the Suir beneath the castle, 1399 (A.F.M.). Area, 267 acres.

BALLINDONEY, Ɔaite an Ɔona (τSonnao)—"Homestead of the Stockade." The name is reminiscent of the time (probably 13th century) when isolated settlers protected their newly formed ballies and bawns by a stout palisading of sharp pointed stakes. Most of the townland is in Derrygrath Parish. Area, 130 acres.

BALLYNEETY, Ɔaite an Ɔaioite—"White's Homestead." Greater portion of the townland lies within Neddan's Parish. Area, 63 acres.

CASTLEKEALE, Caitean Caol—"Narrow Castle." Area, 75 acres.

CLOCHARDEEN, Cloc Ɔi'ioin—"Rock of the Little Height." Area, 31 acres.

CLOCNACODY, Cloc na Cioie—"Rock of the Brushwood." Area, 281 acres.

COMMONS, Ɔaitce—"Hurling (or 'Fair') Green." Area, 17 acres.

FARRANESKAGH, Ɔearann na Sceac—"Land of the White-thorn Trees." Area, 48 acres.

FEEMORE, Ɔioo Moir—"Great Wood." Area, 63 acres.

S.D. RIAN Ɔo Ɔaoirais—"Track of St. Patrick's Cow," which lies along west boundary of the townland (*b*).

(*a*) Inquis. Exchequer, April, 14th, 1569.

(*b*) See Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. XXXV. pp. 110—129.

GLENACLOHALEA, Ḡleann na Cloiche Léite—"Glen of the Grey Rock." Area, 62 acres.

GORTNALOWER, Ḡort na Loðar—"The Lepers' Garden." Area, 12 acres.

KILMALOGE, Cill Mo Luag—"Moluag's (or My Lua'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 Sceite Ruaidhe—"Hill of the Red Thorn-Bush." Area, 33 acres.

MAGHERAROUGH, Maðaire Riadhac—"Grey Plain." This townland includes a small island in the Suir at Ardfinnan village (O.M.). Area, 54 acres.

"Maðaire Riadhac na Ḡcloc.

"Ní maib maib Ḡan rtoç."

(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.DD. (a) Clair a Mictire—"The Wolf's Trench"; a sub-division.

S.D. Uoðairín an IarḠaire—"The Fisherman's Little Lane."

RAHEENBALLINDONEY, Raicín Uaire an Uona—"Ballydoney Little Fort." See Ballydoney, above. Area, 154 acres.

S.D. Tobar Uí Uoirinne—"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, Cairleán Ḡairto. Idem. Area, 65 acres.

SPITAL LAND, Raç Áro—"High Rath." This magnificent Rath crowns the hill overlooking Ardfinnan from the east. The place is also called Feardann Tomáir—"Thomas' Farm." Area, 15 acres.

TOULOURE, Toll Oðar—"Dun-Coloured Pond." Area, 110 acres.

S.D. Rian Uó Pátraic—"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—yields no fewer than forty-two sub-denominations, most of them mountain names and some of them highly interesting. The Irish form of the parish name is **Ḫαιτε υἱ ῥέαδάν** ("O'Peakin's Homestead"); this is neither borrowed from nor shared with a townland. With the exception of the Kildanoge names alluded to the sub-denominations are of only average interest.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYHIST, Ḫαιτε ηἱστ—"Hesty's Homestead." Hesty (or Hosty) is a Welsh family name. Area, 124 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Ḫόξαρ α ἴαορα ρυαἰῶ**—"The Fox's Road"; forming portion of the east boundary of the townland.

(b) **Ḫεάρνα να ὄτρῖ σαζαρτ**—"Gap of the Three Priests."

S.D. **ηα κυρίνιῶε**—"The Little Planks"; this is a lane, probably so-called from some boards which formerly served as footsticks across a stream.

BALLYVERA, Ḫαιτε υἱ ἴεάρνα—"O'Meara's Homestead." Area, 149 acres.

CARROW, Ḫν Ḫεαῖραῖα—"The Quarter"; "quarter" was an ancient Irish measure of land; see Introduction. Area, 84 acres.

CROUGHTA, Κυόκτα—"Croft." Area, 114 acres.

CURRAGH, Κυρηάδ—"Wettish Place"; mostly mountain. Area, 1684 acres.

S.DD. (a) Site of Curragh Castle (O.M.).

(b) **Κυαδάν**—"Little Pile"; the highest point of the mountain.

(c) **Κυἰνν Ḫν υἱταῖς**—"The Ulsterman's (or Fortune Teller's) Swamp"; on west face of last.

(d) **ἴαοτ Ḫεαῖ** and **ἴαοτ ἴόρ**—"Little" and "Great Hilltop," respectively.

(e) **ῥεαῶν να ἴεαῖαις**—"Streamlet of the Two Equal Parts."

(f) Βεάρηνα Δη Βάινθ—"Gap of the Little Pig."

CURRAGHEEN, Κυρραγιέιν—"Little Wet Place." Area, 46 acres.

FREEHANS, Νά Φηροόάιν—" (Place of) the Whortle-Berries." S.D. Site of Castle (O.M).

GARRYDUFF, Γαρραϊόε Όυθ—"Black Garden." Area, 231 acres.

S.D.D. (a) "The Lisburn" (Δη Λιορβοίρη). Meaning unknown; it is applied primarily to a untilled patch in corner of a field, and, secondarily, to the field itself.

(b) Λεάτ Δ τσαιζοιύρη—"The Soldier's Monument"; a cross roads.

(c) Λιηη Δη Φοόαρλαιζ—"Pool of the Sedgy Border."

GARRYROE, Γαρραϊόε Ρυαθ—"Red Garden." Area, 455 acres.

GORMANSTOWN, Βαίτε Υί Ζορμάιν. Idem. Area, 334 acres.

S.D.D. (a) "Fair Field"—wherein was held (August 5th) the fair known as Δοναέ Δ Μάζαίθ ("Fair of the Joking"). The field was leased for farming some fifty years since when the fair ceased to be held.

(b) Ρολλ Δη Διρζιθ—"Hole of the Silver"; a pond.

GORTACULLIN, Ζορτ Δ Ουιλιηη—"Garden of the Holly." Area, 1551 acres.

S.D.D: (a) Καορ-Ζέεανη—"Berry Glen."

(b) Φυαρίηη—"Cold Spring Well."

(c) Cnoc Sam—"Sam's Hill." Sam was Samuel Clutterbrook, a former proprietor.

(d) Cnoc Ραμραι—"Ramsay's Hill."

(e) Com ηα ζCon—"Hollow of the Hounds."

(f) Όόταρην ηα Ζαθθαίζε—"Little Road of the Cow."

(g) Ζέεανη ηα 'Μαθάν—"Glen of the Fools."

(h) Ρολλ Δ Μάθρη Ρυαίθ—"The Fox's Hole."

(i) Λοέ—"Lake"; on mountain side.

(j) Ρόιθίη Όεαρζ—"Little Red Road"; also on mountain side, as are two following.

(k) Cλαιρ Δ Λεάηηηαέτα—"Trench of the New Milk.

(l) *ḪéΔι ḪεΔξ*—"Little Pass"; a sub-division.

(m) *Ḫnoc na ḪḫíΔann*—"Hill of the Fenians."

(n) Knockshane (O.M.).

GRAIGUE, *Δn ḫḫíΔιξ*—"The Village." Area, 445 acres:

S.D. The Tar River, *ΔḪΔ Δ τSeΔḫḫαιξ*, apparently—"The Colt's River"; it forms north boundary of the townland.

KILLLAIDAMEE, *Ḫíll Δíḫḫe ḫíḫe*—"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, *Ḫíll Ḫáite ḫḫormáin*—"Gormanstown Church"; the site is marked on O.M., but no remains, beyond a holy-water stoup, survive. Area, 354 acres.

KILDANOGE, *Ḫíll Ḫḫómḫḫiξ*—"St. Domnoc's Church." (c) Area, 2676 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Tobernacalley (O.M.), *Ḫḫḫar na Ḫáitlḫiξe*—"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.), *ḫḫeann ḫáḫḫe*—"Forked Glen."

(d) *Ḫnoc na ḫḫnΔḫḫ*—"Hill of the Bones"; this is the highest point of the mountain on the county boundary.

(e) *ḫḫḫiḫ*—"Streak"; a ridge extending west from last.

(f) *SeΔḫΔ Ḫíll*—"Old Corner"; extreme west point of last.

(g) *Ḫḫḫar ḫḫḫḫḫ*—"St. Carthage's Well"; on west face of the glen half a mile from summit of the mountain and at a height of 1500 feet.

(h) *Ḫáḫḫa na ḫḫḫḫeḫiξe*—"Summit of the Ash Tree."

(i) *Ḫáḫḫαιξ Δ Ḫḫiḫéíll*—"Bottle Rock," from its shape; this is on the county boundary line, close to the point of intersection of latter by *ḫíΔn Ḫḫḫáḫḫαιξ*.

(j) *ḫíΔn Ḫḫḫáḫḫαιξ*—"Track of St. Patrick's Cow"; an ancient track which runs through the townland from north to south (d).

(c) "Domhnog, son of Sarán, of Tiprat Fachtna in the west of Osraighe. He is of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall." Martyr. Dungal., at May 18th.

(d) See Journal R.S.A.I. Vol. XV. (Fifth Series) p. 110.

(k) *ḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶ*—"Bride's Glen"; this is the easterly glen which joins Glen Gowley half a mile from north termination of latter.

(l) *Com na ḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—"Hollow of the Gap."

(m) *ḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—"Water of Light (Brightness)"; a stream flowing into last from west.

(n) *ḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—"Drained Streamlet"; within *ḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶ*, in which are likewise the three following.

(o) *ḶḶḶḶ*—"Bush."

(p) *ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—"Little Thicket."

(q) *Com an ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—"Hollow of the Streamlet."

(r) *ḶḶḶḶḶḶ Ḷ ḶḶḶḶ*—"Streamlet of the Milking."

(s) *Cúil RḶḶḶḶ*—"Red Ridge-back."

(t) *ḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—"Glen Slope."

(u) *ḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—"Willow Well."

(v) *Com na ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—"Hollow of the Fenians."

(w) *ḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—"Bog of the Kid (?)"; perhaps *ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ* here = *mḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ* (e). *ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ* may possibly mean the jack-snipe; at any rate I have grave doubt as to the rendering "Kid."

(x) *ḶḶḶḶḶ an ḶḶḶḶḶ*—"The Man's Cave."

(y) Roche's Hill (O.M.), *Cnoc Ḷ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ*. Idem.

(z) *CarrḶḶḶḶḶ na ḶḶḶḶḶ*—"The Pigs' Rock."

(aa) *CarrḶḶḶḶḶḶ an ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—"The Eagle's Rock."

(bb) *CloḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶ*—"Black Rocks"; cliffs at junction of (m) above with (l).

(cc) *An ḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—"The Sedgy Bog"; on west side of *ḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ*.

(dd) *ḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—"Glen Slope of the Holly-Abounding Place."

(ee) *An ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—"The Slate-Abounding Spot."

(ff) *ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ Ḷ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—"Little Road of the Short Pass."

(gg) *ḶḶḶḶḶ an ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ*—"Hole of the Iron."

(e) See under Faithlegg (Par. of same name).

(hh) *Cruaclán*—"Little Mountain Pile."

(ii) *Leacan Dairige*—"Glen Slope of the Oak Grove."

(jj) *Móin Lár*—"Middle Bog."

(kk) *Suidhe an Dreoilín*—"The Wren's Sitting-Place"; a slight rocky protuberance on county-boundary line.

(ll) *Ḷoircín*—"Little Garden"; a well-known sub-division.

(mm) *Séiréal an Ultaig*—"The Ulsterman's Chapel"; a small oblong enclosure of dry stone (*f*), within a mile of the mountain summit.

(nn) *Ulaic-Ḷairro*—"Short Smooth-Surfaced Place"; a slope of *Cnoc na ḶCnám* which springs from the glen forks.

(oo) *Faircín*—"Little Hurling Green"; between last and *Seana Cúl*.

(pp) *Ciú Uirghe*—"Bride's Church"; between last and bottom of the glen.

KILGROGY, Ciú Ḷruaige—"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 Iubair*—"The Yew Tree (Site)."

KILMANEEN, Ciú Maincín (or *Mó Fingín*)—"Mainin's (My Finghin's) Church." Area, 119 acres.

"Kilmyng" (Inq. Apr., 1569).

S.D. *Ḷáirc na mḶrooc*—"The Badgers' Field."

KNOCKBALLINRY, Cnoc Ḷaite an Oighe—"Hill of the Heir's Homestead." Area, 741 acres.

LACKANABRICKANE, Leaca na bḶreacán—"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.

(*f*) See Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. XV. (Fifth Series), p. 117.

LADY'S ABBEY, ΜΑΙΝΗΡΤΗΡ ΗΜΠΡΕ—"Abbey of Mary." On this diminutive townland stands the ruin of a small Carmelite Monastery. The remains consist of little more than nave and choir of the conventual church, 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). Neither Archdall nor Stephens makes reference to this house, which is evidently a comparatively late foundation. Area, 16 acres.

LISHEENANOU, ΛΙΡΪΝ ΝΑ ΝΥΒΑΛ—"Little Lios of the Apples." Area, 185 acres.

LISHEENPOWER, ΛΙΡΪΝ Δ ΡΑΘΡΑΙΣ—"Power's Little Lios." Area, 142 acres.

LODGE, CILL ΝΑ ΒΡΗΘΟΔΑΝ—"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) ΛΙΟΡ ΝΑ ΞΕΔΡΕ—"Lios of the (Heath) Hens"; also ΒΟΤΑΙΡΙΝ ΛΕΔΡΑ ΝΑ ΞΕΔΡΕ.

(b) ΡΟΛΛ Δ ΡΟΥΚΑ—"The Pookha's Hole"; a rock cavern.

MONROE, ΜΟΙΝ ΡΥΔΘ—"Red Bog." Area (in two divisions), 299 acres.

POULATAR, ΡΟΛΛ Δ ΤΣΕΔΡΡΑΙΣ—"Hole of the Colt"; so called from a deep circular well of the same name on the adjoining townland of Tallow. Area, 162 acres.

S.D.D. (a) ΡΟΛΛ Δ ΛΟΟΙΣ—"Hole of the Calf"; another well. The name here may possibly refer to the calf of St. Patrick's Cow (g).

(b) Old Deer Park (O.M.).

TULLOW, ΤΥΛΑΙΣ—"Hill Summit." Area, 328 acres.

S.D. ΡΟΛΛ Δ ΤΣΕΔΡΡΑΙΣ—"Hole of the Colt"; a well. See under Poulatar *supra*.

(g) See legend of the "ΡΙΑΝ ΒΟ ΡΑΥΡΑΙΣ"—Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. XV. (Fifth Series), p. 110.

Caher 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 as CATHAIR-DÚIN-ÍARZ (*h*). Caher 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.” (*i*) Within the parish are the town of Caher, 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 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.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINGEARY, DÁITE AN ŚAORÉADÓ (?)—“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.), POU MUCKE—“Pig’s Hole.”

(*b*) TOBARR A STAIRGE—“Well of the Steps (Stairs).”

(*c*) CLAIR AN AIRFINN—“Mass Trench.”

(*d*) CLAIR A PÚCA—“The Pooka’s Trench.”

BALLYALLAVOE, ŚLEANN ALABO—“Holloway’s Glen.” Area, 86 acres.

“Ballyalovoe alias Barnora” (A.S.E.).

BALLYBRADDA, DÁITE ÚRADOAŚ—“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

(*h*) Vid. “Book of Lecain,” fol. 237, p. b. col. a; also A.F.M. 1559, &c.
 (*i*) Egmont MSS. Vol. II. p. 469.

alleged site is a comparatively modern burial ground of the Society of Friends.

(b) **Ḫán Δ Λοῦδα**—"Field of the Pond."

(c) **Ḫότταιρῖν Δ Ἰῆτορῖα**—"Little Road of the Wolf (or Dog)."

(d) **ῤαρραιῶτε να ἑαῶθ**—"Garden of the Rags (or Pieces)."

(e) **Σῦτ Ḫán**—"White Eye"; a hole in the river.

BALLYHENEBERY, Ḫαῖτε Ἡeneβερε—"Henebery's Homestead."

Area, 157 acres.

"Ballyhenebery alias Barnora" (A.S.E.).

BALLYLEGAN, Ḫαῖτε ἑἰαῤῥῖν—"Homestead of the Pillar Stone. There is the site and some remains of a church. Area, 262 acres.

"Ballylegan alias Barnora" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. Knockfeagh Hill (O.M.), **Ḫnoc ῤῖαιῶ**—"Stag Hill."

BALLYMACADAM, Ḫαῖτε Ἰῆἰc ἄῤῥαἰm—"MacAdam'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. **ῤῦττ ḪánΔ**—"White Holes"; pits from which pipe clay was procured; the clay was used in the military barracks at Caher till recently.

BALLYNAMONA, Ḫαῖτε να n-ἑἰαιῤῥe—"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.

"Ballynagoonach" (Mid. 18th Cent. Baptismal Reg. of Caher).

S.DD. (a) **Ḫοἰττ Δ Ḫῑἑἰῤ**—"Wood of the Bell."

(b) "Riasge Road" (**ῤἰαρῤ**, a marsh) forms the boundary with Clonmore."

(c) **ῤῑeann να ῤἰonnῶῤ**—"Glen of the Scald Crow"; a well-known sub-division—formerly an independent townland."

BARNORA, Ḫeἄρῖνα ῤῑαρῶΔ—"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.DD. (a) *Clair Dub*—"Black Trench"; a sort of Glen.

(b) *Tobar na gCuirsin*—"Well of the Churns"; water for domestic use was drawn hence in the vessels mentioned.

CAHER ABBEY, *Cahtair*—"Stone Fort." Area (in two divisions), 1055 acres.

S.DD (a) *Lady's Well* (O.M.).

(b) "Holy Well" (O.M.). This is always known as *Tobar Iorá*—"Jesus' Well." Sixty five 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, aged eighty years at date of my interview. 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) *Scead a Leacta*—"Bush of the Monumental Pile."

(d) *An Leaca Shearctá*—"The Shorn Glen Slope"; a large sub-division.

(e) *Lás Satac*—"Dirty Hollow."

(f) *An Scairbhad*. This seems to signify a rough shrub-overgrown place. The place so named though now wild mountain, was populated a century ago.

(g) *Lás Mór*—"Great Hollow."

(h) *Coill Bheas*—"Little Wood."

CLONMORE, *Cluain Mór*—"Great Meadow." Area (in two divisions), 1,011 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Cill Zobnait*—"Gobinet's Church." This is a little known, early church site on the farm of Pat Mullany. 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and carried right through, while close to the edge on the smooth face are two bullàn like depressions of the usual character.

(b) Μόιν Ρυαδ—“Red Bog”; a sub-division.

(c) Κλαίρ Δ Όαινε—“Milk Trench”; a small sub-division.

(d) Δν Ριαρκαδ—“The Moory Place.”

COOLACLAMPER, Cúl Δ Cúampαιρ—“Corner of the Contention.”

Disputed land is often styled—κúampαιρ. Area, 171 acres.

EDENMORE, Έδουαν Μόρ—“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, Ʋεαρανν Ʋεϊτ-Šεϊρρυζε—“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, Ʋεαρανν να Ʋεαρικ—“Land of the (Heath) Hens.” Area, 57 acres.”

“Farnagark *alias* Ballymacadam ” (A.S.E.).

GARNAVILLA, Ʋαρραν Δ Όιτε—“Grove of the Old Tree.” Here lived “Lovely Kate” immortalised by Lysaght. There is a small portion of the townland in Derrygrath Parish. Area, 849 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cnoc Δν Ʋυαδαιξ—“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) Σεαν Δ Όαιτε—“The Old Village”; applied to an area of a couple of fields.

(c) “The Kylógs”; “Cαιοτόξ” is a little narrow thing. The name is here applied to a couple of fields.

(d) Cnoc Δ Ʋαιρην—“Hill of the Little Mare.”

(e) Cnoc Ραμαρ—“Thick (Stumpy) Hill.”

GARRYCLOHER, Ξαρραιόθε Γιουτμάρι—“ Sheltered Garden.”
Area, 238 acres.

S.DD. (a) Βεανν Λάρι—“ Middle Peak ”; the name is applied to a field.

(b) Βάν Δ Ἐνοκαρι—“ Field of the Collection of Hills.”

(c) Ξοριτ να Ξαοιτε—“ Garden of the Wind.”

(d) Λοὸ Δ Ἐοιτ—“ Pond of the Music ”; from sound of a subterranean (or subaqueous) fiddle often heard here.

(e) Ξεανπτάν Δ Ἐλοισινη—“ Little Glen of the Skull.”

GRANGEBEG, Ξρᾶνρεᾶδ ΒεΔεξ—“ Little Monastic Out-Farm ”; belonging, in the present instance, presumably, to Cahir Abbey. Area, 61 acres.

“ Grangebeg *alias* Ballymacadam ” (A.S.E.).

GRANGEMORE, Ξρᾶνρεᾶδ Μόρ—“ 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, Βαίτε Υι Εοῦαρα. Idem. Area, 188 acres.

KEYLONG, Καοτόξ—“ Narrow Strip ”; this is a townland of extraordinary shape ; about four 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. Λοὸ Ξρῆαιξιν—“ Pond of the Little Turf Rick.”

KILCOMMON, Γιλλ Ἐομάιν—“ Cumman’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, in many cases, removed. Area (in three divisions), 1,514 acres.

S.DD. (a) Βαρρα να ηΑιότε, apparently—“ Summit of the Adze ”; a sub-division. From the repeated occurrence however

of the word *aróte* in such connections I am strongly inclined to doubt the rendering—*adze*.

(b) *Ḫán Δ Loca*—"Field of the Pond"; a small sub-division of about 40 acres.

(c) *Loc ná Ḫó*—"Pond of the Cow" also *Cróraire Loca ná Ḫó* ("Cross-Roads of the Cow Pond"), a very well known name.

(d) *Ḫleann Ríabac*—"Grey Glen."

(e) *Loc Eilir*—"Elizabeth's Pond."

(f) *Cloc Δ Staing*—"Rock of the *Staing*." A *stain* 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 *Clair Ḫúna*).

(g) *Ráe Δ Ḫáin*—"Rath of the Plain."

KILLENBUTLER, *Citlín Ḫuitcéin*—"Butler's Little Church." The site of the early church is close to the Railway on east side of latter. Area, 249 acres.

KILLEIGH, *Citl Ḫíac*—"Grey Church." There are within the Decies at least four ancient church sites so named. Area, 150 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *páire ná Citte*—"Field of the Early Church"; on north side of old Clonmel-Cahir road.

(b) *Leacḫ Ḫeat*—"White Monumental Cairn"; applied to a slight elevation on the road just alluded to.

KILLEMLY, *Citl Eimlíg* (or *Imlíg*)—"Church of the Lough Brink." The site was discovered, with difficulty, by east side (i) of the Cahir-Cashel road. Area, 206 acres.

"Kilmelach" (Close Rolls, 8. Hen. III.).

KNOCKAGH, *Cnocac*—"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

(i) "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.

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 (*j*). A house stood, till recently, within the lios. Area, 311 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) ΤΟΒΑΡ Δ ΣΤΑΙΞΗΡΕ—“Well of the Stairs (Steps).”

(*b*) ΡΑΙΡΕ Δ ΤΙΞΕΑΡΗΑ—“The Lord’s (Landlord’s ?) Field.”

(*c*) ΡΑΙΡΕ Δ ΛΕΙΤ-ΤΙΛ. Meaning uncertain. Possibly the compound should be ΛΕΙΤ-ΡΪΛ—“Of the Thin Seeding (Half-Crop).”

(*d*) ΡΑΙΡΕ ΔΗ ΟΙΡ—“Field of the Gold.”

ΚΝΟΟΚΜΟΡΡΙΣ, ΚΝΟΟ ΜΗΥΙΡΥΡ — “Maurice’s Hill.” Area, 147 acres.

LISSAKYLE, ΛΙΟΡ Δ ΣΙΛΛΕ. Meaning doubtful. Area, 70 acres.

“Lisakei *alias* Ballymacadam” (A.S.E.). “Lisacoil” (Bapt. Reg., Cahir—Mid. 18th cent.).

LISSAVA, ΛΙΟΡ Δ ΜΕΑΘΑ—“Lios of the Mead (Metheglin).” Dineen, however, makes ΜΕΑΘ a fem. noun. Area, 808 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Site of Castle (O.M.), ΣΑΙΡΤΕΑΝ ΝΑ ΜΑΙΟΥΡΤΡΕΑΔ—“The Abbey Castle.”

(*b*) ΡΕΑΡ ΒΡΕΙΞΕ — “Man-Simulating Pillar Stone”; on mountain summit.

(*c*) ΣΑΙΡΤΕΑΝ ΔΟΙΘ—“Hugh’s (or Hayes’) Castle”; a pile of stones.

(*d*) ΒΙΜΗ ΞΟΡ. Meaning uncertain.

LOUGHAUN, ΛΟΪΑΝ—“Little Pond.” Some authorities gave ΛΟΪ ΒΑΝ. Area, 42 acres.

LOUGHLOHERY, ΛΟΪ ΛΙΑΪΡΑ—“Pond of the Rushes.” There is a ruined church with graveyard, also two ruined castles—“Keating’s Castle” and “Coolbane (CÚL ΒΑΝ—“White Corner”) Castle” respectively. Area, 904 acres.

“Loghloghry Keating” (D.S.). “Loghloghry Magan” (Vallancey’s Map).

S.DD. (*a*) ΡΙΔΑΝ ΒΘ ΡΑΪΟΥΑΙΞ—“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

(*j*) “Annals of Four Masters,” A.D. 225 &c.

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, however, enabled me to identify it since.

(b) Ράιτε να βΡοβατ—“Field of the Assemblages.”

(c) Monespink Lough (O.M.), Μόιν Δ Spuinnc—“Bog of the Coltsfoot (Herb).”

(d) Τοδαμαδά—“Wells.”

MONADERREEN, Μόιν Δ Όοιρίν—“Bog of the Little Oak-Wood.” Area, 652 acres.

S.D. Slieveanard (O.M.), Σλιαβ αν Άιμσ—“Mountain of the Height (Elevated Point),” 1,437 feet.

MONARAH, Μόιν Δ Ράτ—“Bog of the Rath.” Area, 187 acres.

NEWTOWN ADAM, Ναιτε Νυαδ—“New Village.” Area, 327 acres.

“Newtown Adam *alias* Ballymacadam ” (A.S.E.).

RAHEEN, Ράιτίν—“Little Rath.” Area, 563 acres.

S DD. (a) Σκαίρβελαδ—“Rough Place.”

(b) Ράτ αν Ρΐαιθ—“Rath of the Deer”; a sub-division.

RATHMORE, Ράτ Μόρ—“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 (k). Area, 120 acres.

SUTTONSRATH, Όεάρηα Ρΐαρθ—“Cooling Gap.” Area, 204 acres.

“Suttonrath *alias* Baronora ” (A.S.E.).

S.D. Λοάαννα—“Ponds”; a sub-division.

TOWNPARKS, Κατάιρ—“Stone Fort”; this townland includes practically the whole town of Cahir, including the castle, ruined parish church and cemetery, &c. Area, 358 acres.

(k) See Close Roll 8. Hen. III.

Derrygrath Parish.

ETMOLOGICALLY Derrygrath has nothing to do with oaks or woods as its sound and spelling would suggest; it is simply the irregular Anglicisation of *Ṫeapṫ-Ráṫ*—"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.

BALLYDONEY, *Ṫaite an Ṫonaiṫ (ṫSonnaiṫ)*—"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.

"*Ṫioteáin, ríoteáin, aṫṫa maṫṫa Ṫaite ṫéacáin,*
"*Coṫaṫ, coṫaṫ, aṫṫa maṫṫa Ṫaite an Ṫonaiṫ.*"

(Old Rann).

S.D. Markhamtown (O.M.), *Ṫaite máirṫim*. Idem.

CARRIGAUN, *Carraṫán*—"Little Rock." Area, 114 acres.

COMMONS ENTIRE, *Carraṫán*. As last. Area (in two divisions), 83 acres.

CLOGHNACODY, *Clocán na Cóirde*—"Stepping Stones of (by) the Brush-Wood." *Cóirde* is akin to the Latin *Salicetum*. Compare Welsh "*Côid*" as in *Betys-y-Côid*. Area, 84 acres.

CRUTTA, *Cṫotaṫ*—"Hump (Hillock)-Abounding." Area (in two divisions), 70 acres.

CUCKOO HILL, *Cnoc na Cailiṫe*—"The Hag's Hill." The Anglicisation of this name here suggests the idea that perhaps the ubiquitous "hag" of place names is the cuckoo. Area, 140 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Glebe (O.M.), *ṫeapann na heaṫṫaire*—"Land of the Church." If tradition is to be credited the present is not the

original glebe. The latter, on which Mr. 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) Λοϛ Ϝεαρμινν να ηΘαγλαιρε; a pond on last.

