

SHANBOGH PARISH

Annaghs, Eanacha, marshes. Area 561 acres.

The ruined castle on the Barrow, two miles south of New Ross, was called Caisleán Eanacha. It was Butler of Ormonde property and Piers Butler was banished to Connaught in 1653. Annaghs House is in the middle of the demesne.

Ballyeden, Baile Uí Aodáin, O'Hayden's homestead. Area 157 acres.

Glencloghlea, Gleann cloch lia, valley of the grey stones. Area 129 acres.

Shanbogh, Seanboth, an old assembly booth. Divided into Upper and Lower Shanbogh with a total area of 983 acres.

The more ancient name was Carmina probably having reference to Carmen of Loch Garman. The ancient church, in ruins, was dedicated to St. Fintan. The holy well was called Tobar Fhionntáin and pilgrimages were held there formerly. West of the church on the roadside is a rock called Cloch Fhionntáin and Coiscéim Fhionntáin according to Carrigan. Bearna dhearg, a red gap, giving its name to a field is a subdivision and other fields are Geata bán; Poll buí; Splinc field, an overhanging rock, and Tulán an teampaill, the church mound. Victor D. Power, author of "Kitty the Hare", is buried in the old churchyard. There are many kind memories of him locally.

IVERK BARONY

The barony of 41,369 acres got its name, Uibh Eirc, the descendants of Erc, from an ancient sept. It extends from the townland of Curraghmore in Owing district in the north to Glengrant in the south and from Rathkieran in the east to Tibberaghney in the west. Most of the southern half is fertile and comparatively fertile land. The upper portion is hilly sandstone land rising to a height of 1,034' at Carrigtris in Mullinbeg townland on the western ridge of the Walshe Mountains.

This portion of the barony contains the greater number of our megalithic remains, denoting a very early hill-settlement of which little is known, while the southern portion is pre-eminently the hamlet or old village centre of which there are 36 in number. Rathes are numerous and ruined ancient churches and Norman castles dot the area.

AGLISH PARISH

Aglish, Eaglais, a church. Divided into Aglish North and South with a total area of 527 acres.

The site of Aglish ancient church is in the old village of Aglish in which there are 9 farm houses. It appears as Aglish Martain in 17th century documents. The foundations of an old graveyard

called the Reilig can be traced here also. There is a castle recorded in 1653 which has been long destroyed and fields are Aill mhór, a great boulder; Bán fada; Bán mór; Bán na haithe; Bánta Thaidhg; Bracha(O); Croichtin; Cúil na geupóg, a dock-weed angle; Cúlóg, a hillside; Garraí ard; Garraí na beinne, garden of the hill-peak; Garraí Nick, and Réidh bhán.

Curraghmartin, Currach Mhártain, Martin's marshy lands. Area 154 acres.

The village is near the south-west border and fields are Bán treasna, and Gort an chabhais, field of the stepping stones.

Cussana, Cosánach, a place of sloe bushes. Area 184 acres.

Mountneill, Baile salach, a place of heavy soil. Area 318 acres.

A plot of ground here called Croichtín na bPaidrín, the little croft of the Rosaries, recalls open-air devotions, and other fields are Baile breac, a speckle-soiled place; Gleann an Róistigh, Roche's hollow, and Slug a varril(O).

Portnahully, Port na hIulaidhe, bank of the monument. Area 291 acres.

Ballygriffin, Portnahully, Mountneill, Cussana, Licketstown, Glengrant and Moveen townlands border the Suir river and the road intersecting all of them branching from the main Waterford/Carrick-on-Suir road at Granny townland ends at Moveen. This is considered the most convenient approach to the interesting old village settlements in the south-west of the barony. The old village of Portnahully is on the western border and fields are Poll na móna, and Bánta leathan.

ARDERRA PARISH

Arderra, Ard doire, a high oak grove. Area 584 acres.

This is a lowlying area. There is evidence of an ancient church in a field name locally called Fearann na cille, church land, and Carrigan refers to an ancient church long destroyed near "the pond." Arderra castle was burned down in 1820. A Mass bush site is pointed out at the cross-roads.

Ballinacurra, Baile an churraigh, place of the marsh. Divided into Ballinacurra East and West with a total area of 194 acres.

Ballinacurra East is listed in the Index of Townlands in Rathkieran parish and the village is by the roadside there.

BALLYTARSNEY PARISH

Afaddy or Silversprings, Achadh fada, a long field. Area 247 acres.

Three fine springs give the more modern name of Silversprings. There are two holy wells—Tobar Bhríde, St. Brigid's Well, by the side of the avenue to Silversprings House and Tobar Phádraig, St. Patrick's Well, in a field here. Two fields here are the Fail, a declivity, and the Monument.

Ballytarsney, Baile tarsna, a crosswise place. Area 488 acres.

Ballytarsney old village lies east of the cross-roads near the Mooncoin border. A ruined church and a churchyard lie west of the road at the village. Carrigan states that the church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. A large field called Bán an chaisleáin is believed to have been the site of an Ormonde castle. Other fields are Baile na móna; Branar, fallow land; Clais Nóra; Fearann na geloch, stony land; Miúlach phúca, the sprite's mire, and Seanpháircs. The late Father James Dollard, poet and G.A.A. enthusiast was born here.

Kilcreggan, Cill creagáin, church of the rocky land Area 370 acres.

There is a field called the Croichtín in which Carrigan states the ancient church and churchyard stood, both long obliterated. Kilcreggan ruined castle belonged to the Walshes, Lords of the Mountain. Kilcreggan village is north of the road and avenue leading to Silversprings House. Other fields are Garraí Mhac Óda; Páirc an chrainn, and Tobar na hadhairce, well of the horn, but perhaps should be Tobar na deirce, well of the alms.

CLONMORE PARISH

Cashel, Caiseal, a stone fort. Area 278 acres.

