

Páirc an ghleanna, and Páirc cham.
Scart, Scairt, a thicket. Area 388 acres.
The highest point is 450'.

STONECARTY PARISH

Cotterellsbooley — This townland is also given in Jerpoint Church parish in this barony and recorded therein.

SHILLELOGHER BARONY

INTRODUCTION

Síol Uí Luachra, the descendants of Luachair, would seem to have given name to this barony of 36,685 acres. It extends across the western half of the county from Bennettsbridge village in the east to Whitehouse townland on the Tipperary border and from Inchaholohan in the north to Stonecarthy townland in the south. The area which forms part of the limestone central plain is a tract of fertile undulating land.

There are few megalithic remains and as the region generally is lowlying raths are not numerous. Ruined ancient churches dot the territory but there are not very many castles: there are ten known hamlets.

BALLYBUR PARISH

Ballybur, Baile Uí Bhurra, O'Burr's homestead. Divided into Upper and Lower Ballybur and also Ballybur with a total area of 701 acres: the last named with an area of 33 acres is listed in Tullaghanbrogue parish.

The Comerfords were lords of the district in early Anglo-Norman times, the head of the family being Baron of Danganmore in Dunnamaggin parish. Ballybur castle stands firm and is partly occupied. There is one rath and a bridge on the Blackstick stream on the western boundary where formerly there was a ford called Aughcoultrach, probably Áth an chúl-shrutha, ford of the back current. Fields are the Airdíns, the little heights, and Móinín ard. In Carrigan's Notes he gives Lios Breannáin, Brennan's lios, as the name of the rath, and Poll an rinnce, hollow of the dancing.

BURNCHURCH PARISH

Ballymac, Baile Mhic Dhaith, Mac David's homestead. Divided into Ballymac Flood and Desert with a total area of 569 acres. Knockcam is recorded on the O.S. sheet evidently a private house site. Ballymac House is beside the cross-roads.

Ballyroberts, Baile Riobáird, Robert's homestead. Area 146 acres.

Booley, Buaille, a paddock or milking enclosure. Area 262 acres.

Burnchurch, Teampall an Iusca, church of the crypt. Area 548 acres.

It is recorded in the Red Book of Ossory as Kiltrany and Richard Lahert in his History of the Parish of Dunnamagin published in 1956 states that King Robert Bruce burned Kiltrany circa 1317 and that it was henceforth known as Burnchurch, i.e. Teampall loiscthe, but there is lack of documentary evidence.

There are carved stones belonging to the ancient church in the porch of the Protestant church. Burnchurch castle and tower, in fair repair, belonged to the once prominent Fitzgerald or Baron family. Tobar San Dalláin, Saint Dallan's well, where a pattern was held formerly on the 1st Sunday in August, is in the middle of the townland, and there is also a Lady's Well in the same field. Fields are the Blessed Well field; Harry Flood's bathing well field; the Raheen, and Cnoc na gcapall. Archbishop John Ireland, the first archbishop of St. Paul, Minnesota, who died 1918, was born in this townland in the farmhouse now owned by his second cousin, Thomas Rice. In summer, 1966 a 10-ft. Celtic cross of granite was erected to his memory beside his birthplace. Open-air Mass was concelebrated on the occasion by Most Revd. Dr. James Shannon, Auxiliary Bishop of St. Paul, and by Most Revd. Dr. Peter Birch, Bishop of Ossory. The parishioners of Dr. Shannon subscribed £2,500 towards the memorial.

Burnchurch Viper. Area 229 acres.

Viper is an Anglo-Norman surname, occurring also in the townland of Viper Kells in Kells parish, Kells barony.

Coalsfarm, Fearann Chomhghaill, Cole's land. Area 273 acres.

Farmley, Fearann lia, land or territory of grey aspect. Area 300 acres.

Farmley House, now the Woodcock residence, was the home of Henry Flood, co-leader with Henry Grattan in the Irish Parliament from 1774 to his death in 1791. Professor Edmund Curtis in his History of Ireland states that "Flood showed interest and sympathy with the Irish language and the Gaelic past." It is on record that he bequeathed £20,000 to Trinity College to aid the restoration of the language but this request was disputed and the money reverted to his next-of-kin. Edgar Calder Potts introduced hop growing here a few years ago. The hops are dried and delivered to Guinness's brewery.

Graigue, Gráig, a hamlet. Divided into Upper and Lower Graigue with a total area of 371 acres.

The district known as the Seven Houses is in this townland and the open greyhound coursing at this venue is a popular annual event. There is no record of the origin of the name, Seven Houses, though there is local tradition of a weaving industry there formerly. There is a mound called the Moat and a field called Páirc an aonaigh, field of the fair.

Newlands, Fearann nua, a new land division. Area 149 acres.

It would appear from its location that this area was part of Old-town townland.

Oldtown, Seanbhaile, an old hamlet. Area 391 acres.

There is a Moat here locally called the Raheen.

Paddock, Buaile, a paddock or milking enclosure. Area 65 acres.

Sunhill, Cnoc na gréine, a sunny-aspect hill. Area 47 acres.

Washerbog, Móin Bháiséir, Washer's bogland. Area 23 acres.

CALLAN PARISH

Ballyclovan, Baile Uí Chlumháin, Clifford's homestead. Area 192 acres.

Ballyclovan Meadows, Cluanta Bhaile Uí Chlumháin. Area 42 acres.

Ballywalter, Baile Ualtair, Walter's homestead. Area 230 acres.

Humphrey O'Sullivan taught school here in a sheep shed in 1790 and also in a sod-walled school in Ballykeeffe near Cnoc na Carraige.

Banóg, Bánóg, a little bawn. Area 159 acres.

Bennettsmeadow, Cluain Bheinéid. Area 2 acres.

Blackstaff. Area 24 acres.

It is recorded under this name in the Calendar of Ormonde Deeds, 1555. The meaning is obscure.

Callan, Calainn. Area of Callan South 95 acres.