(c) Ράιρε να Grove (or, να γρηό)—"Field of the Grove, (or 'of the Sheep Pens')." "

DERRYGRATH, Θεαρς-Ράτ—"Red Rath." On the townland are the ruins of an interesting church of, probably, early 13th 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 a dozen years 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, Chief 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 γρητ αν ορη at date of the Survey. The name, if it existed half a century since, is now unknown. There is however a Ράιρε αν ορη on the neighbouring townland of Knockagh as well as a Γλαιρ αν Διρηγιο 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) Γλαιρ αν Διρηγιο—"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 (Woodroffe).

(b) Γλαιρ αν ορηα—"Trench of the Hospitality."

(c) Ράτ ουθ—"Black Rath."

(d) Ρου ουρο—"Yellow Hole."

(e) **CLAIR Δ ΤΣΙΟΓΑΙΡΕ**—"Swallow-Hole Trench."

(f) **ΡΔΑΙΡΕ ΝΔ** Yeomen—"The Yeomens' Field."

(g) **CLAIR ΣΑΙΝΜΕ**—"Sand Pit."

(h) **CLOC ΝΔ ΓCEANN**—"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, ΣΑΡΡΑΙΡΕ ΡΥΑΘ—"Red Garden." Area, 112 acres.

KILMALOGE, CILL ΜΟΛΟΓ—"Mologe's Church." The Ordnance Maps do not indicate the church site. Indeed the latter, which is about 40 perches to east of Kilmaloge 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.DD. (a) **Lough Ryan (O.M.), ΛΟC ΡΙΔΙΝ.** Idem.

(b) **CNOC ΔΗ ΦΥΑΘΑΙΓ**—"Hill of the Blowing About (of Stacks &c. by Wind)," a well known sub-division, Anglicised "Knockaneddy." See under Garnavilla, above.

(c) **ΘΟCΑΙΡΙΝ CINN ΘΟΥΝΕ**—"Little Road of Man's Head." This led in an easterly direction from neighbourhood of Garnavilla National School. On the hill was a **CILL** in which human skulls were found, hence the name.

(d) **CNOC ΘΑΙΛΕ ΥΙ ΙCΡΟΕ**—"Ballyhickey Hill"; though on this, and not on Ballyhickey, townland.

KILMURRY, CILL ΜΗΥΡΕ—"Mary's Church." The name seems to be new, as a designation of the townland. The latter is generally and locally regarded as a sub-division of Derrygrath. As in the case of Kilmaloge, 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 the farm of a man named Dahill. The foundations of the church were unearthed during farming operations, a few years since. Area, 93 acres.

S.D. **ΣΟΡΤ SCERTC UIN**—"Garden of the Flax (Whitethorn) Bush"; a large field in which was a hole for steeping flax.

KNOCKINRICHARD, CNOICIN ΡΙΡΤΕΔΑΙΡΟ—"Richard's Little Hill." Area, 27 acres.

LISNAMUCK, ΛΙΟΓ ΝΑ ΜΟΥΣΕ—"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, ΒΑΙΛΕ ΝΙΟΚΟΙΤ—"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, ΒΑΙΛΕ ΤΟΜΑΪΡ. Idem. Area, 174 acres.

Molough Parish.

THE Parish derives its name (ΜΑΞ ΛΟΪΑ, *Castrum Stagni*, or "Plain of the Pool") from the townland on which the primitive church and nunnery stood. Some remains of the ancient buildings survive, but they are neither interesting nor 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 5th century. A noted ford in the Suir, close to the ancient religious foundation, gave some importance to the place in early and mediæval times.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYNAMONA, ΒΑΙΛΕ ΝΑ ΜΟΝΑ—"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.DD. (a) *ΚΑΡΡΑΙΣ Δ ΣΤΑΪΑΡΑΙΘΕ* (pr. *stauray*). Meaning unknown.

(b) *ΒΑΡΡΑ ΡΙΝΝΕ*—"Headland Summit."

(c) "St. Bridget's (*sic*) Well" (O.M.), *ΤΟΒΑΡ ΒΡΙΓΓΟΕ*—"Bridg's Well."

BURGESSLAND, *ΡΕΑΡΑΝΝ Δ ΒΡΥΙΖΕΑΡΑ* (ΒΥΡΙΖΕΑΡΑ). Idem. Area, 214 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ράηρ Δ Ράηρ—"The Race Field."

(b) ΝΑ Ράητιμῶε—"The Little Raths"; two small circular lioses.

(c) Ράηρ ΝΑ Ξηάηζε—"Field of the Village."

FLEMINGSTOWN, Θάητε ΔΝ Ρηέιμιον. Idem. Area, 95 acres.

GARRANCASEY, Ξαηηάη Νη Ḳάταραηξ—"O'Casey's Grove." The present does not appear to have been the original name; the latter is locally believed to have been Cúl Rúadh—"Red Corner." Area, 118 acres.

GREENMOUNT, Καηηαιξ Δ Ξάθαηρ—"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. Λεαα ΔΝ Τοθαηρ—"Glen Slope of the Well."

MOLOUGH ABBEY, Μαιηηεηηη Θηηξῶε—"St. Brigid's Nunnery" (also, commonly, Μολαα Θηηξῶε). 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 half a century ago) connected Molough Abbey with Ballymakee, on the Waterford side. The fair and pattern of Molough were held on February 1st (St. Brigid's Day). Area, 292 acres.

S.DD. (a) Καηηαιξ Δ Ταηηιύηρ—"The Tailor's Rock"; in river.

(b) Ροηη Νηηάη—"Noonan's Drowning Hole."

(c) Ροηη ΝΑ ΞΚαοηαḲ—"Pool of the Sheep."

(d) Στοηηα; name applied to a rock in the river.

(e) Λεαα ΔΝ τΣαξαηρ—"The Priest's Bed"; a rock.

MOLOUGH NEWTOWN, Θάητε ΝηαḲ—"New Town." At the east side of this townland was the remarkable ford of the Suir, across which was carried the ancient main road to Ardmore (l). Area, 272 acres.

(l) Vid. "Vita S. Declani," *ut supra*.

RATHKELLY, Ράτ Ó Ξεαλλαιξ—"O'Kellys' Rath." Area, 207 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cnoc a Cúitlín—"The Holly Hill."

(b) Δn 1εατ-Ĉnoc—"The Half Hill."

(c) Δn 1εαταναετ—"The Widening (of a Lane)."

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 a few years since, was vandally demolished by a late parish priest of Cahir. 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.

TOWNLANDS.

BANNAMORE, Βεαννα Ἰῶρ—"Great Peak." Area, 46 acres.
"Bannamore *alias* Castlecoyne" (A.S.É.).

CASTLECOYNE, Καίρτεάν Ĉαῶαιν—"Coyne'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, Κέαθραδα. Meaning uncertain. Locally the name is believed to be Κέαθ Ḥροδα—"Hundred Streams," a derivation to which physical features lend considerable veri-similitude. An obvious objection is however suggested by the fact that κέαθ takes its noun in the singular. Area, 751 acres.

S.DD. (a) Τοθαρι Καίλλιξε—"Hag's Well."

(b) Ὀῶταριν Δ τḤροδα—"Little Road of the Stream."

(c) CúτḤRιδῶαĈ—"Grey Corner"; a sub-division in which no fewer than forty families were formerly resident.

(d) Ξεαν Δn Ḥέιρ—"Glen of the Hay"; a well known sub-division.

KNOCKNABOHA, Cnoc na Ὀοδα—"Hill of the Boothy." Area, 258 acres.

S.D. Lough Grogeen (O.M.), Λοῦ Ἰριμαῖζιν—"Pond of (the) Little Turf Rick."

KNOCKSKAGH, Cnoc na Scead—"Hill of the Whitethorns." Area, 150 acres.

MORTLESTOWN, Ὀαίτε Μοιρτέαλαῖζ—"Mortel's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 380 acres.

RATHARD, Ράτ Ἄρσ—"High Rath." Area, 114 acres.

SHORTCASTLE. No Irish name. 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 by a laneway at both ends. A third ford joined Rathokelly to Kilmaneen. Little remains of the ancient parish church; in fact, 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, Cloc Ἀίρσῖν—"Rock of the Little Height." Area, 257 acres.

S.D. An Λοῦάν Ὀυρθε—"The Little Yellow Pond."

CLOCULLY, Cloc Ἀ Ἐλαίθε—"Rock of the Earthen Fence."

S.D. Castle (O.M.); no remains survive. Area, 282 acres.

CURRABELLA, Κορρα Ὀείτε—"Round Hill of the Old Tree." Area, 125 acres.

KEAL, Καοῦ—"Narrow Place." Area, 52 acres.

KNOCKADEMPSEY, Καρμαζάν (or Cnoc) Uí Óiomuiraidg —
“O’Dempsey’s Little Rock (or Hill).” Area, 75 acres.

S.D. Μότα Δ Ἐνοίειν—“Mote of the Little Hill”; on west boundary.

KNOCKNAKILLARDY, Cnoc na Cilláirne—“Hill of the Church Eminence.” Modern corruption is making it Cill Áirne. Area, 119 acres.

“Killardanny viz.:—Ponsisland” (Inq. April, 1569).

KNOCKROE, Cnoc Ruadh—“Red Hill.” Area, 32 acres.

LACKEN, Λεακαιν—“Glen Slope.” Area, 109 acres.

MOANCREA, Μόιν Ἐμαθ—“Clayey Bog.” Area, 328 acres.

NEDDINS, Νὰ Φεαθάν—“The Streamlets”; formerly Φεαρμὰν
να ὄφεαθάν—“Land of the Streamlets.” Area (in two divisions),
635 acres.

S.DD. (a) Glebe (O.M.); a strip of land over $\frac{1}{3}$ mile long
by about $\frac{1}{35}$ mile wide.

(b) Ὀδὸς τῆς Δ Ἐμποῦ—“The Camp Road.”

(c) Πάϊρος να Μολτ—“Field of the Wethers”; a less known
sub-division.

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, *Át a Úeannlomán*. Meaning somewhat uncertain. *Úeannlomán* is probably some species of plant. O'Donovan explains it—*Úeann lomán*—"Bare Peak," but against this is the objection that *beann*, a peak, is fem., whereas the word in the place-name is clearly masc. Father Maurus O'Phelan, Ord. Cist., suggests that *Ú.* is a kind of dandelion (*Serratula tinctoria*). Area, 1827 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Coitíníróe*—"Little Woods"; a well-known sub-division.

(b) *Caolán*—"Little Narrow Place."

(c) *Tobairín a Čomairčá*—"Little Well of the Mark."

(d) *Fáobair a Úuinne*—"Trench of the Torrent."

BOOLAHALLAGH, *Úaite Šáladč*—"Dirty Milking Place." Some local authorities however consider latter element of the name = a form of the surname—Hally. Area, 1,014 acres.

S.DD. (a) Machana Garracolley (old sub-division, according to lease of 1739), *Mačá na nŠeairi-Čairíróe*—"The Girls' Milking Yard."

(b) *An Ruadóan*—"The Moor"; a large, well-known sub-division.

(c) *Úán a Čoirín*—"Field of the Little Twist (or Shoulder)"; a sub-division.

(d) *Úairiá na ŠČioróš*—"Gap of the Little Sticks"; a sub-division.

(e) *Áčán Šairb*—"Rough Little Ford"; a sub-division.

(f) *Úán Áirč*—"High Field"; a sub-division.

(g) *Com a Tobair*—"Hollow of the Well"; a sub-division.

(h) *Tuair na Úairíre*—"Cattle Field of the River Fork"; a sub-division.

(i) *Cnoc Rašair*—"Thick Hill."

(j) *Čloč Úáč*—"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) "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 Pastorville. This continued in use till the building of a more convenient church at Newcastle.

(l) *ῥολαετ ῥιαθ*—"Prehistoric Cooking Place"; name of yet another field.

(m) *Μόιν να μῦιννεάν*—"Bog of the Saplings."

CLASHAVOUGH, *Clair Δ ἰλάδα*—"Trench of the Milking Place." Area, 238 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Δη ῥαιτέιν*—"The Little Hurling Green."

(b) *Ὀδταρῖν να βῥαθῶδαράδ*—"Little Road of the Natural Water-Worn Trenches."

(c) *Ὀάν να Μαινιρτρεαδ*—"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, *Clair Σαινιμέ*—"Sand Trench." A field called the "Quarry Field" has a pit from which was procured the *τροδάρ*, or sandy marl, which gave its name to the townland. On the townland, close by the ancient roadway which led Ardmorewards, is a *τσιτ*, or early church site, indicated by a mound and a small monumental pillar-stone. Area, 1,281 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Barranacullia (O.M.), Ὀάρρα να Κοιττε*—"Summit of the Wood."

(b) *Σεανα Ὀαίτε*—"Old Village"; a sub-division.

(c) *Τορ να μῦθ*—"Cattle Bush."

(d) *Κνοϊεῖν ἀη Διρῖνν*—"Little Hill of the Mass."

(e) *ῤυιτ Ὀαίρτε*—"Drowning Holes."

(f) *Καρραϊζῖν Δ Σουαί*—"Little Rock of the Charcoal."

(g) *Τυινν να ῤάιτεαδ*—"Swamp of the Paling."

(h) *ῤῦνα Ἰτοά*—"Stony Cattle Pound"; now a small circular wall of dry stones.

CROHAN, *Cruidhán*—"Hard Land"; highest point of townland, 1,846 feet. Area, 1,860 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Cill Uilē*—"Grey Church"; a well-known subdivision. 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 (*m*). Compare Killeigh, Cahir Par.

(b) *Tobar na Cloicē Reimhe*—"Well of the Stout (Round) Rock."

(c) *Maoi Mór*—"Great Mountain Peak."

(d) *Bhrileac Dearg*—"Red Breach"; on side of last.

(e) *Deáirna an Baimb*—"Gap of the Sucking-Pig."

(f) *Maoi Beag*—"Little Mountain Peak." A *maoi* seems to be a rounded, in contra-distinction to an angular, peak (*beann*).

(g) *Dealac na Seirce*—"Gap of the Coarse Grass"; this is on last.

(h) *Cnoc Corrad*—"Rugged Hill"; a sub-division.

(i) *Knockroe* (O.M.), *Cnoc Ruad*—"Red Hill"; another sub-division.

(j) *Tobar a Cháidrin*—"Well of the Little Causeway."

(k) *Cill na gCloigeann*—"Church of the Skulls"; another early church site—in the lowland portion of the townland.

(l) *Cláirín*—"Little Board Bridge."

(m) *Carraig a Ruadhán*—"Rock of the Boggy Place."

(n) *Inre Coille*—"Wood Inch."

(o) *An Coimh*—"The Coffin"; a semi-reclaimed patch on the mountain side so named from a fancied resemblance in shape to the emblem of death.

(p) *Cróm-Šleann*—"Crooked Glen."

(q) *Cruidhán*—"Little Pile."

(r) *Bullán Cipe*—"Level Space of the Coarse Mountain Grass."

(s) *Foiact Fiaó*—"Prehistoric Cooking Place."

(t) *TiŠ a Chóirteim*—"House of the Quicken Tree"; present site of gamekeeper's lodge.

(m) See Journal R.S.A., Vol. XV. (Fifth Series), pp. 110 &c.

(u) *Ḥleann Ḥuirde*—"Yellow Glen."

(v) *Ṭobar na Cúinne Móire* (?)—"The Great Corner Well."

(w) *Sonnra*. Special meaning unknown. The word signifies bold or impudent.

(x) *Ṭobar a ṬSuráin*—"Well of the Little Blanket."

CURRACLONEY, *Currac Cluana*—"Meadow Marsh." On this townland are the remains of a small, though strong, castle of the Prendergasts. Area, 316 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ceathranna a Ćairteáin*—"Castle Quarter."

(b) *An Scairtín*—"The Little Thicket."

GARRYDUFF, *Ḥarraidhe Ṭuib*—"Black Garden." Area, 999 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Knockperry* (O.M.); a modern name.

(b) *Cnoc a Ṭalláin*—"Hill of the Pillar Stone."

KILLNACARRIGA, *Coill na Carráige*—"Wood of the Rock." Area, 1,204 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Skehatooreen* (O.M.), *Sceac a Ṭuairín*—"Bush of the Cattle Field."

(b) *Glenboy* (O.M.), *Ḥleann Ḥuirde*—"Yellow Glen."

(c) *Kyledarrig* (O.M.), *Coill Ṭarráige*—"Oakwood."

(d) *Carráig na ḤCat*—"The Cats' Rock"; in cliff by Glenboy Stream.

(e) *Ṭoil na mḤarráilí*—"Hole of the Barrels"; in the stream aforesaid.

(f) *Ṭoil na Carráige*—"The Rock Pool."

(g) *Ṭobar na Carráige*—"Well of the Rock."

(h) *Ḥeaca Áirde*—"High Glenside."

(i) *Ṭáire a Ćrainn*—"Field of the Old Tree"; it is frequented by a *baidhb*.

(j) *Áirde a Steitirín*. Meaning unknown; this is an elevation on the road between bridge over the Tar and village of Newcastle.

(k) *Cill Ḥiac*—"Grey Church"; an early church site now occupied by O'Donnell's farmhouse.

(l) *Ḥleann na Ṭúna Móire*—"Glen of the Great (Natural) Dun."

(m) *Ḫūn na Ḫaioite*—"Dun of the Wind."

MIDDLEQUARTER, *Ceatepaia Ḫāi*. *Idem*. Area, 2,270 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Knockardbounce* (O.M.), *Cnoc Ḫīro Ḫonhac*—"High Wattle-Abounding Hill"; a prominent peak close to the County boundary.

(b) *Knocknascolloge* (O.M.), *Cnoc na Scioiōige*. 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.), *Caiteān Nuā*. *Idem*; the village which gives name to the parish, but not to a townland.

(d) *Knocknagearach* (O.M.), *Cnoc na Ḫcaoraac*—"Hill of the Sheep"; a sub-division.

(e) *Ḫōtari na nḪaui*—"Road of the Foreigners"; a well-known sub-division.

(f) *Ḫēān Ḫarō*—"Rough Little Ford"; a sub-division also well known.

(g) *Ḫeitearhac*—"Birch-Abounding"; another well-known sub-division.

(h) *Seana Ḫeipēal*—"Old Chapel"; also a sub-division—within last.

(i) *An Cloitearhān*—"The Stony Place"; a pile of stones.

(j) *Coil Ḫōr*—"Great Wood"; a sub-division.

(k) *Ḫēal Ḫeas*—"Little Mouth (Gap)"; a sub-division.

(l) *Seana Ḫlāiōe*—"Old (Earthen) Fence."

(m) *Ḫōin a Ḫrāca*—"Bog of the Wattle Hut"; a sub-division located on the mountain top, close to the County boundary.

(n) *Tobar Ḫiōamāin*. Meaning unknown.

(o) *Ḫaōca Ḫōb*. Meaning unknown.

(p) *Ḫleann a Ḫaca*—"Glen of the Ordure."

PRIESTOWN, *Ḫaite na SaḪarac*—"Town of the Priests." Area, 457 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḫōtari Ḫāi*—"Middle Road."

(b) ΠΑΡΙΣ Δ ΟΔΑΛΛΑΜ—“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 (*n*).

ROSSMORE, ΡΟΡ ΜΟΡ—“Great Shrubbery.” Area, 383 acres.
S.D. ΚΛΑΙΡ ΜΟΡ—“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.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYHICKEY, ΒΑΙΛΕ ΥΙ ΙΧΙΘΕ—“O’Hickey’s Homestead.” The old direct road to Ardfinnan running along west boundary of this townland represents the ancient highway to the South Decies from the Munster Capital (*o*).

KILMALOGE. See under Ardfinnan and Derrygrath. Area, 127 acres.

REECHESTOWN, ΒΑΙΛΕ ΑΝ ΡΙΡΤΕ—“Reeche’s Homestead.” Area, 198 acres.

S.D.D. (a) ΚΛΑΙΡ Δ ΞΑΙΝΜΕ—“Sand Trench.”

(b) ΚΑΡΡΑΙΣΙΝ Δ ΚΡΕΑΒΑΙΡ—“Little Rock of the Woodcock.” The “woodcock” is locally believed to have been the name of one of Cromwell’s cannon planted here.

(*n*) See *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. VI., p. 97; also Macalister—“Studies in Irish Epigraphy,” Part III., p. 169.

(*o*) See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, Aug., 1905.

ROCHESTOWN, *Ḑaite an Róir-tiḡ*—"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" (*p*). Area, 633 acres.

Ballin Roche (Visit. Book of Eliz.).

S.D.D. (*a*) Glebe (O.M.).

(*b*) *Ḑóḡairín an Airíunn*—"Little Road of the Mass."

(*c*) *Ráḡ a Ḑaibáin*—"Rath of the Mute."

Shanrahan Parish.

SHANRAHAN 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 Grot) and Knockmaeldown (Slieve Gua) chains. It is traversed in the same general direction by a couple of small rivers—the Dwag (*Ḑuibaiḡ*) and the Tar (*An tSeairriaiḡ*) (*q*), tributaries of the Suir. Shanrahan is a place of some historical importance as the possible original see of St. Cataldus, afterwards Bishop of Tarentum in Italy. The ruined church, dating from a period centuries subsequent to the time of Cataldus but occupying doubtless the site of the original foundation, 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

(*p*) Egmont M.SS. (Hist. MSS. Commission), Vol. II. p. 471.

(*q*) "Gaelic Journal," Vol. II. p. 163.

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, *Ḅαίτε Ὑί Ρυθῶ*—"O'Roy's Homestead." Area, 1118 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ἀν Στρίκιν*—"The Little Streak."

(b) *Ἐνὸς Ἰόνου*—"White Hill."

(c) *Ἐν τῷ Ὀμίῳ τῆς Ἰνδίας*—"The Dead Man's Hollow."

(d) *Ἐν*—"Hollow"; the name now applied to a peak on the north boundary.

BALLYNATONA, *Ḅαίτε νὰ Τόνα*—"Bottom Homestead." Area, 395 acres.

"Ballynetonie" (Letters Pat. 15, Chas. I., to Richd. Everard, Baronet).

Knockanard (O.M.), *Ἐνὸς Ἀντῶ*—"High Little Hill."

BALLYSHEEHAN, *Ḅαίτε Ὑί Σίὸτῶ*—"O'Sheehan's Homestead." The Fair of Ballysheehan was held on August 15th. Area, 244 acres.

"Ballysighane et un molendin aquatic en Ballyseghane" (Letters Pat. 15, Chas. I.).

S.D. *Ἐν τῷ Ὀμίῳ*—"Betty's Drowning Hole"; named from one Betty O'Byrne who was drowned here.

BOOLAKENNEDY, *Ḅαίτε Ὑί Ἐννέρω*—"O'Kennedy's Mountain Milking Place." Area, 1047 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ἐν τῷ Ἰόνου*—"Great Glen."

(b) *Ἐν τῷ Ἰόνου*—"Hole of the Waterfall."

(c) *Ἐν τῷ Ἰόνου*—"Hill of the River Fork."

(d) *Ἐν τῷ Ἰόνου*—"Bog of the Charcoal."

(e) *Ἐν τῷ Ἰόνου*. Meaning unknown. Perhaps *Ἐν τῷ Ἰόνου*—"The Rustic's Little Hill."

BURNCOURT, *Ἐν τῷ Ὀμίῳ*. *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—some of them important and some not too creditable—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 aġs Everards Castle” (Pat. 15, Chas. I.).

S.D. Μυλλὰς να Cille—“Summit of the Ancient Church.” The site of this early religious establishment will be found due north—at distance of two fields—from the present church. In process of quarrying limestone for burning in a kiln close at hand greater portion of the church site proper has been cut away.

CARRIGANROE, Καρραγζάν Ρυαθ—“Little Red Rock.” Area, 337 acres.

“Corragan” (Everard Patent, 15, Chas. I.).

CARRIGMORE, Καρραμζ Μόρ—“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) Λαζ α τΣαζαιρτ—“The Priest’s Hollow.”

(b) Σσαιρτ να Θεάρνα—“Shrubbery of the Gap”; a sub-division, formerly an independent townland—“Scartinbarny” in Everard Patent.

CLOGHEEN MARKET, Cloghēin α Μαρζαιθ—“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 6th, Whit Monday, October 28th and December 12th. Area, 320 acres.

“Cloghinemonchunige aġs Everards Markett” (Everard Pat., *ul supra*).

S.D.D. (a) Clashleigh (O.M.), Cλαιρ Λιατ—“Grey Trench.”

(b) Clashaphooka, Cλαιρ α Ρύκα—“The Pooka’s Trench.”

CRANNAGH, Cρannaδ—“Tree Abounding.” Area, 144 acres.

“Cranoghton aġs Cronaghane aġs Crenaghtewne” (Everard Patent).

S.D. ΔβΔιηη ΒεΔγ—"Little River"; the stream which flows along south boundary and enters the Tar at Garryroe.

CULLENAGH, CúilleánΔc—"Holly Abounding." One particular field is called Ράιρε Δ Cúilleηη; 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.DD. (a) Galtybeg (O.M.), Ξαιτε ΒεΔγ. Meaning unknown; compare "Ξαιτε Well" on Raheen, Kilmeadan Par. This is on the extreme north boundary line of the Decies; height 2,586 feet. The name appears as "Galtiebegge" in the Everard Patent.

(b) O'Loughnan's Castle (O.M.), Cαιρτεάν Λοcνάηη—"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, frequented it.

(c) Greenane (O.M.), ΞηηΔηη—"Sunny Place"; height, 2,624 feet.

(d) Cúη Βάη—"White Corner."

(e) ΛΔγ ΡηΔβΔc—"Grey Hollow."

(f) Cnoc ΡηΔβΔc—"Grey Hill"; a sub-division.

(g) Ράιρε ηΔ ηΒΔη—"The Women's Field."

(h) Λθθρη ΡηΔθ, Λθθρη ηθρη and Λθθρη ΒεΔγ—Red, Great, and Little River-Fork respectively.

(i) Cnoc ηΔ ΞCαρηη—"Horses' Hill"; this appears as an independent plowland in the Everard Patent.

(j) ηΔcΔ ηηηρηθεΔcΔ—"Morgan's Milking Yard."

(k) Com ΛΔοηΞ—"Hollow of (the) Calf."

(l) ΒεάρηηΔ Βάη—"White Gap."

(m) ηΔcΔ Cηοηc—"Stony Milking Yard."

(n) Cηορη ηΔ CαρηηΔηε—"Border of the Rock."

(o) Cnoc ΡηΔηθ—"Deer Hill."

(p) Cnoc Δ CηΔη—"Hill of the Cattle Field."

COOLANTALLAGH, Cúηη' Δ CηηcΔ—"Corner of the Knoll." I have heard cúηη' almost universally, but cúη a few times. O'Donovan writes cúη, and that such is the correct word appears from all documents. As, however, the two words differ but slightly

in meaning they are used here one for the other without distinction. Area, 306 acres.

“Cooletallagh” (Everard Patent).

S.D.D. (a) Cúit—“Corner”; a sub-division.

(b) móin na Rucáige—“Bog of the Wrinkling.”

(c) Át Fionnóige—“Scaldcrow Ford”; on boundary with Coolagarranroe.

CURRAGHSLAGH, CURRAC SÁLAC—“Dirty Swamp.” Area, 79 acres.

DOON, DÚN—“Natural Earth Mound of Rounded Outline.” Most of the townland is unreclaimed mountain. Till about 70 years since it was entirely unoccupied. The labour of reclamation was terrible, for the first settlers possessed no cattle, not even an ass. Highest point, 1,703 feet. Area, 2,165 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Fear Úréige—“Apparent Man”; a pillar-stone on mountain top.

(b) Gleannán a tsádaire—“The Priest’s Little Glen.”

(c) Gleannán a Reite—“Little Glen of the Ram.”

(d) Gleann a Dúna—“Glen of the Dun.”

(e) Fadóbaire na bFáinteóis—“Trench of the Swallows.”

(f) Fadóbaire Ruad—“Red Water-Worn Trench.”

(g) Gleannán Srána—“Ugly Little Glen.”

FLEMINGSTOWN, Dáite pléimion. Idem. Area, 1,347 acres.

S.D.D. (a) An Leacín—“The Little Monumental Pile”; a sub-division of which the chief feature is a bare hill summit.

(b) móin mionnán—Apparently “Bog of the Kid,” but I am doubtful of this derivation; the word mionnán occurs too frequently in place-names to render foregoing etymology very credible. Probably mionnán in such cases = mbeannán.

(c) Gleannán a Reite—“Little Glen of the Ram.”

(d) Cnocín a Cioisinn—“Little Hill of the Skull”; on boundary with Shanrahan.

(e) Poll Dápoim—“Dawson’s Hole.”

GARRANDILLON, Γαρραν Όϊοτύμ—"Dillon's Grove." On this townland is Shanbally Castle, the residence of Lord Lismore, erected about 100 years since. Area, 477 acres.

"Garrandillo aís Garranbeg" (Everard Patent, *supra*).

GLENCALLAGHAN, Γλεανν υί έεατταέάιν—"O'Callaghan's Glen." Area, 131 acres.

GLENGARRA, Γλεανν Γαρρα—"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 (*r*) under date A.D. 254. Area, 1,029 acres.

S.D. μάδα να λατόρε—"Milking Place of the River Fork."

HOPKINSREA, Κυττεαναέ—"Holly Abounding." Area, 460 acres.

INCHNAMUC, Ιηρε να μυε—"Holm of the Pigs." A noted medical practitioner of Carrick-on-Suir—Dr. Everard, popularly known as Όοέτύηη να βριαρτυίθε—was born here. Area 274 acres.