The townland was formerly known as Cashel-Farrel and the fort or cashel is near the old village of Licaun.

Clonconey, Cluain chonaidh, meadow of the firewood. Area 411 acres.

Clonmore, Cluain mhór, a big meadow. Area 928 acres.

Clonmore ruined church and churchyard are near the Suir and Tobarcanice formerly known as Tobar Chainnigh and also Tobar na leadhb, well of the rags, from votive offerings left there when patterns were held at the well. Skelpstown and Riverquarter old villages are west of the road to Carrick-on-Suir. Clonmore House by the Suir side is the residence of the Archdale-Morris family and dates back to the middle of the 14th century. Fields are Claisín, a little trench; the Garrán; the Scrug, and Sileán, a drain or channel.

Graigueavine, Graig ó bhFinn, hamlet of the O'Finns. Area 268 acres.

The ruined parish church is in the western angle adjoining Clonmore. Coill Bharúin or Barron's wood is a subdivision. There is a rath in the Ráth field and other fields are Bailte, hamlets (probably); Bán bán, a fair bawn; Bán na ngé, bawn of the geese; Currach; Garraí greine, a sunny bawn; Garraidhín Wade; Gort na geloch; Gort na heorna; Móinteán; Páirc na bPaorach, Powers' field, and Seanchóill.

Killinaspick, Cill an easboig, the bishop's church. Area 263 acres.

The ancient church stood north of the R.C. chapel and Tobar Chill Easboig is in a field called Garraidhín an teampaill. Bóithrín an Aifrinn is the name of the lane beside the chapel when open-air Mass was said in Penal Days. Killinaspick village known as Seanbhaile is at the cross-roads.

FIDDOWN PARISH

(There are two townlands in this parish in Knocktopher barony).

Ardclone, Ard-chluain, a high meadow. Area 292 acres.

Two subdivisions bordering the Pill river which rises in the high lands in Templorum and enters the Suir at this point are called Baile Thíos and Baile Thuas, the Upper and Lower parts. Ardclone village site is locally known as Bán an bhaile and Clais na nAlbanach, the foreigners' dyke, near Kildalton border is the name of a hollow. Other fields are the Carraigíns, and Baile Icidhe, Hickey's homestead.

Ballyglassoon, Baile glas-uaine, a place of green verdure. Area 161 acres.

Carrigan gives the translation as the "town of O'Glassoon", but local opinion would favour glas-uaine as applicable.

Ballygowan, Baile gabhann, homestead of the smith. Area 405 acres.

There is a rath near the road.

Ballynametagh, Baile na mbiatach, homestead of the victuallers. Area 86 acres.

Ballypatrick, Baile Phádraig, Patrick's homestead. Area 39 acres.

This small rectangular area borders Ballynametagh on the east.

Banagher, Beannchar, a place of angles. Area 139 acres.

Belline and Rodgerstown, Baile Ruaidhrí, Rodger's homestead. Area 660 acres.

Belline appears to be a subdivision in which Belline House is situated. Carrigan states that it may be Balla Uí Fhinn, O'Finn's wall. The ruins of Rodgerstown castle lie near Belline House. Gleann an rinne, the hollow of the dancing, is in the northern portion of Belline: the southern portion towards the Pill river is known as Log riach, a grey hollow, according to the Canon's Notes.

Brenar, Branar, fallow land. Area 291 acres.

An incline at the cross-roads on the western border is called the Sweep and fields are Páirceanna garbha, and Páircín leathan.

Cashel or Tobarnafauna, Caiseal, a stone fortress. Area 78 acres.

Tobar na fana translates the well of the slope, but there is no record of any well held in veneration here.

Corbally, Corrbhaile, uneven land. Area 827 acres.

These highlands, the highest point being 947' are the source of the Pill river with tributaries from Ashtown and Kilmanahin. The spot on the hillside where Lord Waterford was killed off his horse while hunting, March 29th, 1859, is marked by a Celtic cross which can be seen over a wide area. In Corbally wood a souterrain is recorded in the K.A.S. Journal of 1849.

Corloughan, Cor fhliuchaine, hill of the wet land. Area 361 acres.

The Daltons forfeited their lands here in 1653. There is a portion called the Garráns, a shrubbery, in which there is said to have been an old chapel long ago. Tinnaslee, i.e. Tigh na sli, house of the wayside, is at the road junction and fields are Móin Mhoracháin, Morachan's bogland, and Poll an ghearráin bháin, the white horse pool, formerly used for wading horses.

Dowling, Dubh-linn, a dark pool. Area 439 acres.

The townland may have taken its name from a pool on the stream. Cnoc na n-uain, the lambs' hill, was the old name for Dowling Hill and the highest point in the district is 834'. Dowling Gorse is marked on the O.S. sheet, and there is one large rath.

Fiddown, Fíodh Dhúin, wood of the fort. Area 461 acres.

The dún or moat is beside the Suir and Fiddown castle in ruins is also beside the river apposite Fiddown island. Carrigan states that there was a large monastery founded by St. Naomh-aedhog in the graveyard here and that the old Irish Order of monks survived here to the 12th century. He also states that a beautiful holy-water stone was found in a field in 1905 and inserted in the wall of the old chapel in Pilltown; also that the monastery Celtic cross and a carved door stone with Early English foliage belonging to another church erected in Fiddown circa 1200 were removed to Mountain Grove in Tinnakilly townland by a curate there. A pattern was formerly held at Tobar na leadhb, well of the rags (votive offerings) on the Sunday after Feast of Saints Peter and Paul as recorded by O'Donovan. Rathmóre hamlet lies east of the village and Fiddown island in the Suir has an area of 4 acres. Here is our last toll bridge in Ireland.

Glenbower, Gleann bodhar, an echoless glen. Area 243 acres.