The town is believed to have been named after a monarch called Niall Cailne in the 8th century who was drowned in Abha an Rí, the King's river, but there is no authentic record of this and the origin of the name is in doubt. The town got a charter from William Earl Marshall in 1217, who it is stated was its founder. The town walls were erected in the 15th century by Robert Talbot and had six castellated gate houses. The ancient parish church, circa 1220, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and probably built by Earl Marshall or Hugh de Mapiilton. The original fluted holy water font is inside the church door and there are many fine monuments and coffin-shaped tombstones. One monument is signed by Rory O Tunney, son of the O Tunney family of Callan who were leading tomb-makers in the 16th century and whose artistic work can be seen in the abbeys of Jerpoint, Kilcooley, Abbeylaiois and in St. Canice's Cathedral. This church and the ancient Augustinian Abbey were restored by the Board of Works in 1961 and both are now much visited by tourists. The old Market cross stood at the intersection of Green Street; Cromwell's Fort was in the fair-green and was levelled in 1850; Callan Moat is in Westcourt Demesne. Glún Cailne is marked on the bridge over the King's River on the O.D. sheet. The field surrounding the Abbey in Callan North is called the Monastery meadow. There is a tradition that sacred vessels lie buried there and that the Abbey bell lies in Poll Sheáin in the river. Other local names are the Cúil, the angle; Clóidín Lane, a stony boreen, and Gort Phiarais, referring to Pierce Butler of the Ormonde family. John Locke, poet and the author of *The Exile's Return* was a native of Callan, ever a town of strong national aspirations. Fathers Tom O'Shea and

Martin Keeffe, known as "the Callan Curates", were pioneers in the Land League movement and in our own times T. P. Cahill, Jack Dunne and Michael Shelly proved their worth in the War of Independence.

Callan North. Area 24 acres.

Castletobin, Caisleán Tóibín, Tobin's castle. Divided into Castletobin and Castletobin East and West with a total area of 153 acres.

The Anglo-Norman Tobin family was given large grants of land in the Callan area at an early date, as note Ballytobin townland to the south-east of the town. The castle stump still remains.

Claiseancollaire, Clais an choiléir, the quarry hollow. Area 86 acres.

Corbally, Corrbhaile, uneven land. Area 61 acres.

Corneyeal, Corr Uí Néill, O'Neill's hill. Area 12 acres.

Earlsland, Fearann an Iarla, the earl's land. Area 61 acres.

This was Butler property. There is a ruined church of large dimensions and a churchyard called Roilig Naomh an Domhain as recorded in the Ordnance Survey Letters; also a holy well called Tobar na nGiobóg, well of the rags, votive offerings left by pilgrims and another well called Tobar an chinn, probably referring to the curative properties of the water for headaches.

Haggardsgreen, Faiche Hiogáird, Haggard's green. Area 110 acres.

Kylevehagh Commons, Cimineacht Coill bhéitheach, a birchen wood commonage. Area 83 acres.

Garraí foithire, a wooded hollow garden, is a field here.

Lintaun, Linnteán, a place of pools. Area 85 acres.

There is a reference to these pools in Humphrey O'Sullivan's Diary under date 1828.

Loughooley, Loch Úiligh, Ooley's pool. Area 24 acres.

Maxtown, Corrbhaile, uneven land. Area 49 acres.

This area must have been part of Corbally townland adjoining on the east as Maxtown is still known locally as "Crowaddy" which is a corruption of the correct name.

Minalns, Mineáin, smooth tracts of land. Area 215 acres.

This area in which are the Augustinian Abbey and St. Augustine's Well stretches to the river's edge east of the town of Callan. Butlers of The Minauns are large land-owners in this district.

Moanamought, Móin na mbocht, bogland of the poor. Area 35 acres.

It is recorded as Moanamought Commons in the Index of Townlands. The term "Commons" denotes communal pasture rights.

Moankeal Commons, Móin chaol, a narrow moor. Area 45 acres.

Moanmore Commons, Móin mhór, a big moor. Area 276 acres.

Pawlarth, Páil Airt, Art's pailing. Area 54 acres.

Skeaghacloran, Sceach an chloichreáin, white-thorn of the stony land. Area 207 acres.

There is an area of rough land here as indicated by the field names Páirc na sceach; Scrug; Caitheamh siar; Beitin; Garraí mhuine, garden of the brake. Other fields are Bán ard, and the Cnoc.

Westcourt, Cúirt an Fhaoitigh, White's mansion. Divided into Westcourt North and South with a combined acreage of 479. Two other divisions are Westcourt Demesne, area 146 acres, and Westcourt Commons, area 119 acres.

Ignatius Rice, founder and Superior General of the Christian Brothers of Ireland Order was born in Westcourt North in 1762. He founded his first school in Waterford city in 1802 and died in 1844 after a lifetime of successful endeavour in the interest of popular education. There is a plaque to his memory inserted in the front wall of his old home, and a very fine statue of Kilkenny limestone at the top of Green Street in Callan, erected in 1950 and unveiled by Most Revd. Patrick Collier, late Bishop of Ossory. In Carrigan's Notes he records a well in this townland called Tobar na Seacht Seisrighe, well of the seven plough-teams. The word seisreach also means a measure of land of roughly 60 acres. The remains of a castle, erected circa 1350 which belonged to the Butlers of Ormonde stands in this townland. Droichidín, a little bridge, is marked on the O.S. sheet and fields are Moat field, and the Tuláns, the heights.

CASTLEINCH OR INCHYHOLOHAN PARISH

Aughtanny, Ochtú an fhia, the eighth of the deer. Area 172 acres.

The late Mr. Kelly, farmer, died 1964 aged 85, stated that there were several small land divisions called eighths in the area and that the four Kelly families who occupied Aughtanny hamlet "came from Connaught at some period away far back." This is the only instance of an eighth land division known within the county if this definition of the townland name is accepted. Kyleanaulta, i.e. Coill an Fháлтаigh, Wall's wood is the name for the once extensive oak wood lying to the south-west of the hamlet. This is more recently known as Gorey's Wood, after the late Denis Gorey, T.D. who drained and planted part of the area, all of which is now under a new State coniferous forest.