KILAVENOGE, Κυλλ α Όιονόγ. Meaning uncertain. O'Donovan suggests Winoc's Church (*s*). The early church site is close to the only farm house on the townland. Area, 43 acres.

S.D. Όόέαιήν α ήμινηρτυη—"The Minister's Little Road."

KILCARRON, Κυλλ έαρρύν—"Carron's Church." Repeated and prolonged enquiries failed to find trace or tradition of church site. Perhaps the latter is represented by the Holy Well, below. Area, 1,634 acres.

"Kylcarrowny aís Kielcarrownagh et un Molendin in Kielcarrowngh pradict." (Everard Patent).

S.DD. (a) Τοβαρ υί έαέτιγεηη—"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 sore eyes.

(b) Cnoc να γαπαλλ—"Hill of the Horses."

(*r*) O'Mahony's Translation, p. 362.

(*s*) Marianus O'Gorman places the feast of St. Winnocus on November 6th. Winnocus, however, was a Breton. There is a Unniue on Aug. 29th, 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.

(c) Knocknabrona, Cnoc na bPórn—" Hill of the Quern Stone."

(d) Carradán a Síleoir—" 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 Oairtín—" The Little Place of Oaks."

(f) Gleann na hAdze. Meaning unknown. O'Donovan makes the last word "adze," but its so frequent occurrence in place-names precludes, I should say, any such meaning.

(g) Leacan na muc—" Glen Slope of the Pigs"; a subdivision.

(h) Las an Eanáis—" Hollow of the Marsh."

KILBEG, Coill Úeas—" Little Wood." Area, 230 acres.

S.D. Tobar Lóir—" Lloyd's Well"; so called from a mid-eighteenth century Bishop of Waterford—Sylvester Lloyd, O.F.M., who blessed it.

KILLEATON, Cill Éitín—" Eitin'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) Át—" Ford"; at head of glen.

(b) Feadóán—" Streamlet."

(c) Cnoicín Áir—" High Little Hill."

(d) Com na Sceice—" Hollow of the Whitethorn Bush."

(e) Madoileann Uat—" Grey Bare-Mountain-Top."

(f) Gleann Madoilinn—" Glen of the Bare-Mountain-Top"; also Tobar a Madoilinn—" Well of the Bare-Mountain-Top."

(g) Poll na Scaora—" (Washing) Hole of the Sheep."

(h) Las a Smuáin Úóigte—" Hollow of the Burned-Tree-Stump."

(i) " The Griangs (Crainn—" Trees")."

(j) Páirc a Úeanntomáin. Somewhat uncertain. Compare Át a Ú., Newcastle Par., above.

(k) Páirc na nDanes—" Field of the Danes," i.e. containing a souterrain.

KNOCKARUM, ΚΝΟC ΔΤΑΡUM. Meaning uncertain. O'Donovan conjectures ΕΑCΤΟΡΟΜΑ, but this seems rather far-fetched. An intelligent old man stated he heard ΔΤΡΑΙΝΝ, but against this is the early 17th century spelling of the Everard Patent—i.e. Knockaharim. Area, 125 acres.

MONALOUGHRA, ΜΟΙΝ ΝΑ ΛΥΔΕΡΑ—“ Bog of the Rushes.” Area, 156 acres.

MOUNTANGLESBY, ΜΟCΤΑΡ ΟΥΙΘΕ—“ Yellow Road ”; from the glow of the blossoming furze. Area, 971 acres.

S.DD. (a) ΣΤΕΑΝΝΤΑΝ ΝΑ ΣCΑΟΡΑC—“ Little Glen of the Sheep,” an old townland as appears from Everard Patent; now a sub-division.

(b) CΥΡΡΑC—“ Wettish Place ”; a sub-division.

(c) ΔΕΑΔΑC—“ Roadway.”

(d) ΛΑΘΑΡ ΣΑΡΘ—“ Rough Fork.”

(e) ΔΕΑΙ ΔΕΔΣ—“ Little Mouth (Gap) ”; otherwise called ΣΤΕΑΝΝ Δ ΟΞΙΛ—“ Glen of the Mouth (Gap).”

(f) ΚΝΟC ΣΕΑΝΑ CΥΤΤΙΝΝ—“ Old Holly-Wood Hill.”

(g) ΣΤΕΑΝΝ ΛΙΑC—“ Grey Glen.”

PARKADERREEN, ΡΑΙΡΕ Δ ΟΙΡΙΝ—“ Field of the Little Oak Grove.” Area, 61 acres.

RAHEENROE, ΡΑΙΤΙΝ ΡΥΑΘ—“ Little Red Rath ”; from a large mote-like rath still entire. Area, 185 acres.

S.DD. (a) ΔΝ ΤΣΡΑΕ—“ The Mill Race ”; a stream. Compare stream of same name, Kilcartan, Reiske Par.

(b) ΔΝ ΞΑΙCΕ—“ The Hurling Green.”

REAROE, ΡΕΙΘ ΡΥΑΘ—“ Red Mountain Plain.” This place is now known as—Ronga (ΡΟΝΓΑ—the rung of a ladder) the origin of which curious name I have been unable to discover. Area, 698 acres.

“ Ri roe ” (Everard Patent).

S.DD. (a) ΛΑΣ ΝΑ ΡΑΙΤΝΙΞΕ—“ Hollow of the Common Female Fern (*Aspidium filix foemina*).”

(b) “ The Dryings,” aliter ΡΑΙΡΕ Δ ΟΡΑΙΞΙΝ—“ Field of the Blackthorn (thicket) ”; a sub-division.

(c) *Curo na ġCúirínírbē*—"The Cushions' Portion." Cushion is a family name distinct from Cashin.

(d) *Δη Στράκα Ψαθα*—"The Long Layer"; a field.

(e) *ġλεανη ηα Μαοιτε υαιρνε*—"Glen of the Green Hill."

REHIL, Réirō-Ċoilu—"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 tradition. Part of the townland is in Tubrid Par. Area, 789 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Grave Yard (O.M.)*. This is a primitive church site. A field close at hand is called *Ċarraiġin an Iuðair*—"Little Rock of the Yew Tree"; while the *cil* itself is *Cil an Iuðair*.

(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 1st, 1646-50 (t).

(d) *Glennyreea River (O.M.)*, *ġλεανη Διμήριō*—"Crooked (Uneven) Glen."

SCART, Scairc—"Thicket." An ancient road, *Uðcar na Miorán* (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.D.D. (a) *Δη Σεαηα Šéiréat*—"The Old Chapel"; this is the site of a church of the Penal Times—the identical church which Father Sheehy served.

(b) *Τοβαρ ηα Ċárcα*—"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 *Τοβαρ Μυλλαιġ Ċéarτα*—"Well of the Mount of Suffering (Calvary)."

(t) Despatch of Cromwell to (Speaker) Lenthal, dated Castletown, same day.

(c) *Ῥάιηε να βῖηιβίνιῖε*—"Field of the Plover."

SHANBALLY, *Seana Ḳáite*—"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 does not, however, appear—at least under any recognisable name—in Taxation or Visitation and, as a consequence, the question of its history and origin is, so far, unsolved. Area, 371 acres.

"Shanballypatrick," "Shanballywillm" (Everard Patent).

SHANRAHAN, *Sean Ráicín*—"Old Rath"; another townland of immense extent. Area, 3,870 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Foildearg* (O.M.), *Ῥάιη Ḳḡarḡ*—"Red Cliff"; a sub-division which probably corresponds with "Insinfillydoreigie" of the Everard Patent.

(b) *Cuḡḡáe Cáoḡ*—"Narrow Wet Place"; a sub-division.

(c) *Cúη να ηḡáιηḡeáe*—"The Earwigs' Corner"; a sub-division.

(d) *ḡḡeann Δ Ḳḡáη*—"Glen of the Board Bridge"; a sub-division; this was an independent townland (Everard Patent).

(e) *ḡeap Ḳḡéḡe*—"Man-Simulating"; a pillar stone on summit of mountain.

(f) *Cnoicín Ḳuḡ*—"Little Black Hill."

(g) *Ḳḡḡarḡín ḡarḡáη Coḡḡe*—"Little Road of the Wood Grove."

(h) *Ḳḡḡarḡ Δ Ḳḡite*—"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 Seana Ḳuḡḡḡann*—"Old Holly Hill." This appears in the Everard Patent as an independent townland.

(j) Knockclugga (O.M.).

TOOR, *Tuap (ḡḡḡ & Ḳeáḡ)*—"Cattle Field (Great and Small)." Area (in two divisions), 623 acres.

Templetenny 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 Knockmaeldown 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 spoken, sub-denominations are numerous. The parish name (Ceampull 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 but slovenly village of Ballyporeen.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYPOREEN, *Beal Áda Róirín*—"Ford Mouth of (the) Little Hole" (or "Of the Indigo"—for *Róirín* was the local name for the dye, used in quantity in a local tuck mill, long since demolished). In the main street is pointed out the house wherein was celebrated the immortal "Wedding of Ballyporeen." Area, 150 acres.

S.D. *Bótar an Áomair*—"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 Scuairbe*—"Hill of the Besom."

(b) Knockavadeen (O.M.), this place is now generally called *Cnoc a Mheirín*, the meaning of which is not quite clear, perhaps "Hill of the Gosshawk."

BARRANAHOWN, *Barrna na hÁbann*—"Hill Summit of the River (Araglen)." Area 1,437 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Beanna Sáoite*—"Wind Gap"; a name of frequent occurrence; it is applied here to a sub-division.

(b) *Sleann a Mhurdair*—"Glen of the Murder (Fight)"; on the Cork county boundary.

(c) Knockeennanooneen (O.M.), Cnoicín na Nónín—"Little Hill of the Daisies."

(d) Carran Hill (O.M.), Carrn Mór—"Great Stone-Pile."

CARRIGAVISTEAL, Carrraig a Mhírcéil—"Mitchell's Rock." Area, 38 acres.

S.DD. (a) Seana Séipéal—"Old Chapel"; where stood, till sixty years or so since, the Catholic church of the parish.

(b) Cúil Carrraig—"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 Spuince—"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 a Doirne—"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 (*u*). Area, 434 acres.

S.D. Cnoc na Cnoicé—"Gallows Hill"; whereon is a stone popularly regarded with veneration.

COOLAGARRANROE, Cúil a Šarráin Ruairé—"Corner of the Red Grove." This is, after Shanrahan, the largest townland in the Decies. Area, 3,493 acres.

S.DD. (a) Knockeenatoung (O.M.). Perhaps Cnoicín na Tuinne—"Little Hill of the Shaking Bog."

(b) Cahergal Br. (O.M.), Cačair Šeal—"White Stone-Fort."

(c) Sheep River (O.M.).

(d) Gorteennacousha, Šoircín a Čábrá—"Little Garden of the Stepping-Stones."

(e) Poulakerry, Póll a Čoirne—"Hole of the Cauldron."

(f) "Mitchelstown Caves." The present well known cave is of comparatively modern discovery. "Desmond's Cave," a quarter

(*u*) Unpublished Geraldine Documents, Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. V., Series IV., p. 68o.

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 Sугan Earl by the White Knight. It is also known locally as **Уайн на Саорад Шлаире**—"Cave of the Grey-Green Sheep" (*v*).

(*g*) **Уайн на ШСат**—"The (Wild) Cats' Cave."

(*h*) **Sean Уайн**—"Old Cave"; otherwise **Уайн на Саорад Шлаире**—"Cave of the Grey (Light Green) Sheep."

(*i*) **Шлеанн а Шайте**—between Little and Great Galtees.

(*j*) **Мойн на Ыфеарнодс**—"Bog of the Alders."

(*k*) **Мойнтеан Уайтне**—"Green Little Bog."

(*l*) **Слайр ан Айррунн**—"The Mass Trench."

(*m*) **Шрайв на мВосад**—"Street of the Churls"; a small sub-division.

(*n*) **Шлеанн на Шуланн**—"Glen of the Shoulder"; another sub-division.

(*o*) **Шорт а Чноіс**—"The Hill Garden."

The next six names are applied to points of the mountain (west to east).

(*p*) **Лаѳар Руад**—"Red River Fork."

(*q*) **Сnoc а Лаѳайр**—"Hill of the River Fork."

(*r*) **Сnoc на Ссудайбе**—"Hill of the Broom."

(*s*) **Уан Афо**—"High Field"; a sub-division.

(*t*) **Сnoc на Урайѳе**. Meaning uncertain; **Урайѳе** may be the side rails of a cart.

(*u*) "Galtee Mountain," **Шайте**. Meaning unknown. The ancient name was **Сиаѳ Шрот**, of which the meaning is also undetermined. We find this second form in documents like the **Леѳар Ыреас**, **Леѳар на ШСейрт**, 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, **Сул а Шреанн**—"Corner of the Tree Root." Area, 772 acres.

(*v*) *Ibid. Notes*, pp. 697-8.

S.DD. (a) Δη Cnocán—"The Little Hill"; a sub-division.

(b) Πολλ Όυθ—"Black Hole"; a sub-division.

CURRALEIGH, Κορμα Λιατ—"Grey Round-Hill." Area (in two divisions), 733 acres.

S.DD. (a) Τοβαρίν Όομήναιξ—"Sunday Well"; a holy well to which visits were made on Sunday when the following prayer was recited:—

“ Ξο mbeannuigirò Όια Όυιτ
 “ Ριξ δη Όομήναιξ ναομήτλ
 Ξο mbeannuigirò Μυίρε Όυιτ
 Δξυρ beannuigimpe féin Όυιτ
 Ιρ έυξάτρα έάνξαρα
 Δm ξεάραν πέμεαέ
 Δ Ό'ιαρραθ έαβαίρ
 Ι n-onóir Όέ ορτ.

(b) Ρεϊοίλ. Meaning unknown.

DANGAN, Όαίηξεαν—"Strong Place (i.e. Keep)." Area, 562 acres.

S.D. Cloc Δ Τιξεάρινα—"The Lord's (Earl's or Landlord's) Stone." This is an exceedingly curious table-like boulder or outcrop of limestone, standing on a naturally moulded base. In the Royal Irish Academy is a sketch of the stone by Du Moyer.

DOOLIS, Όυθ-Λιορ—"Black Lios." See Deelish, Kilgobinet Par. Area, 228 acres.

S.D. Όόταρ Όυθ—"Black Road."

DRUMROE, Όρομ Ρυαθ—"Red Ridge." Area, 141 acres.

S.DD. (a) Όόταρ Αάέταίρ—"Upper Road."

(b) Ραίίίρ—"Palace"; site of a quondam residence of the Ρίοίηε Ρίονν ("White Knight"), whose memory is locally a very living thing, though a thing of dread.

(c) Ράίηε να Cρoίέ—"Field of the Gallows"; suggests the Knight's title to local veneration.

GLENACUNNA, Ξλεανν Δ Cονναίθ—"Glen of the Firewood." Area, 1,393 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cάρην (Όεαξ and Μόρ)—"Mountain Pile (Small and Great)."

(b) Cnoicín na ΞCaoimh—“Little Hill of the Sheep.”

(c) Leaca an tSéiréadain—“Glen Slope of the Blowing.”

(d) The Spa (O M.).

GORTEESHAL, Ξορτ Ἰρεαλ—“Lower Garden.” Area, 1,176 acres.

S.DD. (a) ποττ Ουθ—“Black Hole.”

(b) Leaca Steamhain—“Slippery (probably in sense of ‘Slipping’) Glen Slope.”

(c) Ξορτ Διτρige—“Garden of the Repentance”; i.e., repentance of the unfortunate tiller for having undertaken its cultivation; a sub-division.

(d) Cuirhac Ódige—“Burned Wettish Place”; a sub-division.

(e) Βότταρην Ξλαρ—“Little Green Road.”

(f) Ξλεανν Λιατ, aliter Βαρρα αν Ξλεαννα—“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 Tancin—“Tancin’s Church.” The site of the early church is on the holding of Phil Neill; here, during tillage operations, the present occupier’s 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) Cúl a Ξabainn—“Corner of the Stone Cattle-Pen.”

(b) and (c) Βατε Uí Conaill—“O’Connell’s Homestead,” and Ξορ Ρυαθ, (?); two sub-divisions.

Other S.DD.—

(d) Δτ na Saiγoe—“Ford of the Arrow”; in Funshion River.

(e) *Uóτaίpín na Móna*—"Little Road of the Bog."

(f) *Funshion River, Fúinnrean*, from root *Fúinne*—"Ash." It is alluded to by Spenser in the "Faerie Queene."

(g) *Lisardcaha, Lior Áro Cárta*—"High Lios of the Battle"; a mote.

KNOCKNAGAPPLE, Cnoc na SCarall—"Hill of the Horses." On this townland stands the ancient ruined church of the parish. Area, 186 acres.

LISFUNSHION, Lior Fúinnreann—"Ash-Abounding Lios." Area, 722 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Τοβάρ na Círcé*—"The (Heath) Hen's Well."

(b) *Πολλ na Úrúige*—"Hole of the Shoe."

(c) *Πάirc na Spuince*—"Coltsfoot Field."

LYREFUNE, Λάδair Fíonn—"White River Fork." Area, 1,272 acres.

S.D. *Uóτaίρ Úoirín*—"Deep (channelled by winter torrents) Road."

MOHER, Moτáίρ—"Ruined Stone-House (or Cathair)." Area, 98 acres.

NEWCASTLE, Cairteán Nuá. *Idem.* No remains of the castle survive, but the *6in.* Ordnance Map records its site, beside a picturesque thatched farm-house, which was for a time the residence of the Earls Kingston. Area, 162 acres.

SKEHEENARINKY, Sceitín a Rínne—"The Dancing Bush." The euponymous 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.DD. (a) *Úρεac-Úán*—"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 flowery 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) Δῆτ Τίγε Ἐράινν—“ Tree-House Ford ”; a sub-division.

(c) Seefin (O.M.), Σιῖθε Ἰῖνν—“ Fionn’s Sitting Place ”; a cone-shaped mountain, 1,469 feet high, on the western slope of which is the modern Galtee Castle.

(d) Ὑάρρα Ὑῖθε—“ Yellow (Hill) Summit ”; another sub-division.

(e) Τοβάρ Δ Ἐῖνν—“ Well of the Head.”

(f) Ὀῶτάρ Ὀυῖ—“ Black Road.”

(g) Ρῶρηε να Cιῖτε—“ Field of the Early Church ”; the site is indicated by a quadrangular mounded, or rather untilled, space, called Cιῖ Ἰῖε Ἐῖρηῖν (or Ἰῖε Οῖρηῖν), on the holding of a farmer named Quinlan.

(h) Cnoc Ρῖαῖαῖ—“ Grey Hill ”; near north boundary of the townland.

(i) Σορηε Δ Ἐνοῖε—“ Garden of the Hill ”; a sub-division.

(j) Ἄρηε να Scerice—“ Height of the Whitethorn.”

(k) Cιοῖα Ὀρηεαα—“ Speckled Rocks.”

(l) Λαῖαρηαῖα—“ 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—*Τιοβριαιο Ἰαριάν*. The church ruin at Tubrid possesses a peculiar interest; it is one of the very few examples surviving of a 17th 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 other early Christian foundations.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYDRINAN, *Ἰαίτε υἱ Ὀροίξεανάν*—"O'Drenan's Homestead." On the townland are the remains of a church (see Rochestown Par.), also a ruined castle. Area, 157 acres.

BALLYEA, *Ἰαίτε υἱ Λοῦα*—"O'Hea's Homestead. Area, 98 acres.

BALLYGARRANE, *Ἰαίτε ἀν Ἰαριάν*—"Homestead of the Grove." Area, 211 acres.

S.D. *Ὀστὰρ Ἀ Ἰ'ριάν*—"Road of the Grove."

BALLYHOHAN, *Ἰαίτε υἱ Ἰαῦάν*—"O'Tuachan's Homestead." Area, 146 acres.

S.D. "The Mote"; a conical earthwork of rather small size, in a field close to St. Ciaran's Well.

BALLYLAFFAN, *Ḃáite an Iocáin*—"Homestead of the Little Pond." This is an instance of curious Anglicisation. Area, 295 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḃótarín Ḃinn-Ḃáair*. 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." *Ḃinn*, as 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 *Ḃótarín a Ḃacais*—"The Beggar's Little Road."

(b) *Ḃt Soluir*—"Ford of Brightness."

(c) *Tonnós* River; perhaps from *tonnós*—"a duck" (*Dineen*), or *tonn*, a marsh.

(d) *Ḃairce*—"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) *Ḃáirc na Stille*—"Field of the Whiskey Still (illicit, presumably)."

(f) *An Rinn*—literally "The Headland"; a triangular field adjoining *Ḃairce*.

(g) *Ḃáirc na Ḃéicige*—"Field of the Crying."

BALLYNOMASNA, *Ḃáite Uí Iomasna*—"O'Lomasny's Homestead." Area, 383 acres.

S.DD. (a) "Summer Hill"; a sub-division.

(b) *Cúil*—"Corner"; a sub-division.

(c) *Ḃótar na Meairán*—"Road of the Lapdogs," 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, *Ḃáite Ḃriara*—"Bryce's Homestead." Area, 127 acres.

BOHERNARNANE, *Ḃótar an Áirneáin*—"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 “*ας υεαναν αιρηεαν*” at home during the evening and night. Area, 1,355 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Μομ Κυτεαδ*—“Gadfly-Abounding Bog.”

(b) *Κνοικιν Βλατε*—“Beautiful Little Hill.”

BOOLEYKENNEDY. See under Shanrahan Par. Area, 41 acres.

BURGESS, *Βυργιαρι*—“Burgery (i.e. Lands owned by Burgesses).” There are the ruins (insignificant) of a church called *Teampull Binn Daγάν*. Besides Dagan of Iver Daoile the Martyrologists give a Dagan, Bishop, under March 12th (*w*). Area (in three divisions, scil:—New B., B. West, and B. Mansion), 589 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Βοταριν α Κιοεαν*—“Little Road of the Stepping Stones.”

(b) *Αν Κιοεαν*—“The Stepping Stones”; the name is applied primarily to the stream flowing through the townland.

CARRIGATAHA, *Καρριας α τσαιτε*—“Rock of the Swarm of Bees.” Area, 291 acres.

CLOGHEENAFISHOGE, *Κιοικιν να Φυρεδige*—“Little Rock of the Lark”; *φυρεος* is of course a Sky Lark, but it may be and probably is here a lady's name, scil:—*Φυρεος Νι Longarγαν* who built, owned or occupied the castle and whose memory still survives locally. Of course it is possible that the popular history of *Φυρεος Νι Λ.* has been manufactured in later times to suit the place-name. The *κιοικιν*, by the way, is a jutting platform of rock upon which the castle stood. Area, 2,077 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Κλαι αν Διργιο*—“Trench of the Silver.”

(b) *Μομ α Λιν*—“Flax Bog”; from large pond here in which flax was steeped.

(c) *Μομ α τσραοιτε*—“Bog of the Clown.”

(d) *Αν Λαδαιριν*—“The Little River Fork.”

(e) *Ραιυ Όεαρς*—“Red Cliff”; exact position of this feature—whether on the present, or on neighbouring townland—was not ascertained with certainty.

(*w*) See O'Hanlon “Life of St. Mochoemoc”—p. 354, and same Life in Bollandists.

CRANNA, *Cranna*—“Tree-Abounding.” Area, 310 acres.

S.D. *Ḫarra na hAithe*. Meaning uncertain; it is the name of a sub-division, and is as well known as the townland name.

CRANNAVONE, *Cranna-Móin*—“Tree-Covered Bog.” Area, 239 acres.

CURRAGHCLONEY, *Currac Cluana*—“Meadow Swamp.” Area, 218 acres.

S.D. *Ḫotar na Measna*. See under Ballynomasna, above.

CURRAGHATOOR, *Currac a Tuair*—“Wet Place of the Cattle Field.” Area, 340 acres.

DERRYVOHER, *Ḫoirne a Ḫotar*—“Oak Wood of the Road”; popularly Middle Burgess. Area (in two divisions), 433 acres.

S.D. *CaḪar*—“Stepping Stones.”

DRUMLUMMIN, *Ḫrom Loman*—“Loman’s (or Lomand’s) Ridge.” Loman, popular tradition states, was a knight between whom and a neighbour—*Ḫall Ḫán* (the “White-Haired Blind Man”), of Garrymore—there was a standing hostility expressed from time to time as wrathful feelings were wont to be externated in the days of old.

KILCORAN, *Cill Ḫuarán*—“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 9th, thus—“*Cuarán an Eacna i nḪéirib Muán*,” &c. Area, 953 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *móin na Meannán*—“Bog of the Jacksnipe(?)” Compare *Meannán*, Faithlegg, &c.

(b) *móin a leac*—“Bog of the Monumental Pile.”

(c) *móin an fheadáin*—“Bog of the Streamlet.”

(d) *Cnoc a Ḫiac*—“Hill of the Fog.”

(e) *Cnoc Ḫán*—“White Hill.”

KILLINURE, *Cill an Iubair*—“Church of the Yew Tree.” Site of the early church was found with some difficulty 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 RUADH—“Red-Coloured Wood.” Area (in two divisions), 544 acres.

S.D. CILL ŚAIMHNE—“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.), CURRAC MÓR — “Great Swamp.”

(b) Knockane Gorm (O.M.), Cnocán ŚORM — “Blue-Green Little Hill.”

(c) Knockane Puttoge (O.M.), C. PUTOIGE—“Little Hill of (the) Pudding.”

(d) Ballylooby (O.M.), BÉAL ÁTA LÚBA—“Winding Ford-Mouth.”

(e) Leacht (O.M.), LEACT—“Monumental Stone Pile.”

KNOCKAUNAPISHA, Cnocán na Píre—“Little Hill of the Pease.” Area, 44 acres.

MAGHERAREAGH, MACAIRÉ RIAĐAC—“Grey Plain.” Area, 332 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Bóthairín na Cailiige—“Little Road of the Hag.”

(b) Póil Δ PÚCA—“Hole of the Pooka.”

(c) Tobair na Oimh Éoin—“St. John’s Well”; on south boundary of the townland.

MONROE, MÓIN RUADH—“Red Bog.” Area, 85 acres.

PARKADEREEN, PÁIRC Δ OIRIÚCÍN—“Field of the Little Oak-Wood.” Area, 61 acres.

POULAVULA, PÓIL Δ MÁLA—“Hole of the Bag.” Area, 289 acres.

REHILL. See under Shanrahan Par. Area, 13 acres.

ROSSREHILL, ROP RÉIR-ĆOITTE—“Rehill Shrubbery.” Area, 149 acres.

ROOSCA, RÚRCAC—“Moory Place” (O’D.). There are somewhat extensive remains of a 16th or 17th century castle. Area, 624 acres.

SCART and SCARTBEG, SCARTE and SCARTE ÒeΔγ—"Thicket" and "Little Thicket." Total area, 441 acres.

S.D. Ράτ Δ Λίν—"Rath of the Flax."

TUBRID, ΤΙΟΒΡΑΙΟ—"Well." This, it will be observed, is quite a different word from ΤΟΒΑΡ which we have met so frequently. Area, 543 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Δν Κιοόάν—"The Stepping Stones"; a subdivision.

(b) Δν Ψάιτσε—"The Hurling Green."

(c) Glebe (O.M.).

(d) St. Ciaran's Well (O.M.), ΤΟΒΑΡ ἘΙΔΑΙΝ. Idem. Ciaran, who was a native of Northern Decies, was baptised by St. Declan at this well, close to which in after years he built himself a monastic cell (x).

Tullaghortan Parish.

THE designation Τυλαό Ορταν ("Ortan's Height") is of course unecclesiastical in origin, and it is all but unknown locally. The popular name is Καρτεάν Δ Ξηάραϊς ("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 29th (Beheading of St. John the Baptist).

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINHALLA, Βάιτε Δ Ἐλαϊό—"The Ferry Homestead." A boat was formerly kept on the then unbridged Tar river. Area, 237 acres.

(x) *Vita S. Declani*, (Bollandists) July 24th; consult also O'Hanlon, Vol. VII., pp. 339-40.

S.D. Site of Castle (O.M.).

BALLINTREHY, *Ḫαίτε υἱ Ἰριότιξ*—"O'Trihy's Homestead." Area, 139 acres.

S.D. *Κλάρι να ἑκατ*—"Trench of the (Wild) Cats."

BALLYBOY, *Ḫαίτε υἱ Ḫυρθε*—"O'Boy's Homestead." The castle of Ballyboy was one of the main strongholds of the White Knight by whom it was demolished, for strategic purposes, about the year 1597. Area (in two divisions), 1,320 acres.

S.DD. (a) Parson's Green (O.M.), *ἑατα Ἰυκαίρθε*—"Tuckey's Gate."

(b) Tobberaruddery (O.M.), *τοβαρ Ἀριόριε*—"The Knight's Well"; name of a small sub-division, as well as of a well.

(c) *ἑλεανν να ἑνιρῆ*—"Glen of the Gniov." A Gniov was an ancient measure of land, equal to one-twelfth of a plowland.

(d) *Ḫόταρ φαυα*—"Long Road."

BALLYHIST. See under Ballybacon Par. Area, 110 acres.

BALLYKNOCKANE, *Ḫαίτε Ἀν Ḫνοκάιν*—"Homestead of the Little Hill." Area, 356 acres.