Glenbower village and Knock village is in this area and landmarks of more ancient times are Coiscéim Phádraig, St. Patrick's footsteps, and Clais na hOllpheiste, the serpent's trench. The Nolan family of Knock presented a limestone carved head believed to have come from the Early Christian church of Kilmanahin to the Kilkenny Archaeological Society in 1964.

Gortrush, Gort rois, field of the wood. Area 384 acres.

Coill an charráin, the wood of the rough land, was the local name for Gortrush wood. Sruth na searrach and Áth na searrach are the Glen stream and ford (now bridged) in the old wood.

Jamestown, Baile Shéamuis. Area 311 acres.

In Carrigan's Notes he records a stone-built underground passage called Augh na Martra or Augh na gceann translating, the field of the murder, and/or of the heads. Fields are the Carrachans, rough land; the Croichtins, and Seangharraí.

Kildalton, Cill Datúin, Daton's or Dalton's church. Area 941 acres.

Daton was the original name of the Anglo-Norman family who were dispossessed by the Ponsonbys, circa 1660, following the Cromwellian confiscations. Cill Modalla, St. Modailbh's church, was the ancient townland title. It is also referred to in the Red Book of Ossory, circa 1480, as Kylemethall which may translate Cill Mhicheáil. The church, about a hundred yards east of Bessborough House, was demolished and the material including sculptured stones were used to build Piltown Protestant church around 1820. The townland was renamed Bessborough by Sir John Ponsonby as early as 1660 in honour of his wife Elizabeth, the renaming being ridiculed in an essay by Dean Swift. Bessborough House, built with blue Kilkenny limestone in 1844 was partially burned by anti-Treaty forces in 1923, later renovated and is now an Oblate Order novitiate. A souterrain was discovered beside the Keneally dwelling-house in 1958 and fields are Bánóg mhín, a little smooth bawn; the Ball field; Glaschluain, a green meadow, and Rath mhór, the site of a rath.

Kilmanahin, Cill Mhainchín, St. Mainchin's church. Area 210 acres.

The ancient church site is in a field called Páirc an teampaill. A few perches south of this is a holy well called Tobar an teampaill, where a holy water stone was found and now built into a wall at the Blackmore residence. There is a Clais an Aifrinn, a Mass pit, in the district and a landmark called Leaba an t-saighdiúra, the soldier's bed. An underground chamber is recorded in the old Kilkenny Archaeological Society Journal.

Mullenbeg, Muileann beag, a little mill. Area 741 acres.

The old mill is still grinding corn and an ancient church site is near the mill gable in a field called Páirc an teampaill. Carraigtris, i.e. Carraig an treasa, rock of the battle, under the rocky summit of which there is a cavern stands at 1,034'. There is a large rath in Carraigtris gorse and fields are Geat na lide(O), and Sean bhaile.

Oldcourt, Seanchathair, an old stone fort. Area 529 acres.

The fort or court is in a field between the Glenbower stream and Templeorum. It belongs to the Walshes and Carrigan states it was uprooted circa 1825. Fields here are Bán an phumpa, the pump bawn, and Páircín uisce.

Pilltown, Baile an Phoill, place of the Pill river.

Pilltown is not a townland. Part of the village is in Banagher and part in Kildalton.

Raheen, Ráithín, a little rath. Area 579 acres.

The name formerly was Ráithín na gcaorach, little rath of the sheep. There is a Cromleac 12' x 6' x 2' surviving from ancient days. Carraig na mbroc, badger rock, was the Irish term for Raheen hill 750' high. There is a well called Tobar Cháitlín, and a field called Móin an churraigh.

Sandpits, Clais gainmhe. Area 94 acres.

Templeorum, Teampall Ódhráin, Odhran's church. Area 235 acres.

There are few records of this name. Odhran was a christian name of the Walshes of the Mountain from which it may have been derived. The ancient church, in ruins, is in the churchyard with many old monuments. Templeorum castle site is at the village and the church field is the part of the old graveyard through which the road to the present chapel was cut. A pattern was held formerly on the Sunday after the 11th October.

Tinnakilly, Tigh na coille, house of the wood. Area 262 acres.

Mountain Grove, partly wooded, is in this townland. There is a field called the Reiligín or little graveyard, and another called Cuachtín(O)

Tobarnabrone, Tobar na brón, well of the quern. Area 604 acres.

The Leicean is the hill to the east of the old village. Besides the quern well there is Tobar an chailcín, well of the eye-disorder, formerly frequented for cures. There is a large rath east of the village and another west of the cross-roads.

Turkstown, Baile na dTurcach, homestead of the Turks. Area 263 acres.

The name may have been intended as a term of derision for Planters and is hardly the original name. Fields are Bán an tobair; Ceapach; Garrán, and Glangort, a weed-free field, which is recognised as a subdivision of the townland.

KILMACOW PARISH

Ballydaw, Baile Dháith, David's homestead. Area 506 acres.

Ballygriffin, Baile Uí Ghrifin, O'Griffin's homestead. Area 167 acres.

Edward Walshe of this townland has a hand-written, leather-covered volume of 69 poems composed by Irish poets of the 18th century. It was transcribed circa 1764 according to Royal Irish Academy authorities. There is a field called Bearna bhúí.

Ballynearla, Baile an iarla, the earl's homestead. Area 465 acres.

There is a fine rath here.

Clonassy, Cluain Easa, meadow of the Assy river. Area 1,054 acres.

The Assy or Poulanassy river rising in Barnadown, Aughavillar parish, flows southwards through Harristown and Garrygaug joining the Derrylacky river here at Clonassy. The waterfall on the river must have given its name to this and to Poulanassy townland. Carrigan states that the ancient church called Sean-Eaglais, stood "by the stepping stones of Assy river" and that the church and churchyard were uprooted in 1850; also that a pillar stone north of the church on the by-road to Garrygaug is

known as Cloch an tsaidiúra, the soldier's stone, and also as Cloch an phalmaire, the pilgrim's stone. Only traces of the foundations of Clonassy castle, owned by Robert Walshe, Lord of the Mountain, who was slain at the Siege of Limerick 1690, remain in a field called Páirc an chaisleáin.