Brownstown, Baile an Bhrúnaigh, Brown's homestead. Area 211 acres.

Castleinch, or Inchyholohan, Caisleán na hInse, the castle of the holm, or **Inse Uí Uallacháin**, O'Holohan's holm. Area 448 acres.

The ancient church surrounded by the churchyard is in ruins. A modern Protestant church, now long closed to divine service, is by the site and encloses the tombs of the Earls of Desert in a sad state of neglect. The ruined castle is on the opposite side of the road from the church. Westwards there is an area of low-lying scrub land called the Garráns. Bóthar an Chóiste, the coach road, ran this way from Kilkenny through Shellumsrath westwards and is still known by its Irish name. A large timber baulk was excavated from twelve feet underground in 1956 during drainage operations by the Land Project staff.

Deirdimus, Doire díomais, a proud oak grove. Area 132 acres.

Tinny park, i.e. Tigh na páirce, the park house, is a subdivision Tinnypark House was occupied by Mr. Waters, the last Crown Solicitor for Co. Kilkenny prior to the Anglo-Irish Treaty. He was arrested and detained for a fortnight by the local Irish Republican Army pending political prosecutions of some of its members in 1920. The house and lands were afterwards owned by the late T. J. O'Hanrahan, a Gaelic League enthusiast who among other property in Kilkenny city owned the medieval merchant's mansion known as the Rothe House, now the property of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society. This mansion has been recently restored to its former grandeur by the Board of Works under the direction of Mr. Percy le Clerc, Inspector to the Board. It now houses a Bord Fáilte Information Bureau and the library and museum of the Society. As formerly it remains the headquarters of the O'Donovan Branch of the Gaelic League.

Garraun, Garrán, a shrubbery. Area 184 acres.

Glebe, Gléib, a glebe. Area 57 acres.

This is a rectangular quantity of land and from its location was almost certainly part of Raheenapisha townland. Bamford House here is a modern structure now in ruins with an intact Georgian doorway.

Goslingstown, Baile Ghuaislin, Gosling's homestead. Area 313 acres.

Castle Bamford in ruins is in this townland.

Grange, Gráinseach, a grange. Area 316 acres.

This grange and Grangecuffe townland belonged to the Abbey of Graiguenamanagh. An ancient church of which there is now no trace stood here according to Carrigan's Notes.

Knocklegan, Cnoc an liagáin, hill of the pillar stone. Area 61 acres.

The liagán, an uncarved and uninscribed land-stone column is in MacGragh's field in Bamford which is the local name for this townland though recorded under its old name in the Index of Townlands. Glún Phádraig, a fair-sized boulder by the roadside to Kells from Kilkenny is traditionally credited as showing the imprint of St. Patrick's knees and the Raggedy Bush, a sceach overhanging the stone gets its name from votive offerings tied on the bush.

Parkmore, Páirc mhór, a big park. Area 160 acres.

This was probably former estate park-lands.

Raheenapisa, Ráithín na pise, the little rath of the pease or vetches. Area 212 acres.

There is a square rath marked on the O.S. sheet but the mound is now removed. There was an old road running through this townland.

Rathaleek, Ráth Uilic, Ulick's rath. Area 170 acres.

Woodlands, Baile na coille, place of the wood. Area 231 acres.

This lowlying area is now under a new State coniferous forest.

DANESFORT PARISH

Annamolt, Ath na molt, ford of the wethers. Area 1349 acres.

This was a sheep farm belonging to Jerpoint Abbey monks. The ancient church and churchyard near the river Nore are all but levelled. The Friars' Barn in ruins and Teampall Bēilbharr, church of the hill-gap, recorded as a 9th century erection, are 400 yards east of the Barn. These with Annamolt castle and the site of a castle tower show the importance of this centre in by-gone ages.

Ballyda, Baile Dhaith, David's homestead. Area 341 acres.

Ballyda old village is marked on the relevant O.S. sheet. Tohar Mhuire, Our Lady's Well, still frequented on the 15th of August for devotional purposes is west of a large rath. There was also a St. Michael's (Mickle's) Well and also the site of Our Lady's chapel according to Carrigan's Notes.

Cruan, Cruan, a place of stiff soil. Area 470 acres.

A life-size statue of lead or bronze of a male figure traditionally believed to represent King James II and locally called the Scotchman and the Metalman stood on a pedestal of local stone in Michael Walshe's field. It was removed during the Second World War years. Local belief is that its removal brought ill-luck as the untimely deaths of three men engaged in the work followed shortly afterwards, though coincidence cannot be ruled out in such sad events. Fields are the Croicín; the Metalman field and the Scotchman's field.

Danesfort, Dún feart, fort of the graves. Area 775 acres.

The name is recorded as Dún na bhfeart in Onom. Teampall Dhúin feart, a 15th century church in ruins, and churchyard are east of the road from Danesfort House. A ruined 14th century castle stood close to this house in the Castle field. Other fields are the Killeens, i.e. cillín, a churchyard; the Deerpark, and the Knock field, though Knock is recognised as a subdivision. There is a ruined modern turret west of the road on an eminence and also two raths.

Dundaryark, Dún dea-radhairc, fort of the pleasing prospect. Area 547 acres.

There was a race-course here in former years. A rath here was levelled some years ago.

Maidenhall. Area 162 acres.

This is a residence title and would seem to have been part of Skeaghaturris townland. The Hall was built in 1740 and is the home of Hubert Butler, writer and lecturer.

Pigeonpark, Páirc na gcolúr, park of the pigeons. Area 263 acres.

There is a rath near the old Pigeon House.

Rathclogh, Ráth cloch, rath of the stone building. Area 586 acres.

There are two small raths and a field called Buailín gabha, the smith's little booley.

Skeaghaturris, Sceach an turais, the whitethorn of the visit or station. Area 189 acres.

The present-day spelling and pronunciation is Scatorish. Evidently some local devotions were practised at this lone sceach. Ceathrú rua, a grey land-quarter, is a field here.