"Knockaneboly" (Everard Patent).

S.DD. (a) *τοβαρ Ἀν υἱταίξ*—"Well of the Ulster Man (Fortune Teller)." See *Ḫ. Ἀν υἱταίξ* under Ballinaspick, Lismore Par. Compare also *τοβαρ Ἀν υἱταίξ*, under Kildanoge, Ballybacon Par.

(b) *Ḫόταρ Ἀ ἸἈορἈ*—"The Wolf's (Dog's) Road."

(c) *πολλ Ἀ ἑαρράιν*—"The Grove Pond."

(d) *ἑαρράν να Ḫιρσε*—"Grove of the Heath-hen." The outlaw Brennan ("Bold Brennan on the Moor") made this place his headquarters once on a time.

BOHERNAGORE, *Ḫόταρ να ἑκορἈ*—"Road of the Weirs." The weirs in question "locked" the waters of the Tar for service of the corn mills which once flourished here. Area (in two divisions), 1,381 acres.

S.DD. (a) Baylough (O.M.), *Ḫέαλ Ἰοκά*—"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 wherein she awaits the Last Day.

(b) *Ḫóτaίpín Cλoó*—"Blind (cul-de-sac) Road."

(c) *Ḫóτaίpín Ξλαρ*—"Green (Grass Overgrown) Road."

(d) *Caρóς*—"The Little Twisted Place"; name of a field.

CASTLEGRACE, *Caίpτεáη Δ Ξηάpαιξ*—"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 (13th 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 (y). 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 Ḫán*—"White Corner." Area, 79 acres.

"Culemonehuny aĩs Culebantrie" (Everard Patent *ut supra*).

DOUGHILL, *Ḫuóoil (ḪuḪ-Ćoil)*—"Black Wood." Names into which the adjective *ḪuḪ* enters are sometimes very much altered in Anglicisation. Area, 90 acres.

GARRYMORE, *Ξapηpαιóε Ḫóρ*—"Great Garden." Area, 331 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Cnoc Ḫóρ*—"Great Hill"; a sub-division.

(b) *ρáιpε áη 1uḪáιp*—"Field of the Yew Tree."

GRAIGUE, *Ξηάιξ*—"Village." Area, 881 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḫoδap Δ Ḫúίmín*—"Well of the Hillock."

(y) Egmont Papers (Hist. MSS. Commission), Vol. II. p. 481.

(b) **Ῥολαῖτ Ῥιάθ**—"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—**Ἐαρημαῖαν Ἀῤῥαρεμαῖε**—"Hillock of the Moory Place." On the mountain portion of the townland occur the following:—

(c) **Ῥεαρ Ὀρέιζε**—"Apparent (Simulating) Man."

(d) **ῤυαλαν**—"Shoulder"; a sub-division.

(e) **Εἱρε**—"Quagmire"; a sub-division.

(f) **Ἐαρη Ἀ Ἰεαῖτ**—"Pile of the Grave Monument"; a sub-division.

(g) **Ῥολλ Σαῖτεᾶ**—"Willow Hole"; a sub-division.

(h) **ῤεᾶνν Ἰᾶοῖτῖνν**—"Glen of (the) Hill Top."

(i) **Ἐομ νᾶ Ῥαῖτῆ**—"Hollow of the Hurling Green."

(j) **Ἐοκ Ῥῖνν**—"Fionn's Handstone"; a boulder (in a glen) believed to have been flung from the Galtees by the redoubtable leader of the Fiann himself.

(k) **Ἐαρη νᾶ Ὀῖαλλᾶτε**—"Stone Pile of the Saddle."

(l) **Ὀἔατ Ὀεᾶε**—"Little Mouth (Gap)."

(m) **ῤεᾶνν Ἀν Ἀμαθᾶν**—"Glen of the Fool."

(n) **Ῥᾶρη νᾶ Σαῖεῖτῖνν**—"The Soldiers' Field."

KILBALLYBOY, Ἐἰτ Ὀῖτε Ὀῖ Ὀῖτῆ—"Church of O'Boy'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) **ῤεᾶνν νᾶ Ἐορηᾶνν**—"Boundary Glen."

(b) **Ἐραῖτᾶε**; a sub-division. See under St. Mary's Parish, Glenahieri 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—**Ἐυλαῖε Ἰᾶοῖτῖν** ("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 Tullaghmelan, 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.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYBEG, *Ḅαιτε Ḅεαḡ*—"Small Town." Area, 302 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Deer Park (O.M.) and Glebe (O.M.).

(b) *Ἐοδαρ Ἀ Ρύιν*—"Well of the Desire (or Vow)."

(c) *Ἐοδαρ να ἑατ-ῖνḡνε*—"Half-penny Well"; presumably because coins as votive offerings were dropped into it.

BALLYMORRIS, *Ḅαιτε ḡνιρῖρ*—"Maurice's Homestead." Area, 59 acres.

S.D. *Ḅόταρ Ἀ ḡλιαḄ*—"Road of the Noise."

BALLYNAMADDAGH, *Ḅαιτε να μḄοδατ*—"Homestead of the Churls." Area, 135 acres.

BALLYNEETY, *Ḅαιτε Ἀν ῖδαοιτḡ*—"White's Homestead."

This is a townland of very peculiar shape. Area, 97 acres.

S.D. *Ῥάτ ἈρḄ*—"High Lios."

BRICK, *Ḅρῖc*—"Brickfield." Area, 185 acres.

DORNEYSWELL, *Ἐοδαρ υῖ Ὀοιρῖννε*—"O'Dorney's Well." Area, 64 acres.

FLEMINGSTOWN. See under Molough Par. Area, 106 acres.

KNOCKEEN, *Ḅνοῖcῖν*—"Little Hill." Area, 152 acres.

KNOCKLOFTY, *Ḅnoc ἑοτḄ*—"Lofted (Shelving) Hill." *ἑοτḄ* is apparently a loan word from English. Area, 399 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ἀτ να ḄcαιρḄe*—"Ford of the Shallow Place"; now represented by Knocklofty Bridge. There was a second ford under Kilmanahan Castle.

(b) *ῖου μḄιλλι*—"Molly's Drowning Place."

(c) "The Googey Hill," within Knocklofty demesne; origin of the name is unknown.

(d) *Úóταρ να Σριάτε*—"Road of the Old Village."

KNOCKNAGREE, *Κνός να Ξοριότε*—"Hill of the Cattle." Area, 46 acres.

MOANMORE, *Μόιν Μόρ*—"Great Bog." Area, 325 acres.

OLD GRANGE, *Σεαηα Ξριάηρεαδ*. Idem. Area, 190 acres.

PARK, *Ράηρε*—"A Field." On this townland are the church, graveyard and schools of Grange. Area, 315 acres.

RATHWALTER, *Ράτ Βάιτέηρ*—"Walter's Rath." Area, 28 acres.

S.D. *Ράηρε α Μάηξαιότε*—"The Market Field."

ROXBOROUGH, *Καηηαιξ α τΣέαιηαιξ*—"Fitzpatrick's Rock." Area, 189 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ρολλ να ΞΚαπαλλ*—"The Horses' Pool"; in the river.

(b) *Αη τοιτεάν*—"The Island"; in the Suir.

(c) *Úóταηρίν α Ξιεαηηα*—"Little Road of the Glen."

TULLAGHMELAN, *Τυλαιξ Μάολάηη*—"Maylon's Height." Area, 97 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Τοβαη Θεξαιη*; a reputed Holy Well.

(b) *Úóταρ α Ξιαιό*—"Road of the Tumult."

GARRANCASEY, *Κύηη Ρυαό*—"Red Nook," also *Ξαηηάη ηί Κάταηαιξ*—"O'Casey's Grove." To Irish speakers the first is the better known name: the other in fact is scarcely known at all, and appears to be merely a sub-denomination. Area, 118 acres.

S.D. *Ράηρε να Σεάηοάηη*—"The Forge Field."

GREENMOUNT. No Irish name. Area, 268 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ξιεαηη Λαόηαδ*—"Forked Glen."

(b) *Λοιηξεαδ*—"Milch Cow"; a well.

(c) *Ρολλ α Τεηηε Δοιη*—"Limekiln Hole." Contrast *Τεηηε Δοιη*, the local term for "limekiln," with the West Waterford *Τύηηόξ*.

(d) *Ρολλ α Ύαηοάηηη*—"Salmon Pool."

(e) *Úóταηρίν να ηΑββίόηητε (Αη ηΒαηη Ξυηητε)*—"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 Ĵeal*—sometimes also Anglicised—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 figurative whiteness, scil:—fame. More likely however the quality was physically perceptible—the effect of whitewash possibly, or, as I am more inclined to think—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.

TOWNLANDS.

GARRYROAN, *Ĵarruairde an Ruadain*—"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, *Loč a Čoirin*—"The Commonage Pond." Area, 147 acres.

S.D. "Kildermody." This is sometimes used as an alias for the townland name. It is given more particularly however to the chief farm in the division and appears to be a mere modern name, applied for some reason which is not very evident, by a former tenant; at any rate I could find no Irish form.

PEAHILL, *Cnocán na Ĵire*. Idem. Part of the townland—the name unanglicised—is in the adjoining Par. of Tubrid, which see. Area, 73 acres.

POULACULLEARE, *Ĵoll a Čoiléara*—"Quarry Hole." Area, 395 acres.

S.D. Brookfield Old Factory (O.M.), used as an auxiliary poorhouse in 1847 &c.

SCARTANA, *Scairc Anna*—"Anne's Thicket." Area, 337 acres.

S.D. *Ĵoll Ĵuirde*—"Yellow Hole."

SCARTNAGLORANE, Σκαίρετ νὰ ζClóρᾶν—"Thicket of the Pignuts (*Bunium Flexuosum*)"; or perhaps—"of the Small Potatoes," for these latter are sometimes locally and contemptuously called clóρᾶν. Area, 1,700 acres.

S.DD. (a) Καρραιζ ῥίαραιρ—"Pierce's Rock."

(b) Τοδαρ ἄ τSαραναιζ—"The Englishman's Well."

TINCURRY, Τιζ ἄν Ἐυρραιζ—"House of the Marsh." Area, 401 acres.

WHITECHURCH, Τεαμπυλλ ζεαλ. Idem. The shape of the townland is somewhat peculiar—long and narrow. Area, 296 acres.

S.D. Ν.Με Νυα—"New Town."





BARONY OF MIDDLETHIRD

(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 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 $\text{Ḷ́rámpeac Éoin Dairte}$ —"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" (*a*). 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 is the triple chancel arch and the diminutive character of each of the latter's three members.

(*a*) Taxation of Pope Nicholas.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYGAMBON, Βαίτε ζάμβúνα—"Gambon's Homestead." 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, Καρραιζίν Σεαρραιζ—"The Foal's Little Rock." The present townland constitutes, with Tooreen and Miltown Britton, a detached portion of the parish. Though but a comparatively small townland it contains, beside the castle and church site below enumerated, three lioses. Area, 291 acres.

S.DD. (a) Site of Carrigeen Castle (O.M.).

(b) Site of Graveyard (O.M.); an early church site.

(c) Moyle Stream (O.M.), μαοτάλ—"Soft Spongey Land."

(d) Tobernagloghderg, Τοβαρ να ζκιοό ηΘεαρζ—"The Red-Rocks Well."

CLONACODY, Κιοό να Κοίθε—"Stone of the Brushwood." Compare same name, Ardfinnan Par. Area, 266 acres.

"Cloghnocody" (D.S.).

DRUMDEEL, Δρομ Δίλ—"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 τίολ ("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, Βαίτε αν μίιυτλιν—"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.DD. (a) Moyle River, Σμυτ Δ μαοτάιτε. 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 Templea (Τεμπλεα Δοιρό—"Hugh's Church"), and is so marked on O.M.

(d) Ξηιομή; a well-known sub-division. A Ξηιομή was an ancient division of land.

NEWTOWN, Ναιτε Νουα. Idem. Area, 107 acres.

SLADAGH, Σλαδαό—"Glen"; the word is now obsolete in this sense. Area, 171 acres.

"Sladaghbeg" (D.S.R.).

S.D. Δη Στοζαίηε—"The Swallow Hole"; entrance to a subterranean cavity into which surface water disappears.

TOOREEN, Τουαίρην—"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, Κιλλ Είηε—"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 Domnach Mór, whose name occurs on the 27th October in the Calendar of Oengus (b). With much difficulty position of the early church was located, close to the castle site (south side) on Michael 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) Δη Στοζαίηε—"The Swallow Hole"; see under Sladagh *antea*.

(b) "Erc Domnaig moir. i. inmuig luadat hituaiscert hua faelan"—Erc of Domnach Mór, i.e. in Mag-Laudat in the north of Ui Faelan.

(d) *Κnoc Dub*—"Black Hill"; name of a field.

(e) *Αν Κραοβάν*—"Place of Branches"; a field name.

(f) *Σεανα Κροετ*—"Old Croft"; another field.

(g) *Σορε Δ Τμιορειαξ* (?)—"Garden of the Brewers' Grains"; a field.

(h) The "Mugga," *μθοζαιξε* (loc. case)—"The Soft, Boggy Place"; applied to a well in the present instance.

JOSSESTOWN. 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(c) Mora would = *Μαιξηρε*, the cumulative for *μαξ*, plain; at any rate, the name was written six centuries since exactly as it is to-day. The parish is of somewhat 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 Moortownkirke. The *kirke* here is not, it is to be noted, the Scotch word for church, but the Irish *ceapc*, a heath hen. The 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.

TOWNLANDS.

ACRENAKIRKA, *Ακρα να Κηρε*—"The Hen's Acre." Area, 51 acres.

"Acaranykirky" (D.S.).

(c) "Irish Names of Places," 2nd Series, p. 11.

BALLYNATTIN, Βαίτε αν Διτινν—“Homestead of the Furze.” “Jeffrey Mockeler of Ballynatten” was imprisoned (1612) and fined £40 for refusing to present recusants (*d*). Area (in two divisions), 545 acres.

“Ballymattin” (D.S.).

S.D. C111; early church site, now occupied by a farm-house. For this church I got locally the name *Kilferu*.

CASTLEBLAKE, Βαίη ηα Sceiðe—“Cave of the Whitethorn Bush.” From the existence here during the later period of the penal times and up to, perhaps, seventy years 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. Area, 533 acres.

“Oneskeagh” (D.S.R.).

S.D. ρου λιν—“Flax Hole”; a pit in a field.

GARRAUN, Ξαρράν—“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” and “Garranewisty” (D.S.).

S.D. Rathacookera (O.M.), Ράτ α Ἐδκαίτε—“The Cook’s Rath.” Cooke may possibly be a personal name in the present instance.

GRAIGUE, Ξράιξ—“Village.” Area, 577 acres.

“Graige *alias* Grangenambrenagh” (D.S.).

S.D.D. (a) Longhanaspick (O.M.), Λοὸ αν Εαρροιξ—“The Bishop’s Pond.”

(b) “The Shambles”; name applied to a large field—because, my informed assured me, the Danes slaughtered cattle &c. therein.

MAGINSTOWN, Βαίτε Μάιγιύνα—“Magin’s Homestead.” On the townland are remains of a castle, presumably the residence of

(*d*) Egmont MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.), Vol. I., p. 41.

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, *Θαίτε αν μίυτλιν*—“Homestead of the Mill.” Area (in two divisions), 455 acres.

S.D. *Κνοκ αν Δίη*—“Hill of the Plague”; a sub-division.

MOORSTOWN, *Θαίτε να μόνα*—“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.DD. (a) *Λεακα να Drake*—“The Drakes’ Glen Slope.”

(b) “Drake’s Acre.”

(c) *Κλαίη να Λαδαν*—“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 small townland names in the mid-seventeenth century (e). The modern fields are actually in these cases townlands of three hundred years ago!

(d) *Ράιτίν Γιλάρ*—“Little Green Rath.”

(e) *Τοβάρ να βΰραννακαδ*—“The Frenchmen’s (or the ‘Rats’) Well.”

(f) *Μόνηφειη Στραϊόιν*—“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, *Αη Στριάτ*—“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.).

(e) Down Survey Map, Irish Record Office, Dublin.

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, $\text{Uaite an tSeadhraoora}$. Idem. Area, 294 acres.

"Chamberlinstowne" (D.S.).

S.D. $\rho\omicron\iota\iota \Delta \mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\rho\alpha\iota\acute{o}$ —"Cave of the Wolf (Dog)."

OUTERAGH, $\text{Uac\acute{e}ar \Delta\acute{e}\alpha\acute{o}}$ —"Upper Field." The word $\Delta\acute{e}\alpha\acute{o}$, so frequent in place names in other parts of Ireland, occurs within the Decies only this once in a townland designation. On the townland 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.DD (a) "Camp Ground"; a sub-division, comprising three farms and locally regarded as almost an independent townland.

(b) "The Bleach."

(c) $\text{Ue\acute{a}r\eta\alpha \text{Ue}\acute{a}r\zeta}$ —"Red Gap"; a cross-roads and sub-division, adjoining Chamberlainstown, on the east side of the townland.

WHITELAND, $\text{\text{F}e\acute{a}r\eta\eta\text{F}\acute{a}\omicron\iota\tau\iota\zeta}$ —"White's Land"; the official Anglicised form is therefore incorrect and conveys a 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 Τρεαθα Μεαθαναδ 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, Βαίτε αν Ἐνωιc—"Homestead of the Hill."
Area, 322 acres.

S.D. Τοβαν μαοιυιρε (μαοι-μυιρε)—"Myler's (or Miles') Well."

BALLYCARNANE, **Ḫαίτε αν Ḫάρηνάν**—"Homestead of (by) the Heap." Area, 225 acres.

"Ballycarnan" (A.S.E.).

BALLYDRISLANE, **Ḫαίτε Ḫί Ḫρίορλάιν**—"O'Driscane's Homestead." O'Donovan writes it **Ḫαίτε Ḫρίρτελάιν**. Area, 270 acres.

S.D. Tobbersaggart (O.M.), **Ḫοβάρ Σαζαίρτ**—"Priest's Well."

BALLYKINSELLA, **Ḫαίτε Ḫί Ḫίνρηαλαίξ**—"O'Kinsella's Homestead." Area, 408 acres.

S.D. Tobernameel (O.M.), **Ḫοβάρ να μίολ**—apparently "Well of the Lice."

BALLYNATTIN, **Ḫαίτε αν Διτινν**—"Furze Abounding (or Surrounded) Homestead." Area, 297 acres.

CARRIGLONG, **Ḫάρηλαξ Ḫονξα**—"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 Ordnance Map) survive. Area, 266 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Ḫnoc Ραμάρ**—"Stout (Thick) Hill."

(b) **Ḫότάρ α Ḫάραιλ Ḫαοιό**—"Road of the Blind Horse"; an ancient highway which ran from Gaultier indefinitely westwards; it has various names according to its various sections.

CASTLETOWN, **Ḫαίτε αν Ḫαίρτελάιν**. Idem. Area, 585 acres.

S.D. **Seana Ḫοιλ**—"Old Wood"; name of a field.

COOLNAGOPPOGE, **Ḫύλ να ξḪορόξ**—"Ridge-back of the Docks." Area, 434 acres.

"Coolenegopoge" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Toberclovagh (O.M.), **Ḫοβάρ Ḫλύμάό**—"Mossy Well."

CROBALLY, **Ḫρυαό Ḫαίτε**—"Hard (Stiff-soiled) Townland." Area (in two divisions), 520 acres.

"Garrancrobally" (D.S.R.).

DRUMCANNON, **Ḫρομ Ḫονάν**—"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! Area, 293 acres.

“Drumcronan” (Tax. Pope Nich.).

S.D. (a) Δη Λεαδτ—“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) Βδην αν υλταδξ—“Field of the Wise (‘Knowledgeable’) Man.” υλταδ 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 18th century, formed little colonies and practised such arts as tinworking &c., to which, it is to be presumed, from the latter day meaning of the word υλταδ, they often added fortunetelling, making of charms &c. See under Caher, Islandkane Par., below, also under Ballinaspog, Lismore Par.; Kildanoge, Ballybacon Par. &c.

(c) Cloc Cονδιν—“The Practice-Stone of Conan”; a boulder lying on the inside of a fence by the road and marked on the Ordnance Map.

(d) Βδτδρ ηδ Λεαδτ—“Road of the Leacht.”

(e) Ρδρτ δ Ρδτρρρρρ—“Pattern Field”; here was held the annual festive gathering on the occasion of the patronal feast (September 14th, Exaltation of the Holy Cross).

(f) Δη Μεδρρρδ (μδρδρρρδξ)—“The Fallow”; the name of a field.

DUAGH, Όυαδ, most probably Όυδ-δτ—“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) Ρορτ—“Embankment”; a curious square mound, evidently site of an encampment; it is close to the north boundary

of the townland. This place, O'Donovan asserts, was used "as a battery" in 1798. The mound is, however, much older. Cannon balls &c. have been found on the site, and tradition has it that a barracks stood here in the time of Elizabeth.

(b) ΒΑΙΤΕ and ΤΟΒΑΡ ΝΑ ΚΡΟΙΡΕ—"Homestead" and "Well" (respectively) "of the Cross-Roads."

GARRARUS, ΞΑΡΘ-ΡΥΡ—"Rough Shrubbery." Area, 324 acres. "Garracusse" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. I. Coastwise, E. to W.:—

(a) ΒΑΡΡΑΙΣ ΒΑΡΡΑΙΣ—"Barry's Rock"; on east side of Garrarus Strand. See place of same name, under Dromina, Crooke Par.

(b) ΒΟΡΥΡ ΒΟΥΒ—"Black Door"; a frowning cliff.

(c) ΟΙΤΕΑΝ ΚΟΙΤΕ—"Island of the Skiff"; a headland with a very narrow neck, across which a double entrenchment of earth is thrown. The earthen embankments are 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) ΚΥΑΝ ΝΑ ΜΒΑΝ Ν-ΥΑΡΑ—"The Ladies' Cove."

(e) ΡΙΝΝ ΚΑΟΙ—"Narrow Headland."

(f) ΚΥΑΙΝΙΝ Δ ΜΥΙΝ—"Little Haven of the Putrid Water."

II. Inland:—

(g) ΒΑΡΡΑΙΣ ΥΑΤΕΙΡ—"Walter's Rock."

(h) ΡΑΙΛ Δ ΣΤΡΑΡΑ—"Cliff of the Stile."

(i) "Hurley's Field"; on which stood the mansion &c. of a Captain Hurley, whose name lives only in this field name.

(j) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΝΑ ΒΑΝΘΙΣΕ—"Well of the Little Green Field."

(k) ΒΟΤΑΡ ΒΕΑΝΠΙΟΞΑΙΝ ΑΝΝΑ—"Queen Anne's Road"; no longer in use.

KILLUNE, ΚΙΛ ΕΟΞΑΙΝ—"Owen's Church." The name Εοξάιν was equated with John, in later times. The site of the ΚΙΛ or ΚΙΛΙΝ is close to, and slightly to the north-east of, the moat near Mr. Power's farm-house. Area, 353 acres.

“ Killowen ” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\ \alpha\eta\ \iota\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\alpha$ —“ The Earl’s Field ”; origin of the name is not remembered. This field is so fertile that the $\xi\lambda\alpha\rho\ \xi\delta\iota\theta\eta\epsilon\alpha\delta$ did not think it beneath her to patronise it for a couple of nights. The $\xi\lambda\alpha\rho\ \xi\delta\iota\theta\eta\epsilon\alpha\delta$ 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 neighbourhood of Ballylaneen attempted to milk her dry by using a sieve, whereupon the animal in disgust walked away out to sea, and has never since been seen by mortal eyes.

KNOCKANDUFF, Cnocán Dubh —“ Little Black Hill.” Area, 266 acres.

“ Knockanduff aġs Carrigvantly ” (A.S. & E.).

LISCELAN, Lios Faoiláin —“ 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. Deáirna Dubh —“ Yellow Gap ”; a designation rather frequently met with.

MONLOUM, móin lom —“ Bare Bog.” Area, 47 acres.

MONVOY, móin Dubh —“ Yellow Bog ”; in allusion to the growth of rag weed or other similar yellow flowering plants. Area, 242 acres.

“ Monewee ” (Inq. 32 Eliz.).

QULLIA, Coillac —“ Abounding in Hazel.” Area, 287 acres.

“ Quilly ” (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) $\text{Tochar na bhFaitne}$ —“ Wart Well ”; from its reputed power of removing skin growths of the character named.

(b) Cúl Muire . Meaning unknown; locality of bridge on Tramore-Corbally road on west boundary of townland.

NEWTOWN, Dáite Nuá . Area, 334 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Oodonagha (O.M.), Uaimh Óonnáda —“ Denis’s Cave.”

(b) Newtown Cove (O.M.), Sleann na mBáth —“ Boat Glen.”

(c) Fish Cove (O.M.), Uaimh an Eirís —“ Fish Cave.”

(d) *Uaimh an Þoill*—"Cave of the Hole."

(e) Carrigaghalla (O.M.), *Cairrigín Liat*—"Little Grey Rock."

(f) *Uaimh na Camaitíre*—(?).

(g) *Tráig na mBhaircíníre*—"Strand of the Boats."

(h) Lady's Cove (O.M.), *Glenn a Chúain*—"Glen of the Haven."

PICKARDSTOWN, *Uaite Þiocáiríre*—"Pickard's Homestead."

Area, 247 acres.

"Pickardstone lands" (Inq. 32 Eliz.).

S.D. *Seana Uaite*—"The Old Homestead."

TRAMORE, *Tráig Mór*—"Great Strand"; in two divisions.

Area, 293 acres.

"Tramore" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D. *An Spámcín*—"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 Uaibce*—"The Sandhill." *Uaibce* is a variant of *Uadac*; we have its genitive in *Soirt na Uaibce*, name of a townland in Ringagoonach Par.; "*Reel na Uaibce*" 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 30th, 1816. The "Burrow" bears traces of occupation by a prehistoric race (probably palæolithic). 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 Coir*—"The Place Lying-adjacent-to (the Sandhill)." *Coir* is the locative of *cor*, a foot, and is applied in toponomy to a level tract at base of a slope.

(b) Knockaunriark, *Cnocán Raðairc*—"Little Hill of the View (Lookout)"; the most conspicuous point in the chain of sandhills.

(c) *Garraíre Soimóigis*—"Gormog's Garden." Gormog, or Gormogach, is a spirit which haunts the desolate sand wastes.

(d) Slate Point (O.M.), *Þointe na Slinne*—"Point of the Slates."

(e) Windgap (O.M.), *Deáirna na Sdaoite*. Idem.

WESTOWN. No Irish name. Area, 343 acres.

Cliff and Coast Denominations, east to west:—

(a) *ῥαλλ ἑλαίθε να τεορᾶν*—"Cliff of the Boundary Fence."

(b) *Oonagappul* (O.M.), *υαῖν να ἑκαρᾶλ*—"Cave of the Horses."

(c) *The Chair* (O.M.), *ἄν κατᾶοιρ*. *Idem.*

(d) *ἄν ἑαῖρῶν*—"The Garden"; a short stretch of open strand.

(e) *σεᾶν ἄ ρόιν*—"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:—*υαῖν ἄ τσοῖαιρ* and *υαῖν να νεῦν*—"Cave of the Light" and "Cave of the Birds" respectively.

(f) *τρᾶῖξ ρονᾶν*—"Ronayne's Strand."

(g) *μυῖρθεᾶς να ηἑαῖν*—"Sandy Beach of the Calves." This is perhaps the only instance where the word *μυῖρθεᾶς* occurs in a Waterford place-name.

(h) *τρᾶῖξ ἄν ἑαῖβῖν*—"Strand of the Little Inlet."

(i) "Waterspout."

(j) *τρᾶῖξ να ηεαῖᾶτε*—"Strand of the Treasure Trove (from Wrecks)."

(k) *ῥορτ*—"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 15 feet wide. The face of the rampart has been almost entirely cut away at one side (a).

(l) *ῥολλ να ἑῖνσε*—"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) *ῥολλ ἄ ρόιν*—"Hole of the Seal."

(n) *ῥολλ ἄ ρακα*—"Hole of the Wreck"; a ship was lost here some 35 or 40 years since.

(o) *Ilaunglas* (O.M.), *οῖεᾶν ἑλαρ*—"Gray-Green Island."

(a) See Westropp, "Promontory Forts of Co. Waterford," in *Journal R.S.A.I.*, for September, 1906.

(*p*) ԲԱՒԱ Ա ԾԱՌԾ ՄՈՒՐ—“Great Bull Cliff.” ԲԱՒԱ Ա ԾԱՌԾ ՅԵԱԾ—“Little Bull Cliff.”

On the Ordnance Map the following additional names occur:—Great Island (ԹՕՐԵ), 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 (ԱՄԱՆ?) Rock, &c., &c.

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, ԾԱՆ ԱԾԱ—“River Mouth”; in allusion to the Dunhill stream, which here discharges itself into the sea. Area, 120 acres.

S.D. Carrickadurris (O.M.), ԿԱՐԿԱԴԱՅ Ա ԾՕՐԱՐ—“Rock of the Door”; it stands on west side of the strand and is uncovered at low water.

BALLYCRADDOCK, ԾԱՆԵ ԸՐԱԾՈՒՅ—“Craddock's Homestead.” Area, 348 acres.