Dangan, Daingean, a fortress. Area 591 acres.

The full title was Daingean na spideoige, the robin's fortress! according to 16th and 17th centuries documents. The castle in ruins on the Black river belonged to the Butlers of Ormonde who held extensive property here. Fields are Garraí leathan; Garraí na gréine, a sunny garden, and Gleann beag.

Flemingstown, Baile Phleimeann, Fleming's homestead. Area 156 acres. A small area here is called Bánta.

Granny, Greanach, gravelly land. Area 1,164 acres.

Dún Bhráin, Brann's fort, is given as the site on which Granny 14th century ruined castle stands overlooking the wide estuary of the Suir. The castle was built by James, 3rd Earl of Ormonde, and we are told that Pierce Rua, the 8th earl occupied it and married the famous countess, Máiread Ní Ghearóid, daughter of the 8th Earl of Kildare, afterwards known as the Countess of Granny. Tobar Sheanáin, St. Synan's well, is here in a field bearing the name. Other fields are Caolahoyle(O); the Cuan, the harbour field; Fail an átha, declivity of the ford, and Páirc na seach.

Kilmacow, Cill Mochua, St. Mochua's church. Area 226 acres.

There are two separate villages known as Kilmacow Upper and Kilmacow Lower, the second of these being in this townland.

Narrabaun, an fharrach bhán, the assembly place. Divided into Narrabaun North and South with a total area of 375 acres.

The village of Kilmacow is in Narrabaun South.

Newtown, Baile nua, a new land division. Area 77 acres.

Poulanassy, Poll an easa, the waterfall pool. Area 3 roods and 33 perches.

This is the smallest townland in the county and is on the Poul-anassy river.

MUCKALEE PARISH

(This parish does not give its name to any townland. In dealing with this name the Ordnance Survey Letters record that probably Móin Cille, bog of the church or graveyard, was the name. There is an old graveyard of this name with church ruins).

Garrygaug, Garraí Dháthóg, Little David's garden. Area 494 acres.

This is the name given in 16th century documents. Muckalee ancient church, almost levelled, and the churchyard are here. St. Canice was the patron and a pattern was formerly held in his honour in the church field. Carrigan states that a Walshe castle once stood in the townland but there is now no trace of it.

Knock is a subdivision and there is a well called Tobar an bhile, well of the tree.

Harristown, Baile hAnnraí, Henry or Harry's homestead. Area 629 acres.

This is an upland district (the highest point 600'), west of the main Kilkenny/Waterford road and is in Pobal an Bhreathnaigh, the territory of the Walshes. The Breathnach Mór forfeited this townland and Kilmog in 1653. Our greatest cromleac, Leac an Scáil, the warrior's tombstone, is here on the Kilmogue border. It is a simple structure with a sloping cap-stone resting on three upright pillar stones to an elevation of 18 feet at the highest point. The cap-stone is 14 feet long, 11 feet wide and 2½ feet thick with an estimated weight of 25 tons. It is attributed to the Neolithic period but nothing is known of it other than its name. Cluain leacht, the cairn meadow, is the name of the field by the cromleac, and other fields are Bán ard; Currach; Currach mór; Garraí aitinn; Gleann an tsrutháin, the stream glen; Móin bheag; Móin fhada; Páirc mhór; Seangharraí and Tulán na ngabhar, the goat's knoll. There are two raths.

Lisdoolin, Lios Trólin, Trolin's fort. Area 1,186 acres.

Listrolin old village is in the middle of the townland. The hill district here is sparsely populated, the highest point being 850'. In Carrigan's Notes he gives a well called Tobar an bhaile aird, the high town well. There is a field called the Sean-eaglais, believed to be the site of Clonassy old church. Other fields are Carraig an chuilinn, holly rock, and Páirc an chorráin(O).

Milltown, Baile mhuilinn an tsléibhe, Milltown of the mountain. Area 941 acres.

Cloiseaun, i.e. Cloichreán, a stony place, is a subdivision in Lower Milltown. There is a well called Tobar an chloigín which perhaps should be Tobar an chailcín as it is mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Letters which record a cure in its waters for sore eyes. The Moat of Milltown is in the middle of the townland.

Monavinaun, Móin an mhionáin, bogland of the saxifrage. Area 156 acres.

OWNING PARISH

(There is no satisfactory definition of this name. It is given as Onang (without translation) in Hogan's Onom. The late Dr. Foley favoured Eo nEinge, yew-tree of the territory, as a possible interpretation. In medieval documents it is given as Bieu lieu, a lovely place).

Ballynacrony, Baile na gCróineach, homestead of the O'Croins. Area 426 acres.

It is given as Groinstown in 16th century documents. The northern portion is rough high land, the summit being 700', and was called Baile uachtar, the upper place. There is a small rath in

the Ráthán field, and other fields are Bán fraoich, a heather bawn; Currach an tseipéil, the chapel currach; Garraí rua; Gort na roide, field of the bog-myrtle; Leicean; Log an tseagail, the rye hollow; Móintín; Páircín Irish, Irish's field, and Scrathán, a green sward.

Beatin, Beitin, burnt land. Area 182 acres.

The highest point is 800' on this high land north of Owing. There is a cromleac here which Carrigan records in his Notes as Cloch Bhaile Fhionáin, the Ballyfinaun stone. In a deed dated 1524 recording a transfer of land to Pierce Rua Butler the district is called Cahernane i.e. Cathair Fhionáin, Fionan's stone fort.