EARLSTOWN PARISH

(The parish does not give its name to any townland. The district passed to the Norman D'Earley family in the 13th century and is recorded as Villa D'Earley in the Red Book of Ossory).

Castle Eve, Caisleán Aoife, Eva D'Earley's castle. Area 576 acres.

The castle and tower are in ruins. Tobar na ngiobóg, well of the rags (votive offerings) is near the castle and there is a field called the Old street indicating a hamlet. This field is in a subdivision called Highrath.

Cronoge, Crónóg, a little hollow. Area 17 acres.

Kilbrican, Cill Bhreacáin, St. Breacan's church. Area 538 acres.

The church was near the King's River in the Cill field. Carrigan states that "church and churchyard were destroyed long ago," and that he saw bones protruding from a quarry here. There is a castle site in Sraith an tí mhóir, holm of the big house. Other fields are Bán beag; Bán mór; Bearna phuca, gap of the sprite; Carraig mhór; Scairt, a thicket, and Seangharraí. The Áth, a ford, gives its name to a field bordering the King's River.

Newtown, Baile nua, a new homestead. Divided into Newtown (Baker) and Newtown (Shea) with a total area of 768 acres.

Newtown ruined church and churchyard are in Newtown (Baker) and there is a hamlet adjoining marked on the O.S. sheet. Kilcoran, i.e. Cill Chobhráin, church of St. Coran (the Wise) gives its name to the locality but is not a townland. There is no trace of the church, though human bones have been uncarthed by the haggard of Kilcoran House. Newtown House, now dismantled and a ruins, and Newtown castle in fair condition with a fosse remaining, are west of the house in Newtown (Shea). The R.C. chapel and the small village are on the western border. An ancient well is near the King's River east of Newtown House. There is one rath and fields are Bán an bhaile indicating a hamlet; Brú na rogue (O); Camóg, a little crooked place; the Castle field; the Fair field, and Sceach. The term Fair field may refer to an old local fair site.

Ovanstown, Baile Ovan, probably an Anglo-Norman surname. Area 680 acres.

Conway Hall here was the birthplace of the late Archdeacon Jeremiah Drennan, D.D., V.G., an accomplished scholar and Irish language enthusiast. There is a field on John Drennan's land called the Reilig, a graveyard, and Carrigan states that there is a holy well in the townland called Tobar an chinn, well of the head, probably from local belief of the curative properties of its waters for headaches.

ENNISNAG PARISH

Ballycoam, Baile an chúim, place of the hollow. Area 103 acres.

Ennisnag, Inis snag, the woodpeckers' holm. Area 1246 acres.

St. Mogue of Ferns, Wexford, was patron of the ancient church beside the King's River demolished in 1814 and a Protestant church erected on the site. Tobar Mogue, i.e. Tobar Mo Aodhóg, St. Mogue's Well 300 yards from the church now supports a way-side pump. There are two subdivisions, one a fertile tract of land called Buaile garr, a short booley, and Glounta, i.e. Gleannta, glens. The Revd. James Graves, rector of Ennisnag, was secretary of the old Kilkenny Archaeological Society founded in 1846, his collaborator and fellow-enthusiast in the interests of the Society being Mr. John G. Prim. Their efforts in recording the history of ancient monuments and landmarks attracted the attention of leading scholars throughout Ireland and the people of County Kilkenny in particular owe a debt of gratitude to these two pioneers. A woollen mills known as the Marino factory was started here on the land of John G. Prim in 1810 to give employment to teenage youths of both sexes but failed in business in 1822. Years later the Pilsworth family of Thomastown leased the mill which was worked successfully for flour-making until 1870, then as a grain store for the Thomastown mills and now one of our mill ruins. It is recorded that there were 22 mills on the Nore and 10 on the King's River in the late 18th century.

Knockabooley, Cnoc na buaile, hill of the booley. Area 132 acres.

Lawcas, Leamchcas, abounding in marsh mallows. Area 255 acres.

O'Donovan gives this translation but states that the meaning is uncertain. As the townland borders the King's River the definition should be applicable. The old village of Lawcas is at the base of the hill off the Waterford road. Fields are Bán garbh; Croicín; Gort na píse; Páirc na geapall; Poll íscal, and Scairt.

GRANGE PARISH

(The name of this parish is given in the Red Book of Ossory as Tulchanna, i.e. green fields).

Bawnlusk, Bán lusca, bawn of the vault or cave. Area 217 acres.

A sheltered hamlet here is known as the village of Bawnlusk.

Church Hill, Cnoc an teampaill, hill of the church. Area 262 acres.

Carrigan states that the church of the Holy Cross stood in front of the present chapel of Grange and that the old cross was inserted in one of the chapel walls. He also states that the well between the chapel and village was recognised as holy and at which a pattern was held on the 1st Sunday in May. An ancient fort is nearby in the Moat field. Other fields are Áth coille, the wood ford; the Castle field; Clais Nancy; Drom sean-both, hill of the old hut; Móinín ard; Páirc na gcolm, pigeon park, and the Riascán, a little marsh.

Grange, Gráinseach tulchaí, grange of the green hills. Area 316 acres.

There are two townlands named Grange besides Grangecuffe, one in this parish and the other in Castleinch parish in the Index of Townlands and the Petty Sessions Districts' lists.

Grangecuffe, Grainseach Uí Chobhaigh, O'Cuffe's grange. Area 326 acres.

The old name was Grainseach tulchaí as for Grange already recorded. Carrigan states that there was a tradition of an ancient monastery in Páirc na gcolm. Fields are the Inch and the Knights' field.

Paddock, Buaile, a paddock or booley. Area 65 acres.

The Racecourse or Kilmog, Cill Mo Aodhóg, Church of Mogue. Area 379 acres.

The name is given as Cillmeggath, church of St. Megath, in 13th century documents. There is a tradition of an ancient church and the Friars' Well is in Tom Kearney's field. The Raggedy Bush and Glún Phádraig referred to under Knocklegan townland are by the roadside. There is a rath in the Rath field and one in the Ráithín field. Other fields are Bán fada; Caitheamh siar; Clais Hara; Cnoc; Cuan na coun (O); Geata Healy; Goirtín; Móinteán; Móintín; Feithín, a little fen; the Polo field; the Scrug, and Tobar a toosic (O). There was a race-course here formerly, recorded in Fraser's Hand-book published in 1859; hence the present name.