S.D. ՏՕՐԵ Ա ՏՅԵՒ—“Forfeited (?) Garden”; also, ՄՈՒՆ Ա ՏՅԵՒ; a small sub-division.

BALLYBREGIN, ԾԱՆԵ ԱՅ ԾՐԵՅԻՆ—“O'Bregan's Homestead.” Area, 149 acres.

S.D.D. (*a*) ՏԵԱՆԱ ՏՐԱՎՐ—“Old Village”; a sub-denomination of very frequent occurrence.

(b) *Καρραιζιη* *να* *μθιοράν*—"Little Rock of the Pins (or Pointed Stakes)."

BALLYROBIN, *Θαίτε* *Ροιβίν*—"Robin's Homestead." Area, 265 acres.

"Bally Robin" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) *Λοϋ* *Θυιϋε*—"Yellow Pond"; on east boundary.

(b) *Θάν* *να* *ζCρμυβίνϋε*—"Field of the Blackberries (*Rubus Caesius*)."

(c) *Ψορμαδάτα*—"Bare Hill." See same name, Killea Par.

BALLYLENANE, *Θαίτε* *Uí* *Λεανάνη*—"O'Lannane's Homestead." Area, 256 acres.

"Ballylenan" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) *Cnocán* *Όυϋ*—"Little Black Hill."

(b) *Τοβάρ* *να* *Speite*—"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) *Seana* *Stráit*—"Old Village."

(e) *Θάν* *α* *Λιδζάνη*—"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, *Θαίτε* *αν* *Uín*—"Homestead of the Flax." Area, 481 acres.

"Ballyleene" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) *Cillín*. Early church site, on farm of John Foran and close to latter's dwelling house.

(b) *Τοβάρ* *να* *Caillige*—"Well of the Hag."

(c) *Λεαα* *Ριαϋαδ*—"Grey Glenslope."

BALLYNAGEERAGH, *Θαίτε* *να* *ζCιαρραιζεαδ*—"Town of the Kerry-men." Compare with next. On this townland stands a magnificent cromlech, uninjured. Area, 439 acres.

"Ballynegeragh" (A.S.E.).

BALLYNAGORKAGH, *Θαίτε* *να* *ζCορκαδ*—"Town of the Cork-men." Compare with last. Area, 144 acres.

"Ballynegrecough" (A.S.E.).

BALLYHEADON, *Θαίτε* *Uí* *hEroín*—"O'Headon's Homestead." Area, 212 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cnoc á Ćinn—" 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) Uán na Ciuaidce—" Field of the Heap (of Turf ?)."

BENVOY, Ueinn (Loc. for Nom.) Uuirö—" Yellow Peak." I got Cnocán Ruab as an older name of this place. Probably one of the two names is a sub-denomination of the other. Area, 193 acres.

S.DD. I.—Coastwise:—

(a) Morageeha (O.M.), Mórpaó Šaoröe. Meaning unknown: possibly—" Increasing (rising) of Wind "; portion of beach on west side of Benvoy strand.

(b) Carrignamusly Rocks (O.M.), Cárpaiz na Murratirö—" Rock of the Mussels "; it is four chains in width and lies under low water mark at south east corner of the strand.

(c) Carrpaiz Fada—" Long Rock " (O.M.).

(d) An Rinn—" The Headland "; applied here to a cliff.

(e) Fail an Aitinn—" Cliff of the Furze."

(f) Tráiz Ueatain—" Wide Strand."

II.—Inland:—

(g) Tobar na ŠCoóan—" Well of the Straws."

(h) Ueápa na 'n Ćlampair—" Gap of the Dispute."

(i) Paip na Maotadaóán—" Field of the Curds "; so called perhaps from little hills or ridges.

(j) Šorö Špaivöin—" Garden of the Heavy (Wet) Sod."

(k) Uán a Pöipaire—" The Piper's Field."

CASTLECRADDOCK, Cairteán Cpaóóiz—" 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.DD. (a) St. Martin's Well (O.M.), does not appear to be known locally, although O'Donovan states on authority of tradition that a " pattern " was formerly held here.

(b) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΒΑΙΤΕ ΗΝΙC ΕΑΘΜΟΙΝ — “ Well of FitzEdmond’s Homestead.”

COOLRATTIN, CÚIL RAICÍN—“ Corner of (the) Ratteen.” “ Ratteen ” was a kind of homespun, for manufacture of which—presumably from its name—the place was once noted. I have been 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, CPHN ΔΛΑΙΡΣ. 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 CΛUΔH, a meadow. The second word may be ΔΙΛΛ-ΥΠΡΣΕ, “ of the water (emitting) rock.” Area, 246 acres.

CROUGH, ΔH ĆPHÚΔĆ—“ The Heap (i.e. Conical Hill).” Area, 81 acres.

DUNHILL, ΘÚH-ΔΙΛ—“ 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 the present representative of the line is unknown, but should probably be found somewhere in West Waterford—say in the neighbourhood of Clashmore. 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, the Baron, with eighteen of his followers, transplanted into Connaught, his estates declared forfeited, and granted—the Dunhill portion—to an ancestor of the present Earl of Enniskillen. On the townland is an earthfast cromlech built into a boundary fence and not recorded on the Ordnance Map.

JOHNSTOWN, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΣΕΔΞΔH. Idem. Area, 226 acres.

“ Johnstowne ” (Inq. Jas. I.).

KILLONE, *ΚΙΛΛ ΘΟΞΑΙΝ*—"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) *Δη Ἰλιμινεαδ*—"The Little Burial Ground" (lit. the little church site); the name of a field in which is a circular, primitive-church enclosure.

(b) *Δη Ρυαδδαν*—"The Moory Tract."

(c) *Καρηαις* and *Ὑδαν να ῤαιλλε*—"Rock" and "Field" respectively, "of the Cliff."

(d) *Τοβαρι να Λαριαδ Ὑδαινε*—"Well of the White Mare."

KILLSTEAGE, *ΚΙΛ ΣΤΕΙΘΞ*. I have heard it pronounced thus, though O'Donovan writes it *Κ. ΣΤΑΙΞΕ*. *ΣΤΕΙΘΞ* means a measure of land (compare Staigue fort, Co. Kerry &c.); it is more probable however that it is, in the present instance, a personal name—the name of the early church founder. Area, 302 acres.

"Killstage" (D.S.R.). "Kilsteogy" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *Ρειτιγιν*—"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 the farm of Robert Mooney. Fence &c. and almost the very memory of the sacred place have disappeared. Close by is a standing pillar-stone.

(b) *Σοριτ α ῤυαρλαιξ*—"Garden by (of) the Weedy Marsh-Edge."

(c) *Ὑδαν να Σηδαιρε*—"Field of the Street (Village)." The field and name remain, but the street survives only in the field name.

(d) *Ὑδαν να Μυδδαν*—"Field of the Chimneys." *Μυδδαν* is also a disease from which horses suffer.

(e) *ῤύνα να Λαδ*—"The (Land) Lady's Pound"; a field in which formerly stood a castle.

(f) *Τοβαρι Ἰμικ Ἰέιν*—"Son of Cian's Well."

KILCANNON, *ΚΙΛ ΚΟΝΑΙΝ*—"Conan's Church"; the second of three early churches in the county commemorating this 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.DD. (a) Δη τSeana Sράιτο—"The Old Village."

(b) Ɔάν Δ τSαSαιρτ—"The Priest's Field."

(c) ƆανηρΔ—"Glebe"; the word appears to be a corruption of manse.

KNOCANE, Cnocán—"Little Hill"; adjoins a townland of same name in the neighbouring barony of Decies. Area, 182 acres.

"Knockan-Corbally" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) Stookan Rock, (O.M.), CαρραιS Sτυαιειν—"Rock of the Stook (Pyramid)."

(b) ΤρδαιS Δ Ćnoicēn—"Knockane Strand."

LISAVIRON, Lios Δ Ɔioράιη—"Lios of the Pin (Brooch, or Small Pointed Stake)." Area, 257 acres.

"Lyshvirrane" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Ɔραναιρ—"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. Cιι—"Ancient Church Site."

SHANACLONE, Seana Cluain—"Old Meadow." Area, 361 acres.

S.DD. (a) Δη Ceραδ—"The Tillage Plot." Ceραδ was better known, half 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 quite recently, gave its popular name to the parish.

(b) CαρραιS Δ Ćlois—"Rock of the Bell"; so named from its shape.

(c) S̄leann ĆaiρS—"Teige's Glen."

(d) Ɔάν Δ řuarηαιS—"Field of the Weedy Marsh-Edge."

(e) Δη Λεάετ—"The Monument"; it marks the spot whereon one of the old Powers of this place was accidentally killed.

(f) Ξάρραιθε Δ τσαιξουρια—"The Soldier's Garden."

(g) Βάν Δ Λιαξάιν—"Field of the Pillar Stone."

SAVAGETOWN, Βαίτε Δη Όιοβάρτε (τσαβάρτε)—"Savage's Homestead." Area, 201 acres.

S.D. Καρραιξ Ό ΞCullinn—"O'Cullin's 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 impropriate in the Commandery (Knights Templars) of Killure, and passed at the suppression into the hands of Sir Richard Aylward. An early church at Killfarrasy probably preceded the Islandkane foundation and served the spiritual wants of the district previous to the Invasion. For a description of the church ruins see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 136 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYGARRAN, Βαίτε Δη Ξάρραιθ—"Homestead of the Grove." Area, 224 acres.

BALLYSKANLAN, Βαίτε Uí Scannláin—"O'Scanlon's Homestead." Area, 881 acres.

S.D. Τοβάρ Δ Κομάριε—"Well of the Mark."

CAHER, Κατάρ—"Stone Fort." No trace of the structure remains. In fact, with perhaps a single exception, 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.DD. (a) Βάν Δη Ultauξ—"The Ulsterman's Field." See under Drummannon townland, Par. of the same name.

(b) **Θάν Δ Λερά**—"The Lios Field." This lios it was which probably gave the townland its name. The name is of extremely frequent occurrence, and has not, as a rule, been noted.

(c) **Καρραις-Θεαρια Θεας**—"Barri's Little Rock."

CARRICKAVRANTRY, Καρραις Δ Θροιντεοραις—"Rock of the Quern-Stone Maker." Mill stone material in inexhaustible quantity abounds. There is a cromlech (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.DD. (a) **Αν Τόκάρ**—"The Causeway"; a bog-crossing now transformed into a regular road.

(b) **Να Τυαίρ**—"The Cattle Fields." The word τυαίρ in place name derivation is generally rendered "a bleach green"; in the Decies however it hardly ever carries that meaning.

FENOR, Φιοννθάρ & Φιοννθάραδ. Meaning uncertain—probably, "White Plain." Area, 411 acres.

ISLANDKANE, Οίτεάν Υί Ḷέιν—"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 οίτεάν is applied to a portion of the mainland. The second is in Stradbally parish. In both instances the townland has an entrenched headland—which was doubtless the name-giving οίτεάν. Islandkane and Islandtarsney are almost certainly sub-divisions of one original οίτεάν townland. Area, 613 acres.

S.DD. (a) Black Door (O.M.), **Ἰορμυ Ἰουθ.** Idem.

(b) Boat Strand (O.M.), **Τράϊς να μθάρ.**

(c) Eagle Rock (O.M.), **Καρραις Δη Ιολαίρ.** Idem.

(d) Sheep Island (O.M.). This is now really two islands; the innermost is **Οίτεάν να Ḷκαοραδ**—"Island of the Sheep (pl.)," and the other **Οίτεάν να Ḷφραυκαδ**—"Island of the Rats." Up to about sixty-five years ago they were joined to the mainland. On the islets, as well as on the mainland immediately 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) Ρολλ Δ Τοβακ—“ Tobacco Hole ”; reminiscent of the days of smuggling.

(f) Site of “ Telegraph Station ” erected nearly a century ago when rumours of a French invasion filled the air.

(g) Τράιξ Δ Ὀμήρα—“ Strand of the Large Box.”

(h) Οἰτεάν ὅε Ὕριςα—“ Burke's Island.” Mr. J. H. Lloyd, in his notes to a poem (“ Ὀσίς Μυθαιη,” R.I.A. MS., 23, N. 10.) which he contributes to “ *Eriu*,” Vol. II. 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, = Οἰτεάν ὡί Ὕρις, 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) Οἰτεάν ὅε Ὕριςα and Οἰτεάν ὡί Ὕρις 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) Οἰτεάν ὅε Ὕριςα has never been called Οἰτεάν ὡί Ὕρις, nor Οἰτεάν ὡί Ὕρις, “ Burke's Island.”

ISLANDTARSNEY, Οἰτεάν Ταρρηα — “ Island Across (over against).” Area, 492 acres.

“ Ilanetarsney ” (Inq. Jac. I.). “ Iland Carsney ” (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Ὑδῆαιρην Εἰτίρ να Cιττε—“ Elizabeth of the Church's Little Road.”

(b) Ράιρς Δ Μυιρριη—“ The Murder Field.”

(c) Σρῆαιρην—“ Little Village.”

(d) *Caipiaíς na Dollars*—"Rock of the Dollars."

(e) *Caipiaíς a tSalainn*—"The Salt Rock."

KILFARRASSY, Cill Fhearḡura—"Church of Fergus." The Mart. Dungal. enumerates no fewer than ten individuals of the name Fergus. Area, 258 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Yellow Rock (O.M.), Caipiaíς Úirde*. Idem.

(b) *Cill*; site of early church.

(c) *Ḣeann Liac*—"Grey Glen"; on boundary with Whitefield.

(d) *Foiact Fiaḡ*; a prehistoric cooking place, by side of stream which forms eastern boundary of townland.

MONAMELAGH, mÓin na Méallaḡ. Meaning doubtful. Area, 219 acres.

NEWTOWN, Úaite Nuá. Area, 208 acres.

WHITEFIELD, Úán na Úfaoiteaḡ—"Field of the Whites." Members of the White family were prominent figures in 17th century Waterford and Clonmel history. Area, 170 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Hawk's Cliff, Failt a tSeadaic*. Idem.

(b) *Seana Sráir*—"Old Village."

(c) *Failt na muc*—"Cliff of the Pigs."

(d) *Ḣráiḡ Larry Ḣaḡar*—"Strand of Larry-the-Goats."

WOODSTOWN, Úaite 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 aḡ Woodtown" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) *Cnockrúa (O.M.), Cnoḡ Ruáḡ*—"Red Hill."

(b) *Failt an Úḡḡairín*—"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 Úoirneann*) is not in popular use. Neither is meaning of the name, by any means, clear. O'Donovan renders it—Church of the Rocky Place. Dineen gives *uirne* as the genitive of *uirneann*. Apparently there is a double genitive. The parish

is referred to as:—"Kilburren aġs Church Burren" in an Inquisition of James I., "Kilburne" in the Regal Visitation Books of the early 17th 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, *Ḅαιτε ṽι Ḅαιρῖν*—"O'Cashen's Homestead." O'Cashen is not a Waterford or southern but an Ulster name. An Inquisition of 1263 finds the lands of "Ballycoshyn" ($\frac{1}{2}$ carucate) are held by William of London (De Londres, now Landers) from the Prior of Connell. Area, 609 acres.

S.DD. (a) *ḄελαδḄ να μḄυιμῖρε*—"Roadway of the Springs."

(b) *Ḅη ḄοḄαρḄ*—"Foundations of Ancient Buildings"; the name of a field.

(c) *ḄḄῖρε να ḄḄῖρεḄοḄῖρε*—"The Weavers' Field."

BAWNFUNE, *ḄḄῖν ḄḄῖν*—"White Field." Area, 285 acres.

BUTLERSTOWN, *Ḅαιτε ḄυιτεḄῖρḄῖ*—"Butler's Homestead." The castle and lands of Butlerstown were in possession of Sir Thomas Sherlock in the 17th century, and of Geoffrey de Butilor (from whom the place is named) four hundred years earlier (b). Area, 780 acres.

S.DD. (a) *ḄḄῖρḄῖν να ηḄḄῖν*—"Little Rock of the Guns." Musketry practice formerly took place in the vicinity.

(b) *ḄοḄḄῖ ḄḄῖ*—"O'Duff's Well"; on boundary with Lismore.

KNOCKEEN, *Ḅη ḄḄῖν*—"The Little Hill." Area, 876 acres.

S.DD. (a) *ḄḄῖν να ḄḄῖ*—"Bog of the Flowers"; old name of, perhaps, the whole townland.

(b) Sugar Loaf Hill (O.M.), *ḄḄῖρḄῖ ḄḄῖ*—"Round Rock"; a very remarkable rocky bluff of conical shape.

(c) Cromlech (O.M.), embedded in surrounding fence of the ancient graveyard. This monument is of great size, and in an excellent state of preservation.

(b) Sweetman's Calendar under date June 12th, 1247.

(d) ΤΙΞ ΦΑΟΙ ΤΑΛΑΜ—“ House under the Earth ”; this is name of a field in which is a *southern*, the entrance to which has been closed up.

(e) ΛΟΪ ΒΛΗ—“ White Pond ”; name applied to cross-roads near (b), above, where there is no pond now.

LISDUGGAN, ΛΙΟΓ ΟΥΒΑΣΔΙΗ—“ Dugan’s Lios.” Area, 58 acres.

MUNMAHOGE, ΜΥΗ (also sometimes ΒΥΗ) ΜΥΧΟΙΞΕ—“ Wild Vetch Neck (or Flat).” Near the north-east angle of the townland stands a cromlech which has never hitherto been noted. Only the cist remains, and this is much mutilated. It measures some 12' x 7'. ΒΥΗ, in the second form, is a corruption of μΥΗ, a neck of land. As βΥΗ could, and frequently did, become μβΥΗ in the mouth of the illiterate Irish speaker, μΥΗ might become βΥΗ as μ has actually become β in Kilbunny, Guilcagh Par. Portion of the townland is in Kilbride Parish. Area, 288 acres.

S.DD. (a) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΞΕΛ—“ White (Clear) Well.”

(b) ΒΟΪΑΡ Δ ΜΥΗΛΙΗ—“ Road of the Mill ”; a section of the ancient highway known elsewhere in its course as ΒΟΪΑΡ Δ ΞΑΡΑΙΛ ΞΑΟΙΪ &c. The mill in the present instance was wind driven.

ORCHARDSTOWN, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΝΑ ΗΔΒΛΟΙΡΤΕ—“ Orchard Homestead.” The genitive in e here is irregular, but such is the Waterford usage. Area, 206 acres.

S.D. ΚΑΡΡΑΙΞ ΞΑΙΤΙΛ—“ Caitill’s Rock ”; Caitill was a Danish chieftain whose destruction is related in “ Wars of the Gaedhil and the Gall.”

TOWERGARE, ΤΥΑΡ ΞΕΑΡΗ or ΤΥΑΡ ΞΑΙΡΗ—“ Short Cattle-Field.” Area, 409 acres.

S.DD. (a) ΣΕΑΝΑ ΣΡΑΙΟ—“ Old Village.”

(b) ΒΛΗ Δ ΗΔΪΑ—“ Field of the Ford.”

(c) ΣΕΑΪΑΝΑΪ—“ (White) Thorn Abounding.”

(d) ΣΕΑΪΡΑΜΑ ΛΑΙΗ—“ Middle Quarter.”

(e) ΚΥΗ ΒΡΟ—“ Millstone Corner.” There was formerly a mill here.

(f) ΣΕΑΪΡΑΜΑ ΝΑ ΗΞΕΑΥΝΑ—“ Geese Quarter ”; this and the three immediately preceding are names of sub-divisions.

(g) ΜΑΟΙ ΛΑΙΗ—“ Middle Hill.”

(h) ΤΟΒΑΡΗ ΟΪ ΚΡΟΤΑΙΣ—“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) ΒΑΝ Α ΛΟΔΑ—“Pond Field”; there is no pond—only a well—now.

(j) ΒΑΝ Α ΚΝΟΙCΙΝ ΡΥΔΙΘ—“Field of the Red Hillock.”

Kilbride Parish.

LIKE Islandkane this church and parish were dependencies of the Preceptory of Killure. Unfortunately there is no evidence (beyond tradition 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 Archæological 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, ΚΑΙΡΤΕΑΝ ΚΥΙΛΛΙΝΝ—“Castle of (the) Holly, (i.e. holly surrounded).” The castle, which is small and square, stands on an outcrop of rock. From its locality &c. it would appear to have been an out castle of the Powers of Dunhill. Area, 390 acres.

“Two Villages of Quillans” (Inq. 32 Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) ΣΡΗΝΝΑ ΒΑΝΝΑΓΗΤ (O.M.), ΣΡΗΤ ΝΑ ΜΘΕΑΝΝΑCΤ—“Stream of the Blessings”; it runs through the centre of the townland.

(b) ΚΑΡΡΑΙΣ Α ΚΑΙΤ—“Rock of the (Wild) Cat.”

KILBRIDE, ΚΙΛ ΒΡΙΓΙΘΕ—“Brigid’s Church.” Area (in two divisions), 462 acres.

“Kilbryde” (Inq. 32 Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) ΚΝΟC Α ΤCΑCΑΙΡΤ—“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 (24 %) were Powers.

(c) Καρραις α τσίονα—"Rock of the Silk."

(d) Τοβαρ Παιονη Βριζοε—"St. Brigid's Well."

(e) Τλαιρ—"Trench"; a field.

(f) Βάν α τσποτα—"Field of the Stream."

(g) Ξαρραιοε Σεξαίν α τΣύραν—"John-of-the-Blanket's Garden."

MUNMAHOGE. See under "Kilburne Parish." Area, 191 acres.

SPORTHOUSE, Τις να Σπόιτ. 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 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. There has been much unnecessary discussion as to the identity of this Otteran. The Irish martyrologies tell plainly enough that the saint of that name honoured on October 27th was a monk of Hy, a kinsman of St. Columba, and the first person to be buried in the monastic cemetery (called from him Ρειτις Οδραιν) on the holy islet. Tradition and practice of the Church of Waterford assume Oran to have been a bishop. When we come to enquire the connection of Oran with the Ostman city and diocese we find ourselves on less certain ground. The present writer's theory is—that as Relig-Odhraín was the great cemetery of the Norsemen, whither they carried their dead chieftains and great men for burial from all parts of northern Europe, the Ostmen of Waterford chose for their patron the titular guardian of their ancestors' ashes. (c) See *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. I., pp. 171 &c., for description &c. of the ancient church.

(c) See "Breviarium Romanum," Irish Supplement, Feast of St. Otteran.

TOWNLANDS.

BAWMDAW, Βάν Όδιτ—"David's Field." O'Donovan writes the personal name, Όεαξαιτ, which might be rendered—"Dea's." Area, 63 acres.

BALLINAMONA. See *Ballinamona* in "Kilbarry Parish." Area, 33 acres.

CARRIGPHEIRISH, Καρριαιξ Ριαριαιρ—"Pierce's Rock"; an eminence to rear of Carrigpheirish House. This rock is referred to in Keating's Poems (*d*) and was at one time known as "Full View." Area, 140 acres.

GRACEDIEU, Ξριάρ Όέ—"Grace of God." The local Irish name is merely a translation of the Norman-French, semi-monastic name given by the 12th century settlers. Area, 623 acres.

"Gracedue" (D.S. Map &c.).

S.DD. (*a*) Grannagh Ferry (O.M.); the place from which the ferry-boat plied to Grannagh Castle, on the Ossory site. This ferry service ceased with the erection of the present bridge.

(*b*) "Eeltahan's Field."

(*c*) "Old House Field," wherein are some traces of a camp.

(*d*) "Long Lane."

(*e*) "Long Reach"; in the river.

KILLOTTERAN, Cιιι Όοριαιρ—"Oran's Church." Area, 282 acres.

KNOCKHOUSE, Τιξ αν Ξνουιϭ—"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.DD. (*a*) Όοταριριν α Ξιουριαιρ—"Little Road of the Fir-Tree Screen." The name is now *canis a non canendo*, for the trees have disappeared.

(*b*) αν Cιαιριν—"The Little-Plank (Bridge)"; the name is applied to the stream dividing this townland from Woodstown.

LISMORE, Λιορ Μορ—"Great Lios." Area, 155 acres.

(*d*) "Όάντα &c. S. Cέριτνν," Edit. Rev. John McErlean, S.J., Dublin, 1900, p. 84.

S.DD. (a) ΤΟΒΑΡ Δ Πῦαίν—“The Little Pooka’s Well.” The “pooka” appears to be a borrowed sprite; there is no trace of him in Celtic literature.

(b) Δη Λιορ Μόρ; 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) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΥΙ Ὀυιῖ—“O’Duff’s Well.”

SKIBBEREEN, Δη Σγυβήρην. Meaning undetermined; a local speaker of Irish explains it—a collection of small stones. Area, 110 acres.

WOODSTOWN, Βαίτε να Κοίτε—“Homestead of the Wood.” Area, 437 acres.

S.DD. (a) Old Court (O.M.), Σεαη-Ἰύιρτ. Idem.

(b) “The Long Reach”; portion of River Suir.

(c) Σεαη Ὀύν—“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.

(d) Κιοῶ Δ Ἐαηηυῖε—“The Merchant’s Rock.”

(e) Κιοῶ Δη Ὀίρ—“Stone of the Gold”; a large rock on the river bank beside which, the story goes, 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 Upperrthird. 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, Βαίτε Ἄδαίμ. Idem. From a document given by Theiner (*d*), it is evident that Poltomartyn (Ποιυ Τίγε ἠλάρταιν?)

(*d*) “Vet. Monumenta”—Pius II., A.D. 1459.

was another name for this place. It was apparently church land—perhaps a grange—and on it stood a castle. Area, 247 acres.

“Poltomartyn aġs Ballyadam” (*apud* Theiner, *ut supra*). Ballyadam and Adamstowne (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) “St. Martin’s Well” (O.M.). It is close by site of the ancient castle. “Rounds” were made here up to sixty years ago 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 uninscribed.

(b) “The Sweep”; a sub-division.

(c) Site of church and cemetery, to rere of forge, at junction of three roads.

(d) *Ḫān Δ Čairteáin*—“The Castle Field.”

AMBERHILL, *Ṣleann Δ Rórait*—“Glen of the Amber.” Area, 448 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Čairraitṣin Δ ĩmuctaiṣ*—“Little Rock of the Pig-fold.”

(b) *Ṣuitlean Ḫān*—“White Mill.”

BALLYDUFF, *Ḫaite Uġ Ūuġ*—“O’Duff’s Homestead.” Contrast with Ballyduff, Lismore and Mocollop Par.; latter is *Ḫaite Ūuġ*—“Black Homestead.” Area, (in two divisions), 870 acres.

“Ballyduff” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) *Čobair Čaoč*—“Blind (dried up) Well.”

(b) *Ḫóčairġin Ṣlac*—“Dirty Little Road”; now nearly obliterated.”

BLACKNOCK, *Δn Čnoc Ūuġ*—“The Black Hill.” Area, 288 acres.

S.D. *Ṗáirc na Ṣlaira Ṣáġnairṣe*—“Field of the Legendary Cow.” (See Killune, Drumcannon Par. &c.). The tracks (peculiarly shaped natural markings) of the cow are shown on a flat rock, also the circular impression of the milking pail. This *Ṣlar Ṣaġbneac* legend smacks of hoary Indo-European 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, in fact.

CARRICKADUSTRA, *Καρρικαδυστὰ Ὀρτάρη*—"Rock of the Swaggerer." Area, 226 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ἄτ νὰ Σακ*—"Ford of the Bags."

(b) *Ἄτ Ὑαίτε Λίαν*—"Williamstown Ford."

COOLAGADDEN, *Κύλ ἀν Ἰελοῦδην*—"Corner of the Streamlet." Area, 115 acres.

CULLINAGH, *Ἀν Κυλλεῖανὰς*—"The Holly-Abounding Place." Area, 365 acres.

"Cullinaghe" (Inq. Eliz.).

DARRIGLE, *Ἀν Ὁεαργαίλ*. 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 Aráglan, Dargle &c. In each case there is a stream, from the silvery colour of which is borrowed the idea which underlies the name. At Darrigle lived the famous duellist, called from his residence "*Ῥαοργὰς νὰ Ὁεαργαίλ*." No trace of the house survives and it was only with difficulty that the site was ascertained—midway, on the hillslope, between the new and old Kilmeadan—Portlaw roads. Many stories of the fire-eater are current in the locality. Area, 795 acres.

"Dargil" (D.S.R.). "Darrigall" (Egmont MSS. Vol. I., p. 118).

S.D.D. (a) *Ἀν τΣεανὰ Ἰρῶν*—"The Old Village."

(b) "The Camp Field"; wherein—so popular story has it—Cromwell encamped.

(c) *Ἀν Κυλλίλιν*—"The Little Church"; site of an early church, on Quinn's farm.

DOONEEN, *Ἀν Ὀυίνιν*—"The Little Fort." O'Donovan writes it *Ἄνῶν*, 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 "Downeing" was proceeded against for arrears of tithes in 1653. Area, 72 acres.

GORTACLADE, *Ἰοργὰς Ἀ Τοῦκλαίρ*—"Garden of the Dug-out Pit." "James Power was seized of 'Gorteslyade'" (Inq. apud Clonmel, July 1640). Area, 500 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḃaite na ḡCuac*—"Homestead of the Cuckoos." This sub-denomination is better known than the townland name and is not unfrequently used for the latter. Rev. Dr. Henebry makes it—"Homestead of the Bowls," basing his rendering on the presence in the townland of a large boulder with four or five artificial basins of bullán character (*f*).