Brownmountain, An sliabh odhar. Area 134 acres.

The district adjoins the old point-o-point racecourse of Blackbog.

Curraghmore, Currach mór, large sedge-land. Area 576 acres.

There is a fine view of the Suir valley, the Comeragh and Knockmaoldown mountains from this broad hill which rises to 1,000'. There is a moat north of the stream here with a partly uprooted leaba or cromleac and the cap-stone lying beside it. It is locally known as the Giant's grave and is in a field named the Clocharnach, recte clochrach, a stone-strewn place, thought to have been a village site long destroyed. A rath stands west of the road and two wells here are called Tobar an mhóta, the moat well, and Tobar Poll dubh, which takes its name from the Poll dubh stream flowing from the hills here through Owing to the Suir. There is also a field called Seanbhallas denoting a hamlet site, and others are Bán Mhuiris; Páirc an átha, the ford field (where a bridge stands now) and Páirc an gheata.

Fanningstown, Baile an Fhainínigh, Fanning's homestead. Area 426 acres.

Carrigan states that "the old name appears to be Loch Bateen." This is now a field name and another is Slugaire, a swallow hole.

Garryduff, Garraí dubh, a garden of dark soil. Area 576 acres.

The high lands here and a wide area in this barony in a line from Harristown west to Baunfree and south to Fiddown, hold a greater number of remains of a pre-christian civilization in the form of monoliths and cromleacs than any other part of the county, but remarkably few raths. There is a huge monolith 10' 8" long called the Cloch Fhada or long stone, and formerly known as Leaba an fhirfhada, the long man's bed; also a pillar stone on the Curraghmore border called the Cloch Bhreige, the deceptive stone, resembling a human figure when viewed from a distance. A number of large stones on the hill-top is called Leaba na Con, the hero's bed. The highest point of Garryduff hill is 1,012'. There is an old graveyard called Cill Chiaráin and a well called Tobar na Tine; also a Mass hollow which is now under forest. There is a field called the Streets, and Garryduff village is marked on the O.S. sheet. Other fields are Bán ard;

Bán fluich; Bán garbh; the Céad—described locally as “a belt of fields”; Cnoc fada; Cnoicín; the Currach; Fásach, a wilderness; Garraí Eibhlin; Garraí na gcloch; Garraí na mBróithe, Brophys’ garden; Gortán na gaoithe, the little windy field; Gort an bhóthair; Leaba na mbó, the cows’ lair; Leath-choill; Móinteán; Páirc mhór; Páirc bheag; Taobh an chnoic, and Tian(O)—called Tian bog.

Garrynarea, Garraí na réidhe, garden of the raised flat. Area 510 acres. There is a rough pillar stone standing 6½’ high here, and the hill is called Cnoc rua, the red hill.

Owning, Onang—as given in Hogan’s Onom. Area 797 acres. The ancient parish church, in ruins, is beside Owning House now a Sisters of Mercy convent. Owning holy well called Tobar na Muchthee according to Carrigan who states that there was a Lady’s Well in “the Orchard.” A pattern was held formerly here on the 5th of August. On Carriganog hill, i.e. Carraig na ngag, rock of the clefts, height 755’ overlooking Owning village to the east is a huge monolith 13’ 6” x 6’ 9” x 1’ 9” with four supports called Cloch Phúca. A few fields north of Owning village there is another cromleac 9’ 7’ x 2’ called the Cloch bhán supported by five upright stones. Moindeega, i.e. Móin díge, bogland of the dyke, and Baile an chorcáin, now known as Potstown, are subdivisions. A Mass hollow high up the slope of Moindeega hill is still called Poll an Aifrinn. There is a rath north-east of the village. This district was a stronghold of the Walshes, Lords of the Mountains.

POLLRONE PARISH

(Farmers’ villages or hamlets are numerous in this parish and also in the adjacent old Civil parishes of Portnascully and Rathkieran. These pretty house clusters built usually at right angles to each other, many of them thatched with reeds from the Suir, with paved streets, flagged floors, open hearths with built-in fans, large pewter dishes and beautiful flowered plates on the dressers, have only recently become the subject of research. There are 32 of these villages in Iverk barony and though many of the houses are now unoccupied they all form a most interesting picture on the landscape. The adjoining baronies of Ida and Knocktopher have on a rough count 23 and 16 villages respectively but most of them are now derelict through mass emigration, it is thought, since the Great Famine period. The method of agricultural occupation from farm house-clusters would not seem to have extended to the other baronies within the county where few of these are recorded. In a line south from Windgap, Ballyhale and the Rower they are still referred to as villages but differ from our present-day idea of a village having neither shop, post-office nor public house. Professor E. Estyn Evans, author of *Irish Folk Way*, did the rounds of the villages a few years ago. He gave his opinion that they were pre-Norman settlements and that the present houses would date back to around 1800).

Ballybrazil, Baile Uí Bhreasail, O'Brazil's homestead. Area 261 acres. Ballybrazil village lies beside the Suir. Fields are Croicín; Crompán, a small holm; Móin an churraigh; Móin phoill, bogland of the hollow; Móin an gheata; Páirc mhór and Páirc na lao.

Clogga, Clogach, a place of little hills. Area 1,070 acres.

There is a village here and Kylevaroon, i.e. Coill Bharúin, Barron's wood and Cluainín are subdivisions. Knockanure, i.e. Cnoc an iúir, hill of the yew, is a district name here.

Doornane, Dún Fhionáin, Fionan's fort. Area 417 acres.

This district is recorded as Doonfynan as early as 1356 and as Downenain in 1641. Doornane village in which there are 7 farm houses is near the road junction, and there was an Ormonde castle, now destroyed. There are two fields called Poll an Aif-rinn, the Mass hollow, and Clais an tsagairt, and other fields are Baile Flibeart; Bán an bhaile; Bánóg; Buarach mór and beag—probably cattle fields; Clais aitinne, a furry trench; Garraí buí; Leaba chaol—usually referring to an apartment on top of a Norman castle; Poll uisce, and Sceach Ryan's.