Raheenduff, Ráithín dubh, a little dark rath. Area 222 acres.

There is a small rath in the Rath field. Other fields are Bán ard; Bán an ghadáí, the thief's bawn; Cao, a swamp; Caitheamh siar; Clais; Croichtín; Gort cloch; Móin shalach, dirty bogland; Páircín; Páirc ghiúis, the fir field; Páirc na croise, the cross-roads' field; Poll porc, the pigs' hollow, and the Pound field.

GRANGEKILREE PARISH

(The parish does not give its name to any townland)

Kilree, Cill Ruidhche, church of St. Ruidhche. Area 787 acres.

The name is recorded as Cell-Rudi in grant by King John of England, circa 1220, to the Abbey of Jerpoint, of which it was made a monastic grange. The church walls are in the Church field adjoining Kilree House and the churchyard is long obsolete. There is a castle ruins also near this mansion built on an elevation called the Cruaichín, commanding a fine view. Griffin's rath in the Rath field was levelled in 1958 and other fields are the Clais; the Friars' acre; Gort na sagart; Poll aitinne, a furry hollow; the Sceach, and the Slugaíse. White William's well is on the Sheastown boundary and the old roadway here is called Bóthar na manach, the monks' road, leading from Jerpoint Abbey through Annamolt, Scatorish, Kilree, Wallslough and Foulkstown to Kilkenny. Opposition to the introduction of a

corn-mowing machine on the Ferrier farm, Kilree House lands, now owned by Mick Gibbons, led to an invasion of enraged sickle labourers circa 80 years ago who smashed the machine and searched for scythes which they held encroached on the method of reaping by hook. We have come a long way since! George Alexander Ferrier, Kilree House, died 1967, aged 95 years remembered the labourers' invasion.

Wallslough, Loch an Fhaltaigh, Wall's pond. Area 471 acres.

A fine spring is the source of this pool adjoining the Hughes' homestead. Fields are the Caológs, narrow stripes; Clais an aoil, the limestone hollow; Garraidhín gabha, the smith's little garden; Páirc bhán; Páirc na gcaorach; Páirc na gcapall; Páirc na scoile, and the Raithín.

KILFERAGH PARISH

Kilferagh, Cill Fiachra, St. Fiachra's church. Area 364 acres.

St. Fiachra of early christian times spent the end of his missionary life in France. He was chosen patron of Paris taxi-drivers whose vehicles are known as fiacres, originally used to convey pilgrims to his shrine. At the outbreak of World War I when Paris was threatened with the German invasion the garrison caught unprepared commandeered by order of General Gallieni 600 of these vehicles each carrying five soldiers and succeeded in turning the enemy on the Marne river. The pattern of St. Fiachra is held annually on the 1st Sunday in August at St. Fiachra's Well beside the Nore at which a Calvary was erected circa 40 years ago on the direction of Father Coleman, then Prior of the Black Abbey, Kilkenny. The remaining walls of the Forrestal castle built circa 1540 are incorporated in Kilfera House, the home of Captain Stopford. Fields are Bán garbh, and Bánta Fhiachra, Fiachra's hawns.

Sheestown, Baile an fhásaigh, place of the lush grass. Area 596 acres.

It would seem that this was a division of Kilferagh townland as a subdivision, apparently Shee property, is recorded as Wasa Shea, i.e. Fásach Shea, Shea or Shee's lush land. The ancient ruined church and the churchyard are on the west bank of the Nore near Sheestown Lodge. There is a rath formerly known as Raheen Donegan and a Glun Phádraig by the roadside. There are two wells called Seanbaile well, and Smuilcín well, the snout or angle of land, here at the turn of the road to Wallslough. Carraig pond is on the Nore and Callaghan's ruined corn mill is on the west bank.

KILLALOE PARISH

Ballybush, Baile Bhuiséir, Busher's homestead. Area 1 acres.

Ballylarkin, Baile Uí Lorcáin, O'Lorcan's homestead. Area 162 acres.

Ballyline, Baile Uí Fhloinn, O'Flynn's homestead. Area 360 acres.

Cappaghayden, Ceapach Uí Eadáin, O'Hayden's tillage plot. Area 591 acres.

There is a ring fort here and fields are Branar, fallow land, and Gort na cora, field of the weir on the Munster River.

Dairyhill, Cnoc an doire, hill of the oak-grove. Area 99 acres.

Deerpark, Páirc na bhfiadh. Area 102 acres.

Dereen, Doirín, a little oak-grove. Area 206 acres.

Foxcover, Clais an rois, hollow of the wood. Area 238 acres.

In the translation of this name and in Dereen, Dairyhill, Great Oak, Greatwood, Laklye, Rossmore and Tinnakilly townlands we have evidence of old woodlands. The new afforestation of the area is called the Callan Forest in Department of Lands advertisements.

Gorteenalee, Goirtín na lao, little field of the calves. Area 65 acres.

Gortnacurragh, Gort na gcurrach, field of the swamps. Area 15 acres.

All this area is lowlying land.

Gortnasragh, Gort na sratha, field of the fen. Area 19 acres.

This is also a lowlying area.

Graigueooly, Gráig Amhlaoidh, Humphrey's hamlet. Area 221 acres.

Carrigan states that there was a chapel here once. Cnoc na spá, hill of the spa well, is here.

Greatoak, Daireach mhór, great oak lands. Area 198 acres.

The late Pat Cody of Killaloe townland, died 1965 aged 83, stated that "there was a Union Workhouse in Greatoak." There may have been a relief house here in Famine times. There are two querns outside the Cody home. Fields are Acra mór, a big field; Bân ard; Peasland, and Liantann (O).

Greatwood, Bân an chillín, bawn of the little church. Area 219 acres.

The ancient church site is near the Desert Demesne border.