(b) *Ḃaite an Scáitín*—"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 *Ḃ. Scáitín* and *Ḃ. na ḡCuac* may be regarded as submerged townland names—both older probably than the present official name.

(c) *ḡoll Drew*—"Drew's Pool"; a hole in the river wherein the person from whom it is called was drowned.

(d) *An Cillíneac*—"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) *Tobair Eilir ḡada*—"Alice (Wife) of the Smith's Well"; close to last.

(f) *Ḃán a ḡúacáin*—"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 seventy years since, or thereabout, heavy crops of the "weed" were grown.

(h) *Carraig a Ḃréacáin*—"Rock of the Toy (or Doll)"; 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 "*ḡir Ḃréige*," i.e., apparent men, but sometimes *Ḃréacáin*, as in the present instance.

KILMEADAN, *Cill ḡiadaáin*—"Maidan's (My Ita's) Church." *ḡiadaáin* resolves into *mo-íte-áin*. The *mo* and *áin* are merely particles of endearment. In 1285 Walter De La Hays received

(f) "Waterford Star" newspaper (Irish column), some date in 1903.

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.), Ὀροϊσεαυ υἱ Ἰδοιάν.

(b) Ἀν Ἰεαα Στεάμνυιγτε—"The Slipping Glen Slope."

(c) "Old Court," Ἀν τσεαηα Ἰύιπτ. Idem. This is a sub-division, 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 to all travellers by rail from Waterford to Dungarvan.

KILMOYEMOGE, CILL MO ὈΙΟΜΟΓΙΣ—" (St.) Dimoc's Church." (g) 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 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.

"Killmoyenoge" (Egmont MSS., Vol. I., p. 118).

S.DD. (a) Tobernangle (O.M.), Τοβαρ ηα ηαηιγεαυ—"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 a few 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, Cnoc an Ḃáda—"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, Ὀαητε ηηα—"New Village." Area, 142 acres.

S.DD. (a) Dawn River (O.M.), Ἀν Ὀαβαν (Ὀά Ἀβαιηη)—"Two Rivers." The term "Ἀβ" (river) is applied in Irish to any permanent stream.

(b) Glebe.

(g) "Modiomog Bishop and Confessor of Cluain-Cain-Aradh in Munster," Martyr. Donegal, at Dec. 10th. "My Dimoc, i.e. in Cluain Cain Arad in Munster, i.e. of Ross Conaill." Calendar of Aenghus.

POWERSKNOCK, Cnoc na bPaoiriac—" Hill of the Powers "; some families of whom doubtless lived here. Area, 295 acres.

S.D. " The Sweep."

RAHEENS, Na Ráicíníre — " The Little Forts." Area, 569 acres.

" Rahines " (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) CARRAIG A TOGTÁ—" Rock of the Choice."

(b) IFFIONN—" Hell "; a patch of very bad land. Compare " Paradise," the name (ironical) of a similar piece in Kilclooney, Mothel Parish.

(c) CAOL A ŠÉIR—" Narrow Place (strip of land) of the Goose."

STONEHOUSE, TIG Ćloicé—" House of Stone." Area, 453 acres.

" Stonehouse " (A.S.E.).

S.D. CARRAIG A DRAIGIN—" Rock of the Blackthorn "; a name applied to a sub-division of about 60 acres.

TIGROE, An Tig Rúáó—" The Red House " Area, 291 acres.

S.D. Šleann Deas—" Little Glen."

Kilronan 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—but in Diocese of Lismore.

TOWNLAND.

KILRONAN, Cill Ronáin—" 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.DD. (a) " Glebe."

(b) Πάρε Δ Τεαμπυιι—“ Church Field ”; in which are some insignificant remains of the ancient church.

(c) Δη τσεαηα Σηάιη—“ The Old Village.”

(d) Τοβαη ηα Cιιιι—“ 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. Area, 69 acres.

DOONEEN. See under Kilmeadan Par. Area, 55 acres.

GAULSTOWN, Cnoc Δ Ξαλλιαιξ—“ Gaule’s Homestead.” On the townland is a rather well-known cromlech. Area, 270 acres.

“Gawlestown” (O.S.M.).

S.D.D. (a) Καρραιξ Δ Ξαητεάηη—“ Castle Rock ”; so called from its shape.

(b) Καρραιξηη Όοηξε—“ Little Burned Rock ”; a rocky eminence of conical shape.

(c) Καρραιξ Δ Στάαα—“ Stack-like Rock ”; a feature of similar character to last.

(d) Όδη Δ Ξηηηηη—“ Field of the Crest (or Ridge).”

(e) Λεαβα Δη τσαξαηηη—“ The Priest’s Bed ”; a small natural cave in a rock cliff.

(f) Cnoc ηα Ξαϑηαιξε—“ Hill of the Stripper ”; named perhaps from the Ξλαη Ξαηϑηεαδ of many legends.

KNOCKANAGH. See under Kilmeaden Par. Area, 103 acres.

LISNAKILL, Ληοη ηα Cιιιι—“ 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.).

LOUGHDCHEEN, Λοδ Όαηϑηηηη—“ 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.DD. (a) *ḡλεανν Δ ḡαυαιῶ*—“Glen of the Robber.”

(b) *Ḣεαῦραῖα Δη Ḣαιρεῖν*—“Castle Quarter (or Division).” The “Castle” here is really a strong 17th century dwellinghouse of stone, now roofless.

(c) *Ḣαρηαιῖς Δ Ḣῆιτε*—“Rock of the Winnowing.”

(d) *Ḣεανν Ḣῆι*—“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 Kilmedan Parish. Area, 65 acres.

PEMBROKESTOWN, *Ḣαιτε να μḢρῶς*; corruption of a literal translation (scil:—*Ḣ. να Ḣιομβρῶς*) of the official name. On this townland, by north side of the main road, stands a very perfect mote, surrounded by its ditch and concentric rampart. Area, 191 acres.

“Pembrokestowne” (Inq. Eliz.).

SLIEVEROE, *Δη Ḣλιαῶ Ḣυαῶ*—“The Light-Red Mountain.” Area, 239 acres.

“Slieveroog” (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) *Ḣαρηαιῖς να Ḣυαιῖε*—“The Cuckoo’s Rock.”

(b) *ḢḢαη να Ḣυαιῖε*—“The Cuckoo’s Well.”

SHINGANAGH, *Ḣεανḡαναῶ*—“(Place) Abounding in Pismires.” Area, 155 acres.

“Singangh” (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.DD. (a) *Ḣḗηηε να Ḣḗηε*—“Pea Field.”

(b) *Ḣηρηαιηε Head Off*; this was the name of a cross-roads at which stood a public house.

WHITFIELD, *Ḣαιτε Δη Ḣηαιηηα*—“Homestead of the Trial (?)” Area (in two divisions), 448 acres.

“Whitfieldstowne” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) *Ḣηριῖεαῶ Ḣηιῖε*—“Stone Bridge.”

(b) Glebe.

Newcastle Parish.

THE ecclesiastical antiquities will be found briefly described by the present writer in *Waterford Archæological 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, Ἀρδην ὕψος—“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, Βασιτε ἄν ξυρμαῖον—“Homestead of the Grove.” On this townland the Ordnance Map shows two medium sized circular *lios*es; 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, Καρρικαις ἄν ἰουβαν—“Rock of the Yew Tree.” Area, 631 acres.

S.DD. (a) Καρρικαις ἄ ἰν λωφ—“Rock of the Wolf.”

(b) Καρρικαις ἄνδρου—“Andrew’s Rock.”

(c) Τοβαν ὕψος—“O’Hart’s Well.”

(d) “The White Well.”

CARRICKPHILIP, Καρρικαις φιλίπ—“Philip’s Rock.” On Griffin’s farm stands a pillar stone of hard schist 8’ x 4½’ x 3’. Area, 634 acres.

S.DD. (a) Καρρικαις ἄν κουκου—“Little Rock of the Cuckoo.” This appears to be a submerged townland name.

(b) Σεανδ ὕψος—“Old Town”; another submerged townland.

(c) Βόταριήν να ἤCorp—“ Little Road of the (Dead) Bodies ”; this led to the next.

(d) Ρετις να Σρίαν—“ Graveyard of the Bridles ”; on Walsh’s farm.

(e) Δν Ἰεαότ—“ The Monumental Cairn.”

(f) Καρραϊς Ἰάοα—“ Long Rock.”

(g) Δν Μάοιάν—“ The Bare Hill.”

(h) Μόιν Δ τΣιυζαιρε—“ Bog of the Swallow Hole.”

HACKETTSTOWN, Βαίτε Ἰάοοαίξ—“ Hackett’s Homestead.” Here, in the 17th century, lived a celebrated medical practitioner, James Ronan, whose tomb may be seen in Newcastle graveyard. Area, 304 acres.

KILDERMODY, Cιλλ Ὀιαρμαδοα—“ Diarmid’s Church.” The site of the cιλλ is not marked on the Ordnance Maps; 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.).

KNOCKADERRY, Cnoc Δ Ὀοιρε—“ Hill of the Oak Grove.” Area (in two divisions), 506 acres.

“ Knockaderry ” (A.S.E.).

ROSS, Δν Ρορ—“ The Shrubbery.” Area, 433 acres.

“ Rösse ” (A.S.E.).

S.D. “ 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.

Reiske Parish.

THE name of 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 ridges. 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, Ἀρτο να ηυλαίμε—"High Place of the Grave." On the farm of Mr. Edmond Byrne is an early church site. Area, 205 acres.

BALLYADAM, Βαίτε Ἀδάμ—"Adam's Homestead." Area, 229 acres.

"Ballyadambeg" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLYDERMODY, Βαίτε Διάρμουδα—"Diarmaid's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 425 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Καρραις Ἀ Τὰτα—"Rock of the Dye."

(b) Καρραις Βαίτ' Εδμόμον—"Rock of Edmonds' Homestead."

(c) Βανηρα—"Glebe Land."

(d) C11 ; ancient church site—on John Meehan's farm.

BALLYBRUNNOCK, Βαίτε Uí Ὕρονόγ—"O'Bronoghue's Homestead." Area, 353 acres.

"Ballybrenock" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) Βάμμα να Σπάρο—"Summit of the Village."

(b) Βάν Ἀ Ὕρέαζάν—"Field of the Effigy."

(c) Ἀν Ὕρέαζάν—"The Man Simulating Stone Pile"; a hill so named from a cairn on its summit.

(d) Βάν να Βαινιουζνα—"The Queen's Field."

(e) Βάν να Ξαινίμε—"Sand-Pit Field."

(f) Βάν Ἀ η-Ἰκαίρε—"The Fuller's Field."

(g) Κυρραδὸς Ξορμ—"Blue Marsh."

(h) Τοβάρ να Ρέιρο—"Well of (in) the Untilled Mountain Place."

(i) Βάν να Καρραιζε—"Field of the Rock."

(j) Cnoc Ραμάρ—"Thick (Stumpy) Hill."

(k) Ράιρσίν να Ὕπεροτέιρο—"The Pedlars' Field."

(l) Βάν Ἀ Λοκά—"Field of the Lake"; from a basin-like hollow in which water lodges.

(m) Σενα Σπάρο—"Old Village."

(n) Ράιρσιν Ἀ Λεαρα—"The Lios Field."

(o) Cnoc να ηΞαθάρ—"The Goats' Hill."

(p) Καρραις Ἀν τοταίρ—"The Eagle's Rock"; a small rocky outcrop in the centre of a marsh.

BALLYLEGAT, *Ḅaite* *Uí* *Leaḡóro*—"O'Legat's (probably corruption of Ellegot's) Homestead." Here was settled a branch of the O'Sullivans Beare. The family tomb is in Reiske graveyard. Area, 166 acres.

"Ballilegot" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.DD. (a) *Carraig* *Δ* *Loircige*—"Rock of the Burning."

(b) *Ḅán* *Δ* *Ḥalla*—"Field of the 'Hall'"; in this field stood the mansion of the O'Sullivans.

(c) *Ḅán* *Δ* *Spunnac*—"Field of the Coltsfoot."

(d) *Ḅán* *Δ* *Rinne*—"Field of the Promontory."

(e) *Ḗáircín* *Δ* *Murdair*—"Little Field of the Murder"; from the malicious killing of a goat here!

(f) *Ḗáircín* *na* *White Eyes*: from a variety of potato grown therein.

(g) *Ḅán* *na* *heirce*—"Field of the Quagmire."

BALLYMORRIS, *Ḅaite* *Muir*—"Maurice's Homestead." Area, 169 acres.

"Ballymorris" (A.S.E.).

S.D. *Ḅótarín* *Δ* *Ḥurraig*—"Little Road of the Swanip."

BALLYMOTE, *Ḅaite* *Móta*—"Homestead of (the) Mote"; so called from a circular mote close to which stands another prehistoric monument still more striking, though not recorded on the Ordnance Map, scil:—a slender and graceful pillar-stone of great height—perhaps fifteen feet. Area, 279 acres.

"Ballimoat" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) *Carrickabansha* (O.M.), *Carraig* *Δ* *Ḅáinrig*—"Rock of the Grass Land."

(b) *Carraig* *na* *Muc*—"Rock of the Pigs."

BALLYNACLOGH, *Ḅaite* *na* *Cloicé*—"Homestead of the Stone"; the "stone" is presumably the remarkable pillar-stone close to Mrs. Crotty's homestead. Area (in two divisions), 619 acres.

"Ballinclough" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) *Carrickrower* (O.M.), *Carraig* *Ramhar*—"Stout (thick and round) Rock."

(b) *Carrickaclog* (O.M.), *Carraig* *Δ* *Cloig*—"Rock of the Bell"; from its shape.

(c) Carricknagower (O.M.), *Καρρικαγ να η Γαβάρ*—"Rock of the Goats."

(d) Carrickastumpa (O.M.), *Καρρικαγ α Στύμπα*—"Rock of the Post."

(e) Carrickanvain (O.M.), *Καρρικαγ α Βάιν*—"Rock of the Green Field."

(f) Carricknagroagh (O.M.), *Καρρικαγ να γΚριαδ*—"Rock of the Ricks (of Turf)."

(g) *Βάν α Λιαγάν*—"Field of the Pillar Stone."

(h) *Βάν α Μάουραϊθ*—"Field of the Wolf."

(i) *Βάν α τΣεανδ Βάιτε*—"Field of the Old Home."

(j) *Βάν να βφιγεαδοόριθε*—"Field of the Weavers."

BALLYPHILIP, *Βάιτε φιλίβ*—"Philip's Homestead." Area, 212 acres.

"Ballyphillip" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. *Κιλλίν*—"Ancient Graveyard"; this is the field, on south side of road, opposite the present parochial house.

BALLYVELLON, *Βάιτε μέατούιν*—"Melan's (or Mellon's) Homestead." Compare Garranmillon, Kilrossanty Par., *antea*. Close together, on north side of townland, are three pillar-stones. That nearest the road is very remarkable—tall, flat-surfaced and wider at the top than below. Another, at distance of a couple of fields from the road, bears an inscription in ogham which reads: "Cumni maci macoi Fagufi" (h) Area, 130 acres.

"Ballinvillon" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) *Βάν να Militia*; because at one time used as a drill field."

(b) *Βάν να Σιλίνθε*—"Field of the Cherry Trees."

CARRIGVARAHANE, *Καρρικαγ α Βαριμαδάν*—"Rock of the Tow." Area, 214 acres.

"Carrickvroghan" (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) *Κύιλ αν Υιρζε*—"Corner of the Water."

(b) *Βάν α Λεαδτ*—"Field of the Monumental Cairn."

(c) *Ράιρσίν α τΣαίρ*—"Summer Field"; because of its sunny aspect.

(h) 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.

(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 Íada—"Long Meadow." Area, 176 acres.
"Clonfaddy" (D.S.M.).

S.D.D. (a) Cnoc a Radaire—"Hill of the (Extensive) View."

(b) Cluaf a Šadaif—"The Goat's Ear"; a rock.

(c) Carrraig Mēāčad—"Weathering (Decaying) Rock."

(d) Carrraig a tsasair—"The Priests' Rock."

(e) Carrraig an Íaid—"Rock of the Stag."

(f) Tobair a tsručáin—"Well of the Little Stream."

(g) "The Cooleens"—i.e. "Little Corners."

KILLCARTON, Cill Čairčáin—"Cartan's Church." Area, 165 acres.

"Kyllcartane" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) Carrigkatlaunan (O.M.), leac a tsleamháin—"Stone of the Slide"; a sloping smooth-surfaced flag on which youths amuse themselves by sliding.

(b) Carrraig a Ūréasáin—"Rock of the Effigy."

(c) Carrraig an Éin—"Rock of the Bird."

(d) Bán a tsrae—"Field of the Mill Race."

(e) Cill; early church site, on south west angle of townland near edge of lake.

(f) Seana Sráid—"Old Village," which grew up in after times on early church site.

MATTHEWSTOWN, Baite íhataif. Idem. Area, 178 acres.

"Mathewstowne" (A.S.E.).

S.D. leaba Čomair ínic Čába—"Thomas McCabe's Bed"; also called Carrraig ínic Čába; a well-known cromlech. 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, Riarš—"Morass." Area, 273 acres.

"Reisk" (D.S.)

S.D.D. (a) Clashbeema (O.M.), $\text{CLAI}\rho \text{ } \text{Üioma}$ —"Trench of (the) Beam."

(b) Carrickagunna (O.M.), $\text{CARIKAI}\zeta \text{ } \Delta \text{ } \zeta\text{unna}$ —"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, $\text{Ürú}\zeta \text{ } \text{Üae}$ —"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, $\text{CLAI}\rho \text{ } \text{Ri}\text{Ü}\text{Ü}\text{Ü}$ —"Grey Trench." Area, 29 acres.

"Clashreagh" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) $\text{ÜÖ}\text{ÜAI}\rho \text{ } \text{ÜuiÖe}$ —"Yellow Road"; called from the blossoming gorse which once bordered it.

(b) $\text{C}\rho\text{ÄNN } \Delta \text{ } \text{RiÖCÖiÖi}\zeta$ —"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, $\text{CLAIÖe } \text{ÜuiÖe}$ —"Yellow Fence." Area, 60 acres.

"Cleabuy" (D.S.R.).

DOBBYN'S PARK. Area, 45 acres.

"James Dobbins 5 parkes" (D.S.R.)

GIBBET HILL, $\text{Ä}\rho\text{Ü } \text{nÄ } \text{C}\rho\text{iÖe}$ —"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. In the large ancient house at 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, ΛΙΟΡ Ουβδᾶσαν—“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.), Ρυαθᾶν ἠδῶρ—“Great Wet (Spongy) Place.”

(b) ἡὰ Ρυαθᾶντα; plural of Ρυαθᾶν—the name applied to a few fields.

(c) Τοβαρ ἂ ὕϊϋϋ—“The Buck’s Well.” “Buck,” in this context, = a dandy.

LOGLOS, Λᾶς Ἷλαρ—“Gray-Green Hollow.” Area, 27 acres.

LONGCOURSE. No Irish name. Area, 52 acres.

PASTIME KNOCK, Cnoc ἂ τSuḡραιῶ—“Hill of the Merry-Andrew.” Area, 49 acres.

RATHFADDEN, Ρᾶτ Ῥᾶίρῶϊν—“Little Patrick’s Fort”; neither trace of fort nor memory of Little Patrick survives. Area, 53 acres.

“Rathfadden” (A.S.E.).

TICOR, Τιḡ Ḳῶρ. Meaning uncertain; probably “Core’s House.” O’Donovan renders it “odd” house, but the modifying term is Ḳῶρ or Ḳῶρη, not κορη. Area, 91 acres.

S.D Sῶḡε Ḳαοτ—“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; 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, Βᾶιτε ὕρῶϊν—“Brickin’s Homestead.” 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 18th century Alderman 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 present gaol. It consisted of four bastions with curtains (i).

(d) "Barrack Street," *Ἀν Ἰατῆε*—"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 Western Europe.

(f) "Glen Road"; joining Bridge Street to the Glen.

(g) "Gow's Lane," *Ἰάνα ῤαῖα*—"Blacksmith's Lane"; now Smith's Lane, which designation the 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 now occupied by Widgers' stables.

(i) Smith, "History of Waterford," 2nd Ed., pp. 171 &c.

(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' Hill"; mentioned in the Great Parchment Book, and so called from St. Thomas' 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' Street, between junction with O'Connell Street and Quay.

(n) "King Street," also called O'Connell Street for the past fifteen years.





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 (*a*), the ancient patrimony of O'Day. Both O'Heerin (*b*) and the Four Masters (*c*) write the name ΣΙΑΒ ἄρτοαειρό, 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

(*a*) “Topographical Poems,” Ed. O'Donovan, p. 100.

(*b*) *Ibid.*

(*c*) A.F.M., A.D. 1600.

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, Ἀρο-Ἰάν—"High Field." Area, 199 acres.

"Ardbane" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Ἀρ Ἰούν—"The Fort"; a small natural mound by the roadside, crowned by vestiges of what appears to have been an earthwork of the Rath type.

(b) Glenbower (O.M.), Ἰλεανν Ὀσῶδρ—"Noisy Glen."

ATTYJAMES, Ἄτ Τιγε Σεαμυρ—"Ford of James' House." Area, 169 acres.

BALLYBRONOGE, Βατε Ἰρονόγ — "Brunnock's (Walsh's) Homestead." Area, 196 acres.

BLEENALEEN, Βλέιν Ἀ Ἰν—"The Flax-Producing Narrow Low Tongue of Land." Area (in two divisions), 326 acres.

"Blanelene" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. Λας Ἀ Ἰσοατα—"Sleepy Hollow."

CHEESEMOUNT, Ἰαρραιθε Ἰουβ—"Black Garden." I got Cnocán na Cáire as 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, Κλαρ να Σμοτ—"Trench of the Tree Stumps." Area, 437 acres.

CURRAHEEN, Κυρραιδίν—"Little Wet Place." Area, 576 acres.

GARRANBEG, Ἰαρραν Βεας—"Little Groove." Area, 174 acres.

GARRANGIBBON, Γαργιάν Γιοβάν—“Gibbon's Groove.” Area, 132 acres.

“Garrangibbane” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Τοβάρ Πάτρικς—“Patrick's Well”; at which “rounds” were formerly made.

GARRYMORRIS, Γαργιαϊθε Μουρρίν—“Garden of Little Maurice.” Area, 210 acres.

GLENACUNNA, Γλεανν Δ Κολληϊθ—“Glen of the Firewood.” Area, 165 acres.

S.D. Πολυ Μόρ—“Great Pit”; a pond.

HEATHVIEW, Κνοκ Υιρζε—“Water (Wettish) Hill.” Area, 244 acres.

RAHEEN, Ράιτίν—“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 ambitious proportions. The parish, of about average extent, contains, in all, six townlands, of which two are of great size. From our present point of view the region is disappointing; names are proportionately few and, by no means, the most interesting.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLAGHOGE, Βεαλαδ Όγ—“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, Βαϊτε Αν Ρυαθόαιν—“Homestead of the Moory Place.” Area, 293 acres.

S.D. Carrigmaclea (O.M.); a sub-division of this and neighbouring (Tinlough) townland.

BALLYTOHIL, Βαϊτε Υί Τυαταϊτ—“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.

“Ballyhohill” (D.S.R.).

GRANGEMOCKLER, ΣΠΑΙΝΓΡΕΑΔ ΜΟΚΛΙΑΡ—“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.). “Graungmoclergy” (Inq. Henry VIII.).

S.DD. (a) ΣΕΑΝ ΙΔΤΑΙΡ—“Old Place”; a small sub-division (about six acres).

(b) Mullenaglogh (O.M.), ΜΥΝΤΕΑΝΝ ΝΑ ΣΤΟΛΟΚ—“Mill of the Stones”; the village in which are the present church and graveyard.

(c) ΚΙΛ—“Early Burial Ground”; two fields to west of main Carrick-Callan Road.

(d) ΚΑΡΡΑΙΣ ΜΟΚΛΙΑΡ—“Mockler’s Rock”; a remarkable dome-shaped rocky mass which rises out of the plain.

(e) Fair Green (O.M.), ΦΑΙΤΤΕ. Idem.

GLENNASKAGH, ΣΤΕΑΝΝ ΝΑ ΣΚΕΛΑΚ—“Glen of the Whitethorn Bushes.” A considerable proportion of this townland is mountain. Area, 1,218 acres.

“Glauneskeagh” (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Knockahunna (O.M.), ΚΝΟΚ Α ΚΟΝΝΑΙΡΟ—“Hill of the Firewood”; a sub-division which extends into the adjoining townland, parish and barony.

(b) ΑΪΡΟ ΣΔΟΙΤΕ—“Height of the Wind.” The parish generally is elevated and wind-swept.

(c) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΒΥΡΘΕ—“Yellow Well.”

(d) ΒΟΤΑΙΡΙΝ Α ΣΟΤΑΙΡΟ—“Little Road of the Bending.”

(e) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΚΡΕΑΣΑΙΝ—“Well of the Little Rock.”

(f) ΙΑΣΑΝ—“Pillar-Stone”; the name is applied to the field in which the pillar stands.

TINLOUGH, ΤΙΣ ΑΝ ΙΟΚΑ—“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 $\delta\tau$ na $\zeta\text{Carrbad}$ ("Ford of the Chariots") of the Four Masters and other ancient authorities. In the Visitations of Elizabeth (*d*) 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 MacConn. Lughaidh, they say, was treacherously slain by the druid Ferchis, "to the west of Athnacarbad (*e*)."¹ 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 (*f*).

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINVIR, $\text{Daire an } \text{Diorra}$ —"Homestead of the (Standing) Water." There stands here, in a fence, a pillar stone of large size and remarkable appearance. Area, 369 acres.

S.D. $\delta\tau$ Δ maccarre —"Ford of the Battle Field"; from a battle traditionally reported to have been fought here.

CAPPAGH, Ceapach —"Tillage Plot." Area, 54 acres.

CASTLEJOHN, $\text{Cairteán } \text{Sheagáin}$. *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.

(*d*) MS. T.C. Dublin, E. 3, 14, &c.

(*e*) A.F.M., A.D. 225, also Keating (O'Mahony's Ed.) pp. 322-3.

(*f*) "Journal of Kilkenny and South East of Ireland Archæological Society," 1854, p. 16.

"Ionaichcassel" (Pat. Roll, 17, John).

COOLARKIN, Cúil Uí Iarcláin—"O'Harkin's Corner." Area, 256 acres.

CROAN, Cruadhán—"Hard Place"; in allusion to the nature of its soil. Area, 196 acres.

CURRASILLA, Curraic Sallúige—"Marsh of the Sallow." Area, 630 acres.

"Cursileigh" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. AUGHVANEEN (O.M.), Áit Mánáin—"Manning's Ford"; a well-known sub-division.

GORTKNOCK, Ğort Á Ćnoic—"Garden of the Hill." Area, 55 acres.

HARDBOG, Móin Cruadh. Idem. Area, 205 acres.

KILLINCH, Coill Inre—"Inch (River Holm) Wood." Area, 117 acres.

MANGAN, Monġán—"Place Overgrown with Coarse Grass." Area, 257 acres.

"Mongone" (Inq. Chas. I.).

NINE MILE HOUSE, Tíġ 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. Area, 57 acres.

ROCKVIEW. No Irish form; a modern fancy name. Area, 131 acres.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, Teampall Míicil—"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.



UPPERTHIRD, which contains seven parishes and portion of three others, extends along the south bank of the Suir from a mile or so to 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 Tír* ("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 Celtic times, the tribal land of the O'Flanagans, and became, after the 12th century, part of *Ṗaosaða* (Powers' 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 Archæological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 251 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

CLASHGANNY, *Clair Ṗainne*—"Trench (or Hollow) of the Sand Pit." Area, 140 acres.

CLASHROE, *Clair Ruadh*—"Red Trench." Area, 212 acres.

S.D. Tobberacarrick (O.M.), *Tobar na Carrraig*—"Well of the Rock."

CLONEGAM, CLUAIN NA ḡCAM—"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 hill side—abandoned and forgotten—it has remained ever since. (b) Area, 692 acres.

"Clongan" (Tax. Pope Nich.).

S.DD. (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 RUAD—"Red Corner." Area, 590 acres.

"Cooleroe aís Cooleare or Coolera" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) Portlaw (O.M.), πορτλαδ. Meaning of the second element, λάδ or κλάδ, is uncertain. The root or term in question occurs also in Ballinlaw (Co. Kilkenny) and Clonderlaw (Co. Clare). O'Donovan equates it with the Saxon *lagh*, a hill.

(b) Clodagh River, κλοδραδ. Meaning uncertain. Most of our river names, as has been already more than once remarked, defy analysis; they are very archaic, but before long the progress of Irish scholarship may be relied on to unravel their mystery.

CURRAGHMORE, CURRAC ḡḡR—"Great Marshy (Spewing) Place." Area, 11,68 acres.

S.DD. (a) Le Poer Castle (O.M.); incorporated in the modern mansion.