Grange, Grainseach, a grange. Area 639 acres.

The ruined castle at Grange village belonged to the Walshes of the Mountain. Fields are Carraig an lín(O); Conicéir, a rabbit warren and the Cúlóg, back land.

Mooncoin, Móin Chaidhn, Coyne's bogland. Area 43 acres.

According to Carrigan it is so named from a lady called Coyne Grant. The Grants were property owners in Pollrone, Dungooly and Ballynabooly prior to the Cromwellian confiscations and forfeited all their lands, the leading members being transferred to Connaught at that period. The prosperous village of Mooncoin is on the western border.

Nicholastown, Baile Niocláis, Nicholas's homestead. Area 183 acres. Nicholastown old village is west of the cross-roads.

Pollrone, Poll Ruadháin, Ruadhan's hollow. Area 698 acres.

The ancient parish church, in ruins, near the quay on the Suir was dedicated to St. Ruadhan; the churchyard adjoins it. There is a castle site near the church and it is recorded that Edmond Grant forfeited the church and castle in 1653. Poolrone has its own village and fields are the Bréagáns, deceitful or unprofitable land; Carraigín; the Cill field; Clais an tsléibhe; Cnoc; Cúinne; Móintín; Páirc ghlas; Páirc luachra, and Scrug. Mooncoin R.C. church is in the east angle bordering the village.

PORTNASCULLY PARISH

Ballygorey, Baile Uí Ghuaire, O'Gorey's homestead. Area 493 acres.

Ballygorey old village stretches along the road parallel to the Luffany border. There is a holy well called Tobar na cille held in veneration still which must have derived its name from an ancient church. Fields are Bán an ghleanna; Bán glas; Carraig rua; Claiseán Dermot, Dermot's little hollow; Cnoc na gcapall;

Croictin; Garraí odhar, a brown garden; Garraí nua; Gort fada; Gort mór; Gort na scoile; Maolán; Móin a' luachra; Móin rua; Móinteán; Seangharraí and Srath na móna, bogland of the holm

Clasharoe, Clasa rua, red furrows. Area 57 acres.

There is a large pond here near the village of Carrigeen and fields are Bánta Thaidhg, and Garraí na binne, garden of the hill-crest.

Corluddy, Cathair Luideach, Luideach's stone fort. Area 331 acres.

Carraigeen village with surrounding area is a subdivision; another division is called Siar amach, i.e. out westwards, and there is a furry hill called Bán an bhaile. Corluddy castle, 5-storey high is roofless but in a good state of preservation, the bottom arch showing traces of osier-rod work. It is on an open hillside east of the village and belonged to the Grants until confiscated under Cromwell. Peter Grant, chief of the family, died 1510 and was buried in St. Canice's Cathedral. There is a well near the castle locally called Tobarageelish, but the second element of the name is not clear. Fields are Baintín, a little bawn; Carragins—a number of wild fields; Clais rointe, trench of the division; Garraidhín; Gleannta; the Lochán's, wet spots; Muine bheag, a little brake, and Páircín an Phaidrín, the little field of the Rosary, where the villagers recited the Rosary in the evenings in Penal times we are told.

Cussana, Cosánach, pathways or blackthorn land. Area 184 acres.

This townland runs parallel to Licketstown down to the Suir. Fields are Baile na móna; Cao Hoyle, Hoyle's morass; Cloch an aitin; Gabhál antinn, land fork of the furze; Gort an gheata; Lic an uisce(O); Móin fhlúich, and Slug a var(O).

Glengrant, Gleann an Ghranntaigh, Grant's valley. Area 73 acres.

The old village is down by the Suirside in a sunny aspect, and according to the villagers could once boast of shoemakers, coopers, weavers, a horse doctor and a fisherman. There is a field here called Carraig an Aifrinn; Garraí cabáiste, the cabbage garden—the only instance in which the word cabáiste has been recorded in the county; Garraí camán, the hurley garden; Gort na carraige; Gort na sráide; Páirc ghlas and Sráid bheag.

Licketstown, Baile Licéada, Licead's homestead. Area 344 acres.

Leaba an Chéadaigh Mhóir is a sepulchral mound and monolith immediately west of the village, so that perhaps Baile an Chéadaigh was the original name of the district. This quaint and beautiful village nestling at the foot of the hill sloping southwards to the Suir presents a real old-time picture of an industrious and prosperous farming community where except for improved farming methods and housekeeping facilities little would seem to have changed since these 11 farm houses, built at right-angles to each other on both sides of the road from Granny were built. This is so evident that Licketstown is now a visiting place for tourists and archaeologists, most of whom do

the round of the villages continuing on their route to Glengrant and Moinveen and further north to the Luffany district.

Luffany, An fhliuchaine, the wet land. Area 444 acres.

According to local information it was so named on account of the number of springs in the district. Stretching along the roadside here are two old villages known as Luffany and Old Luffany with the distinction that originally the former was the farmer village in which there are 13 houses and the latter the labourers' village. The surnames Dunphy and Doyle, prominent in our church appointments and renowned on the hurling fields with the old Mooncoin teams are popular in this and the surrounding villages. Fields are Bán an gheata; Bán riach; Clais bhán; Cluain mhór; Croichtín; the Drom; Easca, a slough; Feadán, the stream field; Fuinseog, ash-tree field; Garraidhín; Gleann na rainí, a ferny hollow; Lios bán; Móinteán; Páirc na mbó; Páirc seamróg, a shamrock field; Sliabh na gcoiníní, and Scaithín na gcoiníní, little sceaich of the rabbits.

Moinveen, Moin mhín, smooth bogland. Area 331 acres.