Killaloe, Cill Dalua, St. Molua's church. Area 299 acres.

St. Molua was patron of the church. An oak statue of this saint was preserved in the home of John Butler, J.P. over a long period, afterwards in Killaloe chapel, and now in St. Kieran's College museum. Tobar Molua is in O'Halloran's field in Kyleneaskeagh where a pattern was held formerly on August 4th. Ardán, and Páirc Phaidín are fields here.

Kyleneaskeagh, Coill na sceach, wood of the whitethorn. Area 374 acres.

Lakyle, Leamhchoill, an elm wood. Area 58 acres.

Redhouse, an tigh dearg, the red house. Area 232 acres.

Riesc, Riasc, sedgy land. Area 86 acres.

Rossmore, Ros mór, a big wood. Area 422 acres.

Scotsboro, Baile Scot, Scots' borough. Area 303 acres.

This area would seem to have been part of Cappaghaden townland.

Tingarran, Tigh an gharráin, house of the shrubbery. Area 188 acres.

Tinnakilly, Tigh na coille, house of the wood. Area 228 acres.

Whitehouse, An tigh bán, the white house. Area 251 acres.

OUTRATH PARISH

Bodalmore, Bothdail mhór, a big assembly hut. Area 315 acres.

The townland is divided into Upper and Lower Bodal. There is a hamlet in each of them and Lower Bodal has all the characteristics of the old village, the houses arranged at right angles, each having its walled-in garden.

Foukstown, Baile Fhuilc, Fulk's homestead. Area 131 acres.

It was anciently known as Foukstownfreney from the Anglo-Norman de la Freney family. Bóthar na Manach runs through here leading to the city. A rectangular strip of land lying south of Outrath is detached. The ancient small graveyards of St. Rioch, St. Maul, St. Canice and St. John within Kilkenny city boundary proving inadequate for burials Foukstown churchyard, adjoining the main Waterford road, is the last resting place of many city family dead. The opening of the large municipal cemetery of St. Kieran on the outskirts of the city immediately east of Nowlan Park G.A.A. grounds relieves overcrowding in the old cemeteries.

Furzehouse, Tigh an aitinn, house of the furze. Area 298 acres.

Firhouse is the recognised spelling of the name nowadays. The Rá and the Knock are two field names.

Grevine, Gairbhín, gravelly land. Divided into Grevine East and West with a total area of 517 acres. Cruachán is a field name.

Outrath, Ráth uachtar, upper rath. Area 530 acres.

The ancient church completely destroyed was called Teampall Rátha Uachtair. The travelling fraternity holds burial rights in the old churchyard here and also in Cuffesgrange. A medieval dwelling in ruins north of the churchyard is believed to have been a Rothe House. Fields are Cnoc boilgín (O); the Gleann; the Móinín; the Ráth field; the Riase, and Tobar Chiaráin.

ST. CANICE'S PARISH

(There are 28 townlands in this parish listed in Crannagh barony. The following are listed in St. Patrick's parish in this barony).

Archerstreet Lot, Luchtóg Sraíd Airseir, Archer's Street land portion. Area 90 acres.

There is only one occupied house in Archer's Street now; all were occupied 40 years ago. Sraith na mbodach, holm of the churls or foreigners, lies to the south-east towards the Nore. The term refers to Flemish weavers, said to be Huguenot refugees who were brought to Ireland by the Ormonde family for weaving and tapestry work at their castle, and who settled down here. Larchfield is a subdivision. In May, 1967 Mrs. Emmeleen M. Benson of Larchfield died in her 99th year. She was a familiar figure in Kilkenny on her rubber-tired jaunting car with high-stepping horse and liveried driver. This was the last jaunting

car on the city streets; surely the passing of an era.

Ballynalina, Baile na Laighneach, Lynach's homestead. Area 291 acres. Fields are Bán buí; Clais Uí Eachra, O'Hara's hollow; Cnoc beag; Cnoc mór; Croicin; Croichtín; the Móinteáns, and Scrug.

Cashel, Caiseal, a stone fortress. Area 42 acres.

The County Sanatorium here, closed in 1961, was originally a British military stores. Cashel Villa and lands, the property of the late Joe Mulhall city merchant and coursing enthusiast retain the townland name.

Dukesmeadows, Cluanta an diúic, the duke's meadows. Area 182 acres, which includes 67 acres marked on the O.S. sheet as the area of old St. Mary's Parish.

Kilkenny Castle, the ancestral home of the Butlers of Ormonde is at the northern end of the townland. The Butlers acquired the then fortified site in 1391 and established an Anglo-Irish principality. The castle stable block was leased to the Kilkenny Designs Workshop some years ago and is producing fine work. In 1967 the Marquis of Ormonde made a gift of the castle to the Kilkenny Castle Restoration Committee and the adjoining land to the State. The Ormonde Woollen Mills are by the Canal Walk in this townland.

Maidenhill, Ard sceardáin, height of the ravine. Area 46 acres.

The course of the Breagach river here is a gully or ravine. Ardsradaun is the height on which the residence of P. J. Healy, solicitor, stands as marked on the O.S. sheet. The present name is a relatively modern title.

Marnellsmeadows, Cluanta Mhairnéil, Marnell's meadows. Area 19 acres.

This is an angular area from the junction of Walkin Street along the old Kells Road to Martin Cassidy's shop crossing the Circular road to the Breagach river.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH

The ancient church long destroyed in the churchyard here was known as the Church of St. Mary's, Donaghmore, and was probably a Martarteach or church of relics. Car-rigan records that "Bishop Rothe writes that the church of St. Patrick, Kilkenny, was first known as Ecclesia B. Mariae Domhnach Móre" also that "there can be no doubt that St. Patrick's is the Donaghmore of Magh Roighni mentioned in the Life of St. Canice which was the seat of a monastery prior to 1600." There are tombs dating from 1292.

Archersgrove, Bán loiscthe, a burnt bawn. Area 101 acres.