(b) Deer Park and Clonegam Church (O.M.). The burial place attached to the last is practically a mausoleum of the Waterford family. The tomb which is of most interest historically is probably that of the last heir (heiress, rather) of the Powers, Earls of Tyrone, scil.:—Lady Kathleen Power, who married Sir Marcus Beresford, afterwards created 4th Earl of Tyrone. The Countess died in 1769, aged 68 years.

(b) See *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 1., p. 287.

KILLOWEN, *Κιλλ Εοξαιν*—"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. *Σορετ να Κιλλε*—"Garden of the Early Church"; name of the field in which the primitive church stood.

KNOCKANE, *Κνοκάν*—"Little Hill." Area, 342 acres.

LISSASMUTTANN, *Λιορ Δ Σμοτάν*—"Lios of the Stump." This place, now walled in and planted as part of Curraghmore demesne, was occupied by small farmers and cottiers within the memory of persons still living or but recently deceased. Area, 375 acres.

MT. BOLTON, *Μάρι Δ Βεϊτε*—"Birch Summit." Area, 654 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Δη Σρυτάν Όυβ*—"Black Streamlet"; forming western boundary. This is also called "Creamley," origin of which name is unknown.

(b) *Κλοκ να τΤρί τΤιζεαρνα*—"Boulder Stone of the Three Lords"; on south-west boundary.

(c) *Δη Σεραβταε*. Meaning uncertain; see under St. Mary's Par., *antea*, p. 257.

(d) *Μόιν να Σσεαρ*—"Bog of the Cultivated Plots."

MAYFIELD OR ROCKETT'S CASTLE. This was originally a subdivision 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, aĩs Knockaine" (A.S.E.).

S.D. *Όάν ϖΑοα*—"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 *citt* 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, *Ḫuaitē an Ḫireaitē*—"Cattle Shed 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) *Ḫuaitē uac̄t̄rađ*—"Upper Homestead."

(b) *Ḫoc̄ na ḡcaorađ*—"Sheeps' Pond."

(c) *Ḫt̄ na Ḫr̄on*—"Ford of the Quern Stone."

BALLYCLOUGHY, *Ḫuaitē Ḫtoic̄e*—"Homestead of Stone." The word *ctoc̄* is sometimes used to designate a stone building (c). Area, 456 acres.

S.D. Castle Quarter (O.M.), *Cađt̄rađa Ḫair̄t̄eđin*; this castle, which still stands, belonged to the Earls of Ormond.

CARROWCLOUGH, *Cađt̄rađa Ḫuim̄ađ*—"Mossy Quarter." Area, 93 acres.

"Carhuclogh" (D.S.R.).

CHURCHTOWN, *Ḫuaitē an Teampuil̄*—"Homestead (or Village) of the Church." Area (in two divisions), 670 acres.

S.DD. (a) Raven's Hill (O.M.), *Cnoc Ḫr̄eđađin*—"Rook's Hill."

(b) Two Glebes.

(c) *Ḫa Cr̄ainn Ḫoiđne*—"The Pleasant Trees."

(c) See Proceedings R.I.A. No. 10, January 1907, note to p. 239.

(d) "Mulcahy's Gap"; a ford in the Suir, opposite Churchtown house.

(e) $\acute{\alpha}\tau$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\epsilon$ —"Ford of the (Sacred) Vestments." The ford was on the old road, now disused, and the sheanacies of the locality say a set of priest's vestments was lost here during a flood.

COOLNAMUC, $C\acute{u}\iota\iota$ $n\acute{a}$ $Muice$ —"Corner of the Pig"; doubtless the allusion is to some legend, now lost. The castle was erected by a Catherine Comerford. Area (in three divisions), 898 acres.

S.DD. (a) Toberavalla (O.M.), $\tau\omicron\beta\alpha\rho$ Δ $\Upsilon\epsilon\lambda\lambda\iota\gamma$ —"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 held 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.), $\tau\omicron\beta\alpha\rho$ Δ $\xi\epsilon\lambda\tau\alpha$ $\Upsilon\eta\epsilon\alpha\iota\varsigma$ —"Well of the Spotted Gate."

(d) "Ballinderry Ford"; an ancient crossing place of the Suir, now never attempted.

CORRAGINA, $C\alpha\rho\eta\iota\alpha\iota\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\eta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\delta$ —"Ivy Covered Rock." Area, 56 acres.

" $C\alpha\rho\eta\iota\alpha\iota\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\eta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\delta$,

" $\Upsilon\iota$ $\mu\alpha\theta\omicron\mu\eta\tau\epsilon$ $\mu\eta$ $n\acute{a}$ $\nu\alpha\epsilon\alpha\iota\varsigma$

" ξ $\tau\iota\varsigma$ $\nu\alpha\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota$ $\mu\iota$ $\xi\eta\iota\omicron\upsilon\beta\epsilon\lambda$,

(Old Rhyme).

GLEN, $\acute{\Delta}\nu$ $\xi\tau\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta$. 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 " $\xi\epsilon\lambda\gamma\alpha\eta$ $\acute{\omicron}$ $\Upsilon\omicron\iota\upsilon\beta\eta\rho$ Δ $\xi\tau\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta$," 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, (d) thinks "Seaghan O'Duibhir" is not of Waterford origin. The fair of Glen was held on both sides of the river, hence the saying:— " Δ $\tau\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau$ $\mu\eta$ $\tau\lambda\omicron\iota\upsilon\beta$ $\mu\alpha\rho$ $\mu\omicron\eta\alpha\acute{\delta}$ Δ $\xi\tau\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta$." The fair and ferry

(d) "History of Irish Music," pp. 121-2.

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 *Seamur na Spón* delivered so sarcastic a “eulogy” in Irish that it split the gravestone. Another quondam owner of Glen was Cullenan from whom the place was called *Glenn Buite Uí Chúilleanáin*. 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” (c). Area (in two divisions), 1,425 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Carraigín Sionais*—“Little Fox Rock.”

(b) *Carraig Uí Bóthain*—“O’Bohan’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 a Chúille*—“Rock of the Pole (or ‘Pile’).”

(g) *Tobar a Mharcair*—“Well of the Marquis.”

(h) The Racecourse.

(i) *Glair*—“Stream,” called also *Glair* *Íathraí*—“Patrick’s Stream”; from root *glár*, 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.

(e) “Journal of Cork Historical and Archaeological Society,” Vol. XIII., No. 73, p. 19.

In the River occur the following :—

(j) Σκαίρη νὰ Μόνα—“Stony Ford (or Shallow) of the Bog”; this also appears to have been called “Ford Island,” from a small green island which has disappeared.

(k) Σκαίρη Δ Σορμώξιξ—“Gormog’s Stony Ford.” See under Tramore Burrow, Druncannon Par.

(l) Ρολλ Δ Ἰαρηαιόξιξ—“The Kerryman’s Drowning Pool.”

(m) Ρολλ νὰ Τρεαρά—“Hole of the Fray.”

(n) “Glen Weir.”

(o) Ρολλ Δ Στύμπα—“Hole of the Stump.”

(p) Ρολλ Δ Ἰυβάιν—“Hole of the Little Tub”; named from its shape.

KILLDROUGHTAN, CILL Ὀρῦέτ.άιν—“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.DD. (all in River):—(a) Ρολλ νὰ Σκαίλινθε—“Pool of the Girls”; two girls were drowned in it once on a time.

(b) Ρολλ Δ Σίωμανάξιξ—“Pool of the Huntsman.”

(c) A Ford, with no special name.

SCARTLEA, Σκαίρητ Ἰάτ—“Grey Thicket.” Area, 214 acres.

S.D. Καρριάξ Καμ—“Crooked Rock”; an isolated crag.

TOOR, Τουάρ—“Night Field for Cattle.” Area, 367 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ρολλ νὰ Σκαοραδ—“Pool of the Sheep.”

(b) Ρολλ νὰ μθό—“Pool of the Cows.”

(c) Ὀδέαιρην Ὀεαρξ—“Little Red Road”; so named from the pronounced colour of its sandy banks.

(d) Φαίλλ νὰ Σκαπαλλ—“Cliff of the Horses.”

(e) Ἰεαα Δη Τουάρ—“Glen Slope of Toor.”

WINDGAP OR ARDMORE, Ὀεάρινα νὰ Σαοίτε—“Gap of the Wind.” On the townland is a cillín, or early church site, bramble

o'ergrown and surrounded by a circular fence. Within the enclosure—towards its centre—lies an ogham-inscribed pillar-stone. Mr. Macalister (*f*) reads the legend thus:—"Moddagni Maqi Gattagni Mucoi Luguni." Area, 76 acres.

Fenough Parish.

THE Parish and ancient church are called respectively in Irish *Ḑarráirte* and *Teampall Fionnúdác*. The qualifying term is archaic and its meaning obscure. It possibly incorporates the word *ḑiud*, a wood. We find the name written "Fenogh" in the Down Survey, "ffenogh" in the Visitation Books so often quoted (*g*), and "Fynvach" (which suggests the Irish form *ḑionn mḑ*) in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas. The ancient church, or rather its graveyard—for the church has disappeared—is on the townland of Curraghnagarraha. At the entrance there was, forty years ago, a small ogham stone, but it has been destroyed. For fuller information regarding church and parish, see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 252 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYQUIN, Ḑaite Uí Cúinn—"O'Quinn's Homestead." On this townland are, or were, two cromlechs 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 (*h*). One of the cromlechs has been recently destroyed; the other is of the earthfast, or primary, class. It is probable that this cromlech is, like perhaps most of those of primary character, artificial in only a minor degree. Area, 471 acres.

"Ballyaquin, *alias* Ballykneene" (A.S. & E.).

S.D. Móin a Ḑrannra—"Bog of the Cattle Pen." The pen here is simply a circle of upright pillar-stones. *Ḑrannra* signifies

(*f*) "Studies in Irish Epigraphy," Pt. III., p. 228.

(*g*) E. 3. 14. T.C.D.

(*h*) "Studies in Irish Epigraphy," Pt. III., p. 221.

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 Δ ΘΡÚΝΑΙΣ. *Idem.* Area, 218 acres.

S.DD. (a) ΔΝ ΤΣΕΑΝΑ ΣΡΑΙΟ—“The Old Village.”

(b) Cnoc ΔΝ ΙΟΜΑΙΡΥΣ. Meaning somewhat doubtful; the last word may be a derivative from ΙΟΜΑΙΡΕ, a ridge or wrinkle.

CREHANAGH, CPHOTÁHAC—“Shaking (Bog).” On this townland stands an ogham-inscribed pillar-stone; the reading is:—“Vimaghi Maqi Cuna (i). James Butler of Creghannagh was fined £20 &c. for refusing to present accusants, 1616 (j). Area, 540 acres.

S.D. CAPHAIΣ ΦΙΟΝΝΟΥΔΑ. See parish name above: this is a well-known dome-shaped rock which caps the ridge. On the hill is a massive rocking-stone.

CURRAGHBALLINTLEA, CUPPAΔ ΘΑΙΤΕ ΔΝ ΤΣΤΕΙΒΕ—“Swamp of the Mountain Homestead.” Area, 568 acres.

“CUPPAΔ ΘΑΙΤΕ ΔΝ ΤΣΤΕΙΒΕ, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΣΑΝ ΡΡΡΕ

“COILL Δ ΘΡÚΝΑΙΣ, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΣΑΝ ΜΟΝΑ

“CUPPAΔ ΝΑ ΝΣΑΡΡΑΙΤΕ, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΒΕΑΣ ΜΒΑΡΡΑΙΘΕ

“ΘΑΙΤΕ ΥΙΙ CUMH, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΒΕΑΣ ΘΙΝH.”

(Local Rhyme).

S.D. CAPHAIΣ ΥΑΙΝΤΙΝ—“Rock of the Little Lambs (?)”

CURRAGHNAGARRAHA, CUPPAΔ ΝΑ ΝΣΑΡΡΑΙΤΕ—“Swampy Place of the Gardens.” Area, 223 acres.

“Curraghneg Araghey” (D.S.R.).

PORTNABOE, ΡΟΡΤÚΘΑΔ ΝΑ ΘÓ. Meaning doubtful. O’Donovan writes it ΡΟΡΤΑΔ ΝΑ ΘÓ; assuming this to be correct the name presents no difficulty; it is—“Bog of the Cow.” Locally however I have heard the first, not the latter form, and I find it written phonetically, Purtoughnaboe, on an old tombstone in Carrickbeg graveyard. Area, 284 acres.

S.D. ΡΔΙΡΕ Δ ΡÚΕΙΟ—“Recreation Field.”

(i) Macalister, “Studies in Irish Epigraphy,” Pt. III., p. 223.

(j) Egmont MSS., Vol. I., p. 48.

RATH, Ράτ—"Earthen Fort." On this townland is a cromlech. Area, 393 acres.

RETAGH, Δη Ρείϋτεαδ—"The Cleared Land." Area, 149 acres.

TINAHALLA, Τιξ Δη Καλαϊϋ—"House of the Riverside Meadow (or Ferry)." Compare Callaghane, Ballygunner Par. The name, Calais, is from the same root. A fair, afterwards transferred to Clonegam, was held here on May 28th. Area, 363 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Ράιηε Δ Τεαμπυιι—"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 sandstone 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) Βαϊτε να Ηαιϋναϊϋε. Meaning unknown. This is a well known sub-division.

(c) Ράιηε να βρηεααη—"Field of the Cows."

(d) Ράιηε Δ Ταηϋ—"Field of the Bull"; so called from a man nicknamed "The Bull."

(e) Ράιηε Δ Λεαμάη—"Field of the Elm."

(f) Ράιηεηη Δ Ηάηηηηη—"The Master's Field."

(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 ξηϋεαηξ (dat.)—"Broom" (*Spartium Scoparium*).

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYCAHANE, Βαϊτε υί Κατάη—"O'Cahane's Homestead." Area, 836 acres.

S.D. "Τοβαρ ξεαη"—"White (Clear) Well."

BALLYVALLICAN, Βαίτε Βαίτικίν — “Wilkins’ Homestead.”
Area, 530 acres.

S.DD. (a) Πάιρε αν Διρμυν — “The Mass Field.”

(b) Ξλεανν να Ξερμαδ — “Glen of the (Turf) Stacks.”

(c) Ιομαίρε φάτα — “Long Ridge.”

BEALLOUGH, Βέαι τοά — “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.DD. (a) Αν τοδ — “The Lake”; this is the pond above alluded to.

(b) “The Pinnacle”; a rocky point on the ridge near the lake.

(c) Βάν άρτο — “High Field”; a piece of arable land situated at a great elevation and visible for many miles.

(d) Καρραις άρτο — “High Rock”; a point similar to (b) above.

CURRAGHATAGGART, Κυρμαδ α τσαζαιρτ — “The Priest’s Swamp.” Area, 407 acres.

S.DD. (a) Βάν να Ξκίόρβάν — “Field of the Pignuts (*Bunium Flexuosum*)”; it is frequented by a ghost.

(b) Όροίεεαυ άτα να ηεαζλαιρε — “Bridge of the Church Ford”; on west boundary of the townland.

KILMOVEE, Κίλλ Μοίβι — “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. Mobhi of Glasnevin on Oct. 12th, St. Mobhi of Donnybrook (Domhnach Broc) on Sept. 30th, and St. Mobhi of Cluain Fannabhair on Dec. 13th. 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. Τοβαρ να Σρμιν — “Well of the Bridles.”

KNOCKHOUSE, Κίξ αν ένοιέ — “House of the Hill.” Area, 143 acres.

KNOCKNACROHY, Κνοκ να Κρούαιε — “Hill of the Pile (of Rock)”; so called from a high wooded point of the ridge on south side of the townland. Area, 254 acres.

The castle, which is referred to in "Pacata Hibernia," is commonly reputed to have been in later times the abode 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-Mhodha, and they marched without halting until they had pitched their tents around Doire-an-lair which they finally took; and the Lord Justice beheaded all the warders." Area, 658 acres.

S.D. *Coṛa Uí Néil*—"O'Neill's Weir"; in river.

TIKINCOR, *Ṭig Ćinn Ćoraio*—"House at Head of (the) Weir." The "House" in question was the 17th 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 Cuirneis" (Wars of Gaedhil with Gail).

S.DD. (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 sixty years since a private bridge with a gate in its middle.

(b) *Coṛa Meadonac*—"Middle Weir"; in the river.

Kilmeadan Parish.

SEE under Middlethird.

TOWNLANDS.

COOLFIN, *Cúil Fínn*—"Fionn's Corner." Greater portion of the townland is a flat or "callow" by the riverside. Area, 1,068 acres.

S.DD. (a) Kilbunny Church, *Κιλλ Βουννα*—"Bunna's Church"; a very interesting ruin with an early 11th century door (Irish Romanesque) (*k*). *Βουννα* is almost certainly a corruption of *Μουννα*. An inscribed slab, some centuries old, which lies 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. Fulchan 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" (*l*).

(b) "The Lates"; 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, *Αν Κλόιουεαδ*; interpretation difficult and doubtful. Dr. O'Donovan translates it "muddy" (*m*).

GLENHOUSE, *Γλεανν Δ Καθαίρ*—"Glen of the Causeway"; this is a curious instance of perverted Anglicisation. Area, 647 acres.

LAHARDAN, *Λεατ-Άρτοάν*—"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 (*Κιλλ Μο Αιτεράν*) 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

(*k*) See *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. I., p. 247.

(*l*) "Martyrology of Donegal," with which "Calendar of Oengus" agrees in almost identical words.

(*m*) Field Books, Ordnance Survey, Mountjoy Barracks.

Wise, is commemorated on December 29th. 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 Friary, while the neglected cemetery of *RUIZ NA MUC* indicates the position of Kilmoleran Church. Kilmoleran Parish contains, in all, only four townlands.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYSLOUGH, Daité Saitéad—"Willow Homestead"; sometimes now called **U. SAlac**—"Dirty Town." The Down Survey Reference shows by its spelling that the adjective is not "dirty" but "willowy." Area, 164 acres.

"Ballysellagh" (D.S.R.).

CARRICKBEG, Carrraig Úeas—"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 13th century. Area, 800 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Tobair na gCrann*—"Well of the Trees"; the place is now, however, treeless.

(b) *Reitiz na Muc*—"Cemetery of the Pigs"; the interesting cemetery which once pertained to the parish church.

(c) *Cora Mór*—"Great Weir"; a ford in the Suir from which the lane at west end of Clareen Factory formed the northern exit.

(d) *Cora Cárán*—"Kane's Weir."

(e) *Cnocán a Ráca*—"Little Hill of the (Flax ?) Rack."

(f) *Údairín Malóiz*—"Mallock's Little Road."

GARRAVONE, Garb Móin—"Rough (Turf) Bog." Area, 371 acres.

"Garranowney" (D.S.M.).

SHESKIN, Seircinn—"Boggy Place." Area, 600 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Tobair an Eich*—"The Horse's Well"; the water was esteemed specially beneficial to racehorses which were brought hither to drink.

- (b) Σαρραιθε να Ριρε—"Garden of the Pease."
 (c) Σαρραιθε να ζCuc—"Field of the Cones (i.e., Rock or Earth Mounds)."
 (d) Τοδαρ να Όδραιζε—"Well of the Oak Tree."
 (e) Όδταρην να ζCραοδαν—"Little Road of the Branches."
 (f) Όδταρην Δ τCρυτα—"Little Road of the Stream"; a portion of last.

Kilsheelan Parish.

LIKE Killaloean, 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 Glennaheiry barony.

TOWNLANDS.

BOOLA, Βουαίτε—"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 Cipe—"Little Hill of the (Heath) Hen."

COOLESHAL, Cúil Íreall—"Lower Corner." Area, 646 acres.
 "Cooleisheel" (Inq. Chas. I.).

GURTEEN, Συιρτίν—"Little Garden"; anciently Συιρτίν Δ τSonnaiz ("Little Garden of the Stockade"). In 1838, a snake, 3½ feet in length, was captured here. Area, 1,939 acres.

S.DD. (a) Carrigenseebhilla (O.M.), Cappaizín Surbe Βουάαλλα—"Little Rock of the Cowboy's Seat"; now it is more generally known as Cappaiz Όόιζτε—"Burned Rock."

(b) Carrickatobber (O.M.), Cappaiz Δ Τοδαρ—"Rock of the Well."

(c) Cloghadda (O.M.), Cloc Fada—"Long Rock"; a majestic dallán, 10 feet in height.

(d) Όδταρην Ρεαοδαρ—"Peter's Little Road."

(e) Seana Βαίτε—"Old Village."

(f) Τορ Δ Cúillinn—"Holly Bush."

(g) "Decoy." See place of same name, Inislounaght Par.

(h) *ῥάιρε ἀν ἐαρκοῖν*—"Field of the Eel"; 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) *ῥολλ ἂ Ἐραῖν*—"Horse's Pool."

(k) *ῥολλ Ὀϊαρμουῶ*—"Dermot's Pool."

(l) *ἄτ Ὀαίτε ἂ ῥῖορδαῖξ*—"Priortown Ford."

(m) *κορἂ Ἐονῶθαιρ*—"Connor's Weir."

(n) *ἕνν ἂ τῢῖῖῖῖῖῖ*—"Priest's Pool (or Broad)," in which a priest was drowned. Relative position of the *ἕνν* was not noted.

LANDSCAPE, *κεραῶ*—"Tillage Plot." Area, 140 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Κρομλεχ* (O.M.); this fine monument, having weathered the snows of three thousand winters, has been partly prostrated by a recent inundation of the river.

(b) *Κρἂνν ῖοβῶλαῶ*—"Untidy (or Ragged) Tree"; an aged tree by roadside, regarded with superstitious dread.

In the River:—

(c) *Σκαίρῶ νἂ ἠῶνἂ*—"Stony Ford of the Bog."

(d) "Hogan's Hole."

(e) *Κῦν*—"Corner"; an elbow in the river.

Mothel Parish.

MOTHEL, a parish of great extent, was formerly impropriate in the abbey (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 interest. On the most difficult of these latter John Fleming, who was a native of the parish, has left us some useful

notes (*n*). The parish gets its name from the townland on which stood the ancient church and abbey. Both church and abbey 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 townland names implying ecclesiastical association and indicating dependency on an important religious house, e.g. Bishopstown, Ballynab, Cloc na Coimhíre, Old Grange &c. For a description of the church and abbey remains the reader is referred to *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. II., pp. 9 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINAB, Ʈaite an Ab—“The Abbot’s Town.” Area, 253 acres.

“Ballynapp” (A.S.E.).

BALLYDURN, Ʈaite Uí Ʈioiráin—“O’Durrán’s Homestead.” Area, 1,149 acres.

S.D.D. (*a*) Crioíaire na nDanes—“The Danes’ Cross-Roads.” The “crossroads” owe their name to the more or less modern fashions of attributing all antiquarian remains to the Danes. The remains here attributed are confined to a basin-like, 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*) Sleann Fúinnre—“Ash Tree Glen”; on boundary with Glenaphuca.

BALLYGARRET, Ʈaite Searóir—“Garret’s Homestead.” Area, 133 acres.

“Ballygarrott” (A.S.E.).

BALLYHEST, Ʈaite Heirt—“Hesty’s Homestead” (O.D.). Area, 135 acres.

BALLYKNOCK, Ʈaite an Cnuic.—“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,”

(*n*) *Waterford Archaeological Journal* and *Gaelic Journal* (early Nos.) *passim*.

Jeffrey Power of "Fedane," Walter and William Power of "Kilballykilty," and Nicholas Power of "Whitstowne." (o). Area, 487 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ἵψῆρι ὕψε*—"Height (Summit) of (the) Water"; a well and sub-division.

(b) *Τοῦδρι να ἑστῆσαν*—"Well of the Churns."

BALLYNACURRA, *Ἵδιτε να Κοιτῶ*—"Homestead of the (Cattle) Stall." Area, 536 acres.

"Ballinacurry" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) *Ἰνρε ἀν Ῥιννε*—"River-holm of the Dance."

(b) *Τοῦδρι ἀ Ἰμῆρῆσι*—"Well of the Market"; on what was formerly a commonage.

(c) *Ἀν Ἰεδοῦ*—"The Monument"; a stone pile on the Feddins' boundary, marking the scene of a murder.

(d) "The Barrack Field."

BALLYNEAL, *Ἵδιτε Νέιλλ*—"Niall's Homestead." Area, 346 acres.

"Ballyneyle" (D.S.R.).

S.D. *Ἰτ ἀν Ἰδῆν*—"Ford of the Girl"; perhaps the maiden was drowned here.

BALLYNEVIN, *Ἵδιτε ὕψ Ἰνδῆν*—"O'Knavin's Homestead"; this is popularly believed to have been church land fraudulently alienated, hence a tradition prevalent half 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 19th century. Area, 697 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Τοῦδρι Ἰουῆν*—"St. Cuan's Well"; next to St. Declan's Well, at Ardmore, this is the most remarkable holy well in the Decies. The "patron" here on July 10th was attended by thousands.

(o) Egmont MSS., Vol. I. p. 53.

(b) "Site of St. Cuan's Church." The church, which belonged to the primitive and diminutive oratory class, disappeared within the past half century.

BALLYTHOMAS, *Ḅaite Ṫomáir* — "Thomas' Homestead." Area, 602 acres.

S.D. Aughatanawillin (O.M.), *Ḅt a tSeana m̄uillinn*—"Old Mill Ford."

BISHOPSTOWN, *Cill an Eap̄pois*—"The Bishop's Church." Area, 591 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḅa Cillíníde* ; 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.), *Ḅt na ṽCeann*—"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 Sp̄rio,

"*Ṫá coinneal ṽ coinneoir ann
Ḅsur cá Ḅfuil a leat-Ḅann r̄áim̄ ?*"

An Feap̄,

"*Muilleán ioir Ḅá ṽleann
Ḅsur é Ḅ r̄cilleat̄ tal̄l ṽ a Ḅfur
Ḅsur Ḅá nḄeanr̄á, an áit̄riṽe in am
"Ní beitea ió' r̄áim̄ailt anro."*

An Sp̄rio,

"*Ḅarac̄ Cuan ṽ Ḅr̄oṽáin ṽ ióḄbair̄t na mionn
Ḅa cúim̄in leat̄ Ḅo cúair̄t ṽo h-Ḅt̄ na ṽCeann."* (p)

(p) I am indebted to Mr. John Flynn, Carrick-on-Suir, for another version:—

*An Feap̄,
Cé h-é rin̄ tal̄l ? ; cé h-é rin̄ tal̄l ? ; cé h-é rin̄ tal̄l ?*

*An Sp̄rio,
Ṫárap̄ ann ; Ṫárap̄ ann ; Ṫárap̄ ann.*

*An Feap̄,
Cuir̄rio m̄ire me r̄éin r̄é c̄oir̄rice
Cúain ṽ Ḅr̄oṽáin ṽ ióḄbair̄t na mionn.*

*An Sp̄rio,
Ḅarac̄ c̄oir̄rice Cúain ṽ Ḅr̄oṽáin
Ḅsur ióḄbair̄t na mionn
Cúim̄neófr̄á-ra ṽo lá an luain,
Ḅri Ḅo cúair̄t ṽo h-Ḅt̄ na ṽCeann.*

BRIDGETOWN, *Ὀμίτε ἀν Ὀροίσι*—"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 (*q*). Both names have, however, the respectable antiquity of nearly three hundred years behind them for they occur in their present form, in the Down Survey Maps &c. Area, 410 acres.

CLONEA, *Κλυαν-ῥίαν*—"Meadow of (the) Deer." The sobriquet *ῥαορᾶς* ("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 a half century, or so, since. Area, 225 acres.

"Clonee" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D. Drehid Keal Bridge (O.M.), *Ὀροίσεα* *Καοί*—"Narrow Bridge."

CLONMOYLE, *Κλυαν μάοι*—"Bare Meadow." Area, 202 acres.

"Clonmele" (Inq. Chas. I.).

COMMONS. Modern name; no Irish form; entirely mountain. Area, 367 acres.

COOLNAHORNA, *Κύτ να ηῤορνα*—"Barley Ridge-Back." Area, 724 acres.

"Coolnehorney," (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) *Κρυᾶς*—"Stack"; a conical hill to south of Crotty's Lake.

(*b*) *Καρηῖς ἀν ῥίολαιῖ*—"Eagle's Rock."

(*c*) *Κιλ Ὀμίτε υἱ Ὀρεᾶς*—"Church of O'Bracken's Homestead"; this is the site of an early church, on Mahony's farm.

(*d*) *ἀν υἱὸν*; name of small river which later on joins the Clodagh. See Nire, Barony of Glenahiery.

COOLNALINGADY, *Κύτ να λοννῖο*—"Ridge-Back of the Churn-Dash"; in allusion to the butter-producing property of the place (*r*). An old native informed me the original name was *Κύτ να λον*—"Corner of the Blackbirds." The townland is more

(*q*) "Gaelic Journal," Vol. II., p. 300.

(*r*) "Gaelic Journal," Vol. II., p. 163.

commonly called Curraghlandy, perhaps from an old sub-denomination. Area, 367 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Λεαα Ρίαθαε—“Grey Glen-Slope.”

(b) Τοβαρ να Βαηηιοζηα—“The Queen’s Well”; from some lady-proprietor who was noted for her “airs.”

(c) Καρηαιζ Ραμηαρ—“Thick, Stumpy Rock.”