The old village of Moinveen is by the Suirside near the great sweep of the river here. Two of our living and leading authors, Patrick Purcell and his sister Mary, are natives of this district. This old world locality can boast of a link with bygone days in a spinning wheel which is still to be seen in the Dunphy home. Poll na cora, the weir pool, and Carraigin dubh are fishing stands on the river here and fields are Acra na gréine, a sunny acre or field; Bán dreimire, a sloping bawn; Bán fada; Bán an tseagail; Bán gibre(O); Clais an uisce; Cúil bhán, a fair angle; Cúilín; Garraí an cheannaí, the jobber's garden; Scraitheán, lealand, and the Tulán.

Portnascully, Port na scoile, fort of the school. Area 398 acres.

The name is given as Poll na scoile in the Red Book of Ossory. There is no local tradition nor any historical record of any ancient school. The Port or Moat (30' high) is an immense circuit with a fosse and is one of the finest earthen fortresses in the county. There is an area subject to flooding where the Portnascully river rising in Corluddy meets the Suir at Ballybrazil. Portnascully old village lies west of the road-junction at the Luffany border. Carrán, rough land, adjoining the Moat is a subdivision. There is a well called Tobar an tí mhóir, also Carraig an tí mhóir and a stretch of land called the Bánta.

RATHKIERAN PARISH

Ballincurra, Baile an churraigh, place of the moor or marshy land. Area 60 acres.

Ballinlough, Baile an locha, place of the pool. Area 54 acres.

This area is lowlying land and there is a disused corn mill on the stream which flows through Portnascully. The Droichidín, the little bridge field, is here.

Ballynamountain, Baile na móinteán, place of the moory land. Area 89 acres.

This is now an area of well-tilled land. Fields are Bán, Bán na laoi, and Loch na gress(O).

Dungooley, Dún Ghúilidhe, Gooley's fort. Area 353 acres.

There are 6 houses in this quaint and sheltered old village, with paved streets or yards. The fort gave its name to a field called Bán na seanrátha, the old rath bawn, and other fields are Bánta Thaidhg; Crawnageen(O); Currach; Gort an chnoic; Móinéar; Móinteán, and Móinteán mór.

Farranmacedmond, Fearann Mac Eamoinn, Mac Edmond's land. Area 139 acres.

Filbuckstown, Baile Philipoc, Little Phillip's homestead. Area 157 acres.

In Carrigan's Notes he records Buaille mór, as a field name here.

Rathcurby, Rath Chorrphuí, Corby's rath. Divided into Rathcurby North and South with a total area of 404 acres.

Fields are Bán an bhaile, denoting an old village; Caladh, a callow, and Poll buí.

Rathkieran, Ráth Chiaráin, Ciaran's rath. Area 328 acres.

This district was formerly known and recorded as Ráth Chiaráin an mhullaigh ghlais—of the green summit. The ancient church dedicated to St. Ciaran of Saighir is in ruins in the churchyard north of the main Waterford/Carrick-on-Suir road and Tobar Chiaráin is in the second field north of the church: a field here is called the Reilig. The rath has long been dismantled.

Rochestown, Baile an Róiste, Roche's homestead. Area 239 acres.

Rochestown castle long destroyed belonged to the Walshes; it stood in the eastern portion towards Mullinavat village.

Waddingstown or Ashgrove, Garrán fuinseog, an ash-tree grove. Area 320 acres.

Waddingstown would have derived its name from the local landlord or grantee, thus supplanting the original name. A subdivision comprising a number of small fields was called Cillín na saileog, the little church of the osiers, according to Carrigan. A rath-crowned hill known as the Carraig was also known as Carraig Uadáin, i.e. Wadding's rock. Gleann na saileog adjoins Cillín na saileog.

TIBBERAGHNEY PARISH

Tibberaghney, Tiobraid Fachtna, Fachtna's spring. Area 1,134 acres.

The ancient ruined church of St. Fachtna is mentioned in the Irish Annals under date 1185 and Carrigan states that the chancel is as early as the 9th or 10th century. St. Madomoc, the church patron, is reputed as having brought the first bee-hive to Ireland from Wales. A holy well, where a pattern was held formerly on the patron's feast-day, February 21st, is west of the

church. The Tibberaghney Stone, an ancient small pillar (3½') of coarse brown sandstone carved in relief on three sides with symbolic animals and with sets of spirals arranged in circles interlocked in threes, stands in the old graveyard close by the railway line. Tibberaghney Norman castle mentioned in the Annals also stands in good repair at the ford mouth on the Suir river. Believed to have been built by Prince John of England circa 1185 it is now the home of the Dooley family, mill-owners and merchants. In the first half of the 17th century it belonged to the Mountgarret family who forfeited to Cromwell in 1653. A large number of human skeletons was unearthed in the vicinity on the construction of the railway in 1856. Cnoc rua, on the north-western boundary is a subdivision. Two fields are called the Church fields, and there is an eminence resembling a fort. The present-day spelling of the townland is Tybroughney.

TUBRID PARISH

Barnacole, Bearna Niocóil, Nichol's gap. Area 121 acres.

Barrabehey, Barr beitheach, a birchen hill-top. Area 540 acres.

Barrabehey castle, of which nothing remains, stood close to Barrabehey old village. There is a rath in the southern angle of the townland.

Tubrid, Tiobraid, a spring. Area 342 acres.

The ruins of Tubrid ancient church is in the churchyard and the site of the holy well is 150 yards east of the church. St. Killogue's R.C. church and churchyard are on the east side of the road running from Killinaspick old village.

ULLID PARISH

Ballynabooley, Baile na buaile, place of the booley. Area 865 acres.

In Knockhouse, and on the north side of the road opposite the home of the late John Kinchella (died 1966), James Scurry, farmer and Irish scholar of note was born. Some of his writings are housed in the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin; some in the University Library, Cambridge, and others in the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum, London. The inscription on a tombstone he had erected over the grave of his parents-in-law in Mullinavat churchyard is described in the notes on Kilbeacon parish, Knocktopher barony. A souterrain is recorded in Knockhouse subdivision in the first volume of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society Journal, 1849 and Knock (Knockhouse) hamlet is marked on the O.S. sheet. Fields are Bán ard; Bán fliuch; Bán garbh; Bán an lín; bawn of the flax; Broinn, a hill brow; Carraig; Cnoicín; Garrai an tobais (tobar); Garrán; Gort na gcloch; Gort shore(O); Móin luachra; Móintín; Nochta, perhaps An ucht, a hill breast; Poll a mhada—described as a slugaise for drowning

unwanted dogs; Samhach mhór, a big swampy place; Seán a Kyles(O); Sraig, a stony hillside, and Tobar.

Molum, Mâgh lom, a bare plain. Area 702 acres.

Páirc na feurach, probably Páirc na bPaorach, Powers' park, is a field here.

Tiermore, Tír Uí Mhórdha, O'Moore country. Area 102 acres.

Moore was a popular surname in this district formerly.

Ullid, Uille fhada, a long angular place. Area 579 acres.

This district is recorded as Illeach in 14th century documents which in modern Irish would correspond with uilleach, meaning angular; Ullud is the term used in the Down Survey. The very ancient church of Ullid dedicated to St. David of Wales is in ruins in Ullid old village. Ullid and Molum were once Butler of Ormonde property.

WHITECHURCH PARISH

Ballyhenebry, Baile de Hindeberg, Henebry's homestead. Area 548 acres.

Phillip de Hindeberg is recorded as a lay patron of Owing church circa 1300. Part of the townland is called Cookstown. Cook was a Cromwellian who was given a grant of land. Another sub-district is called Burns Wood. A huge prostrate cromleac 16' 4" x 10' 4" x 3" lies on Dwyer's farm; also bullawn stones and an ancient well of which there are local legends. The stone is known locally as the Druids' altar. Field names are Bearna bhuí, a yellow gap; Páircín cloch, and Poll na móna.

Baugarriff, Bán garbh, a rough bawn. Area 650 acres.

There is an old village here west of the road.

Castletown, Baile an chaisleáin, place of the castle. Area 986 acres.

This large area borders the Ligaun river, that is Lingán, fast-flowing, and a subdivision is called Bán an Lingáin. There is no evidence of a castle. Castletown House was built circa 1840 and Annsborough House in ruins with a corn mill, mill pond and mill race is south of Sceach bridge. Sceagh village is at the cross-roads in the northern portion. Kilkieran ancient church recorded as Castleane in the Red Book of Ossory was almost levelled in 1780 according to Carrigan. Three of the Ossory High Crosses described by Miss Helen Roe, M.A., in the High Crosses of Ossory are in the churchyard south of Sceach village on the county border. Tobar Chiaráin is a few perches distant with the ancient holy-water font beside it. Fields are the Beitin and Gort na bhfeannóg, the scald-crow field.

Graigue, Gráig, a village. Area 233 acres.

An underground chamber was recorded here in the old Kilkenny Archaeological Society Journal.

Kilonerry, Cill ó nDoighre, church of Uí Doighre. Area 460 acres.

Kilonerry church and churchyard, both destroyed long ago according to Carrigan, were located in a field adjoining the Lingaun river and still known as the church field. There are also a Friar's well, two large bulláin holed at top lying prostrate side by side, and a cave thirty yards long in this field. Here also is the Cloch Lia cromleac, 12' x 9' 9" x 1' 6".

Whitechurch, Teampall geal, a bright-shining church. Area 275 acres. The church is recorded as Ecclesia Alba in the Red Book of Ossory circa 1550. A holy well called Tobar Muire is beside Cregg bridge on the Lingaun river on the road to Carraig-on-Suir. In Carrigan's Notes he gives Clais an phúca, the sprite's hollow, as a field name.

KELLS BARONY

This barony of 38,376 acres would seem to have taken its name from the ancient Ceanannas or Ceann-lios, anglicized Kenlis, the head fort, probably the centre of local administration in by-gone ages. The area is lowlying and fertile, bounded on the south and west by the Kilmoganny, Windgap and Kilamery hills which form the watershed between the Nore and Suir rivers and rise to a height of 950' at Rah-enarran townland.

There are not many megalithic remains nor many raths. There are three Ossory High Crosses in the area, one each in Kells, Dunmaggin and Clonamery. Ancient churches and castles are dotted over the area. There are 8 hamlets.

BALLYTOBIN PARISH

Ballyhall, Bealach Hál, Hall's pathway. Area 291 acres.

This townland was divided from the Tobin, Ballytobin property circa 1653 and granted to the Hall family who re-named it. Ballyhall small lough adjoins the cross-roads.

Ballytobin, Bealach Toibin, Tobin's pathway. Area 328 acres.

This district is so named since the Anglo-Norman Invasion when the Tobin family got possession but was anciently known as Bealach Rathanri, Henry's rath. Ballytobin church, in ruins, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary belonged to Kells Priory. Carrigan states that the graveyard was destroyed by the Bakers of Ballytobin House early in the 19th century and that the present house was built on the site of Tobin's old castle. Fields are Páirc an Róistigh, Roche's field; Gort file(O), and Croich-tíns.

Caherlesk, Cathair Leisc, Lesk's mansion or fortress. Area 1,134 acres. A subdivision adjoining Baunamon townland is locally known as Fasseenta, the derivation of which is unknown. Loughbrack, in which there was an R.I.C. barracks, is another subdivision. Redmore House and turret are marked on the O.S. sheet. There is a holy well called Tobar na Maighdine, Well of the Virgin.