Archersleas and Archerstreet Lot lie in this locality, a stronghold evidently of this Anglo-Norman family. There are mineral spa wells marked on the O.S. sheet near Archersgrove old mill which was purchased in 1891 by a local merchant called Fennesy and since known as Fennesy's mill. The Canal Walk ends at

this point; the canal was started in 1760 and never completed.

Archersleas, Bánta Aairséir, Archer's bawns. Area 149 acres.

Seville Lodge, now a new Holy Faith Convent novitiate, and Orchardton House, with their adjoining farms are in this townland.

Ardscradaun, Ard sceardáin, height of the ravine. Area 13 acres.

The portion east of the partly destroyed old road running from Walkin Street corner south-westwards to Hoban's Bridge on the Kells road is now Maidenhill.

Baunreagh, Bán riach, a grey bawn. Area 152 acres.

Shellumsrath adjoining would appear to have been part of this townland.

Birchfield. Area 159 acres.

The name is not older than the late 18th century when a Mr. Birch bought the lands known as Knockbulgin and Knockmore and named his estate, Birchfield. The residence, Birchfield House, could be dated as from then. In 1814 Dr. Kieran Marum, later Bishop of Ossory leased the residence for ecclesiastical students and named it St. Kyran's College. It continued in this capacity until 1839. The house and lands were bought by Richard Smithwick a year previously and continue in the Smithwick name since then.

Castleblunden, Caisleán cluain Uí Mhóráin, Clonmoran castle lands. Area 196 acres.

Portion of this demesne land is wooded and known as Blunden's Wood. The Cloran stream disappears underground in a slugaise here, and every effort to trace its re-surfacing has failed according to local information. Rionoir, a precious metal industry and a merger of Gouldings Chemical Fertilizers and Rio Tinto Zinc was established in 1967 at Castleblunden Cottage. Sir William Blunden is general manager.

Clonmoran, Cluain Uí Mhcráin, O'Moran's meadow. Area 127 acres.

Castleblunden and Morgagefields townlands due to their location seem to have been plotted out of this townland. In 1653 Clonmoran was divided between two Cromwellians, Overington Blunden and Thomas Evans. Clonmoran House, residence of the Hyland family, is marked on the O.S. sheet.

Cox's Fields, Bánta Mhic Choiligh, Cox's bawns. Area 12 acres.

This small angular area which lies between Outrath and Raggetslund must have been part of Outrath.

Danville, Páirc na bhfuinsean, field of the ash trees. Area 144 acres.

Danville is a modern name. Ashfield House and Danville House are marked on the O.S. sheet.

Deansground, Fearann an Dínigh, Dean's land. Area 34 acres.

St. Joseph's Convent and girls' industrial school are in the southern angle.

Donoughmore, Domhnach mór, a great church. Area 55 acres.

This townland lies east of Birchfield. The church is referred to under the parish name.

Drakelands, Baile dubhuisce, place of dark water. Divided into Upper, Middle and Lower Drakelands with a total of 369 acres.

It is recorded as "le Grange and Ballydousker called Drake-lands" in the Suppression of the Religious Houses Act, 1540, where there was "a castle, a strong bawn and a good mill." It belonged to St. John's Abbey then and was later leased to the Rothe family. Part of the townland was called Rath cluainte, rath of the meadow land. The castle is in ruins in Drakelands Lower. Drakeland House, once an episcopal residence is now the Egan home. There is one rath in the Upper portion.

Gallowshill, Cnoc na croiche, hill of the gallows. Area 86 acres.

No local tradition is obtainable on this name. The black marble quarry which gave its name to Kilkenny as "the Marble City" is here but unworked for the last half-century.

Joinersfolly. Area 117 acres.

The name denotes local sarcasm referring to a dwelling erected by a Cromwellian officer named Joener. The townland adjoins Loughboy on the south and lies west of Boheratourish, i.e. Bothar an t-suaimhnis, road of the quietness, which branches east of the Outrath road and ends in the fields at Raggetsland. This is still a quiet and lonely by-road.

Loughboy, Loch buí, a yellow pond. Area 109 acres.

The pond, long since drained, reformed after the great floods of 1947 but subsided soon afterwards.

Margaretsfields, Banta Mhairéad. Area 34 acres.

Morgagefields. Area 49 acres.

This is one large field adjoining the residence avenue of the Blunden family to whom it belongs.

Poulgour, Poll gabhar, the goats' hollow. Area 132 acres.

Raggetsland, Fearann Ragaid, Ragget's holding. Area 98 acres.

This is where Boharatounish ends south of Joinersfolly.

Shellumsrath, Ráth Shealiaim, Shellum's or Sholdum's rath. Area 129 acres.

There is no rath marked on the O.S. sheet though there is a mound and dyke west of the road. Mick Dalton, a local historian and raconteur, died 1965 aged 92 years, lived here and recalled selling raffle tickets in 1896 to his comrades in the British army posted on the North-West Frontier, India, in aid of funds for the erection of St. Patrick's church.

Smithsland, Fearann an ghabhann, the smiths' land. Divided into North and South with a total area 171 acres.

This area is east of Hoban's bridge on the Kells road.

Springhill, Cnoc an uaráin, hill of the spring. Area 148 acres.

There is a fine spring and pond here beside the Fleming home.

Walkinslough, Loch Bhailtín, Walkin's pond. Area 72 acres.

Walkin is an Anglo-Norman surname. It is written in the Liber Primus Kilkenniensis as Walkyne in a list of the custodians of the seven gates of the city walls in the reign of Henry VIII of England, 1509-47. The area extends south from Lower Walkin Street up to Coote's Lane parallel to and south of the Kilkenny /Callan road. Grantsthorn and Sugarloaf Hill are subdivisions. St. Kieran's College is in this townland and Fennessy's field is the name of the college playing pitch. It was formerly a nursery belonging to Mr. Fennelly, a local merchant who propagated seach seeds and tranens for birdseed, and paid 3/6 a stone to collectors of haws. Rose Hill hotel is south of the Callan road.

Warrington, Baile an Bhairínigh, Warren's homestead. Area 482 acres.

There is a double rath in the southern portion. There was a distillery by the Nore here and the field adjoining is called the Still. Other fields are Bán; Bán garbh; Clais an chalaídh, hollow of the river meadow; Crocán; Doire, an oak grove; Gleann, and the Tobar field.

Wetland, Fearann fliuch, wet land. Area 65 acres.

St. Patrick's Widows' Home is by the main roadside to Callan here and is gradually falling into disuse.

STONECARTHY PARISH

Baunavollaboy, Bán an bhaile bhúí, bawn of the yellow soil. Area 21 acres.

This is a rectangular area and would seem to have been part of Knockadrina townland.

Baunreagh, Bán riach, a grey bawn. Area 167 acres.

Kilossory Bridge is in this townland.

Cherrymount. Area 48 acres.

Cherrymount is a residence title. This is a small oblong area and would seem to have been part of Stonecarthy townland.

Knockadrina, Cnoc Draighneach, hill of the blackthorn bushes. Area 321 acres.

Though not a remarkable eminence this hill commands a splendid view of the fertile central plain of the county. The Four Masters in the Annals of Ireland record a battle fought here in 2007 B.C. Richard Lahert in his History of the Parish of Dunnamaggin states that the rulers of the Kingdom of Cashel had here in Magh Roighne a royal seat called Ucht Roighne, i.e. the hill-breast of Roighne. The summit was called Bán an mhullaigh bhúí, bawn of the yellow summit.

Rathduff, Ráth dhubh, a dark rath. Area 76 acres.

There is a rath here as the name denotes.

Stonecarthy, Stáin Chárthaigh, Carthach's stang. Divided into East and West with a total area of 696 acres.

This name is recorded as early as the episcopate of Felix O'Dulany 1178-1202. St. Kieran was patron of the ancient ruined

church. A well south of the church was called Tobar Chiaráin and the churchyard was known as Reilig Stúin Chárthaigh. Fields here are Bán garbh; Carraig; Gortán, a little field; Gort an ghlaiseáin, field of the streamlet; Gort na móna; Gort na píse; Móinéar bán; Páirc na gcapall and the Scairt, a thicket.

TULLAGHANBROGUE PARISH

(The parish does not give its name to any townland: it is given as Grove Parish in the Ordnance Survey Letters. State forests now extend through the greater part of several townlands in this civil parish).

Acraroe, Páirc rua, field of red soil. Area 63 acres.

Aghenderry, Achadh an doire, field of the oak grove. Area 172 acres.

Aghinraheen, Achadh an ráithín, field of the little rath. Area 321 acres.

Most of this and adjoining area are lowlying.

Ballykeeffe Castle, Caisleán Bhaile Uí Chaoimh. Area 293 acres.

The castle is in ruins near Ballykeeffe border.

Ballykeeffe Hill, Cnoc Bhaile Uí Chaoimh. Area 230 acres.

Cappaulish, Ceapach an phálais, plot of the palace or mansion. Area 87 acres.

There is no known tradition of a mansion.

Coolapogue, Cúil na gcupóg, angle of the dockweed. Area 136 acres.

Coolnabrone, Cúil na brón, angle of the quern. Area 102 acres.

Coontraight, Cuantrach, abounding in hollows. Area 24 acres.

Desert Demesne, Diseart, a hermitage. Area 500 acres.

This district comprising Desert demesne was formerly known as Lios Chluainín, Cluainín's fort. The lios was a quarter mile east of Desert Court in Bán an chillín, the church bawn and is now levelled. The name of the church according to St. Ledger documents was Cill Fheichín, St. Feichín's church, and Tobar Fheichín, once called Felix's well is now known as Desert well. Desert Court, a beautiful 4-storey residence faced with Kilkenny blue limestone and granite terracing was built by the Earl of Desert in 1733. It was the home of Countess Ellen Desert who took an active part in fostering Kilkenny city industries and in promoting the aims of the Gaelic League together with her cousin Sir Otway Cuffe in the first quarter of this century. Desert Court was burnt down by anti-Treaty forces in 1923, later dismantled and now a ruins. James Hoban, born in Desert 1762 designed the White House, Washington, U.S.A., declared open by President Adams in 1800.

Grove, Tulachán broc, little hill of the badgers. Area 324 acres.

Grove is a modern name for the area. Carrigan states that the ruined church of which St. Nicholas was patron is very ancient. The surrounding churchyard, still used for burials, was called Reilig an Tulacháin in O'Donovan's time and contains a Ledger/Comerford 16th century tomb engraved emblems of the

Passion. Áth an mhaide dhuibh is the Black-stick ford on the stream here.

Knockavalley, Cnoc an bhealaigh, hill of the pathway. Area 83 acres.

The Glaisín, a little stream, is a rivulet name here.

Kyleadangan, Coill an daingin, wood of the fortress. Area 95 acres.

Moanavadda, Móin an mhada, bogland of the fox. Area 159 acres.

Muck, Cluanta na muc, swine land. Area 164 acres.

Muckmeadows townland following, a small area marked on the O.S. sheet, gives the full translation in English. This is abbreviated locally to Muck.

Muckmeadows, Cluanta na muc, swine land. Area 10 acres.

Reisc, Riasc, sedgy land. Area 125 acres.

Bishop John Minogue, prelate in Sacramento City, California, was born in Reisc in 1829, died 1886.

Rylanes, Reidhleán, a sporting green. Area 164 acres.

TULLAMAINE PARISH

Knockreagh, Cnoc riach, a grey hill. Area 364 acres.

Tullamaine, Tulach Maighne, Maon's hill. Divided into Tullamaine Ashbrook and Flood with a total area of 808 acres.

An ancient church of which no trace remains is recorded as dedicated to St. Catherine. A field here is called Bán na Cille. There is a large churchyard and a well called Tobar Maighne at which a pattern was held formerly on January 21st. The Seanbhaile, Old street, and Old court are fields lying south of the churchyard denoting a hamlet formerly. Other fields are Baile Riceáird, Richard's homestead, and Bearna bhúí, a yellow gap. Craosóg, the little furious flowing, is the stream name flowing through the townland.