(d) Αν Βεαλαε—“The Roadway (or Pass)”; a “gap” leading to Commons.

(e) Κλαιθε να θΰριανη and Soc η α Κοιιταη—“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. The first is considerably longer than the other. It was Fionn MacCumbail who ploughed them: he had completed the first and had got more than half-way up the second furrow when the colter broke.

(f) Αν Λύβ—“The Hoop”; name of a field.

(g) Κοιητεαε Δΰρο—“High Stubble-Field”; a patch of now wild mountain at a considerable elevation.

(h) Τυηη α Ξεαηηαηη Λέηε—“Swamp of the Old Grey Horse.”

(i) Βάν να Νόηηηηε—“Daisy Field.”

(j) Κυρηαε να Λεαθβ—“Marsh of the Rags.”

(k) Αν Όυθζλαη—“The Dark-Coloured Stream.” See under Woodstown, Killmacomb Par.; the present name is applied to a stream forming boundary with Ross.

(l) Τοβαρ να Ηαηηε. Αηηε is “an adze.” The word occurs several times in Waterford place-names; its force I am unable to determine.

(m) Βεαηηα αν Ρυαθάηηη—“Gap of the Moory Tract.”

(n) Βεαλαε να ηΞεαηηηηηε—“Way of the Gates.”

(o) Βάηηη α Βεαλαηζ—“Top of the Highway.”

The features designated by the following five names occur along the mountain summit—south to north:—

(p) Cnoc Μαοη—“Bare Hill.”

(q) Κλοα Όίοζ—“Stone Bank.”

(r) **CAPIPAIS** Δ **τSONNAIΘ**—"Rock of the Stockade."

(s) **ΣΤΟΛΙ** Δ **ἘΡΟΤΑΙΞ**—"Crotty's Cliff"; named from the famous outlaw. See under Coolgower, Kilbarry Par.

COOLROE, **CÚL RUAD**—"Red Corner." Area, 217 acres.

"Cooleroe" (A.S.E.).

CURRAGDUFF, **Curraδ** **Ἰουβ**—"Black Morass." Area, 394 acres.

CURRAGHPHILIPEEN, **Curraδ** **ῥίλλιβίν**—"Plover (or Little Phillip's) Morass."

"Curraghphillifreen" (D.S.R.).

FALLAGH, **Δη** **ῤαλλα**—"The Wall." Area, 342 acres.

"Follo" (D.S.R.).

S.D. **Ἄτ** **να** **ῤαλλαίξε**—"Ford of Fallagh."

FEDDANS, **ῤεαδᾶιν**—"Streams." There is a small ruined castle on the townland, also a mote. From a Down Survey reference to "Fiddownes aīs Ballyhasteene" it would seem that Ballyhest is an ancient sub-division of Feddans, or *vice versa*. Area, 722 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Ἄτ** Δ **τSeana** **ῥῆιλλιῆν**—"Ford of the Old Mill."

(b) **Δη** **Ἰεαδτ**—"The Monumental Cairn."

GLENAPHUCA, **ῤεαῆν** Δ **ῥύκα**—"The Pooka's Glen." Area, 560 acres.

"Glenafoco" (D.S.R.).

S.D. **Ἄτ** **να** **η-εαγλαίρε**—"Ford of the Church"; this is close to the north east angle of the townland—on boundary of latter with Curraghataggart—and is so named from a Penal Days Chapel which stood in the neighbouring field (on Glenaphuca).

GLENSTOWN, **Ἰαίτε** **Δη** **ῤεαῆνα**—"Homestead of the Glen." Area, 343 acres.

"Glanbegg" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) **Κλαίρ** Δ **ῥῆαυῤα**—"Trench of the Wolf"; regarded locally as an independent townland and now frequently Anglicised Glendog!

(b) **Aughagowleen**, **Ἄτ** Δ **ῤαβλίῆν**—"Ford of the Little River Fork."

JOANSTOWN, **Ἰαίτε** **ῤιοβᾶιν**—"Johanna's Homestead." Area, 506 acres.

S.DD. (a) **СΙΛ ΜΗΙΡΕ**—"Site of Muire's (Mary's?) Church."

(b) **ΛΟC ΘΥΡΘΕ**—"Yellow Pond."

(c) **ΡΑΙΤΙΜΙΘΕ**—"Little Forts."

KILCANAVEE, СΙΛ СΕΑΝΑΘΥΙΘΕ—"Cannaway's Church"; John Fleming gives somewhere another (somewhat far fetched) derivation, scil.:—**СΙΛ СΙΝΝ ΝΑ ΜΑΙΞΕ**. 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.DD. (a) **ΣΙΕΑΝΝ ΦΥΙΝΝΡΕ**—"Ash-tree Glen."

(b) **СΡΗΔCΔΗ**—"Little (Mountain) Pile"; *little* in comparison with the Comeragh heights behind it to the west but itself in reality a remarkable hill, 1,285 feet high.

(c) **СΑΡΡΑΙΣ ΘΡΑΝΝΡΑ**—"Rock of the Cattle Pen"; on the summit of the last. See under Ballyquin, Fenough Par., *antea*.

(d) **ΤΟΒΑΡ ΗΑΙΤΕΙΡ**—"Walter's Well." *

KILCLOONEY, СΙΛ СΙΛΑΝΑ—"Church of the Sequestered Place"; the largest townland in Co. Waterford. Site of the eponymous **СΙΛ** 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.DD. (a) Mahonbeg and Mahonoge (O.M.), **ΜΑCUN ΘΕΑΣ** and **ΜΑCUN ΘΞ**; two streams which have their source here.

(b) Coumshingaun Lake (O.M.), **СΟΜ СΕΑΝΞΑΝ**—"Hollow of the Pismires." Area, 36 acres.

(c) **СΙΟС ΜΘΡ**—"Great Stone"; a remarkable cloven boulder of immense size which stands by side of main road.

(d) **СΕΑΝΑ ΘΔΙΤΕ**—"Old Village"; a sub-division of some 1,400 acres.

(e) **СCΑΙΡΤ**—"Thicket"; another sub-division of about 1,400 acres.

(f) **ΔΤ ΞΕΑΡΡΑ**—"Short Ford"; applied here to a stream.

(g) **СΙΟC Δ СΑΙΤ**—"Cat's Rock."

(h) Cloca Uainne—"Milk Rocks."

(i) Uán Δ Uárhoail—"Field of the Drake." Compare "Drake's Acre," Ballinamona, Mora Par.

(j) An Stairne—"The Stairway"; a steep lane.

(k) Orom Δ Maircraig—"The Rider's Ridge."

(l) Na Béilíníde—"The Little Mouths."

(m) Cairraig An Fíolair—"Rock of the Eagle."

(n) Cairraig Δ Tímcioll—"Enclosing Rock."

(o) Na Stáblíde—"The Stables."

(p) Cairraig Na nSábar—"Goats' Rock."

(q) Cairraig Na Sceartán—"Rock of the Ticks." Sceartán is a parasitical insect found frequently in heather.

(r) Ác Na Lárad Uáine—"Ford of the White Mare."

(s) An Tíne—"The Trench."

(t) Píorún Na nSábar—"The Goats' Prison."

(u) Leaca Fíonn—"Fionn's Glenslope."

(v) Meáhrac Glar—"Green Cattle-Pen." See (aa) *infra*.

(w) Com Foinne—"Hollow of the River-Source."

(x) Fár-Com—"Wild Growth Hollow."

(y) Béal Δ Cúim—"Mouth of the Hollow."

(z) Móinteán Na Caora—"Bog of the Ewe."

(aa) Meáhrac (mÓrannrac) Séagáin Máoil—"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) Uárr & Com Na Fáiile—"Cliff Summit" & "Cliff Hollow" respectively.

(cc) Tígh Na gCrann—"House of (in) the Trees."

(dd) "Paradise."

The five following are on the summit of the mountain (south to north):—

(ee) Móm Δ Múllraig—"Bog on (of) the Summit."

(ff) An Cairteán—"The Castle"; a peak.

(gg) An Fáiil Uíreac—"The Straight Cliff."

(hh) An Coircéim—"The Step."

(ii) Beinne Mór—"Great Bank."

KILLERGUILE, CILL AR SCOIL—Apparently—" 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. STRUÉ Δ ÆRÚÁCÁIN—" Stream of the Green Bank."

KNOCKATURNORY, Cnoc Δ Turhórad—" The Turner's Hill." Area, 843 acres.

S.D. BÁIRIA MÁIRÍN—" Maidin's Height "; an early church site, with circular fence &c. on Kirby's farm. Maidin, probably = MO-TOE-ÁN—" My Little Ita's."

MONMINANE, MÓIN MIONÁIN—" Bog of (the) Kid." Rev. Matthias Casey, who was born here over a century ago, used call the place CÚLOS FÍNNÍN—" Fingin's Little Corner ".

" Nomanane " (D.S.R.).

MOTHEL, MATHAÍ—" Soft Spongy Land." Area, 259 acres.

" Methallia " (Calendar of State Papers—1253). " Mochel " (Do.—1256).

S.D.D. (a) Cloghnacomirce (O.M.), CLOC NA COMAIRGE—" Stone of Sanctuary "; a termon-stone, in shape of a sandstone pillar four feet high, which stands by 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.

(b) BANNRA—" Manse "; the Glebe House at Mothel, now residence of the parish priest.

MUNSBURROW, MUNAIRLÁIRGE (MUN-NA-LÁIRGE). Meaning uncertain; O'Donovan translates it " Hill of the Shins " (s), while Fleming renders it " Ridge of the River Forks " (t), and states that, though pronounced as above, it is written MUN 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 as late as seventy-five years ago there survived some twenty acres of orchard and shrubbery which had been attached to the " great house." Area, 870 acres.

(s) Ordnance Field Books—Waterford.

(t) " Gaelic Journal," Vol. II., p. 163.

" Monlarg " (Fax. Pope Nicholas).

S.DD. (a) Πάρις Δ Τιξε Ἰῆδιν—“ Field of the Great House ”; site of the ancient mansion house of the Powers of Monerlargy.

(b) Σεανα Ὀαίτε—“ Old Village.”

(c) “ The Couse ” (Cαβάρ—“ Stepping Stones ”) = crossing place (Clodiagh River) at south-west point of the townland.

OLD GRANGE, Σεανα Ἰριδιναδ—“ Old Monastic Out-Farm ”; it pertained to the Abbey of Mothel. Area, 572 acres.

“ Ould Grange ” (D.S.R.).

Ross, Ρορ—“ Shrubbery.” Area, 1,024 acres.

“ Rosse ” (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) Crotty’s Lough (O.M.). This is a modern name derived from the well remembered outlaw, William Crotty, who had for his lair an almost inaccessible cave in the ρτοτ or cliff, overlooking the lake. Crotty was hanged in Waterford in 1742, yet his memory is still a vivid thing to the peasant of Powers’ Country. See under Coolnalingady *supra*. The Irish name of the lake is Com Ἰάριε—“ Laughing Hollow,” or Λοδ Δ Στοττα—“ Lake of the Cliff.” Στοτ is not found in the dictionaries, and its exact meaning is not easy to fix. It 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.), Ὀυθ Ἰλαίτε—“ Black Stream ”; a name scarcely known locally.

(c) Ηα Σηάριονιρε—“ The Little Villages ”; now two or three small fields where stood the ηῆριον.

(d) Σαίτεαδάν—“ Place of the Willows.”

(e) Πάρις ηα Σαηάιτε—“ Field of the Apparition (Ghost) ”; there is a lios in the field.

(f) Ὀεῆρηα Ρεαδμοιν—“ Raymond’s Gap.”

(g) Cιλλιν—“ Ancient Church Site ”; on John Phelan’s farm.

(h) Cηοδῆν Ρηαδ—“ Little Red Hill.”

(i) Ὀριον Δ Ἰηαριαιξ—“ Ridge of the Rider.”

(j) Δη Ὀρηεξδῆν Ὀεαξ—“ The Little Man-Simulating Cairn (or Pillar-Stone).”

(k) Δν Βρέαζάν Μόρ—"The Large Man-Simulating Pillar-Stone."

(l) Δν Μόιν—"The Bog."

SHANKILL, Σεαηά Ćuit—"Old Hazel Place." Area, 455 acres.

WHITESTOWN, Βαίτε Δν ΨΔοιτιξ—"White's Homestead." Compare with Β. ηα ΒΨΔοιτεαδ ("Whites' Homestead") similarly Anglicised. Area (in two divisions), 1,194 acres.

"Little Whitestowne aĭs Ballinwytybeg" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Βαίτε Δν ΨΔοιτιξ Βεαξ—"Little Whitestown"; now Whitestown East.

(b) Ψαιτĉĭn ηα οτρί ξCoinne—"Little Three-Cornered Hurling (or Dancing) Green"; at meeting place of three townlands.

Rathgormack Parish.

LIKE its sister Parish of Mothel this division, formerly a dependency of the Abbey of Mothel, is of great extent. Its name is non-ecclesiastical—derived from the townland on which are the ruined church and graveyard. Two of its townlands, scil:—Glenanore and Knockaunaffrin, are in another barony (Glenahiry) 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, Δĉ ĩńóρ—"Great Ford." Area, 200 acres.

BALLINGARRA, Βαίτε Δν Ξεαρρĉα—"Homestead (or Town) of the Cutting Off." It was cut, about seventy years since, off the modern Catholic parish of Rathgormack. Ξεαρρĉα seems to be used locally in sense of "short-cut." Area, 300 acres.

BALLYCULLANE, Βαίτε Uí Ćoiteáĭn—"O'Collins' Homestead"; Area, 176 acres.

"Ballycolane" (Inq. Car. I.).

BALLYNAFINA, Βαίτε ηα Ψοιόĭne. Meaning unknown; O'D. renders it—"Homestead of the Green Field." This is another of the

places visited by the legendary $\xi\lambda\alpha\rho \xi\delta\theta\eta\alpha\delta$; she pastured here on her way Suirwards from Coolnalingady. (ii) Area, 257 acres.

S.D. $\acute{\alpha}\tau \eta\alpha \mu\theta\alpha\rho\rho\alpha\iota\tau\iota\upsilon\delta\epsilon$ —"Ford of the Barrels."

BOOLABEG, $\theta\upsilon\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon \theta\upsilon\epsilon\lambda\gamma$ —"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.

BOOLACLOGHAGH, $\theta\upsilon\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon \acute{\chi}\iota\omicron\delta\alpha\acute{\chi}$ —"Stony Milking Place." Highest point of this townland, 2,504 feet. Area, 917 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Coumgarra Lough (O.M.). The Ordnance name here is incorrect. The place so marked is really Com $\iota\alpha\rho\tau\alpha\rho$ —"Western Basin," containing three small lakes without special names.

(b) $\mathcal{C}\alpha\rho\rho\alpha\iota\gamma \eta\alpha \text{ Sean } \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta$ —"Old Birds' Rock."

CARRIGEEN, $\mathcal{C}\alpha\rho\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\iota\eta$ —"Little Rock"; the townland is practically uninhabited. Area, 840 acres.

S.D. $\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\eta\alpha \theta\upsilon\epsilon\iota\lambda \Delta \theta\upsilon\epsilon\lambda\lambda\alpha\iota\gamma$ —"Gap of the Pass Mouth"; the best known of the passes over the Comeragh Mountains: it connects Rathgormack with the Nire.

CARROWCLOUGH. See under Dysert Par. Area, 130 acres.

"Carroughkellough" (D.S.R.).

CARROWLEIGH, $\mathcal{C}\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\alpha\eta\eta\alpha \lambda\iota\alpha\tau$ —"Grey Quarter." Area, 204 acres.

"Carhuleagh" (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) $\theta\upsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\iota\eta\iota\eta \upsilon\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\eta$ —"Walter's Little Road"; now obliterated.

(b) $\mathcal{C}\iota\omicron\acute{\alpha} \eta\alpha \gamma\mathcal{C}\epsilon\lambda\eta\eta$ —"Stone of the Heads"; a large unhewn boulder upon which the Powers of Rathgormack beheaded malefactors or their enemies!

CLONDONNELL, $\mathcal{C}\lambda\upsilon\alpha\iota\eta \theta\omicron\mu\eta\eta\alpha\iota\iota$ —"Donal's Meadow." Area, 961 acres.

"Clonedonill" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Aughanirvor (O.M.), $\acute{\alpha}\tau \eta\alpha \acute{\rho}\eta\eta \eta\eta\omicron\iota\eta$ —"Ford of the Big Man."

(b) $\rho\acute{\alpha}\eta\eta\mathcal{C} \Delta \mathcal{C}\iota\gamma\epsilon \eta\eta\omicron\iota\eta$ —"Field of the Great House"; from former mansion of a branch of the Power family.

(ii) "Gaelic Journal," Vol. II., p. 163.

(c) *Cnoc a Ćronáin*—Anglicised “Croney 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) *Δη Χροίρ*—“The Cross”; a rock on the mountain summit, bearing a fancied resemblance to the symbol of Redemption.

(e) *Να Τρί Ćαρραιζίνιϋε*—“The Three Little Rocks”; on the mountain summit.

CURRAGHKIELY, Cuirrad a Ćaolaiξ—“Morass of the Fairy Flax (*Linum Silvestre*).” A Catholic Diocesan Synod—the first since the Reformation—was held here in 1677, under the presidency of John Brennan, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. Owing to operation of the Penal Laws such a meeting would have been attended with much danger if held in a more public place. The exact site of the Synod house is not now on this townland, but on Poulavone, a former sub-division of Curraghkiely. To left of the main Clonmel road—fifty perches or so to west of latter—stood the residence of a Catholic middleman named Power in which the clergy assembled. “*Seamur Cuircead (v), Cuirraiξ Δη Ćaolaiξ*,” one of the Powers of that ilk, is still traditionally remembered. Area, 848 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Βόττιρίν Ćαοϋ*—“Blind (*Cul-de-Sac*) Little Road.”

(b) *Ράιρϋ Να Ξηάιμεϋιξε*—“Field of the Hedgehog.”

(c) *Δϋτ Δ Βάιν Ćρεατ*—“Lower Plain Ford.”

Along the Mountain Ridge occur the two following:—

(d) *Βέατ Μυιϋε*—“Pig’s Mouth.”

(e) *Όρομ Ρέιρϋε*—“Serpent’s Ridge”; jutting out at a right angle to the general mountain line.

CURRAHEEN, Cuirraicéin—“Little Morass.” Area, 1,766 acres. “*Cuirraheene*” (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) *Ćεατρηάιαν* (loc. case)—“Quarter”; a sub-division.

(b) Lough More (O.M.), *Λοϋ Μόρ*—“Big Lake”; at height of 1,518 feet.

(c) *Comduala, Com Όυαλα*. Meaning undetermined; called also Quinlan’s Lake. This mountain tarn is five acres in extent,

(v) “James the Top-Knotted.”

and is situated at height of 1,533 feet. From it the Clodiagh River rises.

(d) *CAPIAN PÓIL*—"Paul's Path"; running by side of last. The Paul commemorated gave 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.

(e) *CAIPTEÁN NA SAIZOUIPÓE*—"The Soldiers' Castle"; a rock pinnacle at junction of three townlands and at height of 2,476 feet. The "soldiers" I take to be Royal Engineers engaged in Survey work, and the "castle," probably a trigonometrical Survey mark.

CURRAGHDUFF, CURRAC DUB—"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 "Stilloges" (see under Ross, above), while the other two are called the "Comalachs" (probably compounded of com, a hollow, and loch, a lake). Highest point, 2,465 feet. Area, 1,706 acres.

GLENPATRICK, SLEANN PÁDPAIS—"Patrick's Glen." Area, 1,905 acres.

"Glanpatrick" (D.S.).

S.D.D. (a) *ÁT NA SCAITÍNÍÓE*—"The Girls' Ford."

(b) *SÍÓ SÁBNAISĒ*—"Gowna's (or the 'Calf's') Fairy Mound."

(c) *AUGHNACILLA (O.M.), ÁT NA CILLE*—"Ford of the Church."

The *cill* referred to is the site of an early church by north side of old Clonmel road at the junction of this townland with Poulavone.

Along Mountain Summit (south to north):—

(d) *CARRAIS SÍÓE SÁBNAISĒ*. See (b) above.

(e) *CARRAIS Δ CŌIRISEINT*. Signification of qualifying word is undetermined: *CŌIRISEINT* may possibly be a corruption of some derivative from *cŌIRISĪM*, I consecrate.

(f) *SEAĞAIMÍN NA BŌRĪSE*—"Lying Little John"; a jutting rock point which in the distance looks like a man.

(g) *CAIRRAIGS ÚSB*—"Black Rock."

GRAIGAVALLA; *Σηάις Δ Όεαλαίς*—"Village of the (Mountain) Pass." Area, 1,217 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Δη ΰεαϋ Όυθ*—"The Black Flagstone."

(b) *Σΰεαηη Όυθ*—"Black Glen."

(c) *Δη Σταίρη*—"The Stairs"; this is the entrance to the "Gap" from east.

(d) *Μόηη Δ Τιομάηητ*—"The Hurling Bog."

(e) *ηΔ Σηάηοίηηθ*—"The Little Villages."

(f) *Δη Όρηάςάη*—"The Little Deceitful Thing"; a point of the mountain on the boundary line with Boola.

KILLBALLYQUILTY, *ϸίλλ Όάηη ηί ϸοίηηίς*—"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.

"Killballikilty" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D. *ράηη ηα ϸίηη*—"Site of the Early Church"; on west boundary of the townland.

KILLBRACK, *ϸίλλ Όρηαϋ*—"Speckled Church (or Church Site)." Area, 596 acres.

"Killbrack" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *ϸηρηάϋ ηα Μυηη*—"Swamp of the Neck"; a village.

(b) *Τοδαι ηα Όρηάηοίηηθ*—"Well of Little Paddy's Descendants."

(c) *ϸίλληη*, early church site, with its circular fence.

KNOCKALAFALLA, *ϸηοϋ Δ ΰεηϋ Όάηη*—"Half-town Hill." An ogham-inscribed stone found here has been removed to Comeragh Lodge; its legend runs:—"Lugundi Maqi Leduqa Mocoli Donmi" (w). Area, 378 acres.

"Knocknafally" (D.S.R.).

KNOCKNACREHA, *ϸηοϋ ηα ϸρηόϋη*—"Gallows' Hill." The Gallows in question was set up on a hillock (*ϸηηάϋ ηα ϸρηόϋη*)

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. ΤΟΒΑΡ ΦΙΟΝΝ—“White Well.”

ΜΟΝΑΔΙΗΑ, ΜΟΙΝ ΝΑ ΟΔΙΒΩΕ—“Bog of the Vat”; the “vat” may have been a bog-hole. ΜΟΙΝ, in this name, is now being corrupted into μιν and even μυιλλεανν. On the townland is a fine dallán of micaceous sandstone. Area, 388 acres.

S.D. ΟΨΤΑΡ ΝΑ ΒΡΔΙΝΝΙΩΕ (?)—“Road of the Rings.”

PARK, ΠΑΙΡΕ ΜΩΡ—“Big Field.” Area, 546 acres.

“Upper Parke” (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) ΟΔΑΡ Δ ΡΙΝΝΕ—“The Dancing Board”; a name applied to two fields.

(b) ΖΟΡΤ ΝΑ ΛΕΔΩΤ—“Garden of the Monumental Cairns.”

(c) ΣΕΑΝ ΔΙΡ Δ ΤΙΓΕ—“Old Place of the House.” The present is perhaps the only occurrence of the word ΔΙΡ in a place-name of the Decies.

(d) ΟΙΛ ΕΟΞΑΙΝ—“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 15th of August, till its suppression by the Parish Priest in 1825.

PARKBEG, ΠΑΙΡΕ ΒΕΔΩ—“Little Field.” Area, 172 acres.

“Lower Parke” (D.S.R.).

ΠΟΥΛΑΒΟΝΕ, ΠΟΛΛ Δ ΜΪΝ—“Hole of the Putrid Water.” See under Curraghkiely, above. Area, 237 acres.

S.D. ΛΩ ΝΑ ΣΙΝΝΕ—“Slate Hollow.”

RATHGORMACK, ΡΑΤΑ ΖΟΡΜΑΙΟ (ΡΑΤ Ο ΖΟΡΜΑΙΟ)—“O’Corricks’ Rath.” Contrast Rathcormac (ΡΑΤ ΟΡΜΑΙΟ), Co. Cork. Area, 112 acres.

S.DD. (a) ΠΑΙΡΕ ΝΑ ΒΡΔΙΝΝΙΩΕ—“Field of the Rings”; from the discovery of some gold rings which (with a bronze cross) were

dug up here some forty years since. The cross is in use, over the high altar, in Clonea Church.

(b) *ῥάιηc να Cιηe*—"Field of Early Church (Site)"; on Terry's farm.

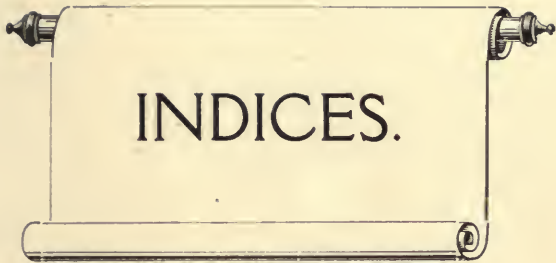
(c) *ῤάιcίηιηe*—"Little Forts"; three or four lioses in a group near centre of the townland.

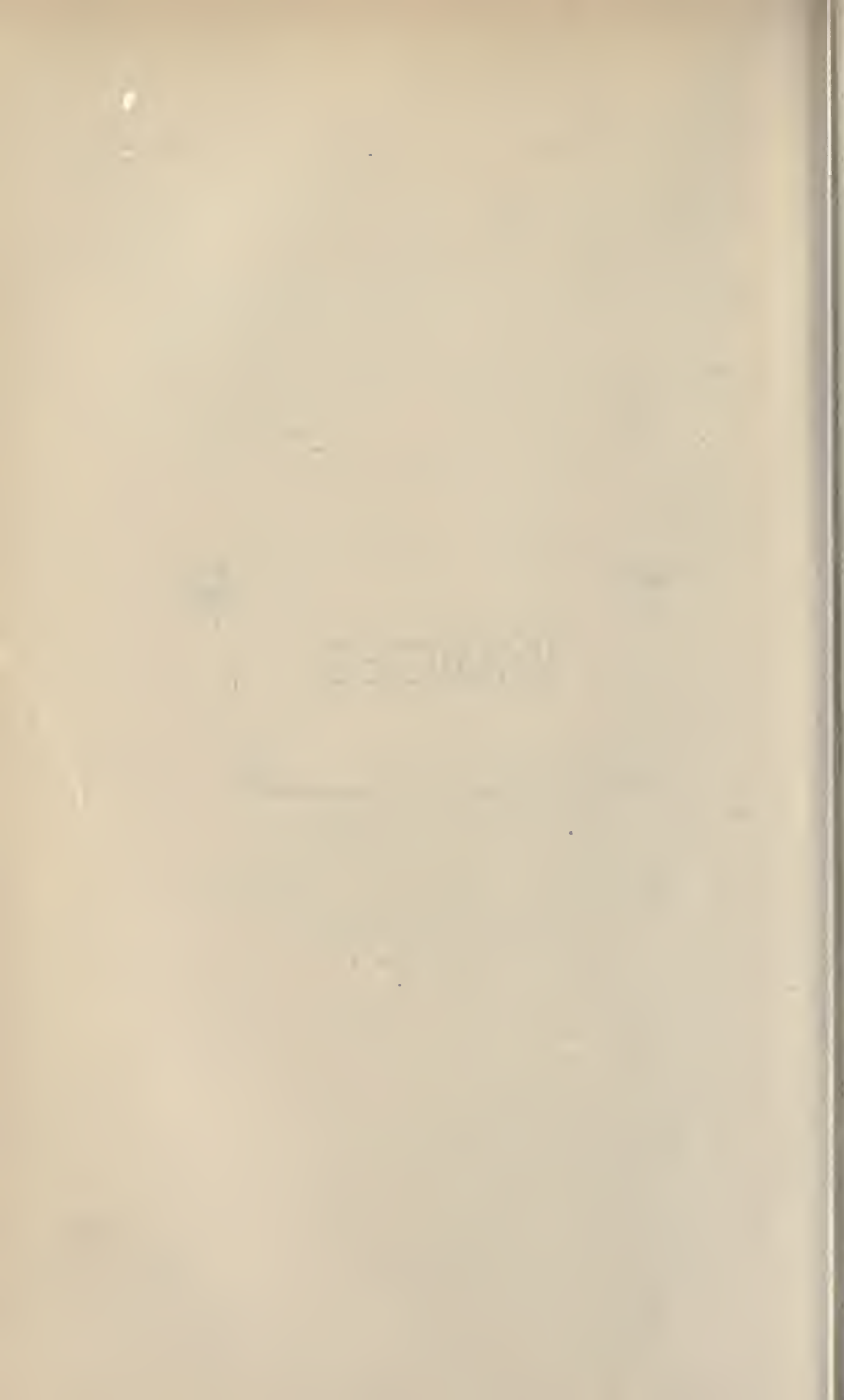
"Rahines" (Inq. Jac. I.).

SHANKILL, *Seana Cui*—"Old Hazel" (not "*Sean Coill*," O'Donovan). Area, 455 acres.

"Shannakill" (D.S.R.).